

1. <b>Action</b>	The series of events and episodes that form the plot of a story or play.	15. <b>Compare</b>	examine and note the similarities or differences of; "John compared his haircut to his friend's"; "We compared notes after we had both seen the movie"
2. <b>Alliteration</b>	The repetition of similar sounds, usually consonants or consonant clusters, in a group of words	16. <b>Complex Sentence</b>	a sentence composed of at least one main clause and one subordinate clause.
3. <b>Analogy</b>	An extended comparison showing the similarities between two things	17. <b>Compound Sentence</b>	A sentence of two or more coordinate independent clauses, often joined by a conjunction or conjunctions
4. <b>Antagonist</b>	One who opposes and contends against another; an adversary. The principal character in opposition to the protagonist or hero of a drama or other literary work.	18. <b>Conclusion</b>	ties up the paper so that you remind the reader of what you were writing about in the first place.
5. <b>Antonym</b>	a word that expresses a meaning opposite to the meaning of another word.	19. <b>Contrast</b>	the act of distinguishing by comparing differences.
6. <b>Apostrophes</b>	The superscript sign ( ' ) used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, or the plurals of numbers, letters, and abbreviations.	20. <b>Copyright</b>	the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell, or distribute the matter and form of something (as a literary, musical, or artistic work)
7. <b>Autobiography</b>	a biography of yourself.	21. <b>Dialect</b>	the usage or vocabulary that is characteristic of a specific group of people; "the immigrants spoke an odd dialect of English."
8. <b>Biography</b>	an account of the series of events making up a person's life	22. <b>Dialogue</b>	a conversation between two persons - spoken or in a work of literature.
9. <b>Body</b>	the centre of the essay. It is divided into paragraphs that relate to the topic and topic sentence. The paragraphs in the body of the essay provide explanations and examples to help bring the point across to the reader. Each of the paragraphs in the body must be connected to each other and to the topic and topic question. You must always relate each paragraph to the main idea of the passage.	23. <b>Dictionary</b>	a reference book containing an alphabetical list of words with information about them.
10. <b>Brainstorm</b>	A method of shared problem solving in which all members of a group spontaneously contribute ideas.	24. <b>Formal Language</b>	a word or phrase which means something different from what it says - it is usually a metaphor. Common phrases or terms whose meanings are not literal, but are figurative and only known through their common uses.
11. <b>Character Development</b>	the unfolding or growth of a character as the plot develops. This can be seen not only through what they say, but also how they act, and react to situations	25. <b>Glossary</b>	an alphabetical list of technical terms in some specialized field of knowledge; usually published as an appendix to a text.
12. <b>Cliche</b>	Having become stale or commonplace through overuse	26. <b>Hyperbole</b>	A figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect, as in I could sleep for a year or This book weighs a ton.
13. <b>Colons</b>	a. A punctuation mark ( : ) used after a word introducing a quotation, an explanation, an example, or a series and often after the salutation of a business letter. b. The sign ( : ) used between numbers or groups of numbers in expressions of time (2:30 A.M.) and ratios (1:2).	27. <b>Hyphens</b>	A punctuation mark ( - ) used between the parts of a compound word or name or between the syllables of a word, especially when divided at the end of a line of text.
14. <b>Commas</b>	a punctuation mark ( , ) used to indicate the separation of elements within the grammatical structure of a sentence.	28. <b>Idiom</b>	a word or phrase which means something different from what it says - it is usually a metaphor.
		29. <b>Informal Language</b>	or colloquial language refers to the use of the 'low'/spontaneous language, often used in familiar speech environments.

30. <b>Introduction</b>	In an essay, article, or book, an introduction (also known as a prolegomenon) is a beginning section which states the purpose and goals of the following writing. It usually begins with something interesting that intrigues the reader and causes him or her to want to read on.	46. <b>Rhyme</b>	The repetition of two or more words or phrases that usually appear close to each other in a poem.
31. <b>Inverted Order Sentence</b>	any sentence in which the normal word order is reversed, with the verb coming before the subject or the complete subject and predicate coming after another clause	47. <b>Rhythm</b>	The arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables in a pattern.
32. <b>Jargon</b>	The specialized or technical language of a trade, profession, or similar group.	48. <b>Rubric</b>	a very clear summary of the criteria for assessing a particular piece of student work, plus levels of potential achievement for each criterion.
33. <b>Metaphor</b>	A comparison between two unlike things with the intent of giving added meaning to one of them.	49. <b>Secondary Source</b>	any document that describes an event, person, place, or thing, usu. not created contemporaneously Example: A biography is a secondary source and an autobiography is a primary source.
34. <b>Misplaced Modifier</b>	Words, phrases, or clauses that do not clearly relate to the word they are intended to modify	50. <b>Semicolons</b>	the modern uses of the semicolon relate either to the listing of items, or to the linking of related clauses
35. <b>Onomatopoeia</b>	The use of a word whose sound in some degree imitates or suggests its meaning.	51. <b>Simile</b>	A comparison made between two dissimilar things through the use of a specific word of comparison, such as 'like' or 'as'.
36. <b>Paraphrase</b>	To use the ideas or words of another person, but stating them in your own words.	52. <b>Simple Sentence</b>	a sentence having no coordinate clauses or subordinate clauses
37. <b>Personification</b>	A figure of speech in which an animal, an object, a natural force, or an idea is given personality, or described as if it were human.	53. <b>Skim</b>	To read or glance through (a book, for example) quickly or superficially.
38. <b>Persuasion</b>	the act of persuading (or attempting to persuade); communication intended to induce belief or action	54. <b>Slang</b>	A kind of language occurring chiefly in casual and playful speech, made up typically of short-lived coinages and figures of speech
39. <b>Plagiarism</b>	a piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work.	55. <b>Suffix</b>	a letter, syllable, or group of syllables added at the end of a word or word base to change its meaning
40. <b>Point of View</b>	The vantage point from which a narrative is told. Common points of view: First Person and Third Person.	56. <b>Summarize</b>	the act of preparing a summary (or an instance thereof); stating briefly and succinctly.
41. <b>Prefix</b>	A letter or group of letters attached to the beginning of a word that partly indicates its meaning. *See attached list	57. <b>Synonym</b>	two words that can be interchanged in a context (be careful to replace words of one part of speech for words of the same part of speech).
42. <b>Primary Source</b>	a document, speech, or other sort of evidence written, created or otherwise produced during the time under study.	58. <b>Theme</b>	The main idea or the basic meaning of a literary work.
43. <b>Protagonist</b>	the leading character, hero, or heroine of a drama or other literary work.	59. <b>Thesaurus</b>	a book containing a classified list of synonyms.
44. <b>Question Marks</b>	a punctuation mark (?) placed at the end of a sentence to indicate a question	60. <b>Thesis</b>	The main idea of an essay or report, often written as a single declarative sentence.
45. <b>Repetition</b>	The return of a word, phrase, stanza form, or effect in any form of literature.		