

## Sterling High School Grade 11 Honors and APLANG Summer Reading Assignment

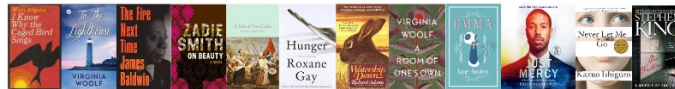
### Assessment

All Grade 11 Honors and AP students: a five paragraph in-class essay on the second regular day of class.

**Special notice for APLANG:** You must also study the Basic Rhetorical Terminology List on pages three and four for a QUIZ on the FIRST DAY of school.

### Instructions

- Select a book from the following list. Some of the books featured are works of British literature, classic and modern. Others are high-interest nonfiction on a variety of topics.
- Make a *good* choice. Look up several titles and choose one that you think you will enjoy.
- You do not have to buy a book. Instructions are provided for borrowing library books or eBooks. Classics are often available free online.
- Discuss your choice with your parent or guardian and get their approval.
- Do not choose a book you have read in the past.
- After reading, you might opt to watch a movie if it is available. Please be advised that film adaptations of books are often inaccurate or incomplete.



British Literature	Nonfiction (not British)
Adams, Richard: <i>Watership Down</i> Austen, Jane: <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> or <i>Emma</i> Bronte, Charlotte: <i>Jane Eyre</i> Dickens, Charles: <i>Tale of Two Cities</i> or <i>Hard Times</i> Forster, E. M. <i>A Room with a View</i> Ishiguro, Kazuo: <i>Never Let Me Go</i> Le Carré, John. <i>The Spy Who Came in from the Cold</i> McEwan, Ian: <i>Atonement</i> Orwell, George: <i>1984</i> Shakespeare, William: <i>Othello</i> or <i>Twelfth Night</i> Smith, Zadie: <i>White Teeth</i> or <i>On Beauty</i> Wilde, Oscar: <i>The Picture of Dorian Gray</i> Woolf, Virginia: <i>To the Lighthouse</i>	Angelou, Maya: <i>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings</i> Baldwin, James: <i>The Fire Next Time</i> Capuzzo, Michael: <i>Close to Shore</i> (original, not YA) Carson, Rachel: <i>Silent Spring</i> Douglass, Frederick: <i>The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i> Gay, Roxane: <i>Hunger</i> Grann, David: <i>The Lost City of Z</i> or <i>Killers of the Flower Moon</i> King, Stephen: <i>On Writing</i> Sacks, Oliver: <i>Musicophilia: Tales of Music and the Brain</i> Slater, Dashka: <i>The 57 Bus</i> Stevenson, Bryan: <i>Just Mercy</i> Woolf, Virginia: <i>A Room of One's Own</i>

## Active Reading Guides

You are strongly encouraged to take notes while you read. These notes will not be collected, but they will be essential when you are prepping to write the in-class essay. Here are some suggestions for notetaking.

*You only have to read one book, so choose one of the Active Reading Guides.*

### Active Reading Guide for Literature – Fiction

- For each chapter, jot down what you learn about the major characters, the conflicts they face, and how they change over time.
- Ask yourself questions like *Do I agree with the character's choices? What do I think is going to happen next? Could things have developed differently?*
- Describe the physical setting and the emotional / psychological atmosphere (mood.)
- What point does the author make about life or human nature? What lesson do they want us to learn?
- Look up words you don't know. Learn their definitions.

### Active Reading Guide for Nonfiction

- *Exigence* is that which inspires, stimulates, provokes, or prompts a writer to create a text. What inspired this author to write this book? The author might state this outright, or you might need to infer it based on social and historical factors.
- What is the author's message? What point, lesson, or perspective do they intend to convey? Are they convincing? Why or why not?
- How would you describe the author's style of appealing to their reader? Do they present facts and logic? Do they appeal to the reader's emotions? How do they present themselves as trustworthy sources of information?
- Look up words you don't know. Learn their definitions.

## How to Check Books and eBooks out of the Library

- Visit <http://card.camdencountylibrary.org> and complete the short form. **Make a note of the card number you are assigned**; you will need the barcode and your PIN to use the library's digital services. Then, you can search for your title. You can borrow the book from the library or access eBooks by signing up for Hoopla. You can even have them send a book from another library to the location that's closest to you.
- Hoopla: <https://www.camdencountylibrary.org/hoopla#started>
- For help, go to <https://www.camdencountylibrary.org/using-the-library>
- Remember, classics are often available free online – no library access needed.

## **APLANG: Terminology Quiz (pages 3 – 4)**

Study the Basic Rhetorical Terminology. The APLANG class will have a paper-based quiz on these terms on the first day of school. For information about the AP English Language and Composition course, go to <https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/courses/ap-english-language-and-composition>

### **Basic Rhetorical Terminology**

Eleventh grade AP English Language and Composition is modeled after the kind of composition (writing) course that all college students are required to take during the first semester of their freshman year. We study **rhetoric** – the many ways authors use language to convey meaning. The major difference you will see between what we read in AP and what your fellow eleventh graders will read in their classes is that we cover more nonfiction- speeches, articles, essays, opinions, memoirs, histories, current events, etc.

The following terms serve as an introduction to the concepts covered in AP Language and Composition. Study the terms and be prepared to discuss them in class.

### **Thirty Terms to Know**

#### Essay Writing

- To **synthesize** means to use information from multiple informational (research) sources.
- To **analyze** a text means to explain how an author uses language to accomplish a purpose, to convey meaning, or to create an effect.
- To **argue** means to present a variety of convincing evidence to support a point, take a side, or make a judgment.

#### The Appeals

- **Aristotle**: the ancient Greek philosopher who laid the foundation for the study of rhetoric; he defined the three appeals
- **appeal**: a method of persuasion in writing and speaking
  - **logos**: an appeal made through logic and reasoning
  - **ethos**: an appeal made to the shared values of the speaker and audience - the credibility (believability) of the writer or speaker
  - **pathos**: an appeal made to one's emotions

#### The Rhetorical Situation

**EXIGENCE**   **PURPOSE**   **AUDIENCE**   **CONTEXT**   **WRITER**   **MESSAGE**

- **rhetoric**: the study of how speakers use language to convey meaning, with a focus on persuasion
- **rhetor** - the writer or speaker
- **the rhetorical situation** – the circumstances in which writing occurs; six parts:
  - **exigence**: that which inspires, stimulates, provokes, or prompts a writer to create a text
  - **purpose**: what the writer hopes to accomplish with the piece of writing
  - **audience**: the specific people the writer intends to reach; has both **shared** and **individual** beliefs, values, needs, and backgrounds.
  - **context**: the time, place, and occasion; the historical, social, psychological, or emotional “climate” in which the writing occurs

- **writer: (rhetor)** - to achieve a purpose, writers make choices in an attempt to relate to an intended audience's emotions and values
- **message:** the argument or perspective the writer intends to convey

Some Common Rhetorical Terms (there are many more)

- **allusion:** a reference to a well-known story, song, work of art, etc.
- **anaphora:** repetition at the beginning of sentences
- **anecdote:** a brief story used to illustrate a point
- **antithesis:** an examination of opposites
- **claim / assertion** – the writer or speaker's main point or argument
- **cumulative:** stating the main idea first, followed by supporting evidence
- **diction:** an author's specific word choice
- **juxtaposition:** the act of placing ideas "side by side," so to speak, in order to compare and contrast them
- **metonymy:** using a single aspect to refer to a larger idea: i. e., saying "the crown" to refer to royalty
- **parallelism:** a similarity in grammatical structure
- **periodic:** introducing a set of evidence first, followed by the main idea or point
- **syntax:** covers the wide variety of ways to arrange words into phrases, sentences, and paragraphs
- **tone:** attitude or emotion expressed through the writing or speaking