

2018-2019 Summer Reading for Pre-AP English 10

Read **one** book from each category. (This means **two books total**; however, you might want to overachieve and read more. I offer extra credit during the first grading period only.) The summer reading assignment is due the first day you come to my class. A more extended reading check in the form of a general comprehension test will be given during the second full week of school. The literary terms in the attached assignment will be included in this assessment.

In your Nonfiction and Imaginative readings, you will need to keep “pen in hand” and note significant aspects of the text like setting/setting changes, character development, interesting character and/or narrator quotes, vocabulary, and any obvious literary devices. (There is a test below to help you remember the most common literary terms.) You can summarize these notes in the form of chapter summaries. At the end of each chapter, condense your notes and write a summary of what happens in the chapter and how plot development and/or any of the aspects mentioned above contribute to the central idea of the novel. Summaries will be handwritten.

After each novel, write a well-developed essay to support your claim as to what is the overall/central/primary/big lesson purpose of the novel. The evidence you will use to support your claim will come from your chapter summaries. Do not simply summarize the novel. In other words, do not tell the story of the novel. Assume I am very familiar with the novels, and you are proving to me you understand the bigger ideas in the books. Essays will be handwritten.

A summary of the assignment follows: Read two books. Read one book from each category. Know (learn, memorize) your literary terms. Take notes –in book, or on notepaper, or on a form of sticky notes— regarding significant aspects of the text. Write chapter summaries. Write essays. The first day you come to class two major essays, summaries, notes, and your copies of the books are due.

Realism and Nonfiction:

Of Mice and Men –John Steinbeck

Night –Elie Wiesel

Imaginative fiction:

Watership Down Richard Adams

The Book Thief- Markus Zusak

I am pleased to welcome you to Pre-AP English 10 and look forward to a challenging and rewarding year for all of us. This process begins now with summer reading.

Ms. S. T. Tidwell, Moody High

Pre-AP Literary Terms Study Guide. Complete the entire worksheet, study, and learn the literary terms in the matching sections that follow. #1-15. Match definition with term.

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| 1. The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words in close proximity | A. ALLITERATION |
| 2. Dictionary definition | B. DENOTATION |
| 3. Feelings and associations connected to a word | C. DICTION |
| 4. Exaggeration | D. GENRE |
| 5. Word choice | E. HYPERBOLE |
| 6. Repetition of a phrase | F. IMAGERY |
| 7. To use textual clues to draw a conclusion | G. JUXTAPOSITION |
| 8. A direct comparison between two unlike things using a form of the verb “to be” | H. METAPHOR |
| 9. Speaking directly to an inanimate object | I. ONOMATOPOEIA |
| 10. A comparison between two things using the word “like” or “as” | J. PERSONIFICATION |
| 11. Language that appeals to the senses | K. SIMILE |
| 12. Placing two contrasting imagers or words side-by-side to highlight the contrast | L. APOSTROPHE |
| 13. Giving a non-human object human-like characteristics | M. INFER |
| 14. A mode or type of literature | N. ANAPHORA |
| 15. Words whose sounds imitate their meanings | O. CONNOTATION |

#16-30. Match definition with term.

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| 16. A true account of a person’s life | A. ANTAGONIST |
| 17. A struggle between two opposing forces | B. BIOGRAPHY |
| 18. Literature whose subject matter is real people, places, and events | C. CHARACTERIZATION |
| 19. The methods of developing character | D. CLIMAX |
| 20. Literature whose subject matter is fictional people, places, and events | E. CONFLICT |
| 21. Person or force that opposes the main character | F. DYNAMIC CHARACTER |
| 22. The emotional high point or turning point in a piece of literature | G. FICTION |
| 23. The main character in a literary work | H. FORESHADOWING |
| 24. The use of hints of what will come later in the story | I. NONFICTION |
| 25. The overall atmosphere or feeling of a literary work | J. MOOD |
| 26. The sequence of events in a literary work | K. NARRATOR |

27. A character who changes over the course of a literary work	L. PLOT
28. A character who remains the same over the course of a literary work	M. POINT-OF-VIEW
29. The angle from which a story is told	N. PROTAGONIST
30. The voice from whose perspective the story is told	O. STATIC CHARACTER

#31-45. Match definition with term.

31. A discrepancy in what happens and what is expected	A. ASIDE
32. A long speech delivered by a character on stage to another character	B. DIALOGUE
33. A long speech delivered by a character alone on stage	C. DRAMA
34. A conversation between two or more characters	D. IRONY
35. The introduction to a play	E. MONOLOGUE
36. A brief speech delivered by a character on stage to the audience	F. DRAMATIC IRONY
37. The time and place a story takes place	G. PROLOGUE
38. Written in complete sentences	H. PROSE
39. Technique used by an author to make readers want to know what will happen next	I. SOLILOQUY
40. When the audience knows something that the characters do not	J. SETTING
41. The central or underlying message in a literary work	K. SUSPENSE
42. The attitude the speaker or author takes toward a subject	L. SYMBOL
43. A recurring object, reference, or phrase throughout a story; does not affect meaning	M. THEME
44. An object that represents something greater than itself	N. TONE
45. Literature meant to be performed for an audience	O. MOTIF

#46-60. Match definition with term.

46. An appeal to logic using facts and statistics	A. CITATIONS
47. An appeal to ethics or a society's values	B. ETHOS
48. An appeal to emotion	C. GERUND
49. Information taken directly from source material to back up a claim	D. INFINITIVE
50. Sentence structure	E. LOGOS
51. The sentence at the beginning of a paragraph that states the claim of the paragraph	F. RHETORIC

52. The use of speech to effect purpose	G. SYNTAX
53. References to original source material in a piece of analysis or a research paper	H. TEXTUAL EVIDENCE
54. A one sentence statement that summarizes the point or claim of an essay	I. THESIS
55. A form of a verb that begins with “to”	J. TOPIC SENTENCE
56. Words that show a relationship between two ideas	K. TRANSITION WORDS
57. A list of sources used in a research paper or documented essay	L. WORKS CITED
58. A noun that receives the action of an action verb	M. PATHOS
59. A noun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject	N. DIRECT OBJECT
60. A noun that ends in -ing	O. PREDICATE NOMINATIVE

#61-75. Match definition with term.

61. A feeling or sense where one can relate to another person's emotions	A. ALLEGORY
62. To express in one's own words	B. ANALYZE
63. Not only does it repeat itself but it says the same thing	C. ASSIMILATION
64. An overused expression	D. CLICHE
65. Used when comparing two	E. COMPARATIVE
66. Used when comparing more than two	F. EMPATHY
67. To determine the quality of something (to judge)	G. EVALUATE
68. Clever or amusing use of language	H. ILLUSTRATE
69. A story that can be read on multiple levels (ex. Animals represent people in society.)	I. PARALLELISM
70. A play on words (ex. The bull's choice in a mate was a miss steak.)	J. PARAPHRASE
71. Language or dialect of a specific region or country	K. PUN
72. To evaluate something by examining how the parts contribute to the whole	L. REDUNDANCY
73. In society, how one adjusts or conforms to societal norms and customs	M. SUPERLATIVE
74. To illuminate or elaborate using examples and/or supporting details (to show)	N. VERNACULAR
75. Consistent use of constructions and syntax in writing (ex. climbing, running, jogging)	O. WIT