**Unit 1 Handout 5: AP Seminar Glossary**

1. **Alignment** — Cohesion between the focus of an inquiry, the method of collecting information, the process of analysis of the information, and the conclusions made to increase understanding of that focus
2. **Argument** — A claim or thesis that conveys a perspective developed through a line of reasoning and supported by evidence
3. **Assumption** — A belief regarded as true and often unstated
4. **Author** — One who creates a work (e.g., article; research study; foundational, literary, or philosophical text; speech, broadcast, or personal account; artistic work or performance) that conveys a perspective and can be examined
5. **Bias** — A personal opinion, belief, or value that may influence one’s judgment, perspective, or claim
6. **Claim** — A statement made about an issue that asserts a perspective **commentary** — Discussion and analysis of evidence in relation to the claim which may identify patterns, describe trends, and/or explain relationships
7. **Complex issue** — Issue involving many facets or perspectives that must be understood in order to address it
8. **Concession** — Acknowledgment and acceptance of an opposing or different view **conclusion** — Understanding resulting from analysis of evidence
9. **Context** — The intent, audience, purpose, bias, situatedness, and/or background (larger environment) of a source or reference
10. **Conventions** — The stylistic features of writing (e.g., grammar, usage, mechanics)
11. **Counterargument** — An opposing perspective, idea, or theory supported by evidence
12. **Credibility** — The degree to which a source is believable and trustworthy
13. **Cross-curricular** — Goes beyond the traditional boundary of a single content area or discipline
14. **Deductive** — A type of reasoning that constructs general propositions that are supported with evidence or cases
15. **Evidence** — Information (e.g., data, quotations, excerpts from texts) used as proof to support a claim or thesis
16. **Fallacy** — Evidence or reasoning that is false or in error **implication** — A possible future effect or result
17. **Inductive** — A type of reasoning that presents cases or evidence that lead to a logical conclusion
18. **Inquiry** — A process for seeking truth, information, or knowledge through a study, research investigation, or artistic endeavor/work
19. **Interdisciplinary** — Involving two or more areas of knowledge
20. **Issue** — Important problem for debate or discussion
21. **Lens** — Filter through which an issue or topic is considered or examined
22. **Limitation** — A boundary or point at which an argument or generalization is no longer valid
23. **Line of reasoning** — Arrangement of claims and evidence that leads to a conclusion
24. **Literature** — The foundational and current texts of a field or discipline of study
25. **Perspective** — A point of view conveyed through an argument
26. **Plagiarism** — Failure to acknowledge, attribute, and/or cite any ideas or evidence taken from another source
27. **Point of view** — A position or standpoint on a topic or issue
28. **Primary source** — An original source of information about a topic (e.g., study, artifact, data set, interview, article)
29. **Qualification** — A condition or exception
30. **Qualitative** — Having to do with text, narrative, or descriptions
31. **Quantitative** — Having to do with numbers, amounts, or quantities
32. **Rebuttal** — Contradicting an opposing perspective by providing alternate, more convincing evidence
33. **Refutation** — Disproving an opposing perspective by providing counterclaims or counterevidence
34. **Reliability** — The extent to which something can be trusted to be accurate **resolution** — The act of solving a problem or dispute
35. **Scaffolding** — The provision of temporary structured support for students to aid skill development
36. **Secondary source** — A commentary about one or more primary sources that provides additional insight, opinions, and/or interpretation about the primary source data, study, or artifacts
37. **Sequencing** — The organization of curriculum content into an order which progresses from simple to more complex
38. **Solution** — A means of answering a question or addressing a problem or issue
39. **Text** — Something composed (e.g., articles; research studies; foundational, literary, and philosophical texts; speeches, broadcasts, and personal accounts; artistic works and performances) that conveys a perspective and can be examined
40. **Thesis** — A claim or position on an issue or topic put forward and supported by evidence
41. **Tone** — The way in which an author expresses an attitude about his or her topic or subject through rhetorical choices
42. **Validity** — The extent to which an argument or claim is logical
43. **Vocal variety** — Changing vocal characteristics (e.g., pitch, volume, speed) in order to emphasize ideas, convey emotion or opinion, or achieve other specific purposes