

English 2B - Semester 2- Unit 1

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| | allegory | a story that contains a deeper meaning |
| | allusion | a literary device that makes reference to a person, place, or event in another work of literature or in history, art, or music. |
| | analysis | taking apart information in order to understand it |
| | authorial reticence | a literary technique in which the narrator of a story remains objective about the accuracy of the text |
| | caste system | a system of social class in India |
| | central idea | the main, driving idea of a story, novel or play; the focus-point of an idea |
| | characterization | the personality a character displays; the ways in which the author reveals a character's personality |
| | clause | a group of words containing a subject and verb |
| | cliché | a borrowed and overused phrase or sentence |
| | climax | the turning point of a plot |
| | comic irony | use of irony to point out the absurdity of a situation, making it laughable |
| | conflict | a struggle between two opposing forces or characters in a literary work. |
| | connotation | a subjective cultural or emotional association attached to a word or phrase |
| | connotative meaning | the emotion or association that a word or phrase may arouse |
| | context | understanding the meaning of a word based on the other words in the passage |
| | context clue | a method of determining the meaning of an unknown word by examining the parts of a sentence surrounding the word for clues |
| | conventions | the practice and rules of regular usage, such as grammar in the English language |
| | cultural experience | the background of the writer that gives him or her a certain perspective on life |
| | culture | the expression of human intellectual achievement |
| | denotative meaning | the literal or "dictionary" definition of a word |
| | diction | an author's choice of words, particularly for clarity, effectiveness, and precision |
| | dynamic character | a character in a story or novel who changes in some significant way as a result of the story's action |

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| | enjambment | the continuation of verse from one line to the next without a syntactical interruption |
| | epigraph | a brief motto or quotation set at the beginning of a literary work to suggest its theme |
| | etymology | the origin of words in a language, including the history and development |
| | explanatory | knowledge in general; conveying or explaining information through text or “explanatory text” |
| | explicit | exact and direct; recited exactly or taken directly from text |
| | extended metaphor | a metaphor that runs through a text |
| | external conflict | when a character struggles with an outside force, such as another character or their environment. |
| | figurative language | words that can be used to convey more than merely their literal definition |
| | flat character | a character who shows only one or two personality traits and does not undergo substantial growth or change through the course of the story |
| | flashback | a scene in a literary work that interrupts the action to show an event that happened at an earlier time |
| | foreshadowing | the use of hints or clues in a narrative to suggest what action is to come |
| | free verse | a poem without rhymed verses or metrical pattern |
| | hyperlink | a word, picture, or graphic element in digital media that is connected through a mouse click to another location in a digital document or web page |
| | hypertext | digital text in which one or more hyperlinks are embedded |
| | iambic pentameter | the structure of a line of poetry, where each line contains ten syllables with a stress on every other syllable |
| | imagery | language that evokes one or all of the five senses: seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, or touching. These sensory details provide vividness by arousing a complex of emotional associations |
| | implicit | implied but not plainly stated |
| | inference | a conclusion made about a work of literature using reasoning and textual evidence |
| | informal tone | an often humorous piece of writing |

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| | internal conflict | when a character struggles within himself or herself. The character is pulled by two courses of action or by differing emotions, which often leads to a dynamic change in the character. |
| | interpretation | individual understanding of an idea |
| | irony | using words to mean something other than their literal definition |
| | karma | vibe or aura |
| | literary device | a technique or figure of speech that produces a special effect in a piece of writing |
| | magical realism | elements of magic injected in a realistic setting |
| | medium | a form of media or technology that uses “artistic medium” for a sense of tone and message through streaming music, video, podcasting, television, or other technology |
| | metaphor | a comparison made between two unlike objects; a type of figurative language |
| | meter | poetic measure; arrangement of words in a line or verse that have a pattern or rhythm |
| | minor character viewpoint | the perspective of a story through the eyes of a character who is not the protagonist (main character) |
| | monograph | an extremely detailed profile |
| | mood | a feeling that the writer evokes in readers |
| | motif | a repeated image, symbol, or theme |
| | multiple-meaning words | words that have several meanings depending on how they are used in a sentence |
| | object poem | a type of poem that focuses on detailing objects |
| | parallel structure | the repetition of words or phrases that have similar grammatical structures that are used to emphasize and express similar or related ideas or ideas of equal importance.(also known as parallelism) |
| | perspective | the scene as viewed through the eyes/mind of a chosen character |
| | personification | the attribution of human-like qualities to non-humans; a type of figurative language |
| | persuasion | a type of speaking or writing that is intended to make the audience adopt a certain opinion or pursue an action or do both |

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| | persuasive writing | writing intended to make the audience adopt a certain opinion, pursue an action, or do both |
| | plot | a series of events that develops the central conflict in a literary work |
| | poetic devices | literary techniques that help make a poem vivid |
| | poetic structure | the methods used to organize and build each part of a poem |
| | point of view | the position from which the story is told. The point of view establishes a visual perspective, an emotional perspective, and an intellectual relationship to the places, characters, and events in a literary work. There are two basic points of view: first-person point of view and third-person point of view. |
| | prefix | a syllable joined to the beginning of a word to create a new word |
| | preposition | a word that joins nouns (and pronouns) to another part of a sentence, creating a prepositional phrase; as in "He sat on a rock." |
| | refutation | the act of proving a statement or theory to be wrong; disproving |
| | repetition | a poetic device; the use of an intentional recurrence for aesthetic or stylistic effect |
| | rhetoric | the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing |
| | root | the main part of a word that carries its basic meaning |
| | round character | a character who encounters conflict and is changed by it and exhibits multiple traits; complex and more like real people than flat characters |
| | satire | the use of humor to criticize or expose the flaws of a person or a society |
| | sedition | action or speech inciting people to rebel against a government system, such as a state or monarchy |
| | setting | the time and place of the action in a story |
| | simile | an indirect comparison made between two words, using words like "like" or "as"; a type of figurative language |
| | sonnet | a fourteen-line poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter |
| | source material | information at the root of a project; the base information that makes a project complete |
| | static character | a character who remains constant in his or her beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, and personality |

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| | stanza | a group of lines that collectively make up a unit of verse in a poem |
| | suffix | a syllable added to the end of a word to form a new word |
| | symbol | an object, person, place, or action that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than itself, such as a quality, an attitude, a belief, or a value |
| | symbolism | the use of an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning, representing things by means of symbols or attributing symbolic meanings or significance of objects, events, or relationships |
| | syntax | the way words are used to form a sentence |
| | tercets | a group of three lines of verse that may rhyme |
| | textual evidence | support for ideas as taken directly from the text using examples, citations, and rephrasing of words |
| | theme | a central idea of a literary work |
| | thesis | a statement or central idea that is to be proved or maintained |
| | tone | an attitude the author takes toward his or her subject, characters, and readers |
| | transform | to change completely |
| | transition | movement from one place to another; a rollover of skills and abilities from one task to the next |
| | understatement | use of irony to intentionally make something seem less important than something else |