

AP Language and Composition Summer Reading Assignment

For the summer reading assignment, you will have to:

- ❖ Read the required number of nonfiction pieces
- ❖ Write the assigned essays
- ❖ Complete the literary terms notebook

The summer assignment will be the initial focus of the course.

- ❖ The summer assignment work will be due upon return to school in September.
- ❖ You will be tested on the summer material the first full week of school.

Literary Term Notebook: Create a Literary Terms Notebook by defining the attached sheet of terms. You are responsible for knowing each of these terms. Many of them you know and have used in past years but some may be new. You may type or write the definitions, but it would be wise to allow for extra space so that you may clarify the definitions later and add examples throughout the school year. You will be adding to the list as the year progresses. You should know these terms, be prepared for an assessment on these terms the first full week of class, and use any appropriate terms in your summer reading essay.

Reading of a nonfiction essay:

1. You will be reading and annotating “Learning to Read and Write” an essay by Fredrick Douglass. This essay is attached. It is chapter 7 in Douglass’s book Narrative of the Life of Fredrick Douglass, An American Slave. **Be prepared to write an essay on Douglass’ essay when you return to school.**

<https://slavenenglish.files.wordpress.com/2017/10/douglass-chapter-vii.pdf>

2. You will be reading and annotating “Is Google Making Us Stupid?” an essay by Nicholas Carr. Read Carr’s essay and write an essay that supports or refutes Carr’s position on the effects of the Internet and technology. Use examples from your reading, observation and/or experience to support your answer.

<https://www.doe.mass.edu/mcas/pdf/2013/254213.pdf>

Annotating: Annotating is essential for close and critical reading of texts in preparation for class discussion, Socratic Seminars, writing assignments, analyses, research, and test/exam responses. Annotating helps you dissect complex texts and discern meaning from them. When annotating, please do not mark a passage without stating why in the margins or sticky notes (if you do not own the book).

See Mr. Boone for any questions

Some tips for annotating:

- Summarize and number each paragraph (shorter pieces)
- Define unfamiliar terms
- Note any questions that come to mind
- Note any significant patterns or motifs
- Identify any outstanding diction usage or writing strategies you discover
- Identify points of argument
- Circle phrases you find pithy, represent repetitive themes or images, and/or reveal figurative language
- Note shifts in pronoun usage/narrative point of view
- Circle words you need to define in margin or sticky notes
- Underline sentences that stand out, develop an argument, or make a point

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AP Language and Composition: Summer Vocabulary

Rhetorical Terms (concepts and terminology related to rhetoric and argument)

- argument
- concession
- counterargument
- ethos
- logos
- occasion
- pathos
- refutation
- rhetoric
- rhetorical triangle
- SOAPS

Literary and stylistic terms (useful for a discussion of style)

- archaic diction
- connotation
- denotation
- diction
- hyperbole
- juxtaposition
- mood
- parallelism
- oxymoron
- rhetorical question
- sarcasm
- syntax
- tone
- understatement

Literary and rhetorical devices (useful for a discussion of writer's craft or tools a writer may employ)

- allegory
- alliteration
- allusion
- analogy
- anecdote
- irony
- metaphor
- motif
- paradox
- parody
- pun
- satire
- simile

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