**Grade 9 Vocabulary List**

**Refer your Assignments sheet for quiz dates.**

1. **ambiguous**: having more than one possible meaning or interpretation
2. **artistic representation**: a depiction or portrayal of a person, place, thing or idea within a work of art (visual, musical, written, etc.)
3. **audience**: people who read a writer’s works
4. **bias**: an unfair preference for or dislike of something
5. **central idea**: a main theme or meaning in a piece of writing
6. **direct characterization**: the narrator or a character in the story tells us what we need to know about that character
7. **indirect characterization**: we find out about characters indirectly through thoughts, comments, actions or reactions of others
8. **clarity**: the state of being clear and precise
9. **connotative**: signifying or suggestive of a word’s associative or secondary meaning in addition to its dictionary definition
10. **constructive critique:** a evaluation of a piece of work, intended to improve the work in future versions
11. **conventions**: elements of writing such as grammar, punctuation spelling, capitalization, etc.
12. **culture/cultural values:** that which is valued by a particular group of people or society (ex: individuality and freedom are cultural values in the U.S.)
13. **cumulative**: built up over time
14. **delineate**: to describe or explain something in detail
15. **documentation**: the process of making clear, using established formats, what sources one has used during research.
16. **editing**: reading and re-reading a piece of writing with a focus on stylistic and grammatical points once you have an acceptable draft.
17. **exchange of ideas**: the sharing of individual thoughts with others; discussion
18. **expository**: describing and discussing a theory, problem, or proposal; non-fiction
19. **fallacious**: false, untrue
20. **figurative**: using or containing a non-literal or allegorical sense of a word or words
21. **flawed logic**: reasoning relying on invalid arguments
22. **graphic organizers**: tools for organizing information, utilizing pictures, tables, charts, graphs or images
23. **highlighting**: marking key elements of a text via underlining, use of sticky-notes, or transparent colored markings
24. **inference**: a conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning
25. **justification**: evidence serving as an acceptable reason or argument for something
26. **literary non-fiction**: a hybrid of literature and non-fiction (ex: a factual narrative told in the form that a novel usually takes; someone’s biography portrayed as drama)

**(CONTINUED ON REVERSE)**

1. **medium/media** (plural): a means or way of conveying information (ex: film versus print)
2. **motivation**: a reason or cause to do something
3. **narrative**: a story or an account of a sequence of events in the order in which they happened
4. **perspectives**: particular evaluations of a situation or facts, especially from one person's point of view
5. **persuasive**: having the ability to succeed in convincing somebody to do or believe something
6. **point of view**: the angle or perspective from which we see things (through whose eyes?)
7. **primary sources**: original materials from the time period involved, on which other research is based.
8. **secondary sources**: materials that were created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions of the time
9. **purpose**: the goal or intended outcome of a writing, performance, etc. presentation (to persuade? to entertain? to inform?)
10. **relevance**: to have some bearing on or importance for real-world issues, present-day events, or the current state of society; having some sensible or logical connection with something else such as a matter being discussed or investigated
11. **revision**: the process of writing and re-writing a draft with a goal of correcting, updating, or improving its content
12. **rhetoric**: speech or writing that communicates its point persuasively through effective use of language
13. **rhetorical**: relating to the skill of using language effectively and persuasively
14. **source material**: the place, person, or thing through information has been obtained
15. **standard written English**: formal use of the language with attention given to conventions (as opposed to slang or colloquialisms)
16. **style**: the way a writer uses the language in a work
17. **subtext**: an underlying meaning or message
18. **sufficiency**: the fact or state of being enough
19. **supporting details**: details that tell a reader more about the main idea
20. **synthesis**: the process of combining different ideas, influences, or objects into a new whole
21. **textual evidence**: something *found with a piece of* writing that gives validity to a reader’s statement *about* that writing
22. **thesis**: a writer’s opinion boiled down to *one arguable statement*
23. **tone**: the general quality or character of something as an indicator of the attitude or view of the person who produced it
24. **validity**: state of being reasonable or justifiable in the circumstances
25. **voice**: distinctive way in which a writer expresses ideas
26. **writing process**: composing a series of drafts focusing first on ideas and content, then on usage and expression, and finally on fine points of conventions