

# "The Search for Tomorrow" Unit Terms

You will be introduced to all of the terms below at some point during our "The Search for Tomorrow" unit. Refer to the timeline on the left side of the paper to help you prepare for unit assessments. You will need to know ALL of the terms for the final unit test.

<b>Quiz 1</b>	Author's Purpose	the intention of the writer; may be to inform, entertain, persuade, describe, or a combination of these purposes
	Claim	The main point of an argument. Think of it as a "should/should not" statement.
	Reason	Supporting details used to back up a claim
	Evidence	Textual evidence from valid sources to support each reason; may include facts, examples, statistics, or expert opinions
	Rebuttal	Simply put, in an argument, <i>rebuttal</i> is when the writer addresses the opponent by saying, "No, you're wrong, and this is why..."
<b>Quiz 2</b>	Suspense	a state or condition of mental uncertainty or excitement, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension or anxiety
	Bias	a strong opinion about something; it may be in favor of something or against it
	Propaganda	information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, or institution, nation, etc.
	Loaded words	words that attempt to influence the certain audience by using an appeal to emotions
	Precise language	using specific words to convey an exact idea
	Connotation	the associated or secondary meaning of a word or expression in addition to its direct meaning; usually has an emotional association and can be positive or negative
	Denotation	the explicit or direct meaning of a word - the dictionary definition
	Euphemism	a harmless or polite word or phrase used to replace a more offensive one (the opposite of precise language)
<b>Quiz 3</b>	Irony	when what happens is the opposite of what you expect to happen; using words to convey something completely different from the literal meaning
	Situational Irony	When what happens is the opposite of what you expect to happen
	Verbal Irony	Using words to convey something completely different from the literal meaning
	Dramatic irony	When the reader knows more than the characters

# "The Search for Tomorrow" Unit Terms

You will be introduced to all of the terms below at some point during our "The Search for Tomorrow" unit. Refer to the timeline on the left side of the paper to help you prepare for unit assessments. You will need to know ALL of the terms for the final unit test.

<b>Quiz 1</b>	Author's Purpose	the intention of the writer; may be to inform, entertain, persuade, describe, or a combination of these purposes
	Claim	The main point of an argument. Think of it as a "should/should not" statement.
	Reason	Supporting details used to back up a claim
	Evidence	Textual evidence from valid sources to support each reason; may include facts, examples, statistics, or expert opinions
	Rebuttal	Simply put, in an argument, <i>rebuttal</i> is when the writer addresses the opponent by saying, "No, you're wrong, and this is why..."
<b>Quiz 2</b>	Suspense	a state or condition of mental uncertainty or excitement, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension or anxiety
	Bias	a strong opinion about something; it may be in favor of something or against it
	Propaganda	information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, or institution, nation, etc.
	Loaded words	words that attempt to influence the certain audience by using an appeal to emotions
	Precise language	using specific words to convey an exact idea
	Connotation	the associated or secondary meaning of a word or expression in addition to its direct meaning; usually has an emotional association and can be positive or negative
	Denotation	the explicit or direct meaning of a word - the dictionary definition
	Euphemism	a harmless or polite word or phrase used to replace a more offensive one (the opposite of precise language)
<b>Quiz 3</b>	Irony	when what happens is the opposite of what you expect to happen; using words to convey something completely different from the literal meaning
	Situational Irony	When what happens is the opposite of what you expect to happen
	Verbal Irony	Using words to convey something completely different from the literal meaning
	Dramatic irony	When the reader knows more than the characters