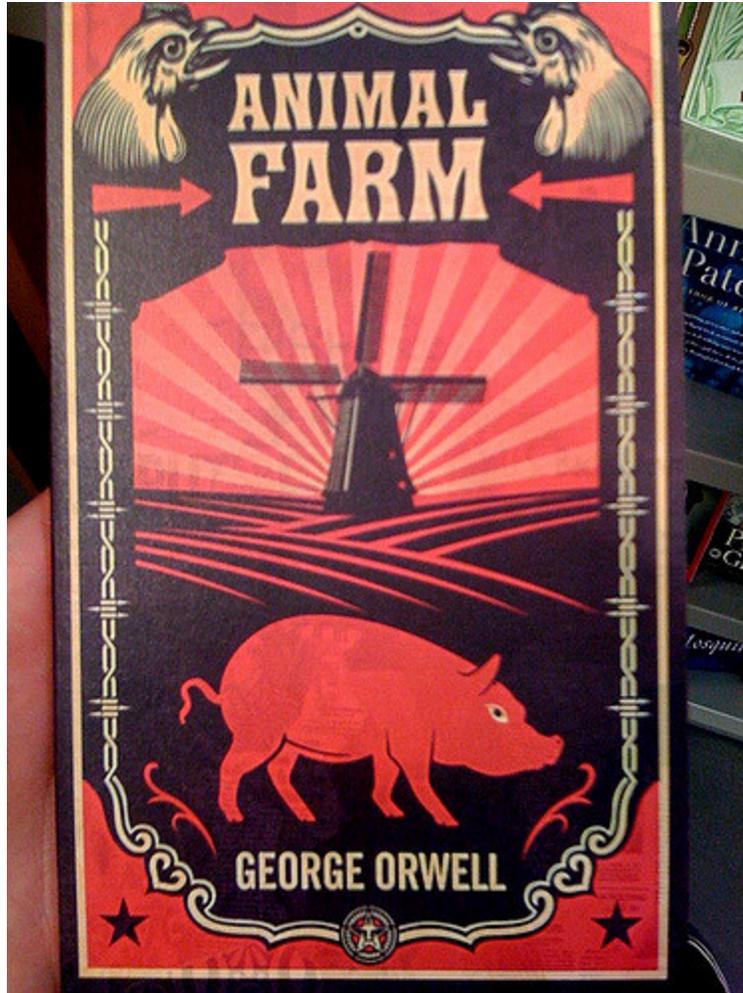


English I (9th Grade)
PRE-AP Summer Reading Assignment
2016-2017



Animal Farm by George Orwell
Available at Barnes and Noble, Amazon.com

Parent/Student Information about English 1 PRE-AP Summer Reading Assignment

The Purpose of Pre-AP:

The Pre-AP English I class is designed to prepare you for continued success in Pre-AP and AP English classes. Not only will you engage in a year of extensive advanced studies to prepare for college-level work by your junior year, but you will also have the privilege of examining some of the world's great literature. In addition to literature, you will intensely study grammar and writing.

Summer Reading Deadlines and Expectations

- You must bring your summer reading book to class and have the summer reading completed by the first day of school.
- You must annotate the text (see attached annotation guidelines) to be prepared for exams, class discussions and writing assignments. You may be expected to take a comprehensive exam for a major grade over all or part of the summer reading assignment. The summer reading may also be a basis for essays and/or projects counting for additional major grades. **Annotate the entire novel. I will select four pages at random to grade. Due on the first day of school.**
- Dialectical Journal Assignment(see attached dialectical Journal Guidelines).**Due the first day of school. No exceptions. Students that do not have the assignment completed will be removed for the class immediately.**
- Purchase a hard copy of *Animal Farm*, composition book, sticky notes, and highlighters.
- Before reading the book, research the Russian Revolution that began in 1905. *Animal Farm* is an allegorical tale; it's characters and events represent all the major players and events that occurred during the Revolution. Complete the character chart. **Due first day of school.**
- Sign up for Google Classroom Classcode a4yxxbw

A Reader's Guide to Annotation

Marking and highlighting a text is like having a conversation with a book – it allows you to ask questions, comment on meaning, and mark events and passages you want to revisit. Annotating is a permanent record of your intellectual conversation with the text. Laying the foundation: A Resource and Planning Guide for Pre-AP English As you work with your text, think about all the ways that you can connect with what you are reading. What follows are some suggestions that will help with annotating.

1. **Plan on reading most passages, if not everything, twice.** The first time, read for overall meaning and impressions. The second time, read more carefully. Mark ideas, new vocabulary, etc.

2. **Begin to annotate.** Use a pen, pencil, post-it notes, or a highlighter (although use it sparingly!).

- Summarize important ideas in your own words.
- Add examples from real life, other books, TV, movies, and so forth.
- Define words that are new to you.
- Mark passages that you find confusing with a ???
- Write questions that you might have for later discussion in class.
- Comment on the actions or development of characters.
- Comment on things that intrigue, impress, surprise, disturb, etc.
- Note how the author uses language. A list of possible literary devices is attached.
- Feel free to draw picture when a visual connection is appropriate.
- Explain the historical context or traditions/social customs used in the passage.

Suggested methods for marking a text:

- If you are a person who does not like to write in a book, you may want to invest in a supply of post it notes.
- If you feel really creative, or are just super organized, you can even color code your annotations by using different color post-its, highlighters, or pens.
- Brackets: If several lines seem important, just draw a line down the margin and underline/highlight only the key phrases.
- Asterisks: Place an asterisk (*) next to an important passage; use two if it is really important.
- Marginal Notes: Use the space in the margins to make comments, define words, ask questions, etc.
- Underline/highlight: Caution! Do not underline or highlight too much! You want to concentrate on the important elements, not entire pages (use brackets for that).
- Use circles, boxes, triangles, squiggly lines, stars, etc.

Dialectical Journals

Dialectic means "the art or practice of arriving at the truth by using conversation involving question and answer." The "dialectic" was the method Socrates used to teach his students how to be actively engaged in the struggle to obtain meaning from an unfamiliar and challenging work. A dialectical journal is written conversation with yourself about a piece of literature that encourages the habit of reflective questioning. You will use double-entry form to examine details of passage and synthesize your understanding of the text.

There will be NO collaboration with other students. Any assistance from the Internet, movies, or secondary sources such as Sparknotes or Cliff Notes will be viewed as cheating.

Instructions:

- (1) Purchase a composition book.
- (2) Fold pages in half-vertically or draw a vertical line down the middle of the page
- (3) Label the top of each column: left TEXT and right RESPONSE
- (4) In the TEXT column cite passage verbatim from the novel, including quotation marks and page numbers.
 - a. Choose two passages (quotes) from each chapter.
 - b. When should you write passages down?
 - Details that seem important to you
 - You have an epiphany
 - You learn something significant about a character
 - You recognize a pattern (overlapping images, repetitions of ideas, details, etc.)
 - You agree or disagree with something a character says or does
 - You find an interesting or potentially significant quotation
 - You notice something important or relevant about the writer's style
 - You notice effective use of literary devices.
- (5) In the RESPONSE column reflect upon passages
 - a. Raise questions about beliefs and values implied in the text
 - b. Give your personal reactions to the passage, the characters, the situation
 - c. Discuss the words, ideas, or actions of the author or character
 - d. Tell what it reminds you of from your own experiences
 - e. Compare the text to other characters or novels
 - f. Write about what it makes you think or feel
 - g. Make connections to any themes that are revealed to you
 - h. Make predictions
 - i. DO NOT MERELY SUMMARIZE THE PLOT

Sample Dialectical Journal Entries

Student Name: Bea Smart

Book Title/Author: *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens

TEXT- Exemplary Example	RESPONSE
<p>“There was a steaming mist in all the hollows, and it had roamed in its forlornness up the hill, like an evil spirit, seeking rest and finding none. A clammy and intensely cold mist, it makes its slow way through the air in ripples that visibly followed and overspread one another, as the waves of an unwholesome sea might do.” pg 4</p>	<p>The use of personification and imagery in this excerpt creates a mood that chills the spirit of the reader as the wet, cold air chilled the passengers traveling on this misty night. The mist personified in its comparison to an evil spirit(simile) and the visual picture of the mist moving in the air around them. There is a restlessness in this movement that increase the unease of both passengers and readers on this dangerous, dark road, and there is a natural sense of mystery and unknown as we cannot see ahead to what will happen in the story at this point any more than the passengers can see the landscape ahead of them.</p>
Inadequate example:	
<p><i>Hatchet</i> by Gary Paulsen</p> <p>“Thanks. It’s really nice.’ But the words sounded hollow, even to Brian.” pg. 8</p>	<p>I know how that feels. I have nothing too. This connection is rather shallow. It needs more elaboration.</p>