Line of Reasoning and Methods of Development

AP English Language and Composition · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
line of reasoning /laɪn ɒv ˈriːzənɪŋ/	The **line of reasoning** is the chain of ideas leading to your thesis.
commentary /ˈkɒməntri/	**Commentary** explains why your evidence matters.
synthesis /ˈsɪnθəsɪs/	The **synthesis** joins useful facts from several notes.
integration /ˌɪntɪˈgreɪʃn/	Smooth **integration** of quotations makes your writing flow.
attribution /ətrɪˈbjuːʃn/	Give **attribution** by naming who said the quotation.
citation /saɪˈteɪʃn/	Add a **citation** to show where the information came from.
significance /sɪgˈnɪfɪkəns/	Explain the **significance** of each piece of evidence.
relevance /ˈrelɪvəns/	Check the **relevance** of each number to the claim.
flaw	A **flaw** in the argument makes it weaker.
specious /ˈspiːʃəs/	A **specious** argument looks right but is actually wrong.
illogical	The conclusion is **illogical**: it does not follow from the evidence.
concede /kənˈsiːd/	**Concede** a point to show you are fair.

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method of development	The **method of development** is how the writer builds the argument.
narration /nəˈreɪʃn/	**Narration** tells a story to support a point.
reflection /rɪˈflekʃn/	The essay ends with a personal **reflection**.
cause-effect /kɔːz ɪˈfekt/	A **cause-effect** essay shows what led to what.
consequence /ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/	One **consequence** of the law was higher prices.
summary /ˈsʌməri/	A **summary** gives the main points briefly.

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