



Tracy High School

315 East 11th Street
Tracy, CA 95376

Sophomore Summer Reading Assignment 2023

Welcome to the Advanced English 2 class (sophomores)! To prepare for class, you will need two things:

First, you will read the novel *Kindred* by Octavia E. Butler and complete an assignment. To access the novel, it may be checked out from the Tracy High library (after school May 22-26 or during regular hours May 30 - June 2), borrowed, purchased, or read online (see www.readanybook.com or other sites). I encourage you to begin this novel as soon as possible. Second, you will need to be familiar with the enclosed list of literary terms typically taught during the Advanced English 1 class. The novel assignment is due *THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL* and, along with an in-class essay and a test on the list of literary terms, will be a significant portion of your first quarter grade.

1. **Read *Kindred* and complete the following assignment.** As you read through the book, type quotations (with page numbers) in the left-hand column like the example below. The passages you select should stand out because of how they develop setting, characters, action, style, or ideas (SCASI). Then, in the right-hand column give your analysis of the quotation, like the example below. DO NOT simply summarize the book. Instead, describe how the plot of the story is being developed through these SCASI elements. For example, avoid merely noting that a character becomes angry at another character; instead, consider how that character's anger becomes a motive in their behavior. It is OKAY to be confused. If something confuses you, use it as an entry and try, in your analysis, to guess what is being conveyed or why it is significant. Please remember that analysis requires effort, and you cannot analyze *anything* is just a single sentence. You need to have a total of **24 QUOTATIONS** that span the entire breadth of the novel and come from each section of the book. You may do this assignment neatly by hand or type it using a table.

ACADEMIC HONESTY: Avoid the use of outside sources (i.e. summaries like Sparknotes, Cliffnotes, enotes, etc.) Any work bearing similarities to other sources (including other students' work) will be treated as academic dishonesty and will result in a ZERO for the summer reading and a referral. Your work must be uniquely your own.

QUOTATION / PAGE #	QUOTATION ANALYSIS
(In this column write down quotes from your novel that you think develop setting, characters, action, style, or ideas (SCASI). They do not need to be full sentences.)	(In this column write down your ANALYSIS (4+ sentences) of the selected quote. For example, you might answer questions like: How does it describe the setting, or develop a character or relationship? What action is taking place, and why? What prediction might you make about what will happen next, and why?)
"Ralph knew how a link between him and Jack had been snapped and fastened elsewhere" (73)	After emerging as leader, Ralph has set the direction of the tribe. However, his authority has been challenged again and again by Jack, and at this moment, Ralph knows that he will not be able to earn Jack's respect as leader. I predict there will be conflict between the two of them and Jack will challenge Ralph for the leadership of the tribe. I guess he will fight Ralph for leadership and cheat by ganging up on Ralph to be sure Ralph loses.

2. **Literary Terms List.** Students must be able to use these terms in literary analysis and class discussion. Avoid memorizing the wording of the definitions; instead, learn the meaning of each term so that you can recognize a definition and recognize the concept in a literary passage. If necessary, look up definitions from various dictionaries to understand the meaning of the word, then look up examples online of the words' usage in literature. You will be tested on these words early in the year.

SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT CHECKLIST (Due the first day of school):

- ☐ Reading Log for *Kindred* with 24 quotations and responses
- ☐ Understanding of and ability to use listed Literary Terms

If you have questions about the assignment, **carefully reread all the directions and examples in this letter before contacting me.** If you still have questions, please email your question to me. Before May 26 responses will most likely be the same day. After May 26 I will check my email less frequently.

I look forward to meeting you this fall and hope you enjoy and benefit from your reading this summer!

Sincerely,

Ms. Leighton Scott

Advanced English 2 Teacher
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SOPHOMORE SUMMER ASSIGNMENT - LITERARY TERMS

Be able to define AND identify examples of these terms by the first week of school!

ALLITERATION: The repetition of initial vowel or consonant sounds.

ANTAGONIST: The major character in a narrative or drama who works against the hero.

ARCHETYPE: An original pattern or model from which all other things of the same kind are made.

ATMOSPHERE: The overall aesthetic effect of a work of art.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY: The story of a person's life written by the person.

BIAS: An inclination of temperament or outlook, especially a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment.

BIOGRAPHY: The story of a person's life written by another person.

CHARACTER: A person or animal that takes part in the action of a literary work.

CHARACTERIZATION: The act of creating and developing a character by showing or telling what the character looks like, says, or does, as well as the way other characters react to him or her.

CLICHÉ: A phrase or expression that has become boring from much use.

CLIMAX: The highpoint of interest or suspense in a novel, story, or play.

CONFLICT: A struggle between opposing forces. Types are external and internal.

DIALOGUE: A conversation between characters. Quotation marks are usually used to indicate a speaker's words.

DICTION: A writer's choice of words, phrases, sentence structures, and figurative language, which combine to help create meaning.

EUPHEMISM: The substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: Writing or speech that's used to create vivid impressions by setting up comparisons between dissimilar things. Examples are metaphor, simile, and personification.

FLASHBACK: A device used in literature to present action that occurred before the beginning of the story.

FORESHADOWING: The use of clues that suggest events yet to occur. Helps to create suspense.

HYPERBOLE: Exaggeration or overstatement.

IMAGERY: Used in literature to create word pictures for the reader by using details of sight, sound, taste, touch, smell, or movement.

IRONY: Literary techniques that portray differences between appearances and reality, expectation and result, or meaning and intention.

MALAPROPISM: The usually unintentionally humorous misuse or distortion of a word or phrase; especially the use of a word sounding somewhat like the one intended but ludicrously wrong in the context.

METAPHOR: A figure of speech that directly compares two unlike things.

MOOD: The feeling evoked in the reader by a literary work or passage. Often can be described in one word such as lighthearted, frightening, or despairing.

NARRATION: Writing that tells a story, or the act of telling a story.

NARRATOR: The speaker or character that tells a story.

ONOMATOPOEIA: A word that imitates the sound it represents.

OXYMORON: Combination of two seemingly contradictory or opposite words in a short phrase.

PERSONIFICATION: A type of figurative language in which a nonhuman subject is given human characteristics.

PLOT: The sequence of events in a literary work. The four parts are exposition, complication, climax, and resolution.

POINT OF VIEW: The narrative perspective from which a literary work is presented to the reader. Main types are 1st person, 2nd person and 3rd person.

PROTAGONIST: The central character of a story who serves as a focus for its themes and incidents and as the principal rationale for its development.

PUN: A play on words that have similar sounds but different meanings.

REALISM: A nineteenth-century European literary movement that sought to portray familiar characters, situations, and settings in a realistic manner.

RHYME: A situation in which words sound identical or very similar and appear in parallel positions in two or more lines of poetry.

SETTING: The time and place of the action in a work of literature.

SIMILE: A figure of speech in which the words like or as are used to make a comparison between two basically unlike ideas.

SUSPENSE: A feeling of curiosity or uncertainty about the outcome of events in a literary work.

TOPE: The writer's attitude toward his/her audience and subject.

UNDERSTATEMENT: To state or present with restraint especially for effect.