

Lake Ridge High School-Pre AP English I

PRE-ADVANCED PLACEMENT AND ADVANCED PLACEMENT ENGLISH I, II, III, & IV

Required Summer Reading

Purpose: The purpose of MISD high school summer reading is for students to be exposed to a common work of literature in each grade level which addresses the literature themes of the MISD curriculum as well as the curricular needs required by the College Board. This work shall be accessible to students in accordance to the skills taught in their previous advanced placement course. The work shall also aid in class discussion and in composition not only at the beginning but also throughout the school year.

Grade Level Focus: Pre-AP English I: Pre-AP literature with eighth grade Pre-AP skills focus
Pre-AP English II: AP level world literature with ninth grade Pre-AP skills focus
AP English III: AP level nonfiction with tenth grade Pre-AP focus
AP English IV: Commonly used College Board novel

REQUIRED SUMMER READING FOR THE 2015-16 SCHOOL YEAR

Pre-AP English I: *The Princess Bride* (copyright 1998 or newer) by William Goldman

Pre-AP English II: *All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Maria Remarque

AP English III: *Letter From the Birmingham City Jail* by Martin Luther King, Jr.
AND
Outliers: The Story of Success by Malcolm Gladwell

AP English IV: *How to Read Literature Like a Professor* by Thomas C. Foster
AND
Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison

Work Requirement: Students will complete an assignment and written assessment over the summer reading selection. Both the assignment and assessment will reflect the writing and reading skills from the grade level just completed. The assignment, posted on district and campus websites, needs to be completed over the summer and will be due the first week of school. The assessment, over the second novel in AP III and AP IV, will be written in class by the end of the second week of school, and the grade will be placed in the writing category. Watching a movie, reading such material as Spark Notes, or depending on internet sites will not adequately prepare students to do the required work in their Pre-AP and AP English classes.

Please direct questions about the reading, the tests, or the classes to the English Department Chairperson at MelanieBeckett@misdmail.org or RobbieGriffin@misdmail.org.

Pre-AP English I

***The Princess Bride* Summer Assignment**

Before you get into the assignment, some things you should know:

What's different from what you've read before:

- Frame Story- a story that has another story or stories within it
 - The "mythical" fantasy tale is framed by the more realistic (yet still fictional) tale of the narrator
- Intrusive Narrator- an omniscient narrator, who frequently interrupts the plot with comments on the story, characters, or life in general
 - Note: The narrator is NOT the author. His story is a part of the novel and should not be skipped!
- Willing Suspension of Disbelief
 - Both stories have fantastic or unbelievable elements to them-let it go!
 - Put aside your critical beliefs in order to accept the unreal world the author creates.
- Satire-mocking of the "fairy tale hero"
 - Think about what normal heroic elements of a fantasy are being mocked here

What you are required to do:

- Read *The Princess Bride* in its entirety, narration and "Buttercup's Baby" included.
 - Copyright 1998 or later
 - Read complete novel **before** the first day of school
- Take notes or annotate as you read (more on this on the next page)
- Complete the One Pager assignment (**due the first week of school**)
- Suggested (but not required):
 - Study guide (found on the school's website)
 - Chapter summaries--It might be helpful to write a chapter summary on a sticky note and place it at the beginning of each chapter to use for review.
- In addition, a short answer writing test will be given before the end of the second week of school.

What you should annotate for:

As was stated above, this book can be read as a satire on the heroic fantasy idea. Therefore, as you read, be on the lookout for the following four themes:

Courage Endurance Loyalty Teamwork

As you read and find examples of these ideas, take note. You may choose to:

- Underline the section
- Take notes in the margin as to which theme it represents (and why)
- Keep a notebook with the page numbers and notes
- Put a sticky note in the book for notes

You'll use these notes for the One Pager assignment on the next page, but you'll also find them very useful for the short answer assignment when you return to school.

Don't forget the narrator! He shows all of the above themes as well!

One Pager Assignment

What is a One Pager?

It is a way of responding to a piece of writing on a single sheet of paper. It represents your own written and graphic interpretation of what you have read. In this case, the one-pager will reveal your understanding of the themes of *The Princess Bride*.

What will you do?

You will show that you have understood four major themes of *The Princess Bride* by:

1. Providing a relevant excerpt (Exact quotation from the text, in quotation marks, with page number)
2. Creating a representative image.
3. Writing **one** analysis paragraph (not essay but a minimum of 50 words) on the back for **one** theme

Design requirements: Must be on standard sized 8.5x11, **unlined** paper

- Must fill the **entire** page
- **All** writing must be in readable ink, **no pencil**
- May be decorated with any artistic medium
- Must remain flat-no glued on material.
- Use color and fill the background

You may design and create your One Pagers on the computer but you are responsible for any printing.

The following required elements are required on the page in the format given:

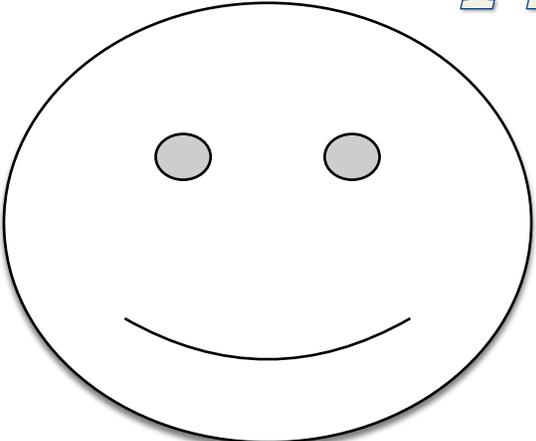
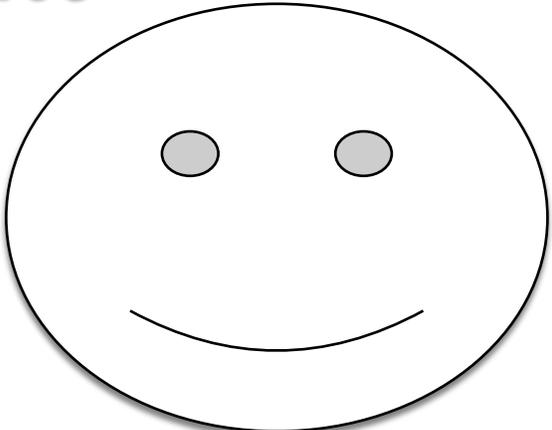
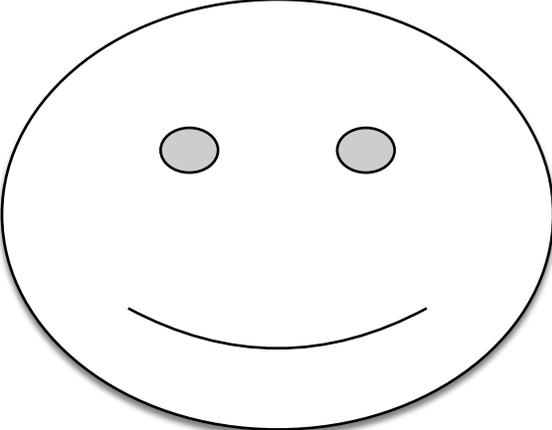
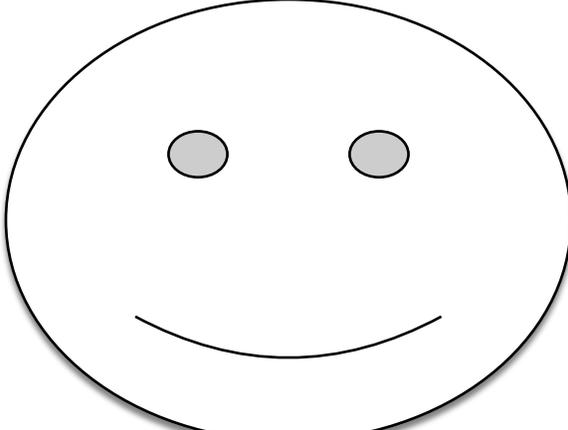
1. Keep the paper in **portrait orientation** (short side at the top)
2. Divide the paper into 4 equal boxes (you may fold the paper in half both ways to do this
 - a. Write one theme neatly **at the top of each box**
3. **Graphic representation: center of box**
 - a. Drawing that represents the theme in the excerpt you have chosen
 - b. Does not have to directly illustrate the action, but may
 - c. Coloring should be neat.
 - d. Make sure the graphic representation is substantial.
 - e. It should be connected clearly to the theme and excerpt.
 - f. Think about using images and colors that are appropriate for the theme
 - g. The picture does not have to be a perfect work of art, but it must reflect effort.
 - h. No movie pictures
 - i. I am rarely impressed with clip art or graphics from the internet. Originality will be rewarded.
4. Short excerpt, with the page number, **beneath the graphic**
 - a. Consider the excerpt you feel best reveals the theme from the entire novel
 - b. Use as much as you think you need, but don't overdo it. (it's a small space)
 - c. The quote(s) should contribute to the page, not overwhelm it.
5. Choose your best theme, and **on the back**, analyze why this theme is important to the novel.
 - a. May be neatly handwritten or typed (at least 50 words)
 - b. Must use your theme quote (note: quote is not counted in 50 words)
 - c. May discuss other scenes or only the excerpt from the front
 - d. Plan to keep lines straight and clean, not messy and haphazard
 - e. **JUST ONE PARAGRAPH**, the best you know how.

A very crude example layout is on the next page.

Note: One-Pagers are a common AVID strategy, and you are likely to find many examples online. Please remember that the directions and requirements vary from assignment to assignment, teacher to teacher. You are welcome to search and explore examples from the web, but do not assume that those examples will meet the requirements of this assignment.

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One Pager Example: The quotes and analysis are written in Latin.

<p>COURAGE</p> <p><i>Front</i></p> <p>ENDURANCE</p>  <p><i>“Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna.” P52</i></p>	 <p><i>“Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci.” P100</i></p>
<p>LOYALTY</p>  <p><i>“Aenean nec lorem. In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Ut nonummy.” P42</i></p>	<p>TEAMWORK</p>  <p><i>“Donec blandit feugiat ligula. Donec hendrerit, felis et imperdiet euismod, purus ipsum pretium metus, in lacinia nulla nisi eget sapien. Donec ut est in lectus consequat consequat.” P87</i></p>

Back

John Smith

The theme of courage is important to The Princess Bride because lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna. Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna" (Goldman 52). Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci.

Make sure you use your quote in your analysis. Your quote is not part of your word count.

Pre-AP English II

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Name: _____

Block: _____

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Illustrated Chapters

Task One: Shade each chapter's box to represent the prominent themes within the book – horror of modern war, survival, the Lost Generation, comradeship, and hypocrisy of the older generation. (See page two for definitions and guided questions for each theme.) Label the key at the bottom with the corresponding color you have chosen. For example, if you choose yellow for comradeship, color the background of the corresponding chapter yellow where comradeship is found. If multiple themes are present within a chapter, the box can be multi-colored (divide the box proportionally).

Task Two: For half of the chapters, draw an illustration or include a symbol that encompasses the major activity or information the reader gleans from that chapter. For the other half of the chapters, find text evidence or a quote that represents the theme of that chapter.

CHAPTER 1	CHAPTER 2	CHAPTER 3	CHAPTER 4
CHAPTER 5	CHAPTER 6	CHAPTER 7	CHAPTER 8
CHAPTER 9	CHAPTER 10	CHAPTER 11	CHAPTER 12

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Color Key				
Horror of Modern War	Survival	The Lost Generation	Comradeship	Hypocrisy of the Older Generation

THEMES

Use the following definitions and guided question to understand what themes are used in the book and to classify each chapter.

Horror of Modern War	Survival	The Lost Generation	Comradeship	Hypocrisy of the Older Generation
<p>World War I was the first modern war. The major changes were the use of gas weapons, trenches, and armored vehicles. It was one of the first times soldiers were able to kill without coming face-to-face with their foes.</p> <p>What effect did this have on the soldiers?</p>	<p>To survive, soldiers had to “box” their feelings and ignore them in order to do the unthinkable they had to do to survive.</p> <p>What would happen when a soldier saw a comrade die?</p> <p>Could they keep their emotions locked away?</p>	<p>World War I had so many soldiers involved. An entire generation of men was not able to readjust to life at home, both psychologically and physically, after the war.</p> <p>How did the changes in warfare make the readjustment more difficult for so many?</p> <p>Did the attitudes of their family and countrymen make the problems worse?</p>	<p>The shared experience of war created bonds that in many cases were stronger than those with family and friends back home. This bond was so strong that many were willing to die for a comrade.</p> <p>How could a soldier keep going after seeing a comrade killed without time to mourn the loss?</p>	<p>Young men were pressured into enlisting by family, teachers, and politicians or risk being considered a coward. Those who were pressuring them depicted war as patriotic and glorious, not for the horrific reality it was.</p> <p>Hypocrisy is saying one thing while doing another.</p> <p>How could others “preach” the glorious virtue of war while sending young men in their place?</p> <p>How did greed and pride factor into the hypocrisy?</p>

AP English III

Lake Ridge High School Summer Reading Assignment, AP English III



On April 12, 1963, while Martin Luther King was in the Birmingham jail because of his desegregation demonstrations, eight prominent white Alabama clergymen published the following statement in the local newspapers urging blacks to withdraw their support from Martin Luther King and his demonstrations. Although they were in basic agreement with King that there should be “honest and open negotiation of racial issues”, they accused King of being an outsider, of using "extreme measures" that incited "hatred and violence", that King's demonstrations were "unwise and untimely", and that the racial issues should instead be "properly pursued in the courts." <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/letter-to-martin-luther-king/>

A copy of the newspaper where the clergymen’s letter was published was smuggled into Dr. King’s jail. No paper being allowed in his jail, Dr. King first began his response to their letter by writing in the margins of the newspaper, then on scraps of paper (also smuggled in), finally finishing the letter on a pad given to him by his lawyers who were eventually allowed to see him. The now-famous civil rights guidepost, [Letter from the Birmingham Jail](#), was the result.

In preparation for a study of rhetoric (persuasive speech) this year, please (1) read the two pieces linked in the background above, and then (2) *PRINT AND FILL OUT* the attached Rhetorical Web. Be prepared to discuss both readings and your Web answers on the 2nd day of school. Dr. King’s *Letter* is fairly lengthy. Allow at least 2-3 hours to read both pieces and fill out the Rhetorical Web. Email me at LisaCole@misdmail.org at any time if you have any questions.

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Read *Letter from Birmingham Jail* by Martin Luther King, Jr. On the rhetorical web template below, take notes and provide examples for the corresponding rhetorical strategies and appeals. In most cases, you should have **multiple answers with multiple sentences. Include textual evidence in each box.** Print these last three pages out and bring to class on the second day of the semester.

Audience For whom was the piece written?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Exigence What is “sticking in the speaker’s craw?” What were the circumstances surrounding the original delivery and/or publication of the piece?

- 1.
- 2.

Purpose What does the speaker want the reader to do, believe, or feel by the end of the piece? (different from exigence)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Ethos [include 2-3 quotations that strengthen the speaker’s/writer’s reliability , credibility and trustworthiness.]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

LOGOS [include 2-3 quotations that serve as appeals to the audience’s logic.]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Pathos [include 2-3 quotations that serve as appeals to the audience’s emotions.]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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<u>Diction/Detail</u>	<u>Syntax</u> sentence structure	<u>Rhetorical Strategies/Figurative Language</u>
Word choices that evoke strong emotion from the audience	Rhetorical Questions	Metaphor/Simile
+		
-		
Details/imagery/Words that are repeated	Parallel structure / Repetition	Allusions (references to well known outside sources)
Imagery and details that paint a picture for the audience (sensory images)	Unusual punctuation marks	Hyperbole (exaggeration)

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Tone at beginning, middle & end with words/ phrases that support this tone (How the author creates mood by word usage)

1.

2.

3.

How does King specifically respond to the clergy's letter and their points?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Structure of the essay

1.

2.

3.

AP English IV

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AP English IV Literature and Composition - Summer Reading Assignment

How to Read Literature like a Professor by Thomas Foster

Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison

All students enrolled in the AP English IV Literature and Composition Course must read *How to Read Literature like a Professor* by Thomas C. Foster (Revised Edition, 2014) and then apply the knowledge acquired from this text to the novel *Invisible Man* by Ralph Ellison. The applied knowledge will be demonstrated on a chart (see sample on the next page). **The chart is due the second day of class and counts as a quiz grade. Also, during the second week of school, students will be writing an essay about *Invisible Man*.**

1. Read *How to Read Literature Like a Professor* by Thomas C. Foster

2. Read and annotate *Invisible Man* by Ralph Ellison, paying careful attention to how knowledge from *How to Read Literature like a Professor* can be applied to analyzing and understanding *Invisible Man* by Ralph Ellison. While reading *Invisible Man* by Ralph Ellison, students need to annotate the novel and record page numbers of specific scenes or quotes that are interesting and/or meaningful. For example, students can focus on:

- Passages that illustrate a particular setting or character
- Surprising or confusing events
- Creative and/or effective use of literary and/or stylistic devices
- Structural shifts (turns) in the plot
- Quests/journeys
- A passage that provides an “Ah-ha” moment
- Patterns within the text such as recurring motifs, symbols, ideas, images, or colors
- Passages with unfamiliar vocabulary and/or confusing language
- Passages that activate prior knowledge
- Passages with biblical, mythical, historical, and/or literary allusions

3. Create a three column textual analysis chart.

- In the first column, there must be five quotes, including the Prologue and Epilogue
- In the second column, select quotes from *How to Read Literature like a Professor* that provide insight into analyzing the meaning of each quote from *Invisible Man*. **The quotes from *How to Read Literature like a Professor* should come from five different chapters.**
- In the third column, analyze how the information from *How to Read Literature like a Professor* illuminates the deeper meaning of the quotes from *Invisible Man*. The example must explain how the author uses this writing technique. The response must be at least four to six sentences in length.
- The chart must contain five entries.

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- Cite all quotes. When citing books, the parenthetical citation usually consists of the author’s last name and page number. For example, from Prologue of *Invisible Man*, “I remember that I am invisible and walk softly so as not to awaken the sleeping ones” (Ellison 5).
- The chart must be typed.

Below is a sample entry

Quotes from novel	Quotes from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> (At least five chapters must be used)	What does the quote from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> illuminate about the deeper meaning of the quote from the novel, <i>Invisible Man</i> ? <u>The response should be a least four to six sentences in length.</u>
<p>From chapter 9 of <i>Invisible Man</i>: “‘Pork chops, grits, one egg, hot biscuits and coffee!’ He leaned over the counter with a look that seemed to say, There that ought to excite you, boy. Could everyone see that I was southern?...A seed floated in the thick layer of pulp that formed at the top of the glass. I fished it out with a spoon and then downed the acid drink, proud to have resisted the pork chop and grits. It was an act of discipline, a sign of the change that was coming over me and which would return me to college a more experienced man” (Ellison 178).</p>	<p>From Chapter 1, “Every Trip is a Quest (Except When It’s Not):</p> <p>“The quest consists of five things: (a) a quester, (b) a place to go, (c) a stated reason to go there, (d) challenges and trials en route, and (e) a real reason to go there.” (Foster 3)</p> <p>“The real reason for a quest <i>never</i> involves the stated reason. In fact, more often than not, the quester fails at the stated task. So why do they go and why do we care? They go because of the stated task, mistakenly believing that it is their real mission. We know, however, that their quest is educational. They don’t know enough about the only subject that really matters: themselves. The real reason for a quest is always self-knowledge. That’s why questers are so often young, inexperienced, immature, sheltered (Foster 3).</p>	<p>In chapter 9 of <i>Invisible Man</i>, the reader can clearly see that the narrator is on a quest for his identity. Before meeting with Mr. Emerson, the narrator goes to a diner counter for breakfast. When the counterman offers him the special of pork chops and grits, the narrator refuses the meal because he is still trying to establish his new identity. He desperately desires to separate himself from his former self, the image of a southern college student. In New York, the narrator is eager to be seen as a sophisticated young man who fits perfectly into a metropolitan society instead of being categorized immediately as a southern black man. The counterman offers him the special of "pork chops, grits, one egg, hot biscuits and coffee!" (Ellison 178) because he believes this combination will "excite you, boy" (Ellison 178). The narrator is demoralized. Dismayed, he examines the situation, questioning why everyone sees him as a southern boy. In an attempt to establish that he is clearly not a pork chop and grits man, he coldly orders what he believes to be a typical New Yorker's breakfast. As the novel unfolds, the narrator will undergo a number of experiences that will help him to determine his quest to learn his true hidden identity.</p>

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Grading Rubric

	Excellent Up to 25 points	Good Up to 20 points	Fair Up to 15 points	Poor Up to 10 points	Missing 0 points
Quotes from novel <i>Invisible Man</i>	Five quotes present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #) -	Four quotes present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	Three quotes present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	One to two quotes present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	No quotes are present and properly written
Quotes from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> by Thomas C. Foster	Five quotes from different chapters are present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	Four quotes from different chapters are present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	Three quotes from different chapters are present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	One to two quotes from different chapters are present and properly written with quotation marks and (author page #)	No quotes are present and properly written
What do the quotes from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> illuminate about the deeper meaning of the quotes from <i>Invisible Man</i>?	The quotes from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> <u>strongly illuminate</u> the deeper meaning of the quotes from the novel <i>Invisible Man</i> . <u>The response should be a least four to six sentences in length.</u>	The quote from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> <u>adequately illuminates</u> the deeper meaning of the quote from the novel <i>Invisible Man</i> . <u>The response is three sentences in length.</u>	The quote from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> <u>somewhat illuminates</u> the deeper meaning of the quote from the novel <i>Invisible Man</i> . <u>The response is two sentences in length.</u>	The quote from <i>How to Read Literature Like a Professor</i> <u>vaguely or barely illuminates</u> the deeper meaning of the quote from the novel <i>Invisible Man</i> . <u>The response is one sentence in length.</u>	The response is missing
Grammatical Errors	0 to 1 errors: sentence structure, usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.	2 to 3 errors: sentence structure, usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.	4 to 5 errors: sentence structure, usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.	6 to 7 errors: sentence structure, usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.	8 or more errors: sentence structure, usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.

Total Score _____

Comments _____
