

ГЛОССАРИЙ

N п/п	Новое понятие	Содержание
1	2	3
1.	Dominant impression	Is a feature of the scene which is characteristic of it.
2.	Simile	Is an image based on an explicit comparison.
3.	Metaphor	Is an image based on an indirect comparison with no obvious linking word.
4.	Spatial descriptions	Are used to describe the location of the place, how a place is laid out or how objects are connected.
5.	Visual aid	Includes maps, plans or diagrams which usually accompany spatial descriptions.
6.	Two ways of organising a description of a place	Include: a bird's eye view (as if it was being seen from the air) and a pedestrian view (from a point of view of a journey).
7.	The most common conventions	Include: general to particular, whole to part, large to small, outside to inside, top to bottom, left to right.
8.	Lexical definition	Specifies the category to which a word belongs while setting it apart from others in the same category.
9.	Etymology of a word	Is its earliest meaning and all good dictionaries list it in brackets after the word.
10.	Example	Is used to clarify an abstract term by demonstrating its practical effects.

11.	Interaction	Is the reciprocal influence of individual upon one another's actions when in one another's immediate physical presence.
12.	Formal definition	(concept) is a (form of, species of) (class) which (special features)
13.	Naming definition	(class) (which, who) (special features) is (called, known as) (concept)
14.	To expand a definition (by giving an example)	Means to give an example of the use of the object or idea being defined.
15.	Relative clause	Allows a writer to avoid writing a series of very short sentences and always includes the secondary information.
16.	Process essay	Is a how-to essay with step-to-step advice or instructions on how to do something.
17.	The clarity principle	Means: make everything clear to your reader.
18.	The reality principle	Means: assume that your reader has a knowledge of the world and does not have to be told everything.
19.	Sequencers	Include: first, firstly, to begin with, initially, second(ly), next, then, after this, before this, at the same time, lastly, finally.
20.	Classification	Means that you subdivide a subject into its types, kinds, divisions, or groups.
21.	An essential hallmark of a logical classification	Is the use of some distinguishing feature to separate one set of items from another.
22.	Incomplete classification	Means that you have left out an important category or type.
23.	To compare	Means to look for similarities between two subjects.

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24.	To contrast	Means to focus on finding dissimilarities between two subjects.
25.	Words and phrases used in comparisons	Like, similar to, in comparison, likewise
26.	Words and phrases used in contrasts	In contrast, but, however, yet, on the other hand, on contrary, although
27.	Generalization	Is a very powerful statement in that it can present a large number of specific details.
28.	The causal analysis essay	Either explains or predicts effect.
29.	Explaining cause	Means analysing the reasons underlying an event that already has occurred.
30.	Predicting effect	Means gauging the consequences of an event that has yet to occur.
31.	A common mistake in analysing cause	Is the confusion of dogmatic beliefs with genuine answers.
32.	The honesty principle	Only say (or write) that for which you have evidence.
33.	Subjective narration	Relates your own experience from the I point of view.
34.	Objective narration	Tells someone else's story using the third person pronouns she or he.