Introductions, Conclusions, and Development

AP English Language and Composition · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/	Your **introduction** tells the reader what the article is about.
conclusion /kənˈkluːʒn/	In your **conclusion**, sum up your main points.
implication /ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃn/	The **implication** is what the evidence suggests.
restate	**Restate** your thesis in new words at the end.
body paragraph	Each **body paragraph** develops one main point.
comparison-contrast /kəmˈpærɪsn ˈkɒntræst/	A **comparison-contrast** essay shows how two things are alike and different.
category of comparison	Cost is one **category of comparison** between the two plans.
similarity /ˌsɪmɪˈlærɪti/	One **similarity** is that both plans cost money.
definition /ˌdefɪˈnɪʃn/	Start with a clear **definition** of the key word.
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/	The **description** helps the reader picture the place.
characteristic /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/	Each metal gives its own **characteristic** X-ray lines.
sensory detail	A **sensory detail** appeals to sight, sound, smell, taste or touch.
abstraction /əbˈstrækʃn/	A map uses **abstraction**: it leaves out small details.

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standard /ˈstændəd/	Clear evidence is the **standard** for a strong argument.
vivid	The writer uses **vivid** details that are easy to picture.
contestable	A good thesis is **contestable**: someone could disagree.