

1. **abstract:** Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.
2. **acquire:** To gain possession of
3. **analogy:** A comparison of two different things that are similar in some way
4. **articulate:** (v.) To pronounce distinctly; to express well in words; to fit together into a system; (adj.) able to use language effectively; expressed clearly and forcefully
5. **cite:** (v.) to quote; to mention; to summon to appear in court; to commend, recommend
6. **clarify:** to make clear or easier to understand
7. **coherence:** all the components of the piece are arranged in unity of purpose and meaning.
8. **concrete:** real or tangible
9. **conflict:** A struggle between opposing forces
10. **context:** 1. The parts before or after a word or statement that influence its meaning
11. **convey:** (v.) to transport; to transmit; to communicate, make known; to transfer ownership or title to
12. **crucial:** (adj.) of supreme importance, decisive, critical
13. **deter:** To discourage or prevent from taking action
14. **devices:** A particular word pattern or combination of words used in a literary work to evoke a desired effect or arouse a desired reaction in the reader
15. **differentiate:** (v.) - to distinguish, to make different
16. **emphasis:** Special importance, value, or prominence given to something.
17. **enhance:** (v.) to raise to a higher degree; to increase the value or desirability of
18. **epilogue:** A short poem or speech spoken directly to the audience following the conclusion of a play, or in a novel the epilogue is a short explanation at the end of the book which indicates what happens after the plot ends.
19. **figurative:** Language that cannot be taken literally since it was written to create a special effect or feeling.
20. **genre:** A category or type of literature (or of art, music, etc.) characterized by a particular form, style, or content.
21. **illustrate:** clarify by giving an example of
22. **impact:** an effect or result
23. **imply:** A speaker or writer suggests an idea without expressing it outright or directly.
24. **indicate:** give evidence of
25. **infer:** A conclusion one can draw from the presented details.
26. **intention:** an aim, plan, or purpose
27. **interpret:** A judgement based upon a collection of evidence
28. **interpretation:** A judgement based upon a collection of evidence
29. **irrelevant:** Having nothing to do with the subject
30. **metaphor:** A comparison that establishes a figurative identity between objects being compared.
31. **motivation:** A character's incentive or reason for behaving in a certain manner; that which impels a character to act
32. **objective:** Factual, related to reality or physical objects; not influenced by emotions, unbiased
33. **obscure:** (adj) unknown; hard to understand; dark
34. **omit:** To leave out
35. **paraphrase:** (v.) to restate in other words; (n.) a statement that presents a given idea in new language
36. **perspective:** (n.) a point of view or general standpoint from which different things are viewed, physically or mentally; the appearance to the eye of various objects at a given time, place, or distance
37. **pertinent:** (adj.) related to the matter at hand, to the point
38. **plagiarism:** using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of information
39. **prologue:** A speech, passage, or event coming before the main speech or event
40. **relevance:** relation to the matter
41. **revise:** To change in order to improve or to include new information
42. **significance:** the quality of being important or of giving meaning
43. **spontaneous:** (adj.) arising naturally; not planned or engineered in advance
44. **substantiate:** (v.) to establish by evidence, prove; to give concrete or substantial form to
45. **suggest:** Propose a solution, hypothesis or other possible answer.
46. **summarize:** To capture all the most important parts of the original story, but express them in a much shorter space, and in the reader's own words.
47. **symbolic:** Using actions and symbols rather than words to convey an idea
48. **transition:** A word or phrase that links one idea to the next and carries the reader from sentence to sentence, paragraph to paragraph
49. **underlying:** The main, primary, or basic cause of a thing
50. **validity:** the quality of being logically or factually sound