

AP Language and Composition Summer Reading

2022-2023

Welcome to AP Language and Composition. The AP English Language course emphasizes a mix of politics, history, social sciences, current events, and non-fiction prose. This class is different from most English classes you have taken before; it will ask you to analyze writing, develop sound reasoning and argumentation, as well as examine the power of language. This summer assignment offers you a chance to create a foundation of information you will use throughout the school year.

You are required to actively engage in reading and writing prior to taking this class. You will compile a portfolio of assignments based on your experiences as a reader and a writer, which is due the first day of class and will be a significant portion of your quarter one grade. Each assignment MUST be typed and use MLA style where appropriate/needed. Refer to: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/> for questions on MLA formatting or <https://www.easybib.com/> for help with citations.

We will be referring to the summer reading texts through the course, so you are encouraged to annotate the readings and take detailed notes on all your pieces, which will be valuable for in-class activities, comprehension, assessments, and retention.

****If you have any questions regarding the assignment, please email me at sellej@bay.k12.fl.us
You can email me throughout the summer!**

PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENTS

Required Texts:

- *The Glass Castle* by Jeanette Walls
- *The Outliers* by Malcolm Gladwell

****Texts can be bought new or used on Amazon.com for reasonable prices. Please purchase a copy of each so that you can annotate it and use for class discussions.**

For EACH of the texts, complete the following assignments:

Top Five Vocabulary Words:

****Select five examples of interesting diction in the text. For each word:**

Write the sentence, complete with page number in MLA format.

Define the word. Some words have multiple definitions. Be sure to write down the definition that applies to the sentence (used in context) you have selected.

Discuss HOW the use of this word (in the context of the text) impacts the reader in a specific way. Pay particular attention to words with a specific connotation (an idea or feeling that a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning).

Use this word in your OWN sentence.

Top Five Passages:

****Select the five most influential passages that illustrate interesting arguments in the text. For each passage:**

Write the passage, complete with page number citation in MLA format.

Discuss the use of this passage in the context of the text. Why did you select this passage? How does a thorough understanding of this passage play an important role in understanding the author's purpose?

Label the tone of this passage. How does the author use specific strategies to create this tone? (Refer to the list of tone words at the end of the assignment).

3. Argument Essay:

****Defend or challenge an assertion the author makes in the book using applicable evidence and logical reasoning. AVOID SUMMARY.** You may use outside research material in addition to the text itself to help support your points, but be sure to cite properly using MLA format. Your paper should be 1-2 typed, double-spaced pages, in 12-point font.

4. Related Article:

****To begin to create a foundation of examples and ideas to support the arguments you will be asked to make in this class, you need to read quality news sources, such as *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, or *US News & World Report*, throughout the summer. "The Week in Review" section of the Sunday *New York Times* provides an excellent look at the main events and arguments of the week. Any newspapers or magazines written in English will suffice to complete this part of the assignment, but be sure to use a variety of sources. (If you cannot get a print copy, each of these news sources are online.)**

****For EACH summer reading text, collect a current event article that relates to an issue in the text.**

You may select OP-ED (opinion/editorial) pieces or news/feature articles, but you may not select more than one piece by the same author. Be sure to select articles from a variety of newspapers and/or magazines.

***Copy or print out the piece.**

***For EACH article, complete a Journalist Column Response form (attached).**

******It is important to note that a thorough understanding of current events give students a strong advantage in this course, so although you need to collect only two articles, the more articles you READ, the BETTER.***

5. Related Visual:

****For EACH summer reading text, collect a visual source that relates to an issue in the text.**

Visuals can be ads, cartoons, posters, photos, tables, graphs, charts, sculptures, paintings, etc.

***Copy or print out the piece.**

***For EACH visual, complete a Visual Analysis Response form (attached).**

****ALL OF THE ASSIGNMENTS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED IN A PORTFOLIO OF SOME SORT (A BINDER, FOLDER, ETC.) EVERYTHING SHOULD BE TYPED, 12-FONT, TIMES NEW ROMAN.**

****THE WORK IS DUE ON THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL. LATE WORK WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

Summer Reading Definitions

The following definitions will help you prepare for the writing component of this summer reading portfolio. You are encouraged to mark passages/page numbers that relate to these elements for future reference.

An **assertion** is a statement, claim, contention, allegation, or declaration.

Detail includes facts, observations, and incidents used to develop a subject or make an abstraction concrete. A lack of detail can also be a powerful tool to focus the reader's attention on what isn't said or shown.

Diction refers to the writer's word choices, especially with regard to connotation, correctness, clearness, and effectiveness. A writer might describe an author's diction as formal or informal, ornate or plain.

Writers and speakers appeal to **ethos**, or character of a person, to demonstrate that they are credible and trustworthy.

Imagery is the verbal representation of the five senses. On a broader and deeper level, however, images can be used as metaphors or symbols, and one image can represent more than one thing.

Writers and speakers appeal to **logos**, or reason, by offering clear, logical ideas.

Writers and speakers appeal to **pathos**, or emotion, to engage an audience.

Rhetoric is the study of effective, persuasive language use, including thinking, writing, and speaking strategies: rhetoricians analyze and evaluate what works and what does not work in a specific context.

Syntax is the way an author chooses to join words into phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax involves *groups* of words, while diction refers to the individual words.

Tone describes an author's attitude toward his or her material, the audience, or both. Considering how a work would sound if it were read aloud can help in identifying an author's tone. Attached is a list of words describing tone. Do not just limit yourself to these words. Find the best tone word to describe your passages. (There is room to define each word as well....we will refer to these words throughout the year.)

abashed
abhorring
abrasive
abusive
accusatory
acerbic
acquiescent
accepting
admiring
adoring
affectionate
aghost
agitated
aggressive

allusive
aloof
ambiguous
ambivalent
amused
angry
annoyed
antagonistic
anxious
apathetic
apologetic
appreciative
apprehensive
approving

ardent
arrogant
audacious
authoritarian
awestruck
baffled
bantering
begrudging
belligerent
bemused
benevolent
bewildered
biting
bitter
blithe
blunt
boastful
bored
bossy
brisk
bristling
brusque
burlesque
callous
calm
candid
caressing
casual
caustic
cavalier
celebratory
ceremonial
challenging
cheerful
childish
child-like
choleric
clandestine
clinical
clipped
cold
colloquial
comforting
comic
commanding
compassionate
complacent
complex
complicated
complimentary
conceited
concerned
conciliatory
condemning

condescending
confident
confused
contemplative
contemptuous
contented
contentious
conventional
conversational
coy
critical
curt
cutting
cynical
defamatory
defensive
dejected
delicate
delightful
demanding
denunciatory
depressed
depressing
derisive
derogatory
desolate
despairing
desperate
despondent
detached
diabolic
didactic
difficult
diffident
dignified
direct
disappointed
disdainful
disgusted
disinterested
disliking
disparaging
disrespectful
distracted
doubtful
dramatic
dreamy
dreary
dry
earnest
easy
ebullient
ecstatic
effusive
elated
elegiac

elevated
eloquent
embarrassed
embittered
emotional
empathetic
encouraging
enraged
enthusiastic
entranced
erudite
eulogistic
euphoric
evasive
exasperated
excited
exhilarated
expectant
expert
extravagant
exultant
facetious
factual
familiar
fanciful
fatalistic
fearful
fervent
flippant
forceful
foreboding
formal
forthright
frantic
friendly
frightened
frivolous
funny
furious
ghoulish
giddy
gleeful
gloomy
glum
grand
grave
greedy
grim
grotesque
guarded
guilty
gushy
happy
harsh

hateful
haughty

hilarious
holier-than-thou
hollow
hopeful
hopeless
horrified
hostile
humorous
hurt
hyperbolic
impartial
impassive
impatient
impervious
incisive
incredulous
indifferent
indignant
indirect
indulgent
inflammatory
informal
informative
innocent
insecure
insipid
insistent
insolent
inspirational
inspiring
instructive
insulting
interested
intimate
intolerant
introspective
irate
ironic
irreverent
irritated
jealous
jocund
jovial
joyful
joyous
judgmental
laidback
languid
languorous
laudatory
learned
lethargic
light (light-hearted)

lingering
lively
lofty
loving
ludicrous
lugubrious
lyrical
malicious
marveling
matter-of-fact
meditative
melancholic
mirthful
mischievous
miserable
mock-heroic
mocking
moderate
modest
moralistic
morose
motivated
mournful
mysterious
naïve
nervous
nonchalant
noncommittal
nostalgic
objective
obsequious
ominous
optimistic
oratorical
outraged
outspoken
paranoid
passionate
passive
pathetic
patronizing
pedantic
pensive
perplexed
pessimistic
petty
pithy
pitiful
placid
plaintive
playful
pleading
poignant
pompous
powerful

pragmatic
pretentious
proud
provocative
psychotic
querulous
questioning
quizzical
rallying
reassuring
rebellious
reflective
regretful
relaxed
reminiscent
remorseful
reproachful
resigned
respectful
restrained
reticent
retrospective
reverent
ribald
ridiculous
risible
romantic
rueful
sad
sanctimonious
sanguine
sarcastic
sardonic
satirical
satisfied
scared
scholarly
scornful
seductive
self-assured
self-dramatizing
self-deprecating
selfish
self-justifying
self-mocking
self-pitying
self-satisfied
sentimental
sepulchral
serene
serious
severe
sharp
shocking
silly
simple

sincere
sinister
skeptical
sly
smug
solemn
somber
soothing
speculative
sprightly
stable
staid
stately
stern
stoic
stolid
straightforward
stentorian
stressful
strident
stunned
subdued
superior
suspenseful
suspicious
swaggering
sweet
sympathetic
tactful
taunting
tender
tense
terse
thoughtful

threatening
timorous
tired
tongue-in-cheek
touchy
tragic
tranquil
trenchant
trivial
turgid
unambiguous
uncaring
uncertain
unconcerned
understated
uneasy
unfriendly
unhappy
unsympathetic
upset
urgent
venerative
vexed
vibrant
violent
vitriolic
wary
whimsical
wistful
withering
worried
worshipful
wrathful
wry
zealous

Name: _____

AP Language and Composition

Journalist Column Response

Name of Journalist:

Title of Column:

Name of Newspaper:

Date the column appeared:

Thesis or main idea of column:

Supporting reasons, examples, facts, details, etc:

Defend, challenge, or qualify the writer's thesis:

What is the tone of the article? How does the author convey this tone?

Name: _____

AP Language and Composition

Visual Analysis Response

Name of Artist:

Title of Piece:

Name of Source:

Date:

Artist's stance on the topic:

Supporting Evidence:

Defend, challenge, or qualify the artist's stance:

What is the tone of the piece? How does the artist create tone?