

Future Advanced Placement English Language and Composition Summer Requirements

I am so excited about the adventure that lies ahead for us in the AP class. You have been chosen to participate because of your high academic achievements, your willingness to work hard, your enthusiasm for learning, and your positive attitude. Your journey starts this summer as you do the assignments below. If you have any questions or concerns, my summer phone number is (828) 675-5507 and my e-mail is hansen-d@cox.net

1. The three major types of allusions most often found in literature and other types of prose are from mythology, from the works of Shakespeare, and from *The Bible*. In order for you to be more equipped to identify allusions from *The Bible*, you will be studying *The Bible* as literature. The reading is **not** optional but is in no way meant to influence your personal beliefs. Read and familiarize yourself with the following stories frequently alluded to in other literature. Write a summary for each story/chapter assigned.

The Creation: Genesis Ch. 1, 2
The Garden & the Fall: Genesis Ch. 2, 3
The First Murder: Genesis Ch. 4
The Flood: Genesis Ch. 6-8
Covenant with Noah: Genesis Ch. 9
Tower of Babel/Call to Abraham: Genesis Ch. 12
The Promised Land: Gen. 17: 1-8
Sodom and Gomorrah: Gen. 19
Abraham and Isaac: Gen. 22
Blessing of Jacob: Gen. 27
Jacob Wrestles w/ an Angel: Gen. 32
Joseph and his Brothers: Gen 37, 39, 42 -- 45
Joseph's Dreams: Gen. 40 -- 41
Baby Moses: Exodus 2
Burning Bush: Ex. 3
Ten Plagues: Ex. 7 -- 11
First Passover: Ex. 12
Cloud; Red Sea: Ex. 14
Water and Manna: Ex. 5:22-16:21
Stone Tablets: Ex. 19:1-11, Ex. 20, Deut. 5: 1-24
Golden Calf: Ex. 32
Tablets Replaced: Ex. 34
Death of Moses: Deut. 34
Fall of Jericho: Joshua 6, 10
Samson & Delilah: Judges 14 -- 16
David & Goliath: 1 Samuel 16; 14 through Ch. 17
Job: Job 1, 2, 42: 10 -- 17
Jonah: Jonah Ch. 1 -- 4
Ecclesiastes: Ch. 1, #: 1 -- 9; Psalms
The Fiery Furnace: Daniel 3
Writing on the Wall: Daniel 5
Daniel in the Lion's Den: Daniel 6
Christ's Birth: Luke 1:26 -- 38 and Luke 2: 8 -- 10
Lamb of God: John 1:1 -- 34
Baptism: Matthew 3: 1 -- 17
Temptation: Matt 4: 1 -- 11 and Luke 4: 1 -- 13
Marriage at Cana: John 2: 1 -- 11
Walking on Water: John 6; 16 -- 21

Raising Lazarus: John 11: 1 – 46
Loaves & Fishes: Luke 9: 1 – 27
Entering Jerusalem: Matt 21: 1 – 17
Last Supper: Matt 26
Crucifixion & Resurrection: Matt 27, 28

2. There are many terms that will be used in our class next year. Some of them are listed below. In order to start to familiarize yourself with their meanings, please make a note card with the word on one side and the definition on the other. Include an example if possible.

Pun: a play on words in which a double meaning is applied to the same word or to two words having the same sound, such as “We must, indeed, all hang together or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.”

Onomatopoeia: a word capturing or approximating the sound of what it describes, such as buzz or hiss

Simile: a direct comparison of one thing to another, usually the words “like” or “as” to draw the connection.

Metaphor: the implicit comparison or identification of one thing with another unlike itself without the use of a verbal signal such as like or as.

Analogy: comparison of two things that is alike in some respects. Metaphors and similes are both types of analogy.

Personification: treating an abstraction or nonhuman object as if it were a person by giving it human qualities.

Allegory: narrative form in which characters and actions have meaning outside themselves; characters are usually personifications of abstract qualities.

Fable: a short allegorical story that points out a lesson or moral. The characters in fables are usually animals with human qualities.

Metonymy: the use of a concrete word, rather than an abstract expression, or refer to a more abstract and complex word or idea.

Synecdoche: a figure of speech in which a part signifies the whole, such as “300 head of cattle” or “All hands on deck.”

Apposition: placing a word or phrase immediately following another word or phrase to add more detailed information about the idea suggested by the first word or to limit or modify the meaning of the first word. In effect, the appositive word or phrase renames a noun in more specific or concrete terms. For example, “Franklin d. Roosevelt, the thirty-second President of the United States, served four terms.”

Epithets: the use of a single-word adjective linked to a person or thing to describe a specific quality associated with it, such as the well-known reference to the ancient king of Greece as “Alexander the Great,” with “great” functioning as the epithet.

Hyperbole: an overstatement characterized by exaggerated language, such as “A billion people were at the concert last night.”

Understatement: deliberate expression of an idea or event as less important than it actually is or was.

Anaphora – regular repetition of the same words or phrases at the beginning of successive phrases or clauses EX: It takes family; it takes teachers; it takes business people; etc.

Aphorism- a concise statement to make a point or illustrate a commonly held belief. For example, “Spare the rod and spoil the child.”

Apostrophe- figure of speech in which an absent person, a personified inanimate being, or an abstraction is addressed as though present. The term is derived from a Greek word meaning “a turning away,” and this sense is maintained when a narrative or dramatic thread is broken in order to digress by speaking directly to someone not there. EX: “Envy, be silent and attend!”—Alexander Pope, “On a Certain Lady

Asyndeton- sentence structure in which conjunctions are omitted in a series usually producing more rapid prose
EX: I came, I saw, I conquered.)

Chiasmus- a figure of speech where the first half of the parallel clause is reversed in the second Ex: He thinks I am but a fool.

Conceit (Also known as an extended metaphor)- comparison of two unlikely things drawn out within a piece of literature
Example: If one starts with the metaphor of “The seeds of discontent have already been sown”, an extension could be “It remains to see whether weed or flower will spring forth.”

Homily- a sermon, serious talk, speech, lecture

Isocolon- sentences similar in structure and length EX: Many are called, but few are chosen.

Litote- figure of speech which emphasizes its subject by conscious understatement

| Litote: | As a means of saying: |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| “I am not unwell.” | “I am fine” |
| “You’re not wrong.” | “You’re right.” |
| “The outlook wasn’t brilliant” | “The outlook was gloomy.” |

Periodic sentence- main clause not completed until end of sentence

Zeugma- grammatical construction in which a word usually a verb or adjective applied to 2 or more nouns without repetition. Ex: The thief took my wallet and the Fifth Avenue bus.

Euphemism: substitution of a milder or less direct expression for one that is harsh or blunt. For example, using "passed away" for "dead."

Paradox: a statement that seems contradictory but is actually true.

Oxymoron: a concise paradox where two contradictor ideas are combined in a single word or p phrase. Common examples include "bittersweet emotion," "cheerful pessimist," and "cruel kindness."

Parallelism: recurrent syntactical similarity where several parts of a sentence or several sentences are expressed alike to show that the ideas in the parts or sentences are equal in importance. It also adds balance, rhythm, and clarity to the sentence. For example, parallelism is used in the sentence, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth, "from the "Gettysburg Address."

Ellipsis: The omission of a word or phrase that is implied by the context. Usually the missing word or phrase is easy to recognize because the wording of the context relies on parallelism of grammatical form to indicate which of the words or phrases is meant to be repeated. For example, "Some like their hamburgers with ketchup, some with mustard."

Antithesis: the use of opposing or contrasting ideas in parallel grammatical forms of parts of speech, such as found in the sentence, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Exclamation: a type of interruption where the speaker or writer stops a sentence midway and addresses an individual who may or may not be present.

Parenthesis: a type of interruption of a sentence before it has been completed in order to insert some word, phrase, or clause that launches a new idea. (over)

3. Reading assignment:

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Mark Twain

A Raisin in the Sun
Lorraine Hansberry

Read the novel and play noting similarities and differences between them so that you can write a comparison-contrast essay during the first week of school. (Both are widely acclaimed and easily available at bookstores and public libraries). This essay will be similar to your essay comparing Medea and Gal Young 'Un for Mrs. Hansen if you were in English II Honors.

You will turn in evidence of prewriting/close reading the first day of school in preparation for writing this essay. Your pre-writing/close reading **must** have some examples involving issues dealing with race. Other ideas for this comparison could be genre, setting, language, plot, characterization, and themes.

I look forward to having you in this class next year.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hansen