

Appendix H: Student Glossary of Terms

The Student Glossary lists examinable terms for Key Stage – 9. Items with an asterisk at not intended to be covered in depth until Grade 9. This glossary is provided for clarity only, and is not meant to be an exhaustive list of terminology related to this curriculum.

A	
act	a major section of a play; acts are divided into varying numbers of shorter scenes
*allegory	a symbolic story having a second, deeper meaning beneath the readily apparent one
alliteration	the repetition of the beginning sounds in groups of words, usually at the beginning of a word or stressed syllable; e.g., descending dew drops; luscious lemons
allusion	a reference to a familiar literary or historical person or event, used to make an ideas more easily understood; allusions my be classified as: Classical – “The man was Atlas personified”; Biblical – “My friend acted like a Judas”; Historical – “He was a Napoleonic figure”; Literary – “He was a real Romeo”
*anachronism	is the poetic device which places a person, thing, or event in a time frame where it does not belong; e.g., The clock has stricken three. (<i>Julius Ceasar</i>)
*analogy	a comparison between two things sharing some similar qualities, usually for the purpose of explanation or clarification; e.g., comparing a computer to a human brain
anaphora	the deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs
*antagonist	the major character in a narrative or drama that works against the hero or protagonist
*apostrophe	is a poetic device which uses words to address to someone or something absent or silent, as if it were present and alive, or capable to making a reply
argumentative essay	an essay that attempts to persuade the reader to the writer’s point of view; the writer can be either serious or funny, but always tries to convince the reader of the validity of his or her opinion
*aside	in drama, a speech directed to the audience that supposedly is not audible to the other characters on the stage at the time
assonance	the close repetition of the same vowel sounds between different consonants; e.g., brave – vain; lone – show; feel – sleet

atmosphere	the overall emotional impression we get from the words, images, and setting of a text and the pace set by the story's plot., e.g., cheerful, anxious, foreboding
audience	the people for whom a piece of literature is written
autobiography	a personal account of one's own life, especially for publication
author	the originator or creator of a piece of work, especially written
B	
*ballad	a narrative poem or song that tells a popular story, often of physical courage or love.
balance	the way shapes are arranged within a visual; when shapes are balanced, they create a feeling of order or harmony
belief	mental acceptance of a claim as truth; something believed
bias	a slanted viewpoint that prevents a fair and open-minded assessment; can occur in a piece of writing when the author leaves out information that is necessary to give an accurate presentation of a person or subject
biography	an account of the life and deeds of an individual, written by someone else
blog	a web site that contains an online personal journal with reflections, comments and often hyperlinks provided by the writer
book jacket	the front covers of paperbacks and the dust jackets on hardcover books; usually carefully designed to attract the reader's attention
brochure	a booklet of printed informational matter, like a pamphlet, often for promotional purposes
C	
caption	the words beneath a photograph that explain the subject and give background information; help to shape the meaning of the photo, sometimes in misleading ways
cartoon	a sketch or drawing, usually humorous, as in a newspaper or periodical, symbolizing, satirizing, or caricaturing some action, subject, or person of interest
character	is a person presented in a dramatic or narrative work; characters may be classified as: Static – characters who do not change throughout the work, and the reader's knowledge of the character does not grow; Dynamic – characters who undergo some kind of change because of the action in the plot; Flat – characters who embody one or two qualities, ideas, or traits that can be easily described in a brief summary; Round – more complex characters who often display the inconsistencies and internal conflicts found in real people

characterization	the way an author creates characters within a story to make them seem real to the reader; includes the development of the character's appearance, background, feelings, and thoughts; direct characterization – when the author tells the reader directly about the character; indirect characterization – when the author shows the character in action and lets readers draw their own conclusions
*character sketch	a brief description of a character, using whatever evidence is available to you, in order to show that character's attitudes, feelings, thoughts, and personality
*chorus	a group of people who serve mainly as commentators on the characters and events
*cliché	an idea or expression that has become tired from overuse, its clarity having worn off; e.g., the bottom line is...
coherence (transitions)	word phrases which show relationships between sentences or paragraphs. It helps to achieve unity and coherence in an essay
coherence (connectives)	anything which serves as a means of connecting one sentence to another or one paragraph to another; e.g., repetition, parallel structure, pronoun references, etc.
collage	a technique of composing a work of art by pasting on a single surface various materials not normally associated with one another, such as newspaper clippings, parts of photographs, parts of cards, etc.
*colloquial language	language characteristic of everyday informal speech; e.g., You're getting on me nerves!
comparison	describes similarities and differences between two or more items, either feature by feature or subject by subject.
complex sentences	a sentence with one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses
composition	the act of combining parts or elements to form a whole as in writing, visual art, dance, music, etc. to create an intended effect or convey a message
compound sentence	a sentence with two or more main clauses linked by a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon
conflict	a struggle between opposing forces; conflict may be described as: internal – a emotional struggle inside a person; external – a struggle against the environment/nature or society; interpersonal – a struggle with another person; main – the central conflict that moves the plot forward; minor – secondary conflict that does not influence the plot a great deal
connotations	the associations a word or image evokes that go beyond the literal meaning; e.g., "home" connotes "comfort, love, security", etc.
contemporary realistic fiction	people stories, animal stories, sports stories, mysteries, survival stories, humorous stories, etc.

contrast	to examine two or more items by looking at only their differences
conventions	customary practices, features, characteristics, or patterns of a text, often arising from the medium
coordinating conjunctions	words that link two or more other words or group or words of equal importance
*couplet	two lines of verse with similar end-rhymes
creative writing	the exercise of creating imaginative drama, fiction, or poetry
critical literacy	includes author, author's view/beliefs, intended audience, purpose, topic and message
critique/critiquing	criticizing a literary or other work through detailed evaluation and review
D	
deconstruction	breaking a text down into its components to see what messages and assumptions it carries
declarative sentence	makes a statement and ends with a period; most common type of sentence
denotation	refers to the specific, exact, and concrete dictionary meaning of a word, independent of any associated or secondary meanings; e.g., "home" denotes "a place where one lives"
description/descriptive writing	the exercise of representing characters, scenes, ideas or actions to make the writing more vivid and appealing for the reader
dialect	the way a language is spoken in a particular region or place
dialogue	the actual words that characters speak; authors use dialogue skilfully in the short story to portray character and to dramatize conflict
diction	the author's choice of words, the vocabulary level of the story; e.g., slang, colloquial, formal
diorama	a life-like scene, often in miniature, reproduced in three dimensions by placing objects, figures, etc. in front of a painted background
*dominant impression or image	the central thought or object that stands out in a work
drama	includes improvisation, role-playing, storytelling, mime, Reader's Theatre, scripts, interviews, dance, theatre games, etc.
dramatic irony	a technique that increases suspense by letting readers know more about the dramatic situation than the characters know

drawing and painting	using coloured pencils, felt markers, pastels, brushes and paint, or a software drawing program to express ideas; includes elements such as line, colour, shape/form, and texture to give specific impressions or create certain moods
E	
edit/editing	reading written work to check for errors in punctuation, capitalization, spelling, usage and grammar; usually completed before publishing a written piece of work
elegy	a type of lyric poem that expresses sadness for someone who had died; traditionally a solemn meditation on a serious subject
*emphasis	the stress or focus on a part or a whole. In writing, emphasis can help specific elements stand out for the reader.
*epic	a long, narrative poem dealing with the actions of legendary men and women or the history of nations, often presented in a good ceremonious style.
*epiphany	a sudden grasp of reality is achieved in a quick flash or recognition in which something, usually simple and commonplace, is seen in a new light
essay	an extended piece of writing in which an author explores a subject in detail; may be classified as: narrative – relates a story about an event or experience such as an auto biography; descriptive – describes a person, place, event, object or process such as a character sketch; expository – explains information about an event, process, issue or topic such as a magazine article about refining oil
essay structure	usually has 3 main parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an introduction – introduce the subject (the 5W’s and the basic background info); to indicate the story’s main conflict; to catch the reader’s attention • a body – presents events in a clear order; outlines the development of the conflict; develops relationships among the characters • a conclusion – provides a resolution and summarizes main points
eulogy	a speech or essay written in praise of a person, usually soon after the subject’s death.
euphemism	a less offensive way of saying something negative; e.g., “pass away” instead of “die”
expository writing	writing that is systematically explanatory, and communicates information; see essay
everyday texts	includes letters, notices, signs, memos, etc.
evidence	details, facts or statistics to support statements of opinion or belief
exclamatory sentence	expresses strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark
expressive or personal writing	includes response journals, friendly letters, thank-you notes, etc.

F

fantasy/science fiction	includes time warps, little people, spirits, strange/curious worlds, preposterous characters.
features of text	any physical or design elements of text that clarify or support meaning; include diagrams, headings, bold and italicized words, diagrams, drawings, graphics, labels, tables of contents, indices, and glossaries
fiction	genres of narration that many be based on events and characters that are not real
figurative language	language that uses figures of speech, such as simile, metaphor, personification, and alliteration; used extensively to create imagery
flashback	a technique for presenting something that happened earlier (often prior to when the reader begins the story) that helps explain something about the current situation.
fluency	smoothness, flow, phrasing, and ease of expression in reading, writing and speaking; includes comprehension
focal point	part of a visual that is the main area of interest
foreshadowing	a technique for providing clues about events that may happen later in the story.
form	smaller division within a genre; i.e., poetry is a genre; haiku, a type of poetry, is a form of the genre
*free verse	poems characterized by their nonconformity to established patterns of meter, rhyme, and stanza

G

genre	a type or class of literary texts (<i>e.g.</i> , poems, narratives, essays, <i>etc.</i>) within which there are sub-categories of forms (<i>e.g.</i> , haiku, short story, expository, <i>etc.</i>)
graphic novel	any writing that uses pictures and images in a sequential order to convey plot and message to the reader
group discussion	includes conversation, brainstorming, group sharing, interviewing

H

historical fiction	a mostly created plot set among actual events or a specific period of history
hyperbole	an exaggerated statement used not to deceive, but for humorous or dramatic effect; <i>e.g.</i> , “It rained cats and dogs.”
hypertext	digital text which contains links to other texts

I	
imagery	language that creates pictures in a reader’s mind to bring life to the experiences and feelings described in a poem; words that appeal to the reader’s senses and enables us to see (visual), hear (auditory), smell (olfactory), taste (gustatory), and touch (tactile) what the writer is describing
imperative sentence	makes a request or command and ends with a period; “you” is dropped from the beginning of the sentence but is understood by the reader
inferring/inference	combining clues in the text with prior knowledge to draw conclusions about objects, actions, locations, time, cause or effects, feelings, pastimes or occupations
information literacy	includes evaluating information, bias, validity of sources
information texts	texts about process, people, events or reference material
interrogative sentence	asks a question and ends with a question mark
irony	a particular tone created when the speaker intends a meaning that is opposite to the words he or she says; includes: Verbal Irony – when what a character says and thinks he or she means is actually different from what the audience perceives is meant; Dramatic Irony – when the audience knows more about a character’s situation than the character does; Situational Irony – when there is a difference between what is expected to happen and what actually does happen; Structural Irony – when a naïve or deluded hero (or unreliable narrator) views the world is very differently from the true circumstances recognized by the author or reader
J	
juxtapose/ juxtaposition	to place close together or side by side, especially for comparison and contrast
L	
layout	the positioning of articles and photographs in a news publication; also includes the use of borders, colours, and artwork
listening	to focus attention on what is being heard
literal meaning/ language	language that means exactly what it says
literary devices	techniques or words used to create a particular effect; include allusion, flashback, foreshadowing, imagery, symbolism, metaphor, simile, sound devices, <i>etc.</i>
literary elements	include character, plot, setting, point of view, style, conflict, voice, theme, <i>etc.</i> . used in fiction, poetry, drama, <i>etc.</i>

logical fallacies	defects that weaken arguments, such as hasty generalizations and missing the point, based on flawed reasoning
M	
media texts	any communication product, including radio and television, movies, billboards, magazine and television advertisements, books, paintings, photographs, collages, posters, comics, and web pages
media literacy	evaluating media texts for comparison, message, intended audience, <i>etc.</i>
metaphor	a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things, without using the words like or as; <i>e.g.</i> , “You are a dog.”
mime	acting without words using hand gestures, body movements and facial expressions to represent a feeling or idea or to convey a story
monologue	a long speech in a play or film spoken by one actor, especially when he or she is alone; <i>e.g.</i> , a soliloquy or an aside
mood	the overall feeling (<i>e.g.</i> , light and happy or dark and brooding) created by an author’s choice of words
movement	a sense of energy in a visual, determined by the spaces between shapes and by the shapes themselves
multimedia	the combined use of several media
N	
narrator	the speaker who tells the story; may be a character who participates in the story or may be the author of a story or poem; speaker and author are not always the same
narrative writing	writing that tells a story or part of a story; includes characters, setting, conflict, suspense, <i>etc.</i>
non-fiction	any piece of writing about actual people, places, or events
note-making	choosing what information needs to be recorded; selected by the student (<i>i.e.</i> , note maker)
note-taking	taking notes from a provided source; important information has been pre-selected by a teacher, student or presenter; different types of notes include paraphrase , direct quotation , summary note and idea note
O	
onomatopoeia	the sound of a word resemble its meaning, <i>e.g.</i> , buzz, hiss, <i>etc.</i>
oral presentation	includes booktalks, short oral report, persuasive talks, illustrated media

oral interpretation	includes coral reading, choral speaking, readers theatre, storytelling
organization	refers to the structure of text; includes comparison and contrast, deduction, development of a theme or the chronology of an event
*oxymoron	a figure of speech in which contradictory words are placed together for the purpose of expressing deep feelings, or to emphasize a point; <i>e.g.</i> , cold fire, feather of lead, honourable villain, silent speech
P	
*parallelism/parallel structure	the deliberate repetition of the same or a similar grammatical structure, often used for effect in emotional or dramatic passages; <i>e.g.</i> , I came, I saw, I conquered.
personification	a literary device in which human qualities or actions are attributed to non-human beings or objects
perspectives	interpretation of all relevant data in order to make an informed opinion
persuasive writing	writing meant to convince an audience to think in a certain way or to take a particular action
photo essay	a series of photographs that tells a story or evokes an emotional response from the viewer; often accompanied by a written text (<i>e.g.</i> , simple captions, titles, artist's statement, essay, <i>etc.</i>)
pictorial, typographical, and organizational devices	includes text features such as headings, tables, graphs, bold print, <i>etc.</i>
plagerism	claiming or implying original authorship of someone else's written or creative work, either in whole or part, without adequate acknowledgement
plays	drama that includes silent plays, tableau/pantomime, stage plays, puppet plays, radio plays, <i>etc.</i>
plot	the author's arrangement of events that make up the action of a story; includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposition – background material about the characters, setting, and dramatic situation; introduces the essentials of the story • Complication – any obstacle or conflict that increases the tension of the story's conflict; also called the rising action • Climax – the moment when the action comes to its highest point of dramatic conflict • Falling action – follows the climax and leads to the resolution and a sharp decline in dramatic tension • Resolution – follows the falling action and pulls together all the loose threads of the story; also called the conclusion or denouement

podcast	a digital recording of a broadcast, available on the Internet for downloading to a personal computer or audio player
poetic device	terms used to describe features of poetic writing (<i>e.g.</i> , alliteration, simile, meter, <i>etc.</i>)
poetic or imaginative writing	includes poetry, stories, songs, monologues, and dialogue in a variety of forms, styles; may include character or plot development
poetry	writing intended to elicit an emotional response from the reader without conventions of prose; includes ballad, sonnet, limerick, eulogy, free verse, haiku, lyrics, narrative poems, shape/concrete poems, syllable/word-count poems, formula poems, <i>etc.</i>
point of view	the perspective the author establishes to tell the story; includes: First person (I) – the narrator participates in the action of the story; Third person (he, she, Mary, Mr. Tucker, <i>etc.</i>) – the narrator does not participate in the action of the story; may be classified as: Omniscient – the narrator presents the thoughts of more than one of the characters; Limited – the narrator presents only his or her own thoughts which is only one side of the story
poster	a sign usually consisting of a combination of print and visuals; mainly designed to attract and hold the attention of the audience; may convey a message to make people think
prejudice	an opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, thought, or reason
print texts	includes all print material (<i>e.g.</i> , digital documents such as Email, documents, books, newspapers, <i>etc.</i>)
prologue	the opening speech or dialogue of a play; usually gives the exposition necessary to follow the subsequent action; also refers to the introduction to any literary work
proofread	read work to make edits
*propaganda	attempts to sway popular opinion and beliefs through distortions of the truth or outright lies.
prose	the ordinary form of spoken or written language that has no metrical rhythm; contrasts with poetic writing or verse; uses conventions such as sentences, capitalization, paragraphs, titles, <i>etc.</i> ; includes short story, novel, essay, newspaper article, letter, Internet article, encyclopedia, <i>etc.</i>
*protagonist	the main character in a literary work
publish	to make public; to produce or create for an audience
*pun	the humorous use of words that sound the same or nearly the same but differ in meaning. Example: “to make dandelion biscuits, you need two cups of flower”

purpose	reason for existence, the reason why something has been written or created; contributes to tone, diction, style, selection of specific details, audience, attitude, <i>etc.</i> ; includes to define, report, persuade, compare, <i>etc.</i>
R	
*refrain	a phrase, line, or lines repeated in a poem; often called the chorus in song lyrics
repetition	the deliberate use of the same word, words, or events to create an effect
rephrasing	to repeat phrase again in a same or different manner
representations/ representing	visual constructions; includes collages, diagrams, posters, multimedia presentations
research process	includes planning/pre-research questions or outline, gathering information, interacting with information, organizing information or outlining, creating new information, sharing and presenting information, evaluation and assessment (usually with a rubric)
respond critically	evaluating a piece of work and making value judgments about the work
revise/revision	reviewing work to improve meaning; may include enhancing ideas by adding or deleting details, improving organization by writing a better lead or ending, clarifying the organization by reordering the piece, improving word choice by choosing more precise nouns, developing sentence fluency by varying sentence lengths/beginnings, checking for coherence and unity of ideas, <i>etc.</i>
rhyme	the same sound occurring in different words
rhythm	pattern of accented and unaccented, stressed and unstressed, syllables in written or spoken language
role play	assuming the role of a character met in a text or in an imagined situations; develops problem-solving skills and imagination
run-on sentence	a written sequence of two or more main clauses that are not separated by a period or semicolon or joined by a conjunction
S	
sarcasm	harsh or bitter verbal irony in what one is saying
*satire	a blend of wit, irony, and humor used to reveal and criticize human characteristics
scan	strategy used to search for a specific item or fact in a text
scene	a subdivision of an act
sentence fluency	rhythm and flow of the language used in a sentence; writing is not awkward

sentence fragment	a phrase or clause written as a sentence but lacking an element (<i>e.g.</i> , a subject or verb) that would enable it to function as a sentence
setting	the environment or surroundings in which a story takes place; includes time, place, and situation in which the characters are placed
significant social texts	can be oral or written; include speeches, advertisements, radio, and television broadcasts, political documents, editorials, advertisements, <i>etc.</i>
simile	a comparison between two unlike things using like or as; <i>e.g.</i> , “My love is like a red, red rose.”
speaking	the act of communicating orally
simple sentence	has one main clause consisting of a subject and a predicate
skim	reading quickly to get the general idea of the text
*soliloquy	the act of talking while or as if alone; often used as a device in drama to disclose a character’s innermost thoughts
stage directions	instructions written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of actors, placement of props, <i>etc.</i>
stanza	a stanza in a poem is what a paragraph is to a piece of prose – stanzas are separated from one another by the use of spaces within a poem
stereotype	a fixed mental picture that one draws upon in making judgments instead of taking a fresh, open-minded look each time; <i>e.g.</i> , All teenagers are troublemakers.
storyboard	sequence of images used to plan a film, video, television program, drama, story or presentation
style	the characteristic ways that an individual author uses language; includes word choice, length and complexity of sentences, patterns of sound, and use of imagery and symbols.
summarizing	to express in a shorter, more concise form
suspense	techniques used by the author to keep readers interested in the story and wondering what will happen next
subordinating conjunctions	words that link a subordinate clause (less important) with the rest of a sentence
symbolism	something concrete, such as a person, object, image, word, or event that represents something abstract, such as a feeling, emotion, idea or concept; may be very recognizable and common to many people (<i>e.g.</i> , religious symbols, national flags, logos, <i>etc.</i>); often used to reinforce meaning

symbolic codes	images that communicate meaning
T	
tableaux	an interlude during a dramatic scene when all the performers on stage freeze in position and then resume action as before; can also mean a very vivid or graphic description
target audience	an audience made up of the same kind of people (<i>e.g.</i> , children between the ages of eight and twelve, doctors, people who live in northern climates, <i>etc.</i>)
technological texts	include computer software, computer networks, databases, CDRoms, <i>etc.</i>
text	any piece of spoken, written, or visual communication (<i>e.g.</i> , a particular speech, essay, poem, story, poster, play, film); may combine oral, written, and/or visual components; literary texts are both fiction and non-fiction (<i>e.g.</i> , prose, drama, poetry, <i>etc.</i>), may be oral (<i>e.g.</i> , epic, legend, myth, ballad, folk tale, <i>etc.</i>); include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short texts – short stories, articles, excerpts from longer text, and poetry • long texts – novels, full-length plays and films • visual texts – charts, graphs, diagrams, photos, illustrations, webs, maps, <i>etc.</i> • electronic text – digital documents, web pages, electronic communication, <i>etc.</i> • media texts – advertisements, television, film, radio, <i>etc.</i> • reference texts – atlases, dictionaries, thesauri, and multimedia encyclopedias
texture	the quality or feel of an object’s surface, such as roughness or smoothness; effective use of lines and dots in visual images can create textures which can be “felt” with the eyes
theme	the story’s main idea or message that the author intends to communicate by telling the story; often universal truths that are suggested by the specifics of the story
*thesis	is the central argument of an essay; a complete sentence (although sometimes it may require more than one sentence) that establishes the topic of the essay in clear, unambiguous language
*title	is the name of a selection
tone	the author’s attitude towards the subject that he/she is writing about such as anger or approval, pride or piety, joy or pain
*topic sentence	a sentence stating the main idea of a paragraph
traditional literature	includes myths, legends, folktales, <i>etc.</i>
tragedy	a dramatic composition, dealing with a serious theme, typically that of a great person of affluence destined, through a flaw of character or conflict with some overpowering force, as fate or society, to downfall or destruction
tragic flaw	the character flaw or defect that causes the downfall of the protagonist in a tragedy; also known as hamartia

tragic hero	the literary character that has the tragic flaw, combined with many other conflicts, and makes the often fatal error in judgment that leads to tragedy
traits of writing	includes ideas, voice, sentence structure/fluency, organization, word choice and conventions
transactional or informational writing	includes project reports, reviews, letters, directions
U	
understatement	a figure of speech in which the speaker says less than what he or she actually feels; the opposite of exaggeration
unity	a quality of oneness, in which the parts hang together; each part of a work is interdependent and no part is irrelevant
V	
verbal irony	the use of figures of speech such as hyperbole and understatement to create an ironic effect
verbal and non-verbal language features	includes summaries, eye contact, body language, repetition, volume, <i>etc.</i>
visuals	<p>information that is communicated through still or moving images in a variety of forms such as paintings, photographs, cartoons, television, movies, stage plays, illustrations, drawings, videos, advertisements, <i>etc.</i>; features of visuals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • composition – the arrangement of visual elements within a picture; way in which the parts of an artistic work are brought together into a visually satisfying whole • scale – the relative size of objects within visual; large objects attract the viewer’s attention first • contrast – refers to dark and light or other differences used to create strong feelings in a visual; contrasting textures may be rough and smooth colour hue or tint (name of the colour, such as blue or red), intensity (purity and strength of a colour), and value (the lightness or darkness of a colour); used represent the way things really look and also to create feelings • balance – the way shapes are arranged; balanced shapes create a feeling of order or harmony; unbalanced shapes create tension • message – the general idea or insight about a message that an artist wishes to express • focal – part of a photograph, drawing or painting that is the main area of interest • proportion or symmetry – balance in which the parts are visually equal; also called formal balance
visual literacy	includes examining texts for aesthetic, emotive, affective qualities, elements of design and colour

voice	is the personality of the speaker or creator that is revealed in a work through such elements as style, tone, diction, <i>etc.</i>
W	
webcast	a digital video recording available only the Internet
webinar	a digital seminar available only on the Internet; may allow for two-way interaction between presenters and viewers
web page	a page of information at a website; may include text, graphics, and links to other web pages
website	a collective term for all of the web pages at a particular site on the Internet; can cover one topic or a variety of topics
word choice	see diction
writing	to commit thoughts to written or printed text
zine	a small-scale magazine usually written for a limited audience; often appears in print or digital formats