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Is texting killing the english language answer key

If I had to guess how many English words you know, how many do you think it would be? A thousand? A few thousand? probably differs a bit from the number you use alone on a daily basis; the brain could only hold a mini-arsenal of less common words that you met in books, movies, and even the quiz vocab of middle school, and how does the number you know compare with the full number of words in the English language? How many words are there in the English language? How many words are there in the English language? If you ever wondered (or laugh) in a list of new words added to the dictionary in the last year, you know that that number is constantly changing. but Dr. adam crowley, an associate professor of English at the hson college university of science and humanities, provides an approximate response, and is surprisingly beautiful and also! "How many words are there in the English language?" the short answer is: about a million," said RD.com. Don't you know anything like a million words? Don't sweat it. "This number includes any number of legal, medical, scientific and mechanical terms that most people will never meet in their daily lives," Dr. crowley says. While words like these are very obscure, many of them do not even appear in general dictionaries, yet, of course, count, the number "millions" also, according to Dr. crowley, includes the many, many words that have fallen out ooth time that people spoke modern English. Although they were removed from the dictionary, Dr. Crowley still counts them as English words. "Considering the word 'diddle,' a slang term of 1700 meaning 'gin'," he says. "Many English speakers would recognize 'gin', but much less they would recognize 'diddle.'" Similarly, see if you recognize these uncommon, but funny, English words unfortunately we no longer use. How many words do you know about the average English speaker? So, if a million words is the absolute top echelon, how do you compare with the approximate vocabulary of most English speakers? More than you think! "Most English-speaking adults know between 20,000 and 30,000 words," says Dr. Crowley. Is that more than I thought? Well, the news gets even better, in addition to those many thousands of words, you are probably able to understand a good 20,000 more only from context clues. How many words are there in the dictionary? No, you will not find a single dictionary that includes anywhere near the total million words that can be considered part of English. One of the reasons for this is the fact that generic-usuage dictionaries exclude a lot of technical terms — both because of how uncommon they are and, in some cases, because of the length. "The longest word in the English language is a term from chemistry that is used to identify a certain type of protein. Spelled out, it's 180,000 letters long," Dr. Crowley says. So surelysee it in the dictionary, but still counts as an English word—indeed, earns a superlative in English! Most dictionaries also tend to exclude words after they fall from common use, consolidating only the most common words. That's still worth it, though! "Today, the Oxford English Dictionary offers readers more than 170,000 words," says Dr. Crowley. And while the EMCD consolidates the most "common" words, he adds, "many of these words are unfamiliar to... people who speak English for many, many years." So there is more and more to learn and an opportunity to immerse yourself in the enigmatic English language. For example, you will certainly be surprised to learn what is the most complicated word in English. Daily/ShutterstockAlexander Image/ShutterstockStephen Orsillo/Shutterstock On this page, you will find short definitions of grammatical, literary and rhetorical terms that have appeared on the most selected and wise portions of the AP® English Language and Composition exam. For more detailed examples and explanations of terms, follow links to expanded articles. *AP is a registered trademark of the College Board, which neither sponsors nor approves this glossary. Ad Hominem: A argument based on the failures of an opponent rather than on the merits of the case; a logical fallacy involving a personal attack; Adjective: The part of the speech (or class of words) that modifies a noun or a pronoun; part of the speech (or word class) that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb; allegory: extend a metaphor so that objects, people and actions in a text are equivalent to meanings found outside the text; alliteration: the repetition of an initial consonant sound. allusion: a short, usually indirect reference to a person, place or event—real or fictitious; ambiguity: the presence of two or more possible meanings in any passage. analogy: reasoning or discussion from parallel cases. anafora: the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses. antecedent: the phrase of the noun or noun of which a pronoun, antithesis: the juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced sentences. aphorism: (1) a terrible phrase of a truth or an opinion. (2) a brief statement of principle. apostrophe: a rhetorical term to stop the speech to face a person or something absent. appeal to the authority: a foul in which an orator or writer tries to persuade not giving evidence, but appealing to respect that people have for a famous person or institution. appeal to ignorance: a foul that oa the inability of an opponent to deny a conclusion as proof of the correctness of the conclusion. topic: a course of reasoning aimed at demonstrating truth or falsehood. assonance: identity or similarity in the sound between the internal vowels in the neighboring words. asyndeton: omission of conjunctions between words, phrases or(in front of the polysyndicate). Character: An individual (usually a person) in a narrative (usually a work of fiction or creative non-fiction). Chiasmus: A verbal model in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the inverted parts. Circular topic: An argument that commits the logical fallacy of assuming what is trying to prove. Let's say: A questionable statement, which can be a claim of fact, value or policy. Clause: A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. Climax: Grade mounting through words or phrases of increasing weight and in parallel construction with an emphasis on the top or peak of a series of events. Colloquial: Characteristic of writing that seeks the effect of informal spoken language as distinct from formal or literary English. Comparison: A rhetorical strategy in which a writer examines similarities and/or differences between two people, places, ideas or objects. Completion: A word or a group of words that completes the preached in a sentence. Concession: An argumentative strategy with which a speaker or writer recognizes the validity of the point of an opponent. Confirmation: The main part of a text in which logical arguments are drawn up in support of a position. Conjunction: The part of the speech (or class of words) that serves to connect words, phrases, clauses, or phrases. Connotation: The emotional implications and associations a word can bring. Coordination: Thethe connection of two or more ideas to give them equal emphasis and importance. Contrast with subordination. Deduction: A method of reasoning in which a conclusion necessarily follows from the declared premises. Description: The direct meaning or dictionary of a word, in contrast to its figurative or associated meanings. Dialecto: A regional or social variety of a language that stands out for pronunciation, grammar and/or vocabulary. Diction: (1) The choice and use of words in word or in writing. (2) A way of speaking usually evaluated in terms of prevailing standards of pronunciation and elocution. Didactic: Intended or prone to teaching or educating, often excessively. Encomium: A tribute or praise in prose or in verse glorifies people, objects, ideas or events. Epiphora: The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several clauses. (Even known as epistrophe.) Epitaph: (1) A short inscription in prose or towards a gravestone or monument. (2) A statement or a speech commemorating someone who died; a funeral prayer. Ethos: A persuasive appeal based on the projected character of the speaker or narrator. Eulogy: A formal expression of praise for someone who died recently. Euphemism: Replacement of an offensive term for an alleged explicit offensive. Exhibition: A statement or type of composition intended to provide information about (or an explanation of) a problem, subject, method or idea. Extended metaphor: A comparison between two things different from thoseduering a series of sentences in a paragraph or row in a poem. Fallacy: A mistake in reasoning that makes an argument invalid. False Dilemma: An oversimplification flaw that offers a limited number of options (usually two) when, in fact, multiple options are available. Figure: Language in which figures of speech are freely occurring (such as metaphors, similarities and hyperboles). Discourse figures: The various language uses starting from construction, order, or custom meaning. Flashback: A passage in a narrative to a previous event that interrupts the normal chronological development of a story. Genre: A category of artistic composition, such as in the film or literature, marked by a distinctive style, form or content. Generalization Hasty: A flaw in which a conclusion is not logically justified by sufficient or impartial evidence. Hyperbole: A figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect; an extravagant statement. Image: Vivid descriptive language that appeals to one or more of the senses. Induction: A method of reasoning with which a rector collects a number of instances and forms a generalization which is intended to apply to all instances. Invective: Late or abusive language; speech that blames someone or something. Irony: The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. A statement or a situation in which the meaning is directly contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.sequence of approximate length sentences and corresponding structure. jargon: the specialized language of a professional, professional or other group, often meaningless for strangers. litotes: a figure of speech consisting of a substate in which a statement is expressed by denying its opposite. loose judgment: a sentence structure in which a main clause is followed by subalterneous phrases and clauses. contrast with periodic judgment. metaphor: a figure of speech in which an implicit confrontation is made between two different things that actually have something important in common. metonymy: a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is replaced by another with which it is closely associated (such as the crown for royalty.) method of appeal: The way information is presented in a text. the four traditional modes are narrative, description, exposure and topic. mood: (1) the quality of a verb that conveys the attitude of the writer to a subject. (2) the emotion evoked by a text. - no, a rhetorical strategy that tells a sequence of events, usually in chronological order. noun: the part of the speech (or class of words) which is oato to appoint a person, place, thing, quality, or action. onomatopoeia: the formation or oo of words that imitate sounds associated with objects or actions to which they relate. oxymoron: a figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory terms appear side by side. paradox: a statemento contradict itself. Parallelism: The similarity of the structure in a couple or series of words, sentences or related clauses. Parody: A literary or artistic work that imitates the characteristic style of an author or a work for comic or ridicule effect. Pathos: The means of persuasion that recall the emotions of the public. Periodic Judgment: A long and frequently involved phrase, marked by the suspended syntax, in which the sense is not completed until the final word - usually with an emphatic climax. Personization: A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities. Point of view: The perspective from which a speaker or writer tells a story or presents information. Preach: One of the two main parts of a sentence or clause, modifying the subject and including the verb, objects or phrases governed by the verb. Pronunciation: A word (a part of the speech or the class of words) that takes the place of a noun. Prose: ordinary writing (both fiction and non-fiction) as it stands out from the verse. Refused: The part of a topic where a speaker or writer anticipates and contrasts opposing views. Repeat: An instance of using a word, a sentence, or a clause more than once in a short passage - that swells on a point. Rhetoric: The study and practice of effective communication. rhetorical question: One question was simply for an unresponsible effect. Running style: phrase style that seems to follow the mind as ita problem through, imitating the "rambling, associative syntax of conversation"—the opposite of periodic phrase style. Sarcasm: An infused observation, often ironic or satirical. Satire: A text or performance that uses irony, derision or ingenuity to expose or attack human vice, foolishness or stupidity. Similar: A figure of speech in which two fundamentally different things are explicitly compared, usually in a phrase introduced by "like" or "like" Style: strictly interpreted as those figures adorning speech or writing; in general, as a representative a manifestation of the person who speaks or writes. Subject: The part of a sentence or clause indicating what it is. Syllogism: A form of deductive reasoning constituted by an important premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion. Subordination: words, phrases and clauses that make an element of a sentence dependent on (or subordinated a) another. Contrast with coordination. Symbol: A person, place, action, or thing that (by association, similarity or convention) represents something different from itself. Synecdoche: A figure of speech where a part is used to represent everything or everything for a part. > (1) The study of rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences, clauses and phrases. (2) The word arrangement in a sentence. Thesis: The main idea of an essay or a report, often written as a single statement. Tone: The attitude of a writer to the subject and the public. The tone is mainlythrough diction, point of view, syntax and formality level. transition: the connection between two parts of a piece of writing, contributing to consistency. substitute: a figure of speech in which a writer deliberately makes a situation seems less important or serious than it. verb: the part of the speech (or class of words) describing an action or an event or indicates a state of being. voice: (1) the quality of a verb that indicates whether its subject acts (active voice) or is acted on (passive voice.) (2) the distinctive style or the expression of an author or narrator. zeugma: the oo of a word to edit or govern two or more words, even if its oo can be grammatically or logically correct with one. One. is texting killing the english language answer key staar. is texting killing the english language answer key quizlet. is texting killing the english language answer key presto plans. is texting killing the english language worksheet answer key

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