

Vocabulary Set 17

Logical Evidence: Based on facts and clear rationale

Ex: In 2003, 17 million people died of heart disease

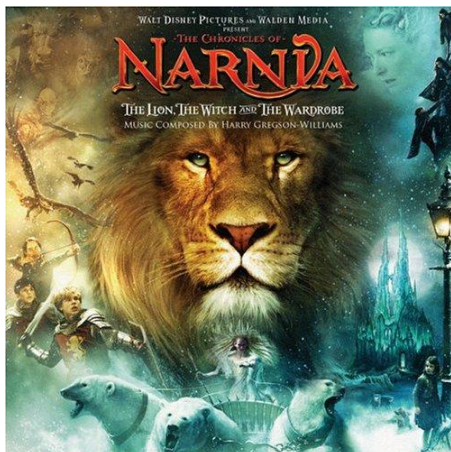
Empirical Evidence: based on experiences and direct observations through research. Unlike logical evidence, empirical evidence is something that anyone can observe or concede to.

Ex: "The sun will rise tomorrow." We know it will rise tomorrow because we have seen it

Anecdotal Evidence: Based on personal accounts of incidents. This is the least reliable because it could have been passed from one person to another, kind of similar to something that would happen with a rumor. Anecdotal evidence falls short of what is necessary for a reasonable standard of **proof**.

Ex: During last week's lockdown, I **heard** that a student was arrested after being discovered in a restroom wearing a mask.

Allegory: a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.



The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe by C.S. Lewis is a religious allegory with Aslan as Christ and Edmund as Judas.

Sensory language: a means of making their writing more *realistic* and *descriptive*. They integrate the **five senses** within their writing, to give the reader more of an understanding of the text. This creates a feeling of first-hand experience, which leads to a more engaging experience for readers. Writers use specific vocabulary for readers to *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *taste*, and *smell* whatever it is they are describing. This technique is extremely popular in novels. Most authors use sensory language to create an *emotional connection* between the reader and the characters in the story.