

Subject	English
Unit/Topic	Year 11 - Language Paper 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Perspective	A particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.
Bias	Cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something.
Summary	A brief statement or account of the main points of something.
Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
Anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
Triplet	A set or succession of three similar things.
Pathos	A quality that evokes pity or sadness.
Logos	A term used in Western philosophy, psychology and rhetoric which is an appeal to rationality and reasoning.
Ethos	The characteristic spirit of a culture, era, or community as shown through its attitudes and goals.
Refutation	The action of proving a statement or theory to be wrong or false.
Syntax	The arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases and the study of the formation of sentences.
Archaic	Very old or old-fashioned.
Perceptive	Having or showing sensitive insight.
Discourse marker	Any words or phrases that act as the 'glue' that binds together a piece of writing, making the different parts of the text 'stick together'.
Connective	Words or phrases that formally link sentences (or clauses) together.
Pronoun	A word that stands in for a noun, often to avoid the need to repeat the same noun over and over.

Contentious	Causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial.
Comedic	Relating to humour/comedy; comic.
Tone	The general mood or attitude of a piece of writing.
Clause	A group of words having its own subject but forming only part of a compound or complex sentence.
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas.
Emotive language	Language that is used to evoke an emotional response from the reader.
Semantic field	Words that are linked by meaning.
Direct address	A speaker or writer communicating a message directly to another individual or group of individuals. The person(s) being addressed may be identified by or the pronoun you.
Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, usually for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
Irony	Using language that means the opposite, often for humorous effect.
Self-deprecating	Modest about or critical of oneself, especially for humour.