

INCOMING SOPHOMORES
SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT #1: LITERARY ELEMENTS AND TECHNIQUES
(for one choice book)

FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR EACH OF THE 10 LITERARY TERMS. THIS ASSIGNMENT IS DUE ON THE FIRST DAY OF CLASSES (SEPTEMBER 6, 2011). IT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AFTER THIS FIRST CLASS. NOT HAVING IT ON DAY ONE WILL RESULT IN A ZERO ON THE ASSIGNMENT.

1.) **Imagery**- Find a passage from the book you read that appeals to the senses, and record it. Then underline the words that appeal to the senses and indicate which sense each word appeals to. For instance, the following sentence would be labeled this way:

"Ice covered the ground, and a cold wind whistled through the tree limbs."
(sight or touch) (touch) (sound)

*Try to find a passage that appeals to all 5 of the senses!

2.) **Foreshadowing**- Find one example of foreshadowing. Record the sentence in which it appears, and then explain what event it is referring to that occurs later in the story.

3.) **Hyperbole**- Find an example of a hyperbole in the story, and record the sentence in which it appears. OR, make up your own hyperbole that refers to some part of the story. Make sure to explain the effect of the exaggeration. In other words, what point is made?

4.) **Metaphor**- Find one example of a metaphor in the story, and record the sentence in which it appears. OR, make up your own metaphor about some part of the story. Explain the comparison.

5.) **Personification**- Find one example of personification, and record the sentence in which it appears. OR, make up your own example of personification that refers to some part of the story. Explain what inhuman thing is described as if it were human.

6.) **Alliteration**- Find an example of alliteration in the story, and record the sentence in which it appears. OR, make up your own example of alliteration that refers to some part of the story. Underline the repeated consonant letters in each word.

7.) **Mood**- Choose one adjective to describe the mood of the story. Then record one sentence from the text that demonstrates this mood.

8.) **Theme**- What do you think is the theme of the story? What point is the author making? Write a complete sentence to express this theme. Also indicate how you know this is the theme. In other words, how does the author make this point? Use the following structure to develop your statement about theme:
The author is making the point that... He/she does this by...

9.) **Tone**- Describe the tone. This should have three parts: 1.) indicate whose attitude you are describing (the author's or the narrator's); 2.) indicate about what the author or narrator has an attitude; and 3.) describe the tone with an appropriate adjective. Then record one sentence from the text that demonstrates this tone.

10.) **Simile**- Find one example of a simile, and record the sentence in which it appears. OR, make up your own simile about some part of the story. Explain the comparison.

NOTES:

- Write in COMPLETE sentences.
- YOU MUST TYPE YOUR WORK. Create your own chart based on the sample provided, or download the chart from the English Department's web page (www.wakefield.k12.ma.us -> Wakefield High -> Departments -> English -> Summer Reading Lists). You do not necessarily have to put your work in text boxes, but you must answer all parts for each literary term. Writing your responses in paragraph form without boxes, for example, is acceptable.

NOTES (continued):

- Double-space your work. Use a font style of Times or Times New Roman and a font size no larger than 12 points.
- PROOFREAD. NO SPELLING ERRORS.
- Follow directions.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the 10 literary terms.
- Convince your English teacher that you read the book. Be thorough in all of your descriptions and explanations.
- Complete this assignment for a work of *fiction*. You will probably have difficulty completing this assignment based on a work of nonfiction, a book of poetry, or a graphic novel. If you choose one of these books, use it for the second assignment that your English teacher will give you at the beginning of the school year.
- EVERYTHING should be in your own words (except for the parts that you record verbatim from the text). Include only original ideas! No ideas should come from SparkNotes, for example.
- Put quotation marks around words and passages that you record verbatim from the text. Also, include the page number in parentheses at the end of any quoted material in the following way: ...” (21).
- Study the following chart in order to better understand the terms **before** reading the book so that you know what you are looking for in the text. Take notes on parts of the book that provide evidence of the literary terms. This will help you when completing the chart.

LITERARY TERMS

IMAGERY - the group of words or phrases naming something that can be seen, heard, touched, tasted, or smelled Example: “Ice covered the ground, and a cold wind whistled through the tree limbs.”	ALLITERATION - the repetition of initial consonant sounds Example (from <i>Beowulf</i>): He came “up from his <u>s</u> wampland, <u>s</u> liding <u>s</u> ilently.”
FORESHADOWING - hints about events to come	MOOD - the emotional quality evoked by the story (Mood refers to what the story makes <i>the reader</i> feel. Adjectives such as gloomy, sad, joyful, suspenseful, and frightening are used to describe mood.)
HYPERBOLE - an exaggeration Example: “I’m so hungry; I could eat a horse!”	THEME - a main idea in a literary work (Theme is often thought of as the point the author is making about the world or about human behavior. The theme cannot be stated in one word; it is a complete idea. For example, a work on the subject of aging might have as its theme the idea that <i>elderly people can still be young in their thinking</i> .)
METAPHOR - a figure of speech (an expression with a meaning beyond the literal) in which one thing is described as if it were something else Example: “My love is a red rose.”	TONE - the attitude of the author or narrator about the subject of the work or about one or more of the characters in the story (Tone may be described by adjectives such as cynical, humorous, or hopeless.)
PERSONIFICATION -also a figure of speech in which a nonhuman thing is described as though it were a human Example: “The old car coughed, cried out once, and then died.”	SIMILE - also a figure of speech that uses <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> to describe something as if it were something else Example: “My love is <u>like</u> a red rose.”