

AICE English Language AS Level

Hello, and welcome to AICE English Language! We are excited to have you join in an adventure through various forms of text. Below, please find the pre course assignments for AICE English Language AS Assignment Parts.

There are 2 parts that make up our Summer Assignment. This Summer Assignment will be due the first day of class. If you are new to CCHS, you will have the first quarter to complete the assignment, so don't worry. Those that were registered, please come prepared.

Part 1: Glossary of Terms Study Guide

Please use the **Glossary of Terms** provided and create a handwritten study guide. For example, flash cards with the word, definition, and an example or a Power Point with the same information for each term on a slide. Creativity is encouraged. Students could also hand write a list of the words, definitions, and examples, any handwritten method will suffice.

Part 2: Memoir Review

Select a Memoir for your summer reading. A memoir covers a specific period or an experience within a person's life. It is non-fiction and gives a glance into the life and experiences of another real person. **You may select any memoir that your parent or guardian agrees that you can read. Please select memoirs published in the last 10 years (2014 and after).** You will need to annotate this book for the Summer Assignment and therefore submit the book for a grade. ***Please avoid using library books or books that belong to another person as they may not be returned promptly.***

These are the steps necessary to complete the Memoir Review portion of the Summer Assignment:

1. Read your novel carefully. Take your time and enjoy it! If you don't "connect" with your choice of novel, feel free to choose another.
2. Annotate your novel- good notes tend to enhance comprehension and retention of ideas. Your annotations should be handwritten (ex. in the novel, on sticky notes in the novel, or on separate paper). See attached sheet for more specific details on annotations. You should also annotate for any of the devices that you learned in the Glossary of Terms from Part 1 of the Summer Assignment.
3. Quote Response: Choose at least 12 quotes that stand out to you from the memoir. Using the quote log provided, also add your reflection on why the quote resonates with you.
4. Write a Review of your book. This is not a book report. You will critique and analyze elements of the novel you selected. Please Google and look over book reviews to get a sense of what you will need to write.

Cambridge International AS & A Level English Language 9093 – Glossary of terms

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Word and meaning

Term	What it means
Acronym	A word formed from the initial letters of two or more successive words (e.g. <i>UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</i>)
Amelioration	Where a word takes on a more positive connotation over time (e.g. <i>nice</i> originally meant <i>foolish</i>)
Antonym	A word with the opposite meaning to another word
Archaism	A word which is no longer in everyday use, or has lost a particular meaning in current usage
Backformation	The formation of a word from another one, from which it appears to be derived (e.g. the verb <i>to babysit</i> from the earlier <i>babysitter</i>)
Blending	Forming a new word by combining the beginning of one word with the end of another (e.g. <i>motel</i> from <i>motor</i> and <i>hotel</i>)
Borrowing	Introducing specific words or forms of words from one language into another (e.g. <i>pasta</i> from Italian into English, or <i>weekend</i> from English into French)
Broadening	Where the meaning of a word becomes broader or more inclusive than its earlier meaning (e.g. the earlier meaning of <i>dog</i> referred to a specific breed of dog rather than the whole species)
Clipping	Where a word is shortened to form a new variant (e.g. <i>advertisement</i> becomes <i>ad</i> or <i>advert</i>)
Coinage	The creation of new words (i.e. <i>neologisms</i>) in a language
Colloquial	The casual conversation of everyday language
Compounding	Forming a word from two or more units that are themselves words (e.g. <i>whiteboard</i> from <i>white</i> and <i>board</i>)
Connotation	The range of associated meanings brought to mind by a particular word, beyond its essential meaning (or denotation)
Conversion	Creating a new word by using an existing word in a different word class (e.g. the noun <i>green</i> in golf was converted from the adjective <i>green</i>)
Denotation	The primary meaning of a word, not including its connotations
Derivation	Creating a new word from an existing word, often with the addition of a prefix or suffix (e.g. <i>unwilling</i> derives from <i>will</i> with the prefix <i>un-</i> and the suffix <i>-ing</i>)
Eponym	The name of something that is also the name of someone credited with inventing or discovering it

Term	What it means
Etymology	A study of the history of a word and its earlier forms and meanings
Figurative language	Language which expands upon the basic or literal meaning of a word or phrase (e.g. simile or metaphor)
Hypernyms	Words for the categories into which hyponyms may be grouped (e.g. <i>furniture</i> is a hypernym of <i>table</i>)
Hyponyms	Words that are specific compared to their respective hypernyms (e.g. <i>spoon</i> is a hyponym of <i>cutlery</i>)
Idiom	Phrases generally understood in a language but which do not directly translate (e.g. <i>I caught the train by the skin of my teeth</i> = I only just caught the train in time)
Intensifier	A word, often an adverb or adjective, which has little meaning by itself but is used to add force to other phrases (e.g. <i>really</i> , <i>very</i>)
Jargon	Words and phrases known primarily by a group of people – often within a particular profession – which enable them to exchange complex information efficiently. Jargon may be unintelligible to people outside the group who use it.
Lexis	The complete vocabulary of a language
Narrowing	When the meaning of a word becomes narrower or more limited than its earlier meaning (e.g. the earlier form of <i>meat</i> originally referred to all food but now generally only refers to food in the form of animal flesh)
Neology	The process through which new words (neologisms) are formed, including acronyms , blends , compounds and eponyms
Obsolete	In language, relates to words which are no longer in use and often no longer understood
Orthography	The part of the language concerned with letters and spelling
Pejoration	When a word takes on a more negative connotation over time (e.g. <i>silly</i> once meant <i>blessed</i>)
Root	The primary form of a word and word family, without prefixes or suffixes , which bears the major semantic content (e.g. the root of <i>unwanted</i> is <i>want</i>)
Semantic	Related to the meaning of words
Semantic field	A group of words that relate to a shared area of meaning (e.g. <i>needle</i> , <i>nurse</i> and <i>antibiotic</i> could be grouped within the semantic field of <i>medicine</i>)
Telescoping	The contraction of a phrase, word or part of a word – like a telescope being closed (e.g. <i>biodegradable</i> from <i>biologically degradable</i>)

Sentence and grammar

Term	What it means
Active voice	Where the subject of a verb is performing the action involved (e.g. <i>She won the race</i>)
Adjunct	An optional or less-important part of a clause or sentence (e.g. <i>on the floor</i> in the sentence <i>I dropped the glass on the floor</i>)
Aspect	A form of the verb which explains its relation to time, particularly indicating whether an action is completed (e.g. the perfect – <i>had walked</i>) or incomplete (e.g. as in the progressive – <i>was walking</i> or perfect progressive – <i>had been walking</i>). Compare with Tense .
Clause	Part of a sentence, containing (at least) a subject and a verb phrase
Coordination	Connecting two or more independent clauses through the use of coordinating conjunctions
Declarative	See Mood
Grammar	Has a wide meaning, but generally relates to rules for the organisation of meaning in a language
Head word	The main word in a phrase (e.g. the noun <i>boy</i> in the noun phrase <i>the happy boy</i>)

Term	What it means
Imperative	See Mood
Interrogative	See Mood
Modality	The modality of an utterance refers to the attitude a speaker or writer takes to the idea being expressed (e.g. certainty, possibility, obligation, ability). Modality is usually conveyed by the use of the appropriate grammatical mood .
Mode	The format through which ideas or content are communicated to an audience. Modes include spoken (e.g. a conversation, a spontaneous speech), written (e.g. a novel, the text of a leaflet), electronic (e.g. an email, a blog), and image (e.g. a photograph), and can be combined in a variety of mixed modes (e.g. a prepared speech, a podcast).
Modification	Adding words to a head word in order to give more detail, either before (premodification) or after (postmodification)
Mood	<p>A grammatical feature through which a speaker or writer can express modality (i.e. an attitude towards the content of an utterance), usually involving modal verbs such as <i>can</i>, <i>ought</i> or <i>might</i>. Moods include the indicative/declarative (making a statement), the interrogative (asking a question), the imperative (making a command), and the subjunctive (expressing wishes or uncertainty).</p> <p>Alternatively, 'mood' can also refer to the emotion or feelings evident in a text and the language used to create these feelings.</p>
Morpheme	The smallest grammatical unit, from which larger ones can be formed (e.g. <i>unwanted</i> = <i>un</i> + <i>want</i> + <i>ed</i>)
Morphology	The study of words and the various forms they take
Noun phrase	A word (or group of words working together) which names a person, place or thing
Object	In grammar, the object is the thing or person acted upon by the subject (e.g. the phrase <i>the meal</i> in the sentence <i>The girl ate the meal</i>)
Parts of speech	See Word classes
Passive voice	Where the subject receives the action of a verb (e.g. <i>The ball was kicked</i>)
Phrase	A group of words that do not constitute a complete sentence
Prefix	A group of letters, usually conveying a particular meaning, which are added to the front of a word to give a new meaning (e.g. <i>un-</i> , <i>pre-</i> , and <i>with-</i>)
Sentence	Generally, a set of words that is grammatically complete, consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more additional subordinate clauses
Subjunctive	See Mood
Subordination	Connecting two or more clauses , only one of which is independent
Suffix	A group of letters, usually conveying a particular meaning, which are attached to the end of a word to modify its meaning
Syllable	A single unit of pronunciation, containing a single vowel sound, which may form part of all of a word (e.g. <i>rain</i> has one syllable, while <i>sunshine</i> has two)
Syntax	The way words are ordered in a sentence
Tense	A grammatical feature (usually an inflection of a verb) that shows the relation in time between an event or action and an utterance about it (e.g. <i>We run</i> is in the simple present tense, while <i>We were running</i> is in the past progressive tense). Compare with Aspect .

Term	What it means
Word classes	<p>The grammatical groups into which words are divided. The basic word classes are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, interjection, conjunction, and determiners.</p> <p>Each word class consists of a number of subclasses, such as proper nouns, transitive verbs, predicative adjectives, adverbs of manner, possessive pronouns, spatial prepositions, volitive interjections, subordinating conjunctions, and definite articles.</p> <p>Also known as 'parts of speech'.</p>

Text and discourse

Term	What it means
Analogy	A comparison of two things which have some element of similarity. The similarity is often used to help clarify an issue or idea.
Anaphoric reference	Where a word refers back to an earlier part of a text for its meaning (e.g. in the following text, the underlined words refer anaphorically to 'David': <i>I recognised David immediately, even though I had not seen <u>him</u>, <u>my oldest friend</u>, in years.</i>)
Asynchronous communication	Where the medium of communication causes a delay between utterance and response (e.g. letter, email, online forum)
Audience	The readers and/or listeners of a text
Cataphoric reference	Where a word refers to a later part of a text for its meaning (e.g. in the following text, the underlined words refer cataphorically to 'Sarah': <i>Although I had not seen <u>her</u> in years, I recognised <u>my old friend</u> Sarah immediately.</i>)
Computer-mediated discourse	The specialist form of language between online users
Deixis	Language whose meaning is determined in part by contextual factors, such as who is using it, when, where and to whom (e.g. <i>this, that, now, you, tomorrow</i>)
Dialectical structure	A three-part argument, moving from <i>thesis</i> (an initial argument) to <i>antithesis</i> (the counterargument) and finally to a <i>synthesis</i> that combines the two
Direct speech	The use of the exact words spoken by a speaker/character
Discourse	Any spoken or written language that is longer than a single sentence
Discourse markers	Words or phrases which mark boundaries between one topic and another, where a writer or speaker wishes to change the subject
Discursive	A style in which facts and opinions are put forward and explored in order to develop an argument
Exophoric reference	Where a word refers to something outside a text for its meaning, typically as a consequence of a writer or speaker's expectations as to the knowledge already possessed by the text's intended audience
First person narrative	Where a character in a story narrates the events that they are experiencing. Recognised by the use of <i>I, we, us, our</i> .
Foregrounding	Using grammatical or syntactic devices to draw attention to a particular idea in a text
Form	<p>Generally, the specific type of whatever category is being considered (e.g. textual form, verb form, grammatical form).</p> <p>Used on its own, the word 'form' often refers to textual form. The division of texts into specific forms (e.g. speech, dialogue, poem, novel, website) involves categorising texts according to how their structural elements combine to create a unified and recognisable whole.</p> <p>Different forms of text can usually be subdivided into genres (e.g. persuasive speech, romantic novel, cooperative dialogue), depending on their content.</p>
Formality	The extent to which spoken or written texts either conform to standard conventions or employ more personal language strategies

Term	What it means
Genre	A subdivision of textual form determined by the text's content (e.g. fantasy novel, tragic play, ballad, online review, television commercial, formal report)
Implicature	A meaning that is suggested by an utterance, rather than being explicitly stated or directly entailed by the words used
In medias res	Beginning a narrative in the middle of the events without any build-up or initial explanation
Inference	The act of deducing implied meanings
Intertextuality	Where a text produces additional meaning by referring in some way to another text
Irony	When the intended meaning of a text or utterance differs radically from its literal interpretation
Metalinguage	Language which is used to describe or comment on language (e.g. <i>This translates as...</i> or <i>I meant to say...</i>)
Multimodal	Consisting of more than one mode
Narrative structure	The way in which a story is constructed
Omniscient narrator	Where the narrator in a story knows all the thoughts, actions and feelings of the characters
Perspective	Point of view
Pragmatics	A branch of linguistics concerned with the ways in which meaning can alter according to the context of utterance
Prose	Ordinary language, without a rhyming pattern or rhythmic structure
Protagonist	The main character in a literary work
Purpose	A writer or speaker's main aim when producing a text
Register	The variety of language used in a particular situation, particularly with regard to levels of formality
Second person narrative	When the reader is addressed directly, typically through the use of <i>you</i> , <i>your</i> , <i>yours</i> , etc.
Simile	A figure of speech which makes a comparison between two different things which have one point of likeness, usually using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> (e.g. <i>she was as fast as lightning</i>)
Slogan	A short, direct and memorable phrase, frequently used in advertising
Structure	The way in which a text is ordered and organised
Style	The distinctive overall effect produced by interactions between form , structure and language
Third person narrative	Where the narrator of a story is not directly related to the events being narrated, and typically uses third-person pronouns (e.g. <i>he</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>they</i>) to refer to the characters involved
Tone	The emotion or attitudes associated with a spoken or written utterance
Topic sentence	A sentence which contains the essence of the entire paragraph. It is usually at the beginning of the paragraph and signposts the pattern of information and ideas which follow.
Topic shift	The point at which speakers move from one topic to another in conversation
Transactional	Writing or speech which aims to complete a transaction and produce a particular outcome (e.g. a letter claiming a refund; giving spoken directions to a destination)
Typography	The visual aspect of written language, including the size, colour and type of font used

Quote Log

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