

# 2018 Junior Summer Reading Assignments

## Junior Year Book Selections:

- **ELA III-** PMolnar@Conwell-Egan.org  
\*Complete assignment 1,2 and 3 this summer.  
“The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green
- **Honors ELA III-** BDethloff@Conwell-Egan.org  
\*Complete assignment 1,2 and 3 for both selections  
“The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green  
“The Catcher in the Rye” by J.D. Salinger \* ← You will do your **essay** on “The Catcher in the Rye”.
- **AP Language and Composition-** CHiggins@Conwell-Egan.org  
\*Complete assignment 1,2, and 3 for both selections.  
\*See final page for the additional assignment!  
“Heart of Darkness” by Joseph Conrad  
“Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave” by Frederick Douglass

## Summer Reading Materials:

- Your **OWN** copy of the book as you will be marking the pages with ink.
- **Yellow, Pink** and **Blue** highlighters
- A notebook (This can be used in class as well. Keep it as neat as possible)
- Post-it® Notes for book commentary.
- Writing Prompt
- Index Cards (AP students ONLY)

\*I ask that you truly read and observe the characters and actions in the story’s plot.

\*You must write your comments, share your thoughts or even draw symbols on Post-it® Notes and stick these to your pages.

\*You must also have a yellow, blue and pink highlighter with you as you read. You will be marking up the pages. If the color bleeds through you can simply tap the color beside the beginning of the sentence to avoid colors running through the other side.

## Assignment #1- Color Analysis (read and mark each page as you read)

- **Internal/External Conflict:** When you identify a struggle or conflict within the reading I ask that you highlight it with a **yellow highlighter**.
- **Vocabulary/Diction:** When you find a word/term that you are unfamiliar with I ask you to highlight the term with a **pink highlighter**. You define each term into your notebook later.
- **Characterization:** When you find **descriptions** of characters from the author, narrator or others characters you must highlight them in **blue**. Later you will identify them as Direct or Indirect.

## Assignment # 2- Notebook Assessment

Review your book from cover to cover to ensure that you have completed assignment 1 accurately. Next you will set up your notebook into 3 sections. (1. Conflicts, 2. Vocabulary, 3. Characterization)

You may cover your notebooks in a brown bag. Write the story title in the center of the front cover and decorate the front and back cover with symbols/images provided in the story. You may draw or glue images from magazines, or Google images. BE CREATIVE! Consider how color reflects mood

## Notebook Section 1- Story Conflicts

Every conflict and page number must be neatly copied in pen into your Summer Reading Notebook. Be sure you describe the situation in which the conflict arose.

Under each one you must label it as an internal conflict or an external conflict and also describe why you think the author presented that issue for the characters in the story. Please be sure that you have explained all of the yellow highlighting.

## Notebook Section 2- Vocabulary

Each term that you highlighted in pink will now be designated to the next section of your notebook. Here you must list the **term**, the **page#** where it was found, a **definition** and a **sentence** using context clues for each term you highlighted.

Example:

**Obtrusive-** (adjective) Page 11

1. having or showing a disposition to intrude on others, as by imposing oneself or one's opinions.
2. protruding; projecting, sticking out

Sentence: During the test, the clock on the wall was **obtrusive** as it ticked loudly.

## Notebook Section 3- Characterization: Direct vs. Indirect

Everything highlighted in blue describes the descriptions of characters. These will either classify as direct or indirect characterization. In your notebook you will make a final section titled: **Characterization: Direct vs. Indirect**.

Here you will write the statements (anything highlighted from the book in blue) and re-write them into your notebook. I want you to determine if they are examples of direct or indirect characterization and be sure to explain your answers.

Reminder:

- **Direct Characterization** is when an author, narrator or character tells you a direct detail about someone.
- **Indirect Characterization** is when the author narrator or character offers hints about a character through their words, actions, or thoughts.

Direct Characterization	Indirect Characterization (provides clues)
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cinderella's step-mother was <u>mean</u> and <u>wicked</u>.</li><li>• <u>Kimmy was a very energetic and outgoing</u> girl.</li><li>• <u>Thomas was afraid</u> to be alone and <u>frightened</u> in the dark.</li><li>• Some time later, my father told me that when I left for college that day <u>my mother was devastated</u>.</li></ul>	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cinderella's step-mother locked her in the attic so she could not try on the glass slipper. <i>(From the above example we can determine that her step-mother is mean although it doesn't say it directly... We had to learn it from the clues.)</i></li><li>• Tears rolled down my mother's face as I backed out of the driveway and waved one last time.</li></ul>

## Assignment #3- Write an Essay

Now that you have completed your notebook analysis you will finalize your summer assignment by typing a **2 paged essay** response to the following prompt: (PLEASE **print** and **staple** your essay inside the **front cover** of your notebook folded in ½)

Name

Date

Period

Essay Prompt: (Type it)

Requirements:

12 font, Times New Roman, Double-Spaced, 1 inch margins (top, bottom and both sides). Please be sure to **highlight your thesis sentence in your first paragraph**.

★ELA-III- “The Fault in Our Stars” Essay

*Why do you think Hazel is obsessed with Imperial Affliction? How does her life compare to it and how has the book changed her?*

★Honors ELA-III- “The Catcher in the Rye” Essay

*Holden often behaves like a prophet or a saint, pointing out the phoniness and wickedness in the world around him. Is Holden as perfect as he wants to be? Are there instances where he is phony and full of hypocrisy? What do these moments reveal about his character and his psychological problems?*

★AP Language and Composition- “Heart of Darkness” Essay

*Select one or more characters from this novel and provide an in-depth analysis of their character. Consider concepts such as compassion and greed, good and evil, and redemption as you analyze whether these characters develop over the course of “Heart of Darkness”.*

TIP- If you select two characters, you could organize your essay in a compare-contrast fashion, noting the similarities and differences between the two characters. If you choose to do this, be sure to develop an **argument** in which you state why the differences are important, and how they connect to the theme of the novel.

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**AP Language and Composition...cont’d**

**ASSIGNMENT 4**- THIS IS ONLY FOR THE AP COURSE!

Didactic Journals/ Double-Entry Journals

**Complete 10 Didactic Journal entries** from characters within the novel. These will be TYPED in Microsoft Word. You need to create a table just as you see below. When you print your didactic journal you will staple it to the inside of the **back cover** of your Summer Notebook.

Example of Didactic Journaling- from The Diary of Anne Frank

Mr. Van Daan:

Quote and Page Number	Commentary/Thoughts
“As I have often reminded Mrs. Van Daan, it’s very selfish of he to keep it when people outside are in such desperate need of clothing... And by the way, will you get me cigarettes...get all you can.” <b>Pg. 391</b>	Mr. Van Daan shows his pure selfishness by selling his wife’s beloved coat for cigarettes. Even worse, he shows hypocrisy by claiming that his wife is the selfish one. Obviously, he is fooling no one but himself, as can be seen in the way the others look away from him, embarrassed when comes downstairs. <b>(390)</b>

**ASSIGNMENT 5:** THIS IS ONLY FOR THE AP COURSE!

CREATE FLASH CARDS FOR THE FOLLOWING AP TERMS: YOU CAN SIMPLY CUT THEM FROM THIS SHEET AND GLUE THEM ONTO THE INDEX CARDS. YOU NEED **55** INDEX CARDS!

One side **term**----- the other side **definition** (If you can add the example with the definition that would be great) You will be tested on these terms, definitions and examples upon your return in September.

1. Analogy	Explaining something complex by comparing it to something more simple.	"An amateur playing in a professional game is like an ibex stepping into a lion's den."
2. Argument	The combination of reasons, evidence, etc that an author uses to convince an audience of their position.	Too comprehensive a concept for a single example! In effective rhetoric, every phrase serves to further build the argument.
3. Aristotelian appeals	Three different methods of appealing to an audience to convince them—ethos, logos, and pathos.	See ethos, logos and pathos.
4. Attitude	The writer's personal views or feelings about the subject at hand.	Difficult to convey in a short example, but something like "the deplorable state of this school" would convey that the author has a negative attitude towards the school.
5. Audience	Who the author is directing his or her message towards	When you create a resume, your audience is potential employers.
6. Compare and contrast	Discussing the similarities and differences between two things to some persuasive or illustrative purpose.	"Hybrid cars have a much smaller carbon footprint than traditional midsize vehicles."
7. Connotation	The implied meaning of a word; words can broadly have positive, negative, or neutral connotations.	conscientious = positive connotation fussy = negative connotation
8. Context	The extra-textual environment in which the text is being delivered.	If I am delivering a congratulatory speech to awards recipients, the immediate context might be the awards presentation ceremony; the broader context might be the purpose or significance of the awards themselves.
9. Counterargument	The argument(s) against the author's position.	If I want to eliminate the dress code, a counterargument might be that this will place a burden on students of a lower socioeconomic status, who must now afford an entire school wardrobe or risk unwanted attention.
10. Deductive reasoning	A form of logical reasoning wherein a general principle is applied to a specific case.	If all planets orbit a star, and Theta II is a planet, then it must orbit a star.
11. Denotation	The literal, dictionary-definition meaning of a word.	The denotation of "chair" is "a place to sit."
12. Diction	The style of language used; generally tailored to be appropriate to the audience and situation.	You might say "What's up, loser?" to your little brother, but you would probably say "How are you doing today?" to your principal.
13. Ethos	Setting up a source as credible and trustworthy.	"Given my PhD in the subject and years of experience in the field" is an appeal to ethos.
14. Evidence	The information presented meant to persuade the audience of the	If I were arguing that Anne is a good student, I might reference her straight-A report card and her 1500 SAT

	author's position.	score as pieces of evidence.
15. Figurative language	The use of language in a non-literal way; i.e. metaphor, simile, etc.	"The sky's like a jewel box tonight!"
16. Genre	The specific type of work being presented.	Broader categories include "novel" and "play," while more specific genres would be things like "personal essay" or "haiku."
17. Imagery	Any descriptive language used to evoke a vivid sense or image of something; includes figurative language.	"The water was a pearl-studded sea of azure tipped with turquoise."
18. Implication	When something is suggested without being concretely stated.	"Watch your wallet around Paul," implies that Paul is a thief without coming out and saying "Paul is a thief."
19. Inductive reasoning	Making a generalization based on specific evidence at hand.	All of the planets in this solar system orbit a star, so all planets probably orbit stars.
20. Irony	At the most basic sense, saying the opposite of what you mean; also used to describe situations in which the results of an action are dramatically different than intended.	"I do so hope there are more papers to sign," is something that might be said ironically.
21. Juxtaposition	Placing two very different things together for effect.	"There they stood together, the beggars and the lords, the princesses and the washerwoman, all crowding into the square."
22. Logos	Appealing to someone's sense of concrete facts and logic.	Citing peer-reviewed scientific studies is an appeal to logos.
23. Occasion	The reason or moment for writing or speaking.	When giving a graduation speech, the occasion is graduation.
24. Organization	How the different parts of an argument are arranged in a piece of writing or speech.	Think about the outlines you write in preparation for drafting an argumentative essay and you'll have an idea of what organization is.
25. Pathos	An Aristotelian appeal. Involves appealing to someone's emotions.	Animal shelters ads with pictures of cute sad animals and dramatic music are using pathos.
26. Purpose	The author's persuasive intention.	If you are trying to convince your mother you should get a dog, your purpose in addressing an essay on the subject to her would be to convince her that you should get a dog.
27. Repetition	Re-using a word or phrase repeatedly for effect or emphasis.	"We run, and we run, and we run, like rats on a wheel."
28. Rhetoric	The use of spoken or written word (or a visual medium) to convey your ideas and convince an audience.	Almost everything is an example of rhetoric!
29. Rhetorical triangle	The relationship between the author, the audience, the text/message, and the context.	The author communicates to the reader via the text; and the reader and text are surrounded by context.
30. Speaker	The persona adopted by the author to deliver his or her message; may or may not actually be the same person as the author.	Similar to the difference between author and narrator in a work of fiction.
31. Style	The author's own personal approach to rhetoric in the piece; similar to voice.	We might say the Taylor Swift's songwriting style is straightforward and emotive.

32. Symbolism	Using a symbol to refer to an idea or concept.	"Fire" is commonly used a symbol for passion and/or anger.
33. Syntax	The way sentences are grammatically constructed.	"She likes pie," is syntactically simple. On the other hand, "As it so happened, when Barbara got out of class early she liked to have a piece of pie—key lime or pecan, always—at the corner diner; while she was there she watched the people passing by the window and imagined herself inside each of their lives, riding in their heads for moments and moments until the afternoon was whiled away and she'd become fifty people," is syntactically complicated.
34. Synthesis	Combining sources or ideas in a coherent way in the purpose of a larger point.	A typical research paper involves synthesizing sources to make a broader point about the topic.
35. Themes	Overarching ideas or driving premises of a work.	Some themes you will probably hear in your high school graduation speech include leaving behind a legacy, moving into the great unknown, becoming an adult, and changing the world.
36. Tone	The use of stylistic devices to reveal an author's attitude toward a subject.	Only a narrow distinction from attitude. The phrase "the deplorable state of this school" reveals a negative attitude, but the word choice of "deplorable" is part of the author's tone.
37. Voice	An author's unique sound. Similar to style.	Think of the way that you can recognize a pop singer on the radio without hearing who it is first.
38. Alliteration	Using words with the same first letter repeatedly close together in a phrase or sentence.	"She purchased the pretty purple parka."
39. Allusion	Making a brief reference to the cultural canon—e.g. the Bible, Shakespeare, classical mythology, etc.	"Like Eve in the Garden of Eden, George was not good at resisting temptation."
40. Anecdote	Offering a brief narrative episode. This device can serve many functions in a text—for example, introducing an issue, serving as evidence, to illustrate a point, and so on.	"When I went to buy my morning coffee, I ran into an old friend. He told me he had won the lottery and he was about to buy a yacht. Two months later I heard he had declared bankruptcy."
41. Concession	Agreeing with the opposing viewpoint on a certain smaller point (but not in the larger argument).	"While I admit that hybrid cars have higher carbon production costs than conventional automobiles, this is dramatically offset by the much-smaller lifetime carbon footprint of the vehicles."
42. Didactic	A text with an instructive purpose, often moral.	Aesop's fables are an example of a didactic work.
43. Euphemism	Referring to something with a veiled phrase instead of saying it directly	"She let Bob go," is a euphemism for "she fired Bob."
44. Exemplification	Providing examples in service of a point.	"The Town Beautification Funds are being sorely misused; the streets are full of litter, the parks are full of broken equipment, and City Hall's facade is drab and crumbling."
45. Hyperbole	Overstating a situation for humorous or dramatic effect.	"My backpack weighs tons!"

46. Idiom	A commonly used phrase that signifies something very different than its literal meaning.	"This costs an arm and a leg!" is an idiom which means "This is very expensive."
47. Onomatopoeia	Using "sound-effect" words (e.g. "clap", "bang", "snap", "buzz").	"We heard an ominous hiss from the kitchen."
48. Paradox	A phrase or assertion that appears to contradict itself (but the contradiction itself may have its own meaning).	Paradoxical phrases include "dark angel," "fresh rot," "blissful hell," etc.
49. Parallelism	Repeated structural elements in a sentence.	"We went to sea; we went to war; we went to bed."
50. Parody	Using the form of something to mimic and make fun of it.	Weird Al is the master of the musical parody genre.
51. Personification	Giving human characteristics to a nonhuman object or idea.	"The sun was shining happily today."
52. Sarcasm	Mockingly stating the opposite of what you mean. Easier to convey in the spoken word than via writing.	"Did you come up with that all by yourself?" might be delivered sarcastically after someone delivers a poorly-thought out idea.
53. Satire	A genre of humorous and mocking criticism to expose the ignorance and/or ills of society.	Stephen Colbert is a popular modern satirist.
54. Synecdoche	Referring to one part of something as a way to refer to the whole.	"Ask for her hand" is a synecdoche for marriage; the "hand" stands in for the whole woman.
55. Understatement	Deliberately minimizing something, usually for humorous effect.	"My mom's a little bit irritated I crashed the car—I'm grounded for the next twenty-four months."