

APRIL 13, 2017

2017-2018 SUMMER READING FOR ENGLISH 1 STANDARD CLASSES

Books: English I students should read *Twisted* by Laurie Halse Anderson OR *Ella Minnow Pea* by Mark Dunn.

Questions? Email Kendall_hall@scps.k12.fl.us or nancy_poe@scps.k12.fl.us

At the suggestion of our students, there is not written assignment for the reading; however, you will be working on a project for the novel upon your return, and you will need to take notes on the text as you read over the summer. **Please bring the novel with you to school.** This summer reading assignment will also be posted on the Lyman High School website: <http://lyman.scps.k12.fl.us/>

High school reading focuses on the author's craftsmanship rather than merely the story. Attached are a list of the elements of fiction **you will want to note of** in regards to characters and events (such as direct/indirect characterization, hook, rising action, conflict, etc.). Write your notes on a sheet of paper.

1. Characters (major and minor): Highlight or make note of their *names* as well as *the information reviewed* through indirect characterization.

2. Key events: You do not need to highlight/make note of *all* events in your novel. You will need to have a firm grasp on what happens in the novel and when.

<i>Plot:</i>	sequence of events in a story, novel or play, each causing or leading to the next
Exposition:	<u>intro.</u> to chars., setting, and situations
Narrative hook:	catches the reader's attention
Rising action:	adds complications to the conflict; leads to climax
Conflict/ complication:	struggle b/w 2 opposing forces
External conflict:	person vs. outside force (another person, nature, fate or society)
Climax:	point of highest emotional involvement
Falling action:	presents the results of climax
Resolution:	gives the final outcome
Foreshadowing:	author's use of clues to prepare readers for events coming later
<i>Irony in plot</i>	contrast between reality and what <i>seems</i> real
Situational irony:	what happens in a situation is the opposite of what we expect
Verbal irony:	when a person says one thing but means another
Dramatic irony:	when the audience knows important info the characters do not
<i>Character:</i>	a person in a story, novel or play
Flat character:	reveals only one personality trait
Round character:	shows varied, sometimes contradictory traits
Stereotyped character:	<i>common character type</i> whose actions are predictable
Static character:	does not change in the course of the story
Dynamic character:	changes, usually grows (as in epiphany)
Protagonist:	leading char. in a story, whether heroic or ignoble, who is opposed by the antagonist
<i>Characterization :</i>	personality of a character and the method an author <u>uses</u> to reveal that personality.
Direct characterization:	<u>author</u> states facts about a char.
Indirect characterization:	reveals a char.'s personality thru <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. char.'s <i>own</i> words and actions 2. what other chars say & think about him

<i>Setting:</i>	Time and place in which a story, novel or play takes place
time place atmosphere	year, month, season etc. –may not be stated location of events emotional mood
<i>Point of View:</i>	relationship of the storyteller to the story: not the author & not to be confused with opinion
First person <u>pov</u> : Effect:	story told by one of the characters, referred to as “I” reader identifies with the narrator
Limited third person <u>pov</u> : Effect:	narrator tells the story from a limited viewpoint of only one character, speaking of the character as “he” or “she” keeps <u>secret</u> :reader knows when the char. understands
<u>Omniscient pov</u> : Effect	narrator stands outside of the story; “all seeing” as through the eyes of God
<i>Theme:</i>	author’s message about life, usually expressed as a complete statement
Stated theme:	announced directly
Implied theme:	revealed gradually through the unfolding of the story
<i>Symbol</i>	a person or object that represents something larger than itself
Example:	the American flag represents the ideals of America, freedom
Allegory:	1. A story or fable with a clear secondary meaning <u>beneath</u> its literal story; 2. a symbolic narrative.
Example:	Bradbury’s <i>Something Wicked This Way Comes</i> =an allegory of the classic struggle of good vs. evil
<i>Satire:</i>	An art form that <u>holds something up to ridicule</u> , possibly in the hope that awareness may stimulate change.
Parody:	imitates a serious piece of work, such as literature, music or artwork, for a humorous or satirical effect