

AP English 11 Summer Reading Assignment

Students enrolled in AP English 11 for the 2020 – 2021 academic year should complete the following in preparation for the AP English 11 course.

- Read *A Long Way Gone* by Ishmael Beah **OR** *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai (both texts will be discussed and tested in the first unit of the course)
- Complete the Dialectic Journal Assignment for **ONE** of the texts.
- Review and know the AP Vocabulary list

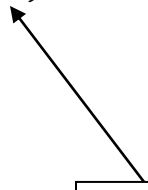
Dialectic Journal Assignment

As you read, keep a dialectical journal for your selected text. You should write these journals in one notebook, using both sides of each page as directed below. **DO NOT TYPE YOUR JOURNALS!**

You will complete 10 journal entries in total. Complete an entry for every two chapters of *A Long Way Gone* **OR** Complete two journal entries for each part of *I Am Malala*.

How to set up your Summer Reading Journal:

- ❖ Page 1
 - ✓ Put a formal heading starting on the top line, in the top right hand corner of the first page of the notebook including your name, AP English 11, Mrs. Tuminaro.
 - ✓ Write the title of the assignment (APEN Summer Reading) in the center of the page on the first line below the heading.
 - ✓ Skip a line. Write a correct APA reference citation for the book. Begin the citation at the margin, indenting subsequent lines only.
- ❖ Subsequent **left** pages should be divided in half. You can do this by drawing a line, folding the page, or simply minding your own imaginary margins. Whichever method you choose, keep your columns neat. **Right** pages are not divided.

Left Notebook Page		Right Notebook Page
<i>Quote Analysis</i>		<i>Reading Response</i>
<p><i>"Quote from text" (127).</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> Page number citation for the quote. </div> 	<p><i>Response to quote:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>What is it about the language that stands out and makes the passage distinctive?</i> * <i>How does the passage reflect the author's style and reveal larger themes of the work?</i> 	<p><i>Individual response to the text</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Raise questions about the beliefs and values implied in the text.</i> * <i>Discuss the words, ideas, or actions of the author or a character.</i>

- ✓ For the **QUOTE ANALYSIS** column (**left pages**): On the left Notebook Page (the first will be on the back of page 1), write the quote word for word from the text, followed by the page number in parenthesis. Select a quote or passage from each section to be discussed in the journal entry (*LWG* – 1 entry every two chapters; *IAM* – 2 entries per part). Write your response and analysis of the quote on the left side of the page.
- ✓ For the **RESPONSE** column (**right pages**), respond to the text addressing author purpose, intent, style or motive. Specifically, you should address language use (diction, syntax, rhetorical devices) within the text. Be sure to use a variety of response techniques when journaling. Responses should be **approximately 200 words** in length (2 well-developed paragraphs).
 - Raise questions about the beliefs and values implied in the text
 - Discuss the words, ideas, or actions of the author or a character

AP Practice Tests:

During the first two weeks of the new semester, you will complete a multiple-choice and essay AP Exam. These tests will give you a preview of the AP exam you will take in May and give your teacher a preview of your writing and close reading skills.

Vocabulary Quiz

During *the first unit* of the course, you will be quizzed on the terms. We will discuss and review these terms in class; however, it is critical that you have an understanding of the terms upon entering the school year. Even a cursory understanding will help you better prepare to analyze texts.

A Note from your Teacher

Please do not feel overwhelmed by these assignments, they are meant to keep you thinking throughout the summer, not to overwhelm you. You may find it helpful to take notes on the text as you read – you will be permitted to use your notes for class discussions and assignments covering the text.

If you are confused by any part of the assignments, please do not wait until the beginning of the school year to gain clarity. You can send questions to crystal.tuminaro@christina.k12.de.us throughout the summer. I will be checking email over the summer; however, due to planned vacations and family obligations, I will not be checking email each day. I will respond to emails as quickly as possible.

Vocabulary Terms:

1. **Ad Hominem:** Argument that appeals to the emotion rather than reason, and attacks the 'man' rather than focusing on the argument
2. **Allegory:** A form of extended metaphor where the characters, setting, or plot directly relate to another instance or story (ex. *Wizards of Oz* and the working class)
3. **Alliteration:** Repetition of the first letters in a sentence or in a poem
4. **Ambiguity:** When you are writing in a confusing or hard to understand manner, you are not making your point clear to the reader
5. **Analogy:** Comparison of two like things
6. **Antithesis:** Direct argument against the initial point (or thesis)
7. **Aphorism:** A short witty statement that expresses a general truth or moral principle
8. **Caricature:** A pictorial or literary representation of a subject that exaggerates the subject's distinctive features for comic effect or to misrepresent
9. **Diatribes:** An angry speech
10. **Diction:** Words an author uses to convey a message
11. **Elegy:** A poem that has religious influences and refers to/is about the death of someone
12. **Ethos:** Method of persuasion that involves establishing credibility in the speaker who expresses common attitudes, beliefs etc. and is perceived as someone who can be trusted
13. **Extended metaphor:** A metaphor that extends throughout a literary piece
14. **Imagery:** Sensory details used to describe, to evoke emotion, or represent an abstraction, uses terms related to the five senses and creates a picture in the reader's mind
15. **Invective:** An emotionally violent verbal denunciation using strong abusive language
16. **Litotes:** Affirmation is made by indirectly denying its opposite. "It was no small feat"
17. **Logos:** Method of persuasion that involves logical reasoning, clear idea, multiple appropriate examples and details
18. **Meiosis:** Greek term for understatement or belittling that usually relates to you/ author (ex. *Mercutio* refers to his mortal wound as a scratch)
19. **Metonymy:** Replacing the whole for the part with a different word
20. **Paradox:** A statement that contradicts itself --> "I always lie" is a paradox because if it is true it must be false"
21. **Parallelism:** A balance of two or more words, phrases, or clauses
22. **Pathos:** Method of persuasion that plays on the reader's emotions and interests. A sympathetic audience is more likely to accept the writer's assertion
23. **Pedantic:** An adjective that describes words, phrases, or general tone that is overly scholarly, academic or bookish
24. **Periodic sentence:** Central meaning at the end of a sentence in a main clause. It is preceded by the phrase/clause that cannot stand alone
25. **Redundancy:** Similar to repetition except whereas repetition is the idea of stating a same word over again, redundancy is the concept of stating the same idea over again
26. **Rhetorical appeal:** Persuasive device the author uses to try to sway the audience's attention
27. **Rhetorical question:** When an author asks the reader a question that does not merit a response but rather is asked to provoke a thought in the reader
28. **Syllogism:** Logical appeal, A --> B, B --> C, A --> C
29. **Synecdoche:** When you replace the part for the whole or material for the whole (ex. *Plastic* for credit card or *wheels* for car)
30. **Syntax:** The way an author chooses to join words into phrases, clauses, etc. similar to diction but refers to groups of words. Included such things as length/brevity of sentences, unusual sentence constructions, sentence patterns used, the kinds of sentences used (simple, compound or complex).