

**AP English Language and Composition, Grade 12
Summer Reading Assignments
Mrs. Keating**

Reading List: *The Sound and the Fury* by William Faulkner, ISBN: 978-0393964813
A Memoir of the Craft by Stephen King
Various non-fiction essays, see Assignment 3 below

Assignment 1

Read *The Sound and the Fury* by William Faulkner. Written in an experimental style, Faulkner uses four different narrators, one for each of the four chapters to tell the story of the decline of the aristocratic Compson family from Jackson, Mississippi in the early 1900's. The first narrator, Benjy, is developmentally delayed and has no sense of time, so present, past and future are all the same to him. Keep this in mind as you read.

You will keep a Quote/Passage Journal for *The Sound and the Fury*.

Step One: Using the novel, select 5 significant quotations which support a theme or characterization in the book. Include point of view and author's purpose. Identify which theme or characterization each quotation supports and explain the relevance of the quote. Include quotations from each of the four chapters of the novel and include the page number where you found the quote. Please type this assignment.

Step Two: Choose a representative passage of the work which clearly illustrates the author's style. Type the passage and follow it by a description of the author's style, including analysis of tone, diction, syntax, and irony.

*I will be testing you on this novel during the first week of school.

Assignment 2

Read *A Memoir of the Craft* by Steven King. Make a list of ten strategies or methods he discusses on the craft of writing. Write a one paragraph response to each explaining how this relates to you as a writer or perhaps how you may utilize this advice in the future.

Assignment 3

Read current non-fiction essays about issues that interest you; read longer essays in publications such as *The New Yorker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, or *Harper's*, or shorter opinion pieces from *The Washington Post* or *The New York Times*. Read an article every other week and keep a journal in which you identify audience, purpose, tone, and rhetorical strategies with a brief summary (see attached literary and rhetorical term glossary). You will use this reading journal as a resource for modeling, rhetorical analysis, and later research assignments. All article summaries should be accompanied by appropriate source citation as specified by MLA.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions at C.Keating@amsacs.org.

All assignments will be due the FIRST FULL DAY of class. As is my class policy, any work that is late is 20% off per day late.

Glossary of Literary and Rhetorical Terms

Abstract Language: Language describing ideas and qualities rather than observable or specific things, people or places.

Active voice: The subject of the sentence performs the action.

Allusion:	An indirect reference to something with which the reader is supposed to be familiar.
Ambiguity:	An event or situation that may be interpreted in more than one way.
Analogy:	A comparison to a directly parallel case.
Anecdote:	A brief recounting of a relevant episode.
Annotation:	Explanatory notes added to a text to explain, clarify, or prompt further thought.
Antecedent:	The word, phrase, or clause referred to by a pronoun.
Apostrophe:	A figure of speech that directly addresses an absent or imaginary person or personified abstraction, such as liberty or love. The effect may add familiarity or emotional intensity.
Tone:	A writer's attitude toward his subject matter revealed through diction, figurative language, and organization.
Classicism:	Art or literature characterized by a realistic view of people and the world that adheres to traditional themes and structures.
Concrete Language:	Language that describes specific, observable things, peoples or places, rather than ideas or qualities.
Diction:	Word choice, particularly as an element of style.
Colloquial:	Ordinary or familiar type of conversation.
Connotation:	Implied meaning rather than literal meaning.
Denotation:	The literal, explicit meaning of a word, without its connotations.
Jargon:	The diction used by a group that practices a similar profession or activity.
Vernacular:	Language or dialect of a particular country, language or dialect of a regional clan or group, plain everyday speech.
Didactic:	A term used to describe fiction, nonfiction or poetry that teaches a specific lesson or moral or provides a model of correct behavior or thinking.

Adage:	A folk saying with a lesson
Allegory:	A story, fictional or non fictional, in which characters, things, and events represent qualities or concepts.
Aphorism:	A terse statement which expresses a general truth or moral principle.
Homily:	This term literally means "sermon," but more informally, it can include any serious talk, speech, or lecture involving moral or spiritual advice.
Ellipsis:	The deliberate omission of a word or phrase from prose done for effect by the author.
Epigram:	A short poem with a clever twist at the end, or a concise and witty statement.
Epigraph:	A quotation or aphorism at the beginning of a literary work suggestive of theme.
Euphemism:	A more agreeable or less offensive substitute for generally unpleasant words or concepts.
Explication:	The act of interpreting or discovering the meaning of a text.
Figurative Language:	The opposite of "literal language"; writing that is not meant to be taken literally
Hyperbole:	Exaggeration
Idiom:	A common, often used expression that doesn't make sense if you take it literally.
Metaphor:	Making an implied comparison, not using "like," "as," or other such words.
Simile:	Using words such as "like" or "as" to make a direct comparison between two very different things.
Genre:	The major category into which a literary work fits.
Imagery:	Word or words that create a picture in the reader's mind.
Invective:	An emotional violent, verbal denunciation or attack using strong, abusive language

Irony:	When the opposite of what you expect to happen does.
Verbal irony:	When you say something and mean the opposite/something different.
Dramatic irony:	When the audience of a drama, play, movie, etc. knows something that the character doesn't and would be surprised to find out.
Situational irony:	Found in the plot of a book, story, or movie.
Juxtaposition:	Placing things side by side for the purposes of comparison.
Mood:	The atmosphere created by the literature and accomplished through word choice.
Objectivity:	An author's stance that distances himself from personal involvement.
Oxymoron:	When apparently contradictory terms are grouped together and suggest a paradox.
Paradox:	A seemingly contradictory statement which is actually true.
Parallelism/parallel structure:	Sentence construction that places equal construction near each other, or repeats identical grammatical patterns.
Anaphora:	Repetition of a word, phrase, or clause at the beginning of two or more sentences in a row.
Antithesis:	Two opposite or contrasting words, phrases, or clauses, or even ideas, with parallel structure.
Parenthetical idea:	An idea that is set off from the rest of the sentence.
Parody:	An exaggerated imitation of a serious work for humorous purposes.
Passive voice:	The subject of the sentence receives the action.
Pedantic:	Observing strict adherence to formal rules or literal meaning at the expense of a wider view.
Persona:	The fictional mask or narrator that tells a story.
Rhetoric:	The art of effective communication.

Rhetorical question:	A question not asked for information but for effect.
Romanticism:	Art or literature characterized by an idealistic, perhaps unrealistic view of people and the world, and an emphasis on nature.
Sarcasm:	A generally bitter comment that is ironically worded.
Satire:	A work that reveals a critical attitude toward some element of life to a humorous effect.
Appositive:	A word or group or words placed beside a noun or noun substitute to supplement its meaning.
Clause:	A grammatical unit that contains both a subject and a verb.
Simple sentence:	Contains one independent clause.
Compound sentence:	Contains at least two independent clauses but no dependent clauses.
Complex sentence:	Contains only one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
Compound-complex sentence:	Contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
Balanced sentence:	A sentence in which two parallel elements are set off against each other like equal weights on a scale.
Loose sentence:	A complex sentence in which the main clause comes first and the subordinate clause follows.
Periodic sentence:	When the main idea is not completed until the end of the sentence.
Declarative sentence:	States an idea
Imperative sentence:	Issues a command.
Interrogative sentence:	Sentences incorporating interrogative pronouns.
Style:	The choices in diction, tone, and syntax that a writer makes.

Symbol:	Anything that represents or stands for something else.
Syntax/sentence variety:	Grammatical arrangement of words.
Theme:	The central idea or message of a work.
Thesis:	The sentence or groups of sentences that directly expresses the author's opinion, purpose, meaning, or proposition.
Transition:	Smooth movement from one paragraph (or idea) to another.
Understatement:	The ironic minimizing of fact, presents something as less significant than it is.
Litotes	A particular form of understatement, generated by denying the opposite of the statement which otherwise would be used (e.g., No small feat).