Evidence, Thesis, and Stylistic Choices

AP English Language and Composition · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
synthesise /ˈsɪnθəsaɪz/	**Synthesise** the sources by connecting their ideas.
source /sɔːs/	Each **source** should be named in your essay.
credible	A **credible** source is one you can trust.
position /pəˈzɪʃn/	State your **position** clearly in the thesis.
perspective /pəˈspektɪv/	Explain the problem from the shop owner's **perspective**.
acknowledge	**Acknowledge** the other side before you answer it.
revision /rɪˈvɪʒn/	**Revision** means improving your draft.
defensible	A **defensible** thesis can be supported with evidence.
tone /təʊn/	The **tone** of the speech is angry.
infer /ɪnˈfɜː/	From the details, we can **infer** that she is nervous.
charged	"Thugs" is a **charged** word: it carries strong feeling. "Thugs"
shift in tone	A **shift in tone** shows the writer's attitude changing.
qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	"In some cases" adds a **qualification** to the claim. "In some cases"
refinement	**Refinement** makes a claim more exact.
analogy	An **analogy** compares two things to explain an idea.

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metaphor /ˈmetəfɔː/	“Time is a thief” is a **metaphor**. “Time is a thief”
syntax /ˈsɪntæks/	**Syntax** is the order of words in a sentence.
parallelism /ˈpærəlelɪzəm/	Use **parallelism** when you list three actions: “to read, to write and to speak”. “to read, to write and to speak”。
concede /kənˈsiːd/	**Concede** a point to show you are fair.
burnout	Working too many hours can lead to **burnout**.

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