

In this document, you will find the key words and their associated definitions for **English Language Arts 10 A**.

| Unit 2: Discussion and Debate | |
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| Lesson 2 | **active listening** – giving full attention to a speaker and responding in a way that improves mutual understanding  **adjudicator** – a judge in a competition  **argumentation** – the process of using logical reasoning to move from a thesis statement to a conclusion  **brevity** – an economical use of words  **claim** – a statement that is the main argument  **clarity** ­– clearness of expression  **collaborate** – to work together with one or more people to achieve something  **collaboration** – the process of working together with one or more people to achieve something  **collegial discussion** – mutually respectful conversations between student colleagues in a group or classroom environment  **consensus** – a general agreement or majority opinion  **counterclaim** – a statement that refutes or contradicts a previous claim  **debate** – a formal contest on a set issue with two sides taking opposing viewpoints  **discussion** – a group communication where ideas and information are shared  **empathy** – understanding the feelings of other people  **evidence** – the facts, documentation or testimony used to strengthen a claim  **inference** – a conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning  **materials manager** – a person who picks up, distributes, and collects materials used in a discussion  **reason** – statements of support for claims  **recorder** – a person who takes notes on important thoughts or decisions in a group |
| Lesson 3 | **active listening skills** – giving full attention to a speaker and responding in a way that improves mutual understanding  **assertions** – a strong statement that something is true  **challenged** – to doubt, question, or dispute the truth of a statement  **collegial discussion** – mutually respectful conversations between student colleagues in a group or classroom environment  **conclusion** – a decision based on facts  **diverse perspectives** – viewpoints informed by different backgrounds, experiences, information, and cultures  **empathy** – understanding the feelings of others  **evidence** – the facts, documentation, or testimony used to strengthen a claim  **justify** – make something seem reasonable or explain something  **justifying** – making something seem reasonable or explaining something  **probing** – investigating something completely  **rational conclusion** – a decision based on facts and/or logic  **refuted** – to prove that a statement is incorrect  **summarizing** – providing a shortened version of something said/written, including the main points  **superlatives** – highest in degree of comparison, i.e., -est  **verify** – check whether something is true |
| Lesson 4 | **active listening skills** – giving full attention to a speaker and responding in a way that improves mutual understanding  **ad hominem appeal** – a rhetorical fallacy that uses a personal attack as an argument  **appeal to authority** – a rhetorical fallacy that misuses ethics to claim an authority that is not valid  **bandwagon appeal** – a rhetorical fallacy that argues that something is true simply because many people believe it  **collegial discussion** – mutually respectful conversations between student colleagues in a group or classroom environment  **critique** – feedback and constructive criticism, received from others  **diction** – the choice and use of words and phrases in speech or writing  **disagreement** – when people fail to agree about something  **diverse perspectives** – viewpoints informed by different backgrounds, experiences, information, and cultures  **ethos** – an argument that appeals to the speaker’s knowledge or trustworthiness  **evidence** – the facts, documentation, or testimony used to strengthen a claim  **justify** – make something seem reasonable or explain something  **logical fallacy or fallacious reasoning** – unsound arguments that can be proven wrong with logic and reason  **logos** – an argument that focuses on logic and reason  **pathos** – an argument that impacts the emotions  **perspective** – an evaluation or assessment of a situation or facts  **persuade** – to convince someone to do or believe something  **reasoning** – statements of support for claims  **rhetorical strategies** – words or word phrases used to convey meaning, provoke a response, or persuade a listener or reader  **summarize** – providing a shortened version of something said/written, including the main points  **syntax** – the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences |

| Unit 3: Studying Informational Text | |
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| Lesson 3 | **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **inference** – a conclusion reached based on evidence or reasoning  **paraphrase** – to express the meaning of a text in one’s own words  **valid** – based in logic or fact |
| Lesson 4 | **affix** – a morpheme added to a base word  **base word** – a morpheme that has meaning on its own  **context** – the parts of a text before and after a word that clarify its meaning  **diacritical marks** – symbols that tell readers how to pronounce letters  **glossary** – an alphabetical list of words and their definitions relating to a text or subject  **morphemes** – the smallest meaningful units in a language  **prefix** – an affix at the beginning of a word  **schwa** – an unstressed vowel in the middle of a word, or the symbol ә that represents that vowel sound  **suffix** – an affix at the end of a word  **thesaurus** – a book or online resource that lists words with their synonyms and antonyms  **word origin** – the historical development of a word’s meaning |
| Lesson 5 | **connotative** – suggesting a positive or negative meaning of a word apart from its dictionary meaning  **context** – the parts of a text before and after a word that clarify its meaning  **denotation** – the literal meaning of a word  **denotative** – having a direct, specific meaning  **figurative** – involving an expressive use of language rather than literal meanings  **idiom** – a group of words that has a particular meaning different from the literal meaning of the words themselves  **tone** – the attitude an author shows toward their subject |
| Lesson 6 | **allusion** – a reference to a familiar person or thing  **central idea** – the most important idea in a text; the key point the author wants to communicate  **details** – facts, statements, and examples that add information  **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **text structure** – how a text is organized  **topic** – the general subject of a text |
| Lesson 7 | **claim** – an assertion that something is true  **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **reasons** – statements that explain or justify a point of view |
| Lesson 8 | **central idea** – the most important idea in a text; the key point the author wants to communicate  **details** – facts, statements, and examples that add information  **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **objective** – dealing with facts rather than personal feelings or opinions  **sequence** – the order in which something happens  **summarize** – to give a brief statement of the main points of a text  **summary** – a brief statement of the main points of a text  **text structure** – how a text is organized  **topic** – the general subject of a text  **transition** – to change from one stage or subject to another |

| Unit 4: Writing Explanatory Text | |
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| Lesson 3 | **explanatory text** – nonfiction writing that provides information, ideas, and facts about a topic  **techniques** – methods or devices writers use to create certain effects  **thesis statement** – a concise summary of the central idea of a text  **topic** – the subject of a text |
| Lesson 4 | **cause and effect** – describes a cause and its effect or effects  **compare and contrast** – describes the differences and similarities between two or more things  **parallel structure** – the use of a repeated grammatical format or a series of words or phrases  **problem and solution** – describes a problem and then explains how to solve it or how it was solved  **sequential** – lists events or steps in chronological order  **subtopic** – a topic that is within or part of a more general topic  **text structure** – the arrangement of ideas in a text |
| Lesson 5 | **audience** – the group of people for whom a text is intended  **citation** – a reference to a source used to inform a piece of writing  **fact** – a piece of information that can be proven true  **paraphrase** – restating someone else’s ideas in your own words  **plagiarism** – the act of taking words or ideas from a source and passing them off as one's own  **relevant** – connected to the topic  **sufficient** – enough to adequately support the topic  **thesis statement** – a concise summary of the central idea of a text |
| Lesson 6 | **active voice** – a grammatical structure in which the subject performs the action named by the verb  **passive voice** – a grammatical structure in which the subject receives the action named by the verb |
| Lesson 7 | **auxiliary verb** – a verb that is used to show another verb’s tense or mood  **compound subject** – a subject that consists of two or more simple subjects  **conditional mood** – the grammatical mood used to express a situation that is dependent on a given condition  **conjunction** – a word that connects other words or groups of words  **imperative mood** – the grammatical mood used to express a command  **indefinite pronoun** – a pronoun that does not refer to any person in particular  **indicative mood** – the grammatical mood used to express a fact  **subject-verb agreement** – the rule that the subject and verb of a sentence must match in number  **subjunctive mood** – the grammatical mood used to express a wish, demand, recommendation, or imagined situation  **verb mood** – the form of the verb that expresses meaning or attitude |
| Lesson 8 | **absolute phrase** – a set of two or more words that includes a noun and a modifier and modifies a sentence  **adjectival phrase** – a set of two or more words that add detail to a noun and together function like an adjective  **adjective** – a word used to describe a noun  **adverb** – a word used to describe an adjective, verb, or other adverb  **adverbial phrase** – a set of two or more words that add detail to a verb and together function as an adverb  **modifiers** – words, phrases, or clauses added to sentences to give further information about a word in the sentence  **noun** – a word referring to a person, place, thing, or idea  **noun phrase** – a set of two or more words that together function like a noun  **participial phrase** – a phrase that begins with a participle and acts like an adjective  **participle** – a word used as an adjective and formed from a verb  **phrase** – a set of two or more words making up a grammatical unit  **preposition** – a word that precedes a noun and expresses a relationship between two parts of a clause or sentence  **prepositional phrase** – a preposition followed by its object and the object’s modifiers  **verb** – an action word  **verb phrase** – a set of two or more words including a helping verb and a main verb |
| Lesson 9 | **cohesion** – the effective linking of ideas and of sections within a text  **connection** – the relationship between two or more similar ideas in a text  **distinction** – a difference or a contrast between two or more ideas in a text  **transition** – a word or phrase that shows the relationship between two ideas |
| Lesson 10 | **domain** – an area of study  **domain-specific vocabulary** – language used within a particular area of knowledge  **figure** – a diagram  **formal style** – a style of writing in which the text structure and syntax are more complex, and the vocabulary level is more advanced  **formatting** – the way in which a piece of writing is organized or presented  **graphics** – a visual representation, such as a table, map, or diagram  **heading** – a word or short phrase that introduces a new section of a text  **multimedia** – information that is conveyed in multiple ways, such as through video, audio, or images  **objective tone** – a tone of writing in which no indication of a writer’s personality or other personal details is presented  **precise** – exact or very specific  **style** – the "mechanics" of writing, including word choice, sentence structure, and grammar  **subheading** – a heading given to a subsection of a text  **tone** – the attitude of a writer toward a subject |
| Lesson 11 | **articulate** – to express or communicate effectively  **closing statement** – the final sentence of an informative or explanatory text  **concluding section** – the final section of a text  **explanatory text** – nonfiction that provides information, ideas, and facts about a topic  **implication** – the resulting conclusion that can be drawn or inferred based on the available information  **reason** – to think, conclude, or persuade through the use of logic  **thesis statement** – a concise summary of the central idea of a text |
| Lesson 13 | **concept map** – a visual diagram a writer uses to organize ideas before writing a text  **outline** – a plan a writer uses to organize ideas before writing a text  **relevant** – connected to the topic  **reliable source** – a source that provides credible information based on strong evidence  **research** – an investigation into a topic to establish facts or reach conclusions  **sufficient** – enough to adequately support the topic  **thesis statement** – a concise summary of the central idea of a text |
| Lesson 14 | **audience** – the group of people for whom a text is intended  **coherent** – unified, consistent, and logical  **conventions** – rules that most writers agree with, such as rules of grammar and usage  **discipline** – a subject or content area  **domain-specific vocabulary** – language used within a particular area of knowledge  **formal style** – a style of writing in which the text structure and syntax are more complex, the vocabulary level is more advanced, and rules of grammar and usage are closely followed  **objective tone** – a tone of writing in which no indication of a writer’s personality or other personal details is presented  **precise language** – the words and phrases that exactly describe a subject  **purpose** – the reason a text is written  **style** – the “mechanics” of writing, including word choice, sentence structure, and grammar  **task** – the type of writing being produced  **tone** – the attitude of a writer toward a subject  **transition** – a word or phrase that shows the relationship between two ideas |
| Lesson 15 | **compound modifier** – a compound of two or more words that collectively modify a noun  **concluding section** – the final section of a text  **edit** – change writing to correct mistakes in language, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling  **homophone** – a word that is similar to another word in pronunciation but different in spelling and meaning  **revise** – review a piece of writing and make changes that improve its organization, clarity, and interest level  **thesis statement** – a concise summary of the central idea of a text |

| Unit 5: Studying Literary Text | |
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| Lesson 3 | **evidence** – the facts and information that support an idea or analysis  **inference** – a conclusion formed from evidence and reasoning  **textual evidence** – the details and information in a literary text that support an idea or analysis |
| Lesson 4 | **connotation** – the feelings or emotions a word evokes  **denotation** – the dictionary meaning of a word  **etymology** – a word’s origins and how its meanings have changed over time  **figurative language** – a way of expressing information in nonliteral ways using figures of speech  **figurative meaning** – a meaning that goes beyond the literal meaning of a word  **literal meaning** – the most basic meaning of a word without any metaphorical or other figurative meanings  **metaphor** – a figure of speech that compares two unlike things by saying something is something else  **personification** – giving human characteristics to animals, inanimate objects, ideas, or forces of nature  **simile** – a figure of speech that compares two unlike things by saying something is like something else  **tone** – the attitude the writer expresses toward the subject  **word choice** – the writer’s careful selection of words to best achieve a desired meaning and tone |
| Lesson 5 | **genre** – a category of literature  **inference** – a conclusion formed from evidence and reasoning  **mood** – the underlying emotion in a piece of literature  **setting** – where and when a story takes place  **theme** – a central, unifying idea an author is trying to convey in a piece of literature  **third-person limited** – a point of view in which the narrator is limited to a single character’s perspective |
| Lesson 6 | **climax** – the turning point in the plot; the point where the tension, conflict, or excitement reaches its peak  **exposition** – the beginning of the plot, where the characters and setting are introduced  **falling action** – the part of the plot where the story begins to slow, and the results of the climax are revealed  **flash-forward** – jumping ahead to future events  **flashback** – a scene that interrupts a story’s chronological flow to tell events from the past  **foreshadowing** – a hint about future events in a story  **linear plot** – a plot in which story events are presented in the order they happen  **linear plot** – a plot in which story events are presented in the order they happen  **nonlinear plot** – a plot in which story events are presented out of chronological order  **parallel plot** – two or more stories linked by a common character, event, setting, or theme  **plot** – the sequence of events that make up a story  **plot diagram** – a visual tool that shows the different parts of the plot of a story  **plot structure** – the way a story is told  **protagonist** – the central character in a story  **resolution** – the end of the plot where the story elements are tied up and concluded  **rising action** – the part of the plot where the conflict or problem begins to affect the characters  **subplot** – a minor story told alongside the main story |
| Lesson 7 | **context** – the background details about the characters and plot that help a reader understand a story  **dramatic irony** – a literary device that highlights the difference between what the characters and the reader know  **mood** – the underlying emotion or feeling of a piece of fiction  **setting** – where and when a story takes place  **structure** – how a story is organized  **tone** – the author’s attitude toward their subject matter and characters |
| Lesson 8 | **character development** – the process of building complex characters  **characterization** – the process by which an author creates, reveals, and develops a character  **complex character** – a character with multiple qualities, traits, and motivations  **direct characterization** – when a narrator tells the reader what a character is like  **flat character** – a character who lacks depth or real personality  **foil** – a character who brings another character’s qualities into sharp focus  **indirect characterization** – when the reader must infer what a character is like from what the character says and does or through the reactions of other characters  **motivations** – a character’s reasons for actions or behaviors  **narrative techniques** – the devices and methods an author uses to craft a story  **plot** – the sequence of events that make up a story  **round character** – a character with a fully developed personality who comes into conflict with other characters in believable ways  **theme** – a central, unifying idea an author is trying to convey in a piece of literature |
| Lesson 11 | **hyperbole** – the use of exaggeration for effect and not to be taken literally  **realism** – a style of writing characterized by the depiction of people, places, and things as they really are  **summary** – a brief statement that includes the main points or elements of a text |

| Unit 6: Language and Style | |
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| Lesson 3 | **anthropomorphism** – giving human behaviors, characteristics, or emotions to an object, animal, or god; non-humans literally act as if human  **connotation** – the feeling a word gives you, different from its literal definition  **contradiction** – a combination of ideas or other things that conflict or are opposite in meaning  **euphemism** – the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive word or phrase in place of one that might be harsh or unpleasant  **figures of speech** – expressions that use words in a way that departs from their literal or common meaning  **hyperbole** – the use of extreme exaggeration to make a point  **juxtapose** – to put two ideas or other things next to one another to create a specific effect  **literal meaning** – a meaning that uses the ordinary or basic definition of words  **oxymoron** – a figure of speech created by placing two words with opposite or conflicting meanings next to each other to create an effect  **personification** – figurative language that gives human characteristics or traits to an inanimate object, abstraction, or animal to create imagery  **taboos** – prohibitions based in the customs of a culture or group against speaking openly about particular subjects  **understatement** – describing something as smaller or less significant than it actually is |
| Lesson 4 | **analogy** – the comparison of two things for the purpose of explaining, clarifying, or making a point about a difficult or unfamiliar idea by showing how it is similar to something familiar  **metaphor** – a figure of speech that compares seemingly unlike things without using like or as; “A is B,” although A is not literally the same as B  **metaphorical language** – words or phrases intended to be taken as a metaphor; language used symbolically to represent something else  **object-to-function** **analogy** – an unexpected comparison that shows how something works  **prose** – non-verse writing; a form based on sentences and paragraphs  **simile** – a figure of speech that makes a comparison between seemingly unlike things using like or as  **tone** – the author’s attitude toward a subject |
| Lesson 5 | **denotation** – the literal meaning of a word  **dystopian** – descriptive term for an imagined society where people suffer and live wretched lives because of some terrible event  **imagery** – the use of descriptive language that creates a vivid picture in the reader’s mind and may evoke an emotional response  **kinesthetic imagery** – a literary device that conveys the feeling of movement and action  **mood** – the atmosphere or emotional quality that a reader detects from a text as they read  **nuances** – subtle or slight degrees of difference in a word’s meaning  **sensory language** – description that appeals to the reader’s senses  **tone** – the author’s attitude toward the events or characters of a literary text, as conveyed through word choices and the use of literary devices |
| Lesson 6 | **dramatic irony** – in a work of fiction or drama, a contrast between a character’s expectations and the audience’s or reader’s knowledge  **irony** – a literary technique that shows a contrast between what is expected and what actually happens, or between the way things seem to be in contrast to the way they really are  **paradox** – a statement or situation that appears to contradict itself but upon reflection might express a hidden truth or deeper meaning  **sarcasm** – verbal irony employed to mock, ridicule, or criticize  **situational irony** – a situation whose outcome is different from what would normally be expected  **tone** – the author’s attitude toward a subject  **verbal irony** – the use of language that states the opposite of what is actually meant |
| Lesson 7 | **allusion** – an implied reference that calls something to mind without naming it  **context** – the set of circumstances in which an event or situation takes place, which affects the behavior and reactions of the people involved and that can help explain and interpret what is happening and why  **cultural setting** – the social and cultural environment of the setting of a text, particularly as it pertains to the beliefs, values, and practices of the people who live there  **figurative language** – expressions used for a descriptive effect that are not literally true but imply ideas indirectly  **historical fiction** – a type of fiction in which a made-up story is set during a real historical time or event  **historical setting** – people, places, and situations from a past time that are used as the setting in which a story takes place  **hyperbole** – a figure of speech that uses exaggeration to emphasize an idea or emotion  **idiom** – a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be figured out from the individual literal meaning of the words but instead have a figurative, nonliteral meaning when taken as a whole  **imagery** – the use of descriptive language that creates a vivid picture in the reader’s mind and may evoke an emotional response  **metaphor** – a figure of speech that implies a comparison between seemingly unlike things without using like or as  **onomatopoeia** – use of a word that imitates the sound associated with it  **personification** – an animal, object, or idea is given human characteristics  **simile** – a figure of speech that makes a comparison between seemingly unlike things using like or as |

| Unit 7: Writing Narrative Text | |
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| Lesson 3 | **description** – words used to give more details about a character, setting, or plot  **dialogue** – words spoken between characters  **first-person point of view** – narration told through one person’s perspective using the first-person pronouns I or me  **hook** – an event or situation used to capture the reader’s attention  **imagery** – descriptive words that create pictures in a reader’s mind  **limited** – narration focused on a particular character  **metaphor** – a comparison between two unlike things, without using the words like or as  **narrative techniques** – methods and devices writers use to create an effect  **narrator** – the voice or character telling a story  **omniscient** – narration that is all-seeing; knowing everything  **point of view** – the narrator's connection to the story being told  **second-person point of view** – narration that uses the pronoun you  **simile** – a comparison between two unlike things, using the words like or as  **suspense** – the excitement or tension readers feel about knowing the outcome of a story  **technique** – a method or device writers use to create an effect  **third-person point of view** – narration by a voice outside of the action that uses the third-person pronouns he, she, or they |
| Lesson 4 | **genre** – a category of writing or other creative work that can be identified by its form or structure, content, and style  **narrative elements** – the key elements in a narrative, such as setting, characters, and plot in a work of fiction  **parallel plots** – two separate plots in the same literary text  **plot** – the main events or action in a narrative  **prose** – a category of literature that includes narrative fiction and expository and narrative nonfiction  **structure** – the way the parts of a narrative are organized  **subgenres** – subcategories or groupings within a particular genre |
| Lesson 5 | **climax** – the turning point in a narrative  **coherent** – unified, consistent, and logical  **evaluate** – assess the strength or effectiveness of something  **exposition** – important background information in a narrative, including the setting and characters  **falling action** – the events in a narrative that tell what happens in the aftermath of the climax  **flash-forward** – an interruption in a narrative that gives readers information about something that happens in the future  **flashback** – an interruption in a narrative that gives readers information about something that happened at an earlier time  **linear** – moving forward in order or in a straight line  **nonlinear** – not in time order; not in a straight line  **plot** – the main events or action in a narrative  **plot line** – the sequence of events in a narrative  **resolution** – the part of a narrative that tells how the characters solve their problem  **rising action** – the events in a narrative that tell what happens as the character tries to handle their problem  **transition words** – words that alert a reader to a change of time or location |
| Lesson 6 | **characterization** – the creation and development of a fictional character  **description** – words used to give more details about a character, setting, or plot  **dialogue** – spoken words between characters in a literary work  **direct characterization** – a technique that involves explicitly describing a character’s looks, actions, and feelings  **indirect characterization** – a technique that involves describing a character’s gestures, dialogue, actions, and reactions to imply certain traits or feelings  **narrative techniques** – methods and devices writers use to create an effect  **round character** – a character who is believable, complex, and multifaceted  **sensory language** – descriptive words and phrases that appeal to the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell  **trait** – a specific quality or characteristic |
| Lesson 7 | **allusion** – an indirect or implied reference to a well-known person, place, event, or literary work  **cliché** – overused language  **figurative language** – words and phrases that are used in a nonliteral way to describe one thing as another in order to achieve a particular effect  **hyperbole** – the use of exaggeration for emphasis or humorous effect  **metaphor** – a comparison between two unlike things, without using the word like or as  **personification** – a figure of speech in which human qualities are given to an object, animal, or idea  **precise** – exact or very specific  **sensory language** – descriptive words and phrases that appeal to the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell  **simile** – a comparison between two unlike things, using the word like or as  **telling** – pointing to something specific or significant  **vivid** – creating a strong feeling or impression on the senses |
| Lesson 8 | **central conflict** – the major problem the main character faces in a story  **climax** – the turning point in a narrative  **conclusion** – the ending of a story  **epiphany** – a sudden realization  **internal conflict** – a conflict within a character  **plot** – the interrelated events and actions that make up a story and feature a central conflict  **resolution** – the conclusion of the story’s plot in which questions are answered and the central conflict is resolved  **theme** – the central idea of a text  **tone** – the attitude of a writer toward a subject |
| Lesson 10 | **climax** – the turning point in a narrative  **description** – words used to give more details about a character, setting, or plot  **dialogue** – words spoken by characters  **direct characterization** – technique that involves explicitly describing a character’s looks, actions, and feelings  **exposition** – the part of a narrative that introduces the setting, the characters, and the conflict or problem  **first-person point of view** – narration told through one person’s perspective using the first-person pronoun I or me  **flash-forward** – an interruption in a narrative that gives readers information about something that happens in the future  **flashback** – an interruption in a narrative that gives readers information about something that happened at an earlier time  **genre** – a category of literature or other creative work that can be identified by its form or structure, content, and style  **indirect characterization** – technique that involves describing a character’s gestures, dialogue, actions, and reactions to imply certain traits or feelings  **limited** – narration focused on a particular character  **linear** – moving forward in order or in a straight line  **narrative techniques** – methods and devices writers use to create an effect  **nonlinear** – not in time order; not in a straight line  **omniscient** – narration that is all-seeing; knowing everything  **pacing** – the rhythm and speed at which events in a narrative happen  **parallel plots** – two separate plots in the same literary text  **plot** – the main events or action in a narrative  **reflection** – a character’s thoughtful examination of past experiences  **round character** – a character who is believable, complex, and multifaceted  **second-person point of view** – narration that uses the pronoun you  **structure** – the way a writer puts a story together to present ideas  **third-person point of view** – narration by a voice outside of the action that uses the third-person pronoun he, she, or they |
| Lesson 11 | **figurative language** – words and phrases that are used in a nonliteral way to describe one thing as another to achieve a particular effect  **metaphor** – comparison that names one thing as another  **precise** – exact or very specific  **sensory language** – descriptive words and phrases that appeal to the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell  **simile** – comparison that uses the word like or as to compare two items that may not seem alike  **telling** – pointing to something specific or significant |
| Lesson 12 | **conclusion** – the ending of a story  **edit** – to change writing to correct mistakes in language, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling  **plot** – the main events or action in a narrative  **resolution** – the conclusion of a story’s plot in which questions are answered and the central conflict is resolved  **revise** – to review a piece of writing and make changes that improve its organization, clarity, and interest level  **theme** – the central idea of a text  **tone** – the author’s stance toward the characters or subject matter of a text |

| Unit 8: Poetry and Drama | |
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| Lesson 3 | **meter** – the number of beats or stressed syllables per line of poetry  **refrain** – a line that repeats  **rhyme scheme** – the ordered pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of a poem  **stanzas** – groups of lines in a poem  **structure** – how a poem is organized, including rhymes, rhythm, number of lines, and more  **villanelle** – a type of poem that uses three-line stanzas and two refrains |
| Lesson 4 | **alliteration** – when several words in a short section begin with the same sound  **assonance** – when several words in a short section all contain the same vowel sound  **caesura** – when a pause (as created by a period or comma) occurs in the middle of a line  **consonance** – when several words in a short section contain the same consonant sound  **enjambment** – when a line break occurs in the middle of a sentence or phrase in a poem  **internal rhyme** – when multiple words within a line of poetry rhyme  **rhyme scheme** – the pattern of rhyming words at the end of each line in a poem |
| Lesson 5 | **connotations** – the thoughts and associations a word evokes  **denotation** – the literal meaning, or dictionary definition, of a word  **diction** – a poet’s choice and use of words  **extended metaphor** – one comparison made over the course of a larger section or full text of a poem  **figurative language** – words that are used in a way that differs from their dictionary definitions  **imagery** – descriptions in a poem that evoke mental snapshots that appeal to the five senses  **metaphor** – when two things are compared without the use of the word like or as  **mood** – the overall emotional feeling of a poem or literary work  **personification** – when an author or poet gives human characteristics to something nonhuman  **sensory details** – words and phrases in a poem that engage one or more of the five senses  **simile** – when two things are compared with the use of the word like or as  **tone** – how the speaker in a poem feels about their subject |
| Lesson 6 | **figurative language** – words that are used in a way that differs from their dictionary definitions  **lyric poem** – a type of poetry that expresses the speaker’s feelings about something and often has rhythmic, musical qualities  **ode** – a type of poem that is addressed to someone or something the speaker loves  **poetic form** – a type of poem that follows a particular set of rules  **sensory details** – words and phrases that appeal to any of the five senses  **structural characteristics** – the stanza length, number of stanzas, rhyme scheme, meter, and repetition used in a poem  **structural elements** – aspects of poetic form such as stanza length, number of stanzas, rhyme scheme, number of beats per line, and repetition |
| Lesson 7 | **climax** – the turning point in the play’s action  **dramatic structure** – the organization of a story or drama’s plot  **exposition** – the part of a drama’s plot that introduces the setting, the characters, and the conflict or problem  **falling action** – the events that tell what happens after the climax and show its impact  **resolution** – the solving of the problem or outcome of the conflict at a play’s center  **rising action** – a series of events that build toward the climax, in which the conflict grows more complicated  **soliloquies** – monologues that relay characters’ thoughts  **stage directions** – instructions that tell what characters do or think and how they do so and provide information about lighting, scenery, and other effects  **structure** – the way parts of a play are organized |
| Lesson 8 | **characters** – person or other being whose words and actions move the plot forward  **dramatic elements** – essential features of a performance, including characters, language, plot, spectacle, and tension  **dramatic irony** – a contrast between a character’s expectations and the audience’s or reader’s knowledge  **language** – how the playwright and characters convey the plot through words  **monologue** – a speech given by one character  **plot** – the arrangement of events or incidents on the stage  **soliloquies** – speeches in which a character, believing they are alone, expresses their inner thoughts  **soliloquy** – a speech in which a character, believing they are alone, expresses their inner thoughts  **spectacle** – aspects of production that appeal to the senses  **tension** – the audience’s experience of anticipation as they watch the plot unfold |
| Lesson 9 | **mood** – a text’s atmosphere; the feelings it evokes in the reader or viewer  **plot** – the arrangement of events or incidences on the stage  **setting** – where and when a play takes place  **theme** – a major message or lesson contained in a literary work  **tone** – a playwright’s or text’s attitude |