

**Unit 3 Vocabulary**  
**The Way Individuals Change Over Time**

<b>Figurative Language</b>	Language that cannot be taken literally since it was written to create a special effect or feeling. Ex: Metaphor, Simile, personification, alliteration, idiom, hyperbole Opposite of literal meaning
<b>Drama</b>	A story written to be performed in front of an audience, a play
<b>Dynamic character</b>	A character that undergoes a dramatic change throughout the story.
<b>Static character</b>	A character that does not undergo a dramatic change throughout the story.
<b>Flashback</b>	Occurs when a character thinks back to a past event.
<b>Foreshadowing</b>	Hints throughout the story that something will later happen in the story or be brought up again.
<b>Imagery</b>	The use of vivid language or descriptive words to create an image in the reader's mind.
<b>Irony</b>	The use of a word or phrase to mean exact opposite of its literal meaning.
<b>Theme</b>	The lesson or message that the author wants the reader to understand.
<b>Symbolism</b>	The practice of using symbols to represent a thought or idea.
<b>Voice</b>	Form or a format through which narrators tell their stories. It is prominent when a writer places himself / herself into words and provides a sense the character is real person conveying a specific message the writer intends to convey.
<b>Formal</b>	Language that is appropriate for writing or sophisticated conversation. Opposite of slang

<b>Complexity</b>	Complicated or made up of many parts
<b>Diverse</b>	Based on various characteristics such as gender, age, nationality, ethnic and/ or cultural group etc
<b>allusion</b>	1. brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, <b>literary</b> or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers.
	<b>Skill and Direction Words</b>
<b>Integrate</b>	To write a type of review of the literature that includes the analysis, synthesis and evaluation of information on a well-defined content area and includes the writer's original thoughts and ideas on the topic which are based upon the available evidence.
<b>Convey</b>	To communicate or to make known
<b>Relevant</b>	Important to the topic
<b>Preferences</b>	A feeling of liking or wanting one person or thing more than another

### Unit 3: Figurative Language

Simile	A direct comparison of one thing to another using the word "like" or "as"	The woman's face looked as wrinkled as an old paper bag.
Metaphor	Comparison that is implied or suggested WITHOUT using "like" or "as"	Jeannie is a fountain of knowledge.
Personification	Giving human qualities to an animal or object, or idea	The wind whistled through the trees.
Hyperbole	Extreme exaggeration	I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse!
Idiom	A saying or phrase whose meaning is different from the individual words	Those hats are a dime a dozen.
Alliteration	Using the beginning consonant sounds over and over	Peter packed his pencils in his pocket.
Onomatopoeia	the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named	Cuckoo, sizzle, drip