

English 11AP

## Summer Reading Assignment

The summer assignment requires you to read the following works:

*The Crucible*, by Arthur Miller

*Mythology*, by Edith Hamilton

Complete the following assignment:

- 1) Write a poem that reflects the meaning of *The Crucible*. Take your time to create a piece that incorporates **imagery** and other literary devices (personification, metaphor, simile, metonymy, alliteration, etc.) to illustrate your point. Also spend time working on diction. I am interested in your ability to use the poetic form to show your understanding of the play. I expect you to take time on this assignment. The final piece should be typed with at least one rough draft attached. I want to see your ability to revise your work.
- 2) Carefully read *Mythology*. The test on the first day of school will require you to know the various different myths. I strongly advise that you review the myths right before school starts. Make a list of the important characters and their traits or actions.
- 3) Review and learn the attached literary terms. It is necessary that you can identify the terms, not just know the definitions.

**The poem is due on the first day of school. Students who do not come with the required assignment will be dropped from the class.**

**Come prepared to take a test on the two texts on the first day of school.**

**There will be a test on the literary terms in the first week of school.**

**HAVE A GREAT SUMMER!!!!**

## Junior AP English Suggested Summer Reading List

The following books comprise a suggested reading list for AP students. You are not required to read the books over the summer, but are invited to try a few. If you are serious about passing the AP English literature test next spring, reading some of the books will enhance your chances. The more you read...

<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Jane Austen
<i>Tale of Two Cities</i>	Charles Dickens
<i>Silas Marner</i>	George Elliot
<i>Black Boy</i>	Richard Wright
<i>Ceremony</i>	Leslie Silko
<i>Walden</i>	Henry Thoreau
<i>Jane Eyre</i>	Charlotte Bronte
<i>Wuthering Heights</i>	Emily Bronte
<i>The Old Man and The Sea</i>	Ernest Hemingway
<i>Call of the Wild</i>	Jack London
<i>House on Mango Street</i>	Sandra Cisneros
<i>Tess of the d'Urbervilles</i>	Thomas Hardy
<i>A Yellow Raft in Blue Water</i>	Michael Dorris
<i>Song of Solomon</i>	Toni Morrison
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	Harper Lee
<i>As I Lay Dying</i>	William Faulkner
<i>The House of the Spirits</i>	Isabel Allende
<i>Grapes of Wrath</i>	John Steinbeck
<i>A Lesson before Dying</i>	Ernest Gaines
<i>Anna Karenina</i>	Leo Tolstoy
<i>King Lear</i>	William Shakespeare
<i>Moby Dick</i>	Herman Melville

Enjoy!!!

## Literary Terms

1. **Metaphor:** a figure of speech which makes a direct comparison of two unlike objects by identification or substitution  
Example: All the world's a stage  
(William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*).
2. **Simile:** a direct comparison of two unlike objects, using *like* or *as*  
Example: The holy time is quiet as a nun  
(William Wordsworth, "On the Beach of Calais.")
3. **Personification:** a figure of speech which objects and animals have human qualities  
Example: When it comes, the landscape listens,  
Shadows hold their breath.  
(Emily Dickenson, "A certain Slant of Light.")
4. **Apostrophe:** an address to a person or personified object not present  
Example: Little Lamb, who owns thee?  
(William Blake, "The Lamb")
5. **Metonymy:** the substitution of a word which relates to the object or person to be named, in the place of the name itself  
Example: The pen is mightier than the sword.  
The Oval Office reports...
6. **Synecdoche:** a figure of speech in which a part represents the whole object or idea  
Example: Not a *hair* perished. (person)  
(William Shakespeare, *The Tempest*)  
"Friends, Romans, countrymen: lend me your ears" (Shakespeare)
7. **Hyperbole:** a gross exaggeration for effect: overstatement  
Example: Our hands were firmly cemented.  
(John Donne, "The Ecstasy")
8. **Irony:** the contrast between the actual meaning and the expected meaning  
Example: I stood upon a high place,  
And saw, below, many devils  
Running, leaping,  
And carousing in sin.  
One looked up grinning,  
And said, "Comrade! Brother!"  
(Stephen Crane, "I Stood Upon a High Place")
9. **Symbolism:** the use of one object to suggest another, hidden object of idea  
Example: In Robert Frost's "The Road Not Taken," the fork in the road represents a major decision in life, each road, a separate way of life.
10. **Imagery:** the use of words to represent things, actions, or ideas by sensory description  
Example: He clasps the crag with crooked hands;  
Close to the sun in lonely lands,  
Ringed with the azure world, he stands.  
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;  
He watches from his mountain walls,  
And like a thunderbolt he falls.  
(Alfred, Lord Tennyson, "The Eagle")

**11. Paradox:** a statement which appears self-contradictory, but underlines a basis of truth

Example: Elected silence, sing to me.

(Gerald Manley Hopkins, "The Habit of Perfection")

**12. Oxymoron:** Two words that contradict one another

Example: Beautiful tyrant! Fiend angelical!

Dove-feathered raven! Wolvish-ravening lamb!

(William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*)

**13. Allusion:** A reference to an outside fact, event or other source.

Example: World-famous golden-thighed Pythagoras

Fingered upon a fiddle-stick or strings

What a star sang and careless Muses heard

(Pythagoras Greek mathematician; Muses- mythological goddesses of beauty and music)

(William Butler Yeats, "Among School Children")

**14. Diction:** The author's choice of words

Example: Emaciated instead of thin; Sear instead of burn; Angelic instead of good

**15. Tone:** The author's attitude towards his or her subject

**16. Allegory** – a prose or poetic narrative in which the characters, behavior, and even the setting demonstrates multiple levels of meaning and significance. For example, *Animal Farm* because everything relates to the Russian Revolution.

**17. Alliteration** – a repetition of beginning sounds- usually consonants or words or of stressed syllables. "landscape-lover, lord of language"- Tennyson

**18. Assonance** – a repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds, usually those found in stressed syllables of close proximity. Hat, ran, amber,

**19. Consonance-** The repetition at close intervals of the final consonant sounds of accented syllables or important words- book-plaque-thicker

**20. Enjambment** – the continuation of a sentence from one line or couplet of a poem to the next.

Its loveliness increases; it will never

Pass into nothingness: but still will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

**21. Onomatopoeia** – a word capturing or approximating the sound of what it describes; "buzz" is a good example.

During the summer break, you will read the chapters 1-5 of your textbook, *American Pageant*. You are able to check it out from the library before school ends. On the first day of school, you will have a test. There will be about 25-30 questions on the test and a short answer question.

### **Extra Credit Option**

Email me a digital picture of you doing this assignment in an interesting place. Have someone take a picture of you doing the reading while rafting down the American River, for instance, or while camping or hiking in Yosemite, or while eating potato salad in Golden Gate Park... wherever.

Avoid pictures taken with camera phones because they are small and generally fuzzy. Keep the file size small (less than 480 x 640 pixels) and make certain that is a .jpg or .gif file.

To earn the points, we must receive the picture before, Monday, August 10<sup>th</sup>. Put your name in the email and send the picture as an email attachment.

Good luck!!

See you on Tuesday, August 18<sup>th</sup>.

Have a great summer!!!

Ms. Sotomayor