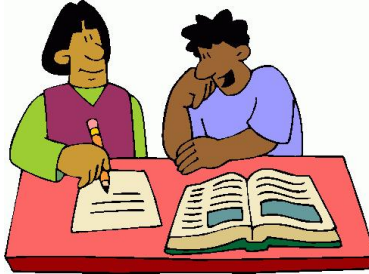


# Research and Composition Vocabulary

## Types of Writing



**Descriptive writing-** Writing that uses sensory details to convey a dominant impression of, for example, a setting, a person, an animal, and so on.

**Persuasive Writing/ Argumentative Writing-** writing, usually non-fiction, that seeks to move the reader to the author's viewpoint by one or more means, such as logic, emotion, entreaty, or through historical evidence.

**Expository Writing-** writing that informs an audience by presenting the information and explaining the concepts and ideas; also called informative or explanatory writing.

**Narrative Writing-** a type of writing that tells about events, or actions as they change over a period of time and often includes story elements such as character, setting and plot.

**Poetry-** imaginative, descriptive writing that is focused on personal and meaningful images or experiences chose and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and rhythm.

**Prose-** writing distinguished from poetry by its similarity to the diction and rhythms of ordinary speech.

**Biography-** a written history of a person's life.

**Autobiography-** the history of one's life written by that same person.

# Research and Composition Vocabulary

## Research terms

**Primary Source-** firsthand historical materials; the original source or documentation. Examples: Diaries, journals, letters, photographs, court transcripts, newspaper articles from the time period, political cartoons, speech transcripts, etc...

**Secondary Sources-** books, articles, lectures, and other works that interpret primary sources.

**Plagiarism-** the act of intentionally or unintentionally presenting work done by someone else as though it were your own.

**Direct quotation-** repeats the words of a source exactly. Quotation marks are used around the quoted material.

**Paraphrase-** states an idea expressed by a source, but in different word summarizing a quotation (must be parenthetically cited).

**Note Card-** the cards or papers you use for each idea or subtopic about your research topic. Each card should contain ONLY one or two sentences on a single idea or subtopic. Focusing on one or more idea in each card makes it easier to group and organize the ideas later on.

**Words Cited-** a list of all sources you used in your composition through direct quotations or paraphrase, to form your own opinion and support your ideas. This is a separate page found at the end of your paper to give credit to those who deserve it.

**Bibliography-** a broad list of ALL sources used to formulate your ideas. This is a separate page found at the end of your composition to give credit to those sources that you used to formulate your opinion.

**Parenthetical citation-** to acknowledge a source directly in the composition by putting in a brief reference, like the author and page number in parentheses Example: (Smith 96).