

AP Language and Composition
Ms. Kathleen Brophy
brophyk@williamsburgchristian.org

There are two parts to this year's AP Language Summer Assignment: (1) Reading / Dialectical Journal and (2) Literary Terms.

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT FOR 2010-2011: Reading / Dialectical Journal

Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do?, by Michael J. Sandel
Publisher: Farrar, Straus and Giroux
ISBN: 978-0-374-18065-2

This book is available at any major bookseller including Barnes & Noble or online at bn.com or amazon.com. (Note: Do not confuse this book with the much lengthier *Justice, A Reader*, edited by Sandel.) It is recommended that you complete your summer reading and journal two to three weeks before the first week of school so the reading will be fresh.

Bring the book and the completed assignments with you to the first class meeting. Enrollment in AP Language and Composition is contingent on successful completion of all parts of this assignment by Friday, August 27.

DIALECTICAL JOURNAL

Purpose: The dialectical journal is a double-entry note taking journal done while the student is engaged in critical reading. It is designed to develop and enhance critical reading skills including reflective questioning and the exploration of ideas. The journal has two columns, note taking and note making, which are in dialogue with one another.

Your journal should be typed or neatly handwritten on loose leaf paper using blue or black ink (or pencil). Do not put the response journal in a spiral. Readability influences your grade.

Your seriousness of purpose will be evident and also influences your grade.

Method: You will want to focus on things from the book that intrigue you, puzzle you, or force you to think about what really is happening in the book. The dialectical journal has two columns:

Left side / note taking: Use the left column to record direct quotations from the book. Date each entry, and include page references.

Right side / note making: Use the right column for your comments on the notes in the left-hand column. Your personal reactions to the notes on the left go here: judgments, conclusions, inferences, interpretations – what you think it means. Do not merely summarize or restate what you have written on the left. Define unfamiliar words and consider the context(s) for abstract ideas. Consider in what ways the quotation or passage is most significant.

As you take notes in your journal, you should regularly reread the previous pages of notes and comments, drawing connections in a right-column summary before starting another page of the journal.

AP Language and Composition
Ms. Kathleen Brophy
brophyk@williamsburgchristian.org

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT FOR 2010-2011: Literary Terms

Create your own Literary Terms Dictionary by (1) defining the following *and* (2) giving an example of each. Do not feel the need to reinvent the wheel. A good source for your definitions also should provide you with most or all of your examples – just be sure you understand them.

Consider your format carefully: create a document you can reference, in hard copy, throughout the school year. I strongly suggest that you type the definitions.

IMPORTANT: Do not wait until the last minute to begin this part of the assignment. My recommendation would be to do a handful of terms (5-10) each day, toward the beginning of the summer, and get this part of the assignment “out of the way”....

Place an asterisk next to the ten words with which you are least familiar.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) allegory | 31) epitaph |
| 2) alliteration | 32) ethos |
| 3) allusion | 33) eulogy |
| 4) anaphora | 34) euphemism |
| 5) antithesis | 35) exposition |
| 6) aphorism | 36) extended metaphor |
| 7) apostrophe [literary usage] | 37) figurative language / figure of speech |
| 8) assonance | 38) flashback |
| 9) asyndeton | 39) genre |
| 10) attitude | 40) homily |
| 11) begging the question | 41) hyperbole |
| 12) bombast | 42) imagery |
| 13) canon | 43) inductive reasoning |
| 14) chiasmus | 44) inference |
| 15) circumlocution | 45) irony / ironic |
| 16) claim (in argumentation) | 46) isocolon |
| 17) colloquial | 47) jargon |
| 18) conceit | 48) juxtaposition |
| 19) connotation | 49) litote |
| 20) consonance | 50) logos |
| 21) convention [rhetorical usage] | 51) loose sentence [syntax] |
| 22) critique | 52) malapropism |
| 23) deductive reasoning | 53) metaphor |
| 24) denotation | 54) metonymy |
| 25) dialect | 55) mode of discourse |
| 26) diction | 56) mood |
| 27) didactic | 57) narrative |
| 28) dramatic irony | 58) onomatopoeia |
| 29) elegy | 59) oxymoron |
| 30) epistrophe | 60) paradox |

61) parallel structure
62) pathos
63) periodic sentence
64) personification
65) point of view
66) prose
67) pun
68) realism
69) rebuttal / refutation
70) rhetoric
71) rhetorical question
72) sarcasm
73) satire

74) simile
75) situational irony
76) style
77) symbol
78) symbolism
79) synecdoche
80) syntax
81) theme
82) tone
83) understatement
84) verbal irony
85) voice
86) zeugma