

Pre-AP English 8 Summer Reading 2016

*“The more that you read, the more things you will know.
The more that you learn, the more places you’ll go.” – Dr. Seuss*

Dear Parents and Students,

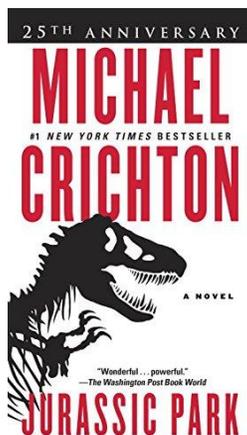
The 8th grade Pre-AP English teachers have designed a summer reading program which will...

- Reinforce literary elements studied in previous years
- Introduce literary elements not previously studied
- Preview types of classroom activities and assessments students will have during the school year
- Provide support and enrichment for at-risk readers, competent readers, and superior readers
- Vertically align our summer reading program with the high school
- Create a community of readers and encourage reading for enjoyment

Included in this packet are the directions, assignments, and literary terms you will need for summer reading success!

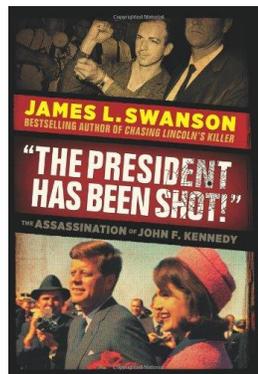
The Assignments

Read... *Jurassic Park*



Assignments on pages 3-6

Read... *The President Has Been Shot!*



Assignments on pages 7-8

& Preview Literary Terms Assignment

| |
|--|
| <p><i>Literary Terms</i></p> <p>What you KNOW, THINK you know, and DON'T KNOW.</p> |
|--|

**You are also encouraged to make digital flashcards or any other useful study aid to help you learn your literary terms this school year.*

Assignment on pages 9+

- **SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENTS ARE DUE ON THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL.**
- **PLACE YOUR ASSIGNMENTS IN A FOLDER. INCLUDE A PRINTED COPY OF THE SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT CHECKLIST ON TOP.**
- **MAKE SURE TO BRING THE COMPLETED ASSIGNMENTS AND NOVELS WITH YOU TO SCHOOL ON THE FIRST DAY.**

Directions: Please read all information before beginning any work. It is imperative that ALL directions are carefully followed.

HOW TO CITE A QUOTATION IN MLA FORMAT: A quotation is a group of words or sentences that *you select* directly copied from a source. All quotations must be in MLA format. Here is an example of a quotation in MLA format:

“Matt stood in front of the door and spread his arms to keep Celia from leaving. The small, crowded living room was still blue with early morning light” (Farmer 5). ←

As shown above, MLA format requires **quotation marks** at the start and the end of the quotation. Also notice there is no period inside the closing quotation marks – **the period comes AFTER the parenthetical citation**. The only marks of punctuation that can appear inside the closing quotation marks are the question mark and the exclamation point. There will always be a period after the parentheses. Inside the parentheses, **the author’s last name and the specific page number of the quotation are given**. Do not add the word “page” or “pg.” or anything else to the parenthetical citation. **YOUR CITATION SHOULD LOOK LIKE THE EXAMPLE ABOVE.**

Summer Reading Assignment Checklist

Name _____

(PRINT a copy for your folder)

Part One: circle: *Jurassic Park*

Assignments Complete?

___ Yes ___ No

Characterization: Relevant and appropriate **quotations** are chosen to represent the characters. The explanations given for the characters’ importance and function in the story are complete and reveal the student’s understanding of the book.

___ Yes ___ No

Setting: Relevant and appropriate **quotations** are chosen to represent the settings. The explanations of the setting’s importance are complete and reveal the student’s understanding of the book.

___ Yes ___ No

Theme: A universal theme has been given with supporting details from the novel and connections.

___ Yes ___ No

Plot: The student provides specific details from the book for each of the five parts of the plot. The details are correct and reveal the student’s understanding of the book. Complete sentences are used.

Part Two: *The President Has Been Shot*

___ Yes ___ No

Timeline of Events: Relevant and appropriate **quotations** are chosen to represent the FIVE most important moments in the story. The explanations of the moments’ importance are complete and reveal the student’s understanding of the book.

___ Yes ___ No

Characterization: Relevant and appropriate **quotations** are chosen to represent the characters. The explanations given for the characters’ importance and function in the story are complete and reveal the student’s understanding of the book.

Part Three: Literary Elements Preview Assignment

Complete? ___ Yes ___ No

OPTIONAL ADDITION vocabulary study aid ___ Yes ___ No

MLA format has been used for all quotations.

___ Yes ___ No

Name _____ *Jurassic Park*

Characterization: Please include details that show a complete understanding of the character (from beginning, middle, and end of the story). **Use MLA format for all quotations.**

| Major Characters | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Who | Record a quotation which reveals the character's personality . | Explain the character's importance in the story. How do they advance the PLOT or THEME? |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Minor Characters

| | Characterization Quote: | Character role/importance: |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Please LIST any additional minor characters:

Name _____ *Jurassic Park*

Setting: Identify characteristics of the novel's main setting. Explain how the setting affects the mood and suspense of the story. **Use MLA format for all quotations.**

| | |
|--|--|
| Setting Details: Record 3 quotations to describe the setting | Explain the importance of this setting to the overall story. What effect does it have on the MOOD and SUSPENSE of the novel? |
| | |
| | |

| Plot Element | Identify the key details from this portion of the plot. Use complete sentences. Make sure to include MAJOR events. |
|-----------------------|--|
| Exposition | |
| Conflict | |
| Rising Action | Emphasize details that create SUSPENSE. |
| Climax | |
| Falling Action | |
| Resolution | |

Name _____ *Jurassic Park*

Theme: State the theme of the novel in one, well-written sentence. Remember, the theme must be UNIVERSAL, which means it must be able to be applied not only to this story, but also other stories, the real world, life in general, or the human condition.

Theme Support : Identify three significant characters or events in the novel that help demonstrate your chosen THEME above . **Use MLA format for all quotations.** Then, explain how each of your chosen examples supports the theme.

Connecting the Theme to Life Today : How do you see this theme or its importance/relevance to our world today?

Name _____ ***The President Has Been Shot***

Timeline of Events: Choose the FIVE most important moments from the book. Provide a quotation from the book to represent each moment, and explain why each moment is significant. Arrange the moments in the order that they occur, not in order of importance.

| Significant Moment Title: | Record a quotation to represent the moment. Use MLA format for all quotations. | Write a sentence or two explaining the moment's importance to the overall plot. |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| One: | | |
| Two: | | |
| Three: | | |
| Four: | | |
| Five: | | |

Conspirators & Key Figures: In the space below, identify FIVE key individuals who were present that day, involved in one way or another, OR affected by the assassination of President Kennedy.

| Person | Record a quotation which reveals the character's personality and actions. <u>Use MLA format.</u> | In complete sentences, explain how the person was involved in or affected by the events. |
|--------|--|--|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |

Part Three: Pre-AP English Literary and Rhetorical Terms

Examine the glossary of Pre-AP English Literary and Rhetorical Terms given on the following pages. Sort the words into the following categories and record them onto your chart below.

| Words I KNOW and could teach to other students. | Words I THINK I KNOW (but may need some help or reminder to identify/analyze them in literature.) | Words I DO NOT KNOW |
|---|--|---------------------|
| | | |

In addition to this assignment, **you are *strongly encouraged* to create flashcards** (digital flashcards if you prefer) or any other successful study aid that you have found to help you learn each of the terms on the Pre-AP English Literary and Rhetorical Terms List.

You will have a quiz on the terms during the first few weeks of school. These are the terms we will use in our discussion and analysis of fiction, nonfiction, and poetry throughout the entire school year.

Pre-AP English Literary and Rhetorical Terms

1. **Allegory**- any writing in verse or prose that has a double meaning; this narrative acts as an extended metaphor in which persons, abstract ideas, or events represent not only themselves on the literal level, but they also stand for something else on the symbolic level.
EX: *The Scarlet Letter*, *Animal Farm*
2. **Alliteration**- the repetition of initial identical consonant sounds or any vowel sounds in successive or closely associated syllables; see related terms **assonance** and **consonance**
EX: The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free.
3. **Allusion**- a brief reference to a real or fictional person, place, event, or work of art
EX: As the cave's roof collapsed, he was swallowed up in the dust **like Jonah**, and only his frantic scrabbling behind a wall of rock indicated that there was anyone still alive.
4. **Analogy**- a process of reasoning that assumes if the two subjects share a number of specific observable qualities then they may be expected to share qualities that have not been observed.
EX: "He that voluntarily continues ignorance is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces, as to him that should extinguish the tapers of a lighthouse might justly be imputed the calamities of shipwrecks." -- Samuel Johnson
5. **Anaphora** (an-NAF-ruh)- one of the devices of repetition in which the same expression (word or words) is repeated at the beginning of two or more lines, clauses or sentences.
EX: "**What we need in the United States is not** division. **What we need in the United States is not** hatred. **What we need in the United States is not** violence and lawlessness" – Robert F. Kennedy
6. **Anastrophe** (an-as'-tro-pee) - the inversion of the usual order of the parts of a sentence.
EX: "Ready are you? My own counsel will I keep on who is to be trained!" – Yoda
7. **Antagonist** – a character who is opposed to, struggles with, or competes with another character (typically the protagonist) in a literary work
8. **Antithesis** (an-TIH-theh-sis)- A direct juxtaposition of structurally parallel words, phrases, or clauses for the purpose of contrast.
EX: "We observe today **not a victory of party** but **a celebration of freedom**, symbolizing **an end as well as a beginning**, signifying **renewal as well as change**." -- John F. Kennedy
9. **Assonance**- The repetition of accented vowel sounds in a series of words.
EX: The words "cry" and "side" have the same vowel sound
10. **Asyndeton (a-SIN-dih-tawn)**- The deliberate omission of conjunctions in a series of related clauses.
EX: "Be one of the few, **the proud, the Marines**." -- Marine Corps Advertisement
11. **Cacophony**: harsh joining of sounds.
EX: "My stick fingers click with a snicker" – John Updike
12. **Call to Action**- Writing that urges people to action or promotes change.
13. **Characterization**- the techniques used to create and reveal fictional personalities in a work of literature

14. **Cliché**- an expression said so often that it has lost its ability to evoke emotion
EX: "gentle as a lamb," "smart as a whip," "pleased as punch."
15. **Colloquial Expressions**- Words or phrases characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation.
16. **Conflict** - the opposition between two characters (such as a protagonist and an antagonist), between two large groups of people, or between the protagonist and a larger problem such as forces of nature, ideas, public mores, and so on. Conflict may also be completely internal, such as the protagonist struggling with himself or his own ideas, thoughts, or beliefs
17. **Connotation** - the emotional implications that words may carry
18. **Consonance**- The repetition of a constant sound within a series of words to produce a harmonious effect.
EX: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."
19. **Denotation** - the specific, exact meaning of a word, independent of its emotional coloration or associations
20. **Diction**- the choice of words in a work of literature and an element of style important to the work's effectiveness.
21. **Ellipsis**- The omission of a word or words necessary for complete construction but understood in the context.
EX: "The eyes of others our prisons; their thoughts our cages." The verb "are" is left out.
22. **Emotional Appeal - PATHOS**- exploiting an audience's feelings of pity or fear to make a case; also known as pathos
23. **Ethical Appeal – ETHOS** - establishing one's credibility with the audience by appearing to be knowledgeable about one's subject and concerned about the well being of the audience; also known as ethos
24. **Euphemism**- the substitution of an inoffensive, indirect, or agreeable expression for a word or phrase perceived as socially unacceptable or unnecessarily harsh.
EX: "overweight" rather than "fat," "disadvantaged" rather than "poor"
25. **Fable** – a brief story illustrating human tendencies through animal characters. The interaction of these animals or objects reveals general truths about human nature, i.e., a person can learn practical lessons from the fictional antics. However, the lesson learned is *not* necessarily allegorical. Each animal is not necessarily a symbol for something else. Instead, the reader learns the lesson as an *exemplum*--an example of what one should or should not do.
26. **Figurative Language**- The use of words outside their literal or usual meanings, used to add freshness and suggest associations and comparisons that create effective images.
27. **Flashback** - A method of narration in which present action is temporarily interrupted so that the reader can witness past events--usually in the form of a character's memories, dreams, narration, or even authorial commentary (such as saying, "But back when King Arthur had been a child. . ."); allows an author to fill in the reader about a place or a character, or it can be used to delay important details until just before a dramatic moment.
28. **Flat Character** - Also called a **static character**, a simplified character who does not change or alter his or her personality over the course of a narrative, or one without extensive personality and characterization. The term is used in contrast with a **round character**.
29. **Hyperbole**- A figure of speech in which conscious exaggeration is used without the intent of literal persuasion.
EX: I am so hungry I could eat a horse!

30. **Imagery**- the use of language to convey sensory experience, most often through the creation of pictorial images through figurative language.
31. **Irony**- Cicero referred to irony as "saying one thing and meaning another." Irony comes in many forms. Know the forms listed below:
- Verbal irony** (also called **sarcasm**) occurs when a statement's actual meaning differs sharply from the meaning that the words ostensibly express.
 - Dramatic irony** (the most important type for literature) involves a situation in a narrative in which the reader knows something about present or future circumstances that the character does not know.
 - Situational irony** happens when accidental events occur that seem oddly appropriate, such as the poetic justice of a pickpocket getting his own pocket picked. However, both the victim and the audience are simultaneously aware of the situation in situational irony.
32. **Juxtaposition**- Poetic and rhetorical device placing normally unassociated ideas, words, or phrases next to one another.
EX: "Fire and Ice"
33. **Logical Appeal - LOGOS** –using facts, statistics, historical references, or other such proofs in order to convince the audience of one's position; also known as logos
34. **Metaphor**- A figure of speech involving an implied comparison.
EX: "She is a rose!"
35. **Minor Character** – character who does not have a primary role in the narration; character who only appears in a few or select scenes; character who supports the protagonist or antagonist
36. **Mood** – the overall atmosphere of a work
37. **Motif** –images, words, objects, phrases, or actions that appear throughout an entire work or throughout a section of a work and that tend to unify the work
38. **Onomatopoeia** – the use of words that by their sound suggest their meaning.
EX: "hiss," "buzz," "whirr," "sizzle"
39. **Oxymoron** – a form of paradox that combines a pair of opposite terms into a single unusual expression
EX: "cold fire," "jumbo shrimp"
40. **Paradox** – a phrase or statement that while seemingly contradictory or absurd may actually be well-founded or true
EX: "I don't hustle with people who are dishonest." -- Woody Harrelson (from the movie *White Men Can't Jump*)
41. **Parallelism** – the arrangement of parts of a sentence, sentences, paragraphs, and larger units of composition that one element of equal importance with another is similarly developed and phrased
42. **Personification** – attributing human characteristics to nonhuman things; a related term is **anthropomorphism** (an-thruh-puh-mawr-fiz-uhm) which means giving human characteristics to an animal or deity
EX: "The wind whispers through the trees."
43. **Plot** - The structure and relationship of actions and events in a work of fiction; the **exposition** is followed by the **rising action** and complications, which lead to the **climax** or turning point, followed by the **falling action**, and ultimately, the **resolution**

44. **Point of view** – the vantage point from which the author presents the actions of the story; know the different points of view listed below:
- first person point of view** occurs when one of the characters in the story narrates the story
 - third person limited point of view** occurs when an unknown narrator tells the story and can relate the thoughts and feelings of one of the characters
 - in **omniscient point of view** an “all-knowing” narrator tells the story and can reveal the thoughts and feelings of all characters
 - objective point of view** has a totally impersonal and objective narrator telling the story
45. **Polysyndeton** (paulee-SIN-dih-tawn)– the repetition of conjunctions in close succession for rhetorical effect
EX: “Here and there and everywhere.”
46. **Protagonist** – the central character of a drama, novel, short story, or narrative poem
47. **Pun** – a play on words that are identical or similar in sound but have sharply diverse meanings
EX: When Mercutio is bleeding to death in *Romeo and Juliet*, he says to his friends, “Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find a grave man”
48. **Realistic Fiction** - refers generally to any artistic or literary portrayal of life in a faithful, accurate manner; a theory or tendency in writing to depict events in human life in a matter-of-fact, straightforward manner; an attempt to reflect life "as it actually is"
49. **Repetition** –reiterating a word or phrase, or rewording the same idea, to secure emphasis
50. **Rhetorical fragment** – incomplete sentence used deliberately for persuasive purpose
51. **Rhetorical question** – a question asked solely to produce an effect and not to elicit a reply
EX: “When will I ever learn?”
52. **Rhyme** – the repetition of sounds in two or more words or phrases that appear close to each other
53. **Round Character** - character who is depicted with such psychological depth and detail that he or she seems like a "real" person; also known as a **dynamic character**
54. **Satire** – a technique that points out the problems in both people and societal institutions, using iron wit and exaggeration
55. **Science Fiction** - Literature in which speculative technology, time travel, alien races, intelligent robots, gene-engineering, space travel, experimental medicine, etc. contribute to the plot or background; the basic premise is usually built on a "what if" scenario--i.e., it explores what might occur if a certain technology or event occurred.
56. **Setting** – the time and place in which events in a short story novel, play, or narrative poem take place
57. **Shift or Turn** – a change or movement in a piece resulting from an epiphany, realization, or insight gained by the speaker, a character, or the reader
58. **Simile** – a figure of speech involving a comparison using like or as
EX: “She is as lovely as a summer’s day”
59. **Suspense** - a state or condition of mental uncertainty or excitement, as in awaiting a decision or outcome, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension or anxiety

60. **Symbol** – something concrete (such as an object, person, place, or event) that stands for or represents something abstract (such as an idea, quality, concept, or condition)
61. **Syntax** – the pattern or structure of the word order in a sentence or phrase: the study of grammatical structure
62. **Theme** - A central idea or statement that unifies and controls an entire literary work; the author's way of communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feelings with readers; it may be directly stated in the work, or it may only be implied. Theme **MUST** be stated as a complete sentence.
63. **Tone** – the attitude of the writer or speaker toward his subject
64. **Voice** – the implied personality the author chooses to adopt