English Language Arts

Quarter 3 Vocabulary List #1

1**. simile** – a comparison of things using “like” or “as”

 Examples: That girl runs as fast as a tiger. Her hair is like silk.

2. **metaphor** – a comparison of things without using “like” or “as”

 Examples: Time is money. He has a heart of stone. He is a star on the track.

3. **imagery** – words that appeal to the five senses; these words paint a picture in the reader’s mind

 Examples: The sound of the shiny silver zipper irritated Fred. The hot, cheesy pizza was tasty.

4. **repetition** – repeating a word or phrase throughout a speech or poem in order to emphasize

 Example: Martin Luther King, Jr.’s 1963 speech repeats the phrases “I have a dream” and “with this faith” many times.

5. **primary source** – an original source that shares first-hand knowledge; an eyewitness account

 Examples: a diary, a video or photograph from a crime scene, a Holocaust survivor’s testimony, an artifact (not a replica)

6. **secondary source** – information has been collected, gathered, and/or summarized from a variety of sources

 Examples: Mrs. Swanson’s unit on the Byzantine Empire; Mrs. Coulter’s unit on human rights

7. **loaded words** – words meant to create a strong emotional response from the reader or audience

 Examples: terrible, horrible, worthless, cruel, dictator, terrific, fabulous, honorable, heroic, courageous, leader

8. **bias** – showing favor for or against something because of personal feelings

 Example: Mrs. Coulter showing favoritism (giving special treatment to) a student of Ethiopian heritage because her own children are Ethiopian. This is not fair to the rest of the class!

9. **stereotype** – all members of a group are labeled the same without considering the individual

 Examples: assuming all people with glasses are smart, assuming all people with blond hair are dumb, assuming all Asians are good at math, etc.

10. **rhetorical question** – a questions asked for effect or impact, not for an expected answer; common technique in speeches

 Example: If your teacher says, “*Do you think I’m stupid or something*?” do not reply, “Yes. I do think you are stupid.”

11. **allusion** – a reference to an important person, text, or event from history

 Example: There is a reference to Emancipation Proclamation in the MLK “I Have a Dream” speech.

12. **hidden message** – a subtle (sneaky) hint or clue that reveals (gives away) the author’s stance or opinion on a topic

 Example: “*The politician fought against the injustice*” suggests that the author admires the politician, while “*The politician refused to cooperate*” suggests the author disapproves of the politician’s actions.

13. **personal appeal** – using words like “we,” “our,” or “together” to make a connection with the audience

 Example: ***Together* *we*** *can make a difference. This is* ***our*** *world.* ***We*** *should protect it.*