Summerville Union High School

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**Study Guide: CP II**

“There are no great limits to growth because there are no limits of

human intelligence, imagination, and wonder.”

*-Ronald Reagan*

*Below are the terms you are to know for your final T1 Exam. Please be sure to know the terms, the definitions, and be able to recognize these terms in a given passage.*

1. **Anecdote:** A brief story or tale told by a character in a piece of literature.
2. **Allusion:** A figure of speech that makes brief, even casual reference to a historical or literary figure, event, or object to create a resonance in the reader or to apply a symbolic meaning.
3. **Sarcasm:** A sharp caustic remark.
4. **Irony:** A situation or statement characterized by significant difference between what is expected or understood and what actually happens or is meant.
5. **Diction:** An author's choice of words to convey a tone or effect.
6. **Analogy:** Comparison of two things that are alike in some respects.
7. **Thesis**: Focus statement of an essay; premise statement upon which the point of view or discussion in the essay is based.
8. **Ethos:** The moral element that determines a character's actions, rather than thought or emotion.
9. **Colloquial:** Ordinary language; the vernacular. .
10. **Imagery:** Sensory details in a work; the use of figurative language to evoke a feeling, call to mind an idea, or describe an object.
11. **Euphemism:** Substitution of a milder or less direct expression for one that is harsh or blunt.
12. **Tone:** The attitude a literary work takes towards its subject and theme. It reflects the narrator's attitude.
13. **Mood:** The feeling or ambience resulting from the tone of a piece as well as the writer/narrator's attitude and point of view. The effect is created through descriptions of feelings or objects that establish a particular feeling such as gloom, fear, or hope.
14. **Asyndeton:** The practice of omitting conjunctions between words, phrases, or clauses.
15. **Syntax:** The way words are put together to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. It is sentence structure and how it influences the way a reader perceives a piece of writing.
16. **Ambiguity:** Use of language in which multiple meanings are possible.
17. **Rhetorical Question:** Asked just for effect or to lay emphasis on some point discussed when no real answer is expected.
18. **Repetition:** Repeating of a word, a phrase, or an idea for emphasis or for rhythmic effect.
19. **Pathos:** Persuading by appealing to the reader's emotions.
20. **Logos:** Persuading by the use of reasoning and logic.
21. **Ethos**
22. **Metonymy:** A metaphor where something being compared is referred to by something closely associated with it – The knights are loyal to the crown.
23. **Bias:** Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group.
24. **Rhetoric:** A technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form
25. **Validity:** The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
26. **Audience:** The group of readers to whom the piece is directed.