## Honors American Literature USA Test Prep EOCT Glossary

## Reading and Literature

## ■ Allegory

This is a story with two or more levels of meaning--a literal level and a symbolic level--in which events, setting, and characters are symbols for ideas or qualities.

Example: \"The Minister\'s Black Veil\" by Nathaniel Hawthorne

## **■** Alliteration

This is the repetition of initial consonant sounds at the beginnings of words.

Example: The soft sound of the rain soothed my soul.

## **■** Allusion

This is the reference to a person, place, or event from history, literature, or religion with which a reader is likely to be familiar. *Example:* My classmate was called \"Romeo\" because of his great love for his girlfriend. This great love is like the love between Romeo and Juliet in the famous Shakespeare play called \"Romeo and Juliet.\"

## Autobiography

This is the story of a person's life written by that person.

Example: Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave by Frederick Douglass

## Biography

The story of a person's life written by another person.

Example: The Life and Times of Keanu Reeves by Thomas C. Bickham III

## **■** Blank Verse

This is poetry written in unrhymed iambic pentameter.

Example: \"Birches\" by Robert Frost

### **□** Characterization

This is the combination of ways that an author shows readers what a person in a literary selection is like.

Example: revealing the person\'s own words; revealing what others say or think about the person; revealing the person\'s actions; revealing through direct description

### Climax

This is the part of the plot where the conflict and tension reach a peak.

### **■** Conflict

This is the main problem in a literary work.

Example: Character vs. character vs. society, character vs. nature, character vs. fate, character vs. self

## **□** Controlling Image

An image or metaphor that dominates a literary work, especially with respect to conveying a theme.

*Example:* This in Robert Frost\'s poem \"The Road Not Taken\" is a divided path in the woods. This literal path represents a choice that the speaker must make in his own life.

#### **□** Decode

This is when we analyze a spoken or written word to discover its pronunciation or meaning.

*Example:* In reading, we \_\_\_\_\_ unfamiliar words by sounding them out and looking for words around them to help us understand their meaning.

### **■** Drama

This is a story written to be performed by actors.

Example: The Miracle Worker; Romeo and Juliet

## **■** Dramatic Poem

This is a poem that makes use of the techniques of drama. The speaker is clearly someone other than the poet. More than one character may speak.

Example: \"Incident in a Rose Garden\" by Donald Justice

### **■** End Rhyme

This is the repetition of similar sounds that comes at the ends of lines of poetry.

Example: Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

## **■** Epistolary Novel

This is a long story written as a letter.

Example: Dracula by Bram Stoker

### **■** Fiction

This is writing that tells about imaginary characters and events.

Example: Novels; short stories; drama; narrative poetry

## **■** Figurative Language

This goes beyond the literal meanings of words to create special effects or feelings.

En Espanol: Esto va más allá del significado literal de las palabras para crear efectos especiales o los sentimientos. Example:

Metaphor; simile; personification; hyperbole

### **■** Fixed Form

This means traditional verse form, or a poem that inherits from other poems certain familiar elements of structure including an unvarying number of lines, rhyme, meter, particular themes, tones, and other elements.

*Example:* the most common type of this is the sonnet, which contains fourteen lines divided into two clear parts: an opening octet (8 lines) and a closing sestet (6 lines) with a specific rhyme scheme (abbaabba cdecde). The octet will describe a problem that the sestet will resolve.

\"The World is Too Much With Us\"

The world is too much with us; late and soon,

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers

Little we see in Nature that is ours;

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon, The winds that will be howling at all hours And are up-gather\'d now like sleeping flowers For this, for everything, we are out of tune;

It moves us not. Great God! I\'d rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn, So might I, standing on this present lea,

Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;

Or hear old Triton blow his wreathéd horn.

William Wordsworth

### **Foreshadowing**

This is the use of hints in written works about what will happen later.

#### **■ Form**

This is the structure into which a piece of literature is organized.

En Espanol: Esta es la estructura en la que un trozo de la literatura se organiza. *Example:* Shakespeare used the sonnet to write most of his poetry, while Poe used the short story or novel as well as different poetry types.

## **■** Free Verse

This is poetry written without a regular rhyme scheme, meter, or form.

En Espanol: Esta es la poesía escrita sin un plan de rima, metro, o la forma. Example:

The pig was pretty

funny

looking.

So I ate it.

## **■** Genre

This is the category or type of literature.

Example: Poetry; prose (fiction and nonfiction); drama; horror; mystery/suspense; romance; science fiction.

## ■ Hyperbole

This is extreme exaggeration used in a literary work.

Example: The rain seemed to last for one hundred years.

#### Irony

This is the contrast between appearance and reality or what is expected and what actually happens.

## Legend

This is a story about mythical beings or supernatural events, usually originally told orally for generations before being written down.

Example: The story of King Arthur contains many legends about the quest for the Holy Grail.

### Literature

This is the body of written works that includes prose and poetry.

### Lvric Poem

This is a highly musical verse that expresses the observation and feelings of a single speaker.

Example: \"The Dark Hills\" by Edwin Arlington Robinson

## Main Idea

This is the central and most important idea of a reading passage.

### Memoir

This is an account of the personal experiences of an author.

## **■** Metaphor

This is a direct comparison of two things, in which they are said to be (in some sense) the same thing.

Example: His words are a warm blanket covering my heart.

## **■** Meter

This is the rhythm or regular sound pattern in a piece of poetry.

*Example:* In Longfellow\'s poem \"Paul Revere\'s Ride\" the \_\_\_\_\_\_ is set so that someone speaking the poem or hearing it thinks of the sound of galloping hoofbeats.

## **■** Metonymy

This is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated.

Example: The use of Washington for the United States government

## **■** Motivation

This is the wants, needs, or beliefs that cause a character to act or react in a particular way.

En Espanol: Se trata de los deseos, necesidades, o las creencias que hacen que un personaje de actuar o reaccionar de una manera particular. *Example*: The criminal\'s \_\_\_\_\_\_ for attacking the judge was one of revenge.

### **■ Narrative Poem**

This tells a story in verse.

Example: \"Casey at the Bat\" by Ernest Lawrence Thayer

## **■** Nonfiction

This is factual writing that presents and explains ideas or that tells about real people, places, objects, or events.

Example: essays; newspaper and magazine articles; journal; textbooks

## Onomatopoeia

This is the use of words that sound like the noises they describe.

Example: The screech of the brakes caused everyone to jump away from the curb.

## **■** Parody

This is a humorous imitation of a literary work that exaggerates or distorts the characteristic features of the original.

Example: Twinkle, twinkle, little bat!

How I wonder what you\'re at!

Up above the world you fly,

Like a teatray in the sky.

by Lewis Carroll

### **Pastoral**

This is a literary or other artistic work that portrays or evokes rural life, usually in an idealized way.

## Personification

This is a type of figurative language in which human qualities are given to nonhuman things.

Example: The stars in the sky winked and blinked at the late-night beach walkers.

#### Plot

This is the series of events that happen in a literary work.

## 🛅 🖃 Poem

This is an arrangement of words in verse. It sometimes rhymes, and expresses facts, emotions, or ideas in a style more concentrated, imaginative and powerful than that of ordinary speech.

Example: Some of these are written in meter while others are in free verse.

#### Poetry

This is the third major type of literature in addition to drama and prose.

Example: Lyric; concrete; epic; narrative; dramatic

### ■ Prefix

This can be added to the beginning of a word to change the word's meaning.

Example: dis-; re-; un-

## **■** Rhyme Scheme

This is the regular pattern of rhyme found at the ends of lines in poems.

Example:

Today I went out for a walk. A

I strolled about an hour. B

As I went I did not talk A

Or miss a beautiful flower. B

In this stanza, it is ABAB.

## **Rising Action**

This is the part of the plot where the conflict and suspense build.

#### **Root Word**

This is a word related in origin, as certain words in genetically related languages descended from the same ancestral word. It is also the part of the word after all affixes have been removed.

## **■** Scene

This is a small division of a play that usually happens in a particular time and place.

Example: In William Shakespeare\'s play Romeo and Juliet, Act I has five of these.

### Setting

This is the time and place in which a literary work happens.

## **■** Simile

This is a comparison of two unlike things using the terms "like" or "as".

Example: His angry words were like daggers stabbing my soul.

## **■** Sonnet

This is a fourteen-line lyric poem, usually written in rhymed iambic pentameter.

Example: William Shakespeare wrote 154.

## Stanza

This is a group of related lines in a poem, similar to a paragraph in prose.

## ■ Strategy

This is any kind of mental action used by a student to comprehend and make meaning out of a reading text.

Example: Using context clues is a good strategy when reading unfamiliar words.

### Style

This is the way an author expresses ideas through the use of kinds of words, literary devices, and sentence structure.

### **■** Subplot

This is a secondary plot in a work of literature that either explains or helps to develop the main plot.

Example: The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Spiderman movies is the love triangle between Peter Parker, Mary Jane, and Harry Osborne.

#### **■** Suffix

This can be added to the end of a word to change the word's meaning.

Example: ment; er; ist

### **■** Synecdoche

A figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole, the whole for a part, the specific for the general, the general for the specific, or the material for the thing made from it.

Example: As hand for sailor; as the law for police officer; as cutthroat for assassin; as thief for pickpocket; as steel for sword

## Text

This is the main body of a piece of writing or any of the various forms in which writing exists, such as a book, a poem, an article, or a short story.

Example: The \_\_\_\_\_ we are reading today is a newspaper article about gangs. Tomorrow\'s will be a short story by O. Henry.

# Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Viewing Across the Curriculum

#### **■** Active Voice

This is used when the subject of a sentence performs the action.

Example: The big black truck hit the car from behind.

### **■** Advertisement

This is a public announcement promoting a product or service.

Example: \"Buy Hi-Bounce basketball shoes, they work for me!\" - Kevin Garnett

## **■** Aesthetic

This has to do with the beauty of something rather than its usefulness.

Example: Gosh, he looks great in a football uniform. Yeah, but I understand he can't throw the ball more than 10 feet.

### Anecdote

This is a brief story about an interesting incident.

### Argumentation

This is the kind of writing that tries to persuade readers to accept an author's opinions.

## **Cause And Effect**

This is the relationship between two or more events in which one event brings about another.

### **Connotation**

This is the emotional feelings and associations that go beyond the dictionary definition of a word.

## **■** Context Clues

These are in the text surrounding a word and give hints for the meaning of the word.

*Example:* I refrained from grabbing the man\'s arm, but I was not sure how long I could hold back my urge. (*Hold back* gives hints for the meaning of *refrained*.)

### Critique

This is a written or spoken evaluation of what is and is not effective in a literary work.

## Denotation

This is the dictionary definition of a word.

## ■ Dialogue

These are the words spoken by characters in a literary work.

Example: \"I wonder where everyone is,\" commented Stephen.

\"I thought that they would be here by now,\" replied Jarvis.

#### Diction

This is the writer's choice of words, including the vocabulary used, the appropriateness of the words, and the vividness of the language.

### **Editorial**

This is an article in a publication or a commentary on television or radio expressing the opinion of its editors, publishers, station, or network.

### Essay

This is a short, nonfiction work about a particular subject.

Example: descriptive; narrative; expository; persuasive

#### ■ Fact

This is a statement that can be proved to be true.

Example: There are twelve months in a year.

## **■** Fluency

This is the ability to speak, read, or write a language; automatic word recognition, decoding, and checking for meaning.

Example: I have been reading books that are a little above my current reading level to help increase my \_\_\_\_\_

## **Implied Meaning**

This is a suggested, but not stated, definition.

## **■** Inference

This is reading between the lines. It is taking something that you read and putting it together with something that you already know to make sense of what you read.

*Example:* You read about a character who is scowling and shaking his fists. Using the information in your reading and what you already know, you guess that this character is probably angry.

## **■** Media

This is the main means of mass communication.

Example: Television, Radio, Internet, Magazines and Newspaper

### **Minimalism**

This is the use of the fewest and barest essentials or elements in literature.

### **■** Monologue

This is a long, uninterrupted speech by a character in a play, story, or poem.

*Example:* In Act I, scene i, of William Shakespeare\'s *Romeo and Juliet*, the Prince of Verona commands the Capulets and the Montagues to stop their feuding.

## Mood

This is the feeling that an author wants readers to have while reading.

## ■ Novel

This is a long work of fiction. It has a complicated plot, many characters, a significant theme, and varied settings.

Example: The Outsiders; Gone With the Wind

## Opinion

This is a statement that reflects a writer's belief about a topic, and it cannot be proved.

Example: England is the best place to go for a vacation.

## **Paradox**

This is a statement that seems absurd or contradictory but expresses a truth.

### **Paraphrase**

This is the restatement of a written work in one's own words that keeps the basic meaning of the original work.

### **■** Passive Voice

This is used when the subject of a sentence receives the action instead of doing it.

Example: The car was hit from behind by a large black truck.

## **■ Point Of View**

This is the perspective from which a story is told.

En Espanol: Esta es la perspectiva desde la cual es una historia contada. Example: First person, limited third person

## **■** Short Story

This is a brief work of fiction. It resembles a novel but has a simpler plot and setting and fewer characters.

Example: \"The Secret Life of Walter Mitty\" \"The Most Dangerous Game\"

### Speech

This is a talk or public address.

Example: Martin Luther King\'s \"I Have a Dream\"

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This is the way an author expresses ideas through the use of kinds of words, literary devices, and sentence structure.

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Example: The \_\_\_\_\_ we are reading today is a newspaper article about gangs. Tomorrow\'s will be a short story by O. Henry.

### **Theme**

This is the message, usually about life or society, that an author wishes to convey through a literary work.

#### **Tone**

This is the attitude that an author takes toward the audience, the subject, or a character.

## **Transcript**

This documentation is the record in printed form of what was said.

*Example:* a court reporter documents the testimony of a trial by typing what was said; or a news reporter uses a tape recorder to document an interview, then later types up the entire conversation verbatim based on the tape recording; or the actual speech in written form that was delivered

### Understatement

This is used by a writer to show restraint or lack of emphasis in expression, as for rhetorical effect.

## Writing

#### Almanac

This is a magazine or book that contains weather forecasts, statistics, or other information of use or interest to readers.

#### Argumentation

This is the kind of writing that tries to persuade readers to accept an author's opinions.

## **■** Audience

This is whoever will be reading or listening to a piece of work/speech.

Example: Your classmates, if you give the valedictory address or the paying subscribers to Time magazine.

## **■** Author's Purpose

This is the reason for creating written work.

Example: To explain, to inform, to entertain, to persuade, or to describe.

## **Bibliography**

This is a list of written works or other sources on a particular subject.

## **Chronological Order**

This is the arrangement of events in the order in which they occur.

#### Coherence

This is writing that expresses ideas in a clear, logic way, where reasonable explanations are given or can be deduced by the reader from inference.

### Conclusion

This wraps up a piece of writing and reminds readers of the thesis.

## **Conventions**

In writing, this is the trait to measure standard writing and the editing processes of spelling, punctuation, grammar, capitalization, and paraphrasing.

## **■** Diary

This is a daily written record of (usually personal) experiences and observations.

Example: Anne Frank\'s record during her time in Germany

#### **Dictionary**

This is a reference book containing an alphabetical list of words, with information given for each word, usually including meaning, pronunciation, and etymology.

#### Draft

This is a preliminary version of a piece of writing.

## ■ Edit

This is to correct and/or revise a piece of writing.

Example: the best thing about school is english class:

My favorite class in school is English.

## **■** Encyclopedia

This is a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects or on numerous aspects of a particular field, usually arranged alphabetically.

Example: World Book; Britannica; Compton\'s

## **Endnotes**

These are references or explanations that usually appear at the end of a document. They most often include a bibliography and a

works cited page.

Example: He forgot to include endnotes in his paper and his teacher confronted him about plagiarism.

## **Exposition**

This is the part of the plot that introduces the characters, the setting, and the basic situation.

## **■** Expository Text

This presents information, explains, or informs.

Example: speech; letter to editor

## Formal Language

This is used by writers of scholarly books. It usually has longer sentences and a greater variety of words than everyday speech. Slang, contractions, and jargon are avoided.

En Espanol: Este es usado por los escritores de libros académicos. Por lo general, tiene ya condenas y una mayor variedad de palabras que habla cotidiana. Argot, contracciones, y la jerga se evitan. *Example*: Gazing into store windows as if they had nothing else to do, the young gentlemen walked causally down the street.

## **☐** Informal Language

This is what people use in everyday speech. It usually consists of fairly short sentences and simple vocabulary.

Example: It\'s really fun now that school is out.

### Introduction

This is the beginning of a written work that explains what will be found in the main part.

### **■** Journal

This is a daily autobiographical account of events and personal reactions.

En Espanol: Se trata de un diario autobiográfico de los acontecimientos y reacciones personales. *Example:* Mary Chesnut\'s record of events during the Civil War

#### Letter

This is a written communication or message addressed to a reader or readers that is usually sent by mail.

### Memo

This is an informal method of written communication, often used in business settings.

### **■ Narrative Text**

This tells the events and actions of a story.

Example: news stories; biographies; autobiographies

## 🛅 🖃 Paragraph

This is a section in a piece of writing that discusses a particular point or topic. It always begins with a new line, usually with indentation.

Example: The first one of these of an essay is the introduction.

#### **■** Periodical

This is a publication issued at regular intervals of more than one day.

Example: Newspaper; magazine

## ■ Persuasive Text

This attempts to convince a reader to adopt a particular opinion or course of action.

Example: newspaper editorial; television commercial

## Primary Source

This is an original document or firsthand account.

Example: Letters, diaries, laboratory studies, eyewitness accounts

## ■ Proofread

This is the process of making marks on a written document to correct errors.

Example: This could be done by your mom before you turn in your paper to your teacher.

## Propaganda

This is an extreme form of persuasion intended to prejudice and incite the reader or listener to action either for or against a particular cause or position.

*Example:* It can be said that Hitler\'s campaign against the Jews was a one-sided argument and appeal to emotions that gives an example of this type of extreme persuasion.

## **■** Publisher

This is an institution or organization that prints and releases written work.

Example: Houghton Mifflin

## **■** Purpose

This is an author's intention, reason, or drive for writing the piece.

En Espanol: Se trata de un autor? S intención, la razón, o la unidad para la escritura de la pieza. *Example:* to instruct, to entertain, to persuade, to vent, to inform, to encourage, etc.

### **Secondary Source**

This is a commentary on an original document or firsthand account.

### **Sequential Order**

This is the chronological, or time, order of events in a reading passage.

#### Structure

This refers to a writer's arrangement or overall design of a literary work. It is the way words, sentences, and paragraphs are organized to create a complete work.

## **Supporting Evidence**

These are the facts or details that back up a main idea, theme, or thesis.

## **i** ☐ Technical Writing

This is writing that communicates specific information about a particular subject, craft, or occupation.

*Example:* We often find this in travel brochures because they inform us of the rules and procedures we must be aware of before we visit a vacation spot.

## **■** Thesaurus

This is a book of synonyms.

Example: Roget\'s

### **Thesis Statement**

This is the way in which the main idea of a literary work is expressed, usually as a generalization that is supported with concrete evidence.

## **Topic Sentence**

This is a one-sentence summary of a paragraph's main point.

## **Conventions**

## **■** Antonym

This is a word or phrase that means the opposite of another word or phrase.

Example: Old - new

## Apostrophe

This is used to show the possessive form of a noun and is used to show that a letter or letters have been left out of a contraction. *Example:* Children's toys; dog's bone; students' books Don't (do not); couldn't (could not); they'll (they will)

### **■** Appositive

This is a word or phrase that identifies or explains the noun that it follows.

Example: Mr. Davis, our assistant principal, reprimanded the student for forging his mother\'s signature.

### Capitalization

This is the use of letters to indicate proper nouns, or it is used at the beginning of a sentence.

Example: Nancy Huskenfruffle lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

### Clause

This is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate. It can be dependent or independent.

Example: The boy walked home.

### ■ Colon

This is a punctuation mark used before a list of items or details, before a statement that summarizes the original statement, before a long, formal quotation or statement, or in a business letter after the salutation.

*Example:* When going to the beach, you should take the following items: a towel, sunscreen, a hat, sunglasses, a bottle of water, and a good book.

## **□** Comma

This is a punctuation mark that may be used to indicate a pause, connection, separation, list or for clarity or to show importance. *Example:* 

## **■** Comma Splice

This results when two or more independent clauses are joined by a comma without a coordinating conjunction.

Example: The children played outside, they did not come in even after the rain began.

### ■ Conjunctive Adverb

This may be used with a semicolon to connect independent clauses and usually serves as a transition between the clauses. *Example:* We took a wrong turn when going to the lake; consequently, we we were late and missed lunch.

## Contraction

This is a word formed by combining two words and adding an apostrophe where the letters are omitted.

Example: don\'t, won\'t, couldn\'t

### **Conventions**

In writing, this is the trait to measure standard writing and the editing processes of spelling, punctuation, grammar, capitalization, and paraphrasing.

### ■ Ellipsis Mark

This, three spaced periods, is used to indicate that a word or words have been deleted from a direct quote.

Example: \"I\'m going to show you . . . Willy Loman did not die in vain.\"

## Gender

Traditionally, this has been used primarily to refer to the grammatical categories of 'masculine,' 'feminine,' and 'neuter.'

#### **■** Gerund

This is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a noun.

Example: Swimming is my favorite sport in the summer.

#### Grammar

This is the structure of language and the rules that go with it.

## **■** Hyphen

This is a punctuation mark used to divide or to compound words or elements.

Example: mother-in-law

## **■** Indefinite Pronoun

This takes the place of a noun and refers to nonspecific persons or things.

Example: Everyone was headed to the beach for the holidays.

## **■** Independent Clause

This is a group of words that states the main thought of a sentence and is complete within itself.

*Example:* The birds find little food during the winter.

## **■** Infinitive

This is always in the form of 'to' + a verb-like word. This verbal unit in a sentence actually acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb, rather than a verb.

Example: ('to carry,' 'to think,' 'to laugh')

### Object

This is never the subject, but always a noun, in a sentence it can be either direct or indirect.

Example: Direct: Our minister delivered his sermon in twenty minutes.

Indirect: The struggling climber gave *Xavier* his rope.

## 🛅 🖃 Paragraph

This is a section in a piece of writing that discusses a particular point or topic. It always begins with a new line, usually with indentation.

Example: The first one of these of an essay is the introduction.

#### ■ Phrase

This is a group of words used as a single part of speech without a subject and verb.

Example: on the counter

### Plural

This indicates more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Example: boys; men; children

## **■** Possessive Pronoun

This is a word that takes the place of noun and shows ownership.

Example: his favorite scarf instead of Billy\'s favorite scarf

## **■** Pronoun

This is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Example: He is giving it to her later today.

## **■** Punctuation

This is the system of standardized marks in written language to clarify meaning.

Example: period; comma; quotation marks

## Quotation Marks

These are used to enclose direct quotations and to designate titles of short works (like newspaper and magazine articles, poems, short stories, songs, episodes of television and radio programs, and subdivisions of books or web sites).

Example: He said, \"I would prefer not to.\"

It is unclear whether the poet, in the poem \"The Road Not Taken,\" laments his choices or appreciates them.

### **■ Run-on Sentence**

This results when independent clauses have not been joined correctly.

Example: The young man wanted the job very badly, he copied his resume and took it to the office himself.

## **■** Semicolon

This is a punctuation mark that is used between clauses of a compound sentence when a conjunction is not used, before conjunctive adverbs that join independent clauses, and in a series when the series already contains commas.

Example: Some of the boys are going on a camping trip; others are going to the zoo.

## Sentence Fragment

This is a group of words that does not have both a subject and a verb and cannot stand alone. It may be punctuated and capitalized as a sentence, but it does not constitute a complete sentence

En Espanol: Este es un grupo de palabras que no tienen un tema y un verbo y no puede estar solo. Puede ser marcada y capitalizado como una oración, pero no constituyen una oración completa *Example:* Ran down the street to catch to bus.

## **■** Simple Sentence

This is an independent clause with no subordinate clauses.

Example: Ernest Hemingway wrote many famous novels.

## **■** Subject Verb Agreement

This is a rule that both the subject and verb must be the same in number.

Example: The boys fell in line behind the teacher. The coin falls into the fountain.

### **■** Subordinate Clause

This is also known as a dependent clause. While it may contain a subject and verb and sometimes objects or complements, it cannot stand alone as it conveys an incomplete thought. It usually functions as an adjective, adverb or noun within a complete sentence.

Example: Did you email the author who you know?

Whenever I feel blue, I sip chamomile tea and listen to some jazz.

#### **■** Synonym

This is a word or phrase that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word or phrase.

Example: Lady - woman

## **■** Syntax

This refers to the ordering of elements in a sentence.

Example: I cannot believe this. This I cannot believe.

## **■** Tense Shift

This is when a passage begins as happening in one particular time and then goes to another time without warning and for no reason.

Example: As I walked down the street last Tuesday, a dog jumps on me and got mud all over my shirt.

### ■ Verb

This is a word that denotes action, occurrence or existence.

Example: jump, is, reacts

### **■ Verb Tense**

This indicates the time of the action or state of being.

Example: present; past; future

## **■** Word Choice

This is another way of saying 'diction.' This can help reveal a) the tone of the work, b) connotations of meaning, and/or c) his style of writing.

Example: There is a significant difference in the choice of: celebrity, infamy, or fame.