

Study the listed vocabulary and concepts for the second month assessment.

**Vocabulary:**

**Unit one**

Flickering: Shining unsteadily.

Naive: Lacking experience or wisdom.

Rebounded: Bounced back.

Scurrying: Moving quickly with short steps.

Quiver: A shake

Piercing: Cutting through.

Lingers: Hangs around.

Gagged: Having a covering over the mouth so someone cannot speak.

Otherworldly: Relating to a strange alternative world.

Unnerving: Causing a loss of confidence.

Opals: A precious stone.

Blasting: Blowing up or break apart.

**Unit two**

Empathy: The ability to understand and share the feelings of others.

Sympathy: Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.

Compassion: Concern and pity for others.

Cooperate: Work together.

Anticipation: The feeling of expecting something to happen.

Conscious: Aware of and responding to one's surroundings.

Conscience: A person's moral sense of right and wrong.

Decisive: Being able to make decisions quickly.

Job satisfaction: The feeling of enjoyment that a person gets from their work.

Competitive salary: A rate of pay that compares well to other jobs.

Gangsters: Criminals.

Sheikh: An Arab leader.

Possessor: Owner.

Auction house: A company that holds public sales where goods are sold to the highest bidder.

Deeds: Actions.

Unfaded: fresh.

Oak-panelled: made of flat wooden pieces.

Balding: having lost some hair.

Robbers: thieves.

Flung: moved forcefully.

Fiddling: moving something around.

Shoved: pushed.

Disposition: a person's manner

Marvelous: excellent.

Disappointment: sadness.

Convictions: accusations

Intervene: interfere.

### **Grammar book Vocabulary:**

Mute: Someone who cannot speak.

Jabbed: Hit forcefully and quickly, with a thin object.

Warbled: Sang in a high voice.

Divertissements: French word meaning 'diversions' – things to take us away from everyday life.

Profile: Your personal page with information about what you are doing.

Likes: Instant responses which tell you if someone likes what you have done or shown.

Lifestyle: How people live.

Logos: Symbol or sign that shows what the brand is.

Consumer: Someone who buys or uses a product or service.

Slogan: A memorable statement or saying related to the product.

Advertisement: Picture, text, or short film that tries to persuade people to buy something or use a service.

Surreal: Weird, out of place.

Parable: A story with a moral lesson or message.

Bicep: Muscle in the front of the upper arm.

Foolish: Lacking sense.

Nervous: Frightened or worried about something.

Frightened: Afraid.

Thoughtful: Absorbed in thought, or showing consideration for other people.

Thoughtless: Lacking concern for others, or not considering possible consequences.

Encounter: meet something/someone unexpectedly.

Album: A collection of songs.

Single: Single track of music (one song).

Vocalist: Singer.

Fan: A follow or supporter.

Lyrics: The words from a song.

Melancholy: Sad.

Fizzy: Lively.

Laments: Grieve.

Thought-provoking: Makes you think.

Deceptively: Misleading.

## **Concepts and Expressions:**

Genre: A particular type of text or writing.

Fiction: Stories about imaginary characters and events.

Setting: The location of where a story takes place.

Explicit information: Ideas and details that a writer, states directly.

Implicit information: Ideas and details that a writer, states indirectly.

Flashbacks: A part of a story that goes back in time to explain an event.

Chronological order: The order in which events occur by time.

Dialogue: Conversation between two or more characters, written as direct speech.

Cliffhanger: A dramatic ending which leaves the reader in suspense.

Aural image: An image that appeals to the sense of hearing.

Olfactory image: An image that appeals to the sense of smell.

Visual image: An image that appeals to the sense of sight.

Symbols: A literal object that stand for or represents something else.

Antithesis: The use of opposites or contrasting ideas.

Rhetorical questions: A question designed to make a point rather than expecting an answer.

Tone: The way that someone speaks, or how a piece of writing sounds.

Context: The situation within which something exists or happens.

Summarize: To explain the main points of a text in a few words.

Skimming: Reading a text quickly to get the overall idea.

Scanning: Looking through a text quickly to find particular details.

Formal language: The form of English used in more serious and situations.

Standard language: The most accepted form of English that is not specific to a particular region.

Pace: The speed at which someone speaks or how quickly events take place in a story.

Theme: The main subject of a talk, book, film, etc...

Script: The words and actions from a play written down for the actors to use.

Gesture: Movements of the hands or arms to add emphasis or bring a story to life.

Prose: The form of language found in novels and non-fiction texts.

Mood: The feeling created by the words, sounds and images in a text.

Non-fiction: Writing that is about real events and facts.

Simile: A type of figurative language used to compare one thing to another using as or like.

Metaphor: A type of comparison that describes one thing as if its something else.

Simple: A sentence consisting of just one independent clause, one subject, and one verb.

Compound: Two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction (FANBOYS).

Complex: An independent clause+ a dependent clause joined by a conjunction (ISAWAWABUB).

Compound-complex: A sentence containing a compound sentence, that also has one or more dependent clauses.

Blog: A web page where someone writes and post regular articles.

Conventions: The rules of how a story is told or a piece of writing is set out.

Bias: Prejudice for or against a particular person, group or idea.

Pronouns: A word that stands in for a noun to avoid repetition.

Conflict: A struggle or disagreement between two or more people.

Dilemma: A situation where a person has to make a hard choice.

Audience: A group of people who watch, listen to, or read something.

**Punctuation:**

Ellipses: A set of three dots used in writing to show that words have been left out, or to mark a pause.

Colons: It is used to list, to elaborate or explain, and to introduce a question.

Semi-colons: Used to join two independent clauses.

Coma: Used to separate words, groups of words or clauses.

Dashes: Used to draw attention to something.