

CP English 11 Summer Assignment

[Join Google Classroom: 763baai](#)

In order to maintain all of the knowledge that has been gained throughout sophomore year and to enhance learning for junior year, each student will complete a summer assignment for their English class. The assignments are **to be completed by the first day of instruction in their entirety**.

The first portion is **required**, and the second portion is optional, but highly encouraged as it will build upon your reading and writing skills as well as furthering your understanding of rhetorical analysis - the first skill we will practice at the beginning of the school year.

Required Portion: Rhetorical Device Practice

Using the list of devices below the graphic organizer, select 2 devices from each category (you should have 22 devices in total) and practice reviewing those devices by choosing one of the following formats to complete for credit:

Device Booklet	Slides	Creative Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create a one-pager for each device, and include the following for each:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Definition of the device in your own words- The category of the device- 2 annotated examples in which you explain how the device functions- 2-3 illustrations that relate to your examples- Bind all your one-pagers using a stapler to create a booklet that you will use for review- Be creative! Use a constant theme throughout like Disney or music to make it easier to recall the devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create a slides or prezi presentation for each device. And include the following for each:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Definition of the device in your own words- The category of the device- 2 annotated examples in which you explain how the device functions- 2-3 gifs/images that relate to your examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Write a short story that incorporates the 22 devices you have selected- You can write something that is based on a personal experience (nonfiction) or create something entirely from your imagination (fiction)- Your story must have a minimum of 3 characters, a setting, a plot, etc.

Optional Portion: Reading a Nonfiction Book

Choose one of the following nonfiction books, and track your reading by filling out the graphic organizer, below the book titles, for each chapter. Click the links to get a preview of what the book is about. You may find another nonfiction book, so long as it is considered to be at least a high school level text. The book should be entirely new to you; please don't return to an old favorite!

If you need support getting a copy of the book, please contact Ms. Kellett or Ms. Gaudin (kelletf@mhusd.org or gaudinf@mhusd.org).

- [*I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*](#)
by Maya Angelou
 - [*Red Scarf Girl*](#) by Ji-li Jiang
 - [*A Long Way Gone, Memoirs of a Boy Soldier*](#) by Ishmael Beah
 - [*Warriors Don't Cry*](#) by Melba Beals
 - [*Blink*](#) by Max Gladwell
 - [*The Tipping Point*](#) by Max Gladwell
 - [*Black Boy*](#) by Richard Wright
 - [*Fast Food Nation*](#) by Eric Schlosser
 - [*Hot Zone*](#) by Richard Preston
 - [*In Cold Blood*](#) by Truman Capote
 - [*Profiles in Courage*](#) by John F. Kennedy
 - [*The Autobiography of Malcolm X*](#)
by Alex Haley
 - [*Outcasts United*](#) by Warren St. John
 - [*Always Running*](#) by Luis Rodriguez
 - [*The Rape of Nanking*](#) by Iris Chang
 - [*Sea Biscuit*](#) by Laura Hillenbrand
 - [*Unbroken*](#) by Laura Hillenbrand
 - [*The Beauty Myth*](#) by Naomi Wolf
 - [*A Nation Under Our Feet*](#) by Steven Hahn
 - [*Woman Warrior*](#) by Maxine Kingston
 - [*Hunger for Memory*](#) by Richard Rodriguez
- ↓ ↓ ↓ Scroll to the next page for the graphic organizer and list of devices ↓ ↓ ↓

Nonfiction Book Reading Log

(this is to get you started, so be sure to add rows when needed)

Chapter / Page Number	Quote: Select a quote that captures your attention, aiming to select one that incorporates an appeal and/or a device for you to analyze further	Analysis: 1. What rhetorical appeal and/or device is present? 2. How does it function? 3. How does it relate to the author's overall purpose?
<p>EXAMPLE:</p> <p>Part 3. Welch / pg.214</p>	<p>“Locked glass display cases held rings and necklaces and brooches, and a few guitars and banjos hung on the pine-board-paneled walls to diversify the merchandise.”</p>	<p>Author Jeannette Walls uses polysyndeton when listing the various items she sees, using “and” as the repeating conjunction. This adds to her purpose of family loyalty because it is at this point in her story that her thirteen-year-old self is applying for a job at Mr. Becker’s store to help support her family.</p>

Rhetorical Device Categories

Contrast Devices Part One

- Satire: Ridicules the shortcomings of people or institutions in an attempt to bring about a change. Often uses humor and sarcasm.
- Irony: A discrepancy between appearances and reality.
 - Situational Irony: Takes place when there is a discrepancy between what is expected to happen, or what would be appropriate to happen, and what really does happen.
 - Dramatic Irony: A character in the play or story thinks one thing is true, but the audience or reader knows better.
 - Verbal Irony: Occurs when someone says one thing but really means something else. Also associated with sarcasm.
- Understatement: A statement that says less than what is meant.

Contrast Devices Part Two

- Fallacy: Error in logic.
- Juxtaposition: A form of contrast by which writers call attention to dissimilar ideas
- Oxymoron: A figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory terms in a brief phrase.
- Paradox: A statement that appears self-contradictory, but that reveals a kind of truth.
- Hyperbole: A figure of speech that uses an incredible exaggeration or overstatement, for effect.

Logic Devices

- Syllogism: Use of cause and effect language. Can be either inductive or deductive depending on how it is used.
- Induction: When one gathers/states facts first and then provides the conclusion
- Deduction: When one provides the conclusion or hypothesis first and then provides facts/evidence second.
- Concession: An acknowledgement that an opposing argument may be true or reasonable. In a strong argument, a concession is usually accompanied by a refutation challenging the validity of the opposing argument.
- Analogy: A point by point comparison between two things for the purpose of clarifying the less familiar of the two subjects

Figurative Devices Part One

- Figurative Language: Words which are inaccurate if interpreted literally, but are used to describe. Similes and metaphors are common forms.
- Allusion: An indirect reference to a person, place, or event that the author believes the reader will be familiar with.

- Personification: Attributing human characteristics to an animal or inanimate object. Also called anthropomorphism.
- Metaphor: A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things without the use of such specific words of comparison as like, as, than, or resembles.
- Simile: A figure of speech that makes an explicitly comparison between two unlike things, using words such as like, as, , than, or resembles.
- Archetype: Universally understood symbol, character type, or plot event

Figurative Devices Part Two

- Imagery: The use of language to evoke a picture or a concrete sensation of a person, a thing, a place, or an experience. Using your five senses.
- Metonymy: A figure of speech in which a person, place, or thing, is referred to by something closely associated with it.
- Synecdoche: A figure of speech in which a part represents the whole.
- Extended Metaphor: Metaphor that is extended or developed as far as the writer wants to take it. Metaphor goes beyond one sentence.
- Conceit: An elaborate metaphor that compares two things that are startlingly different.
- Symbol: A person, place, thing, or event that has meaning in itself and that also stands for something more than itself.

Repetitive Devices

- Repetition: Repeating words or phrases for effect.
- Anaphora: The repetition of word or words at the beginning of successful lines, clauses, or phrases.
- Epistrophe: Device of repetition in which the same expression (single word or phrase) is repeated at the end of two or more lines, clauses, or sentences (it is the opposite of anaphora).
- Alliteration: The repetition of sounds at the beginning of words. Words just need to be around each other versus right next to each other.
- Assonance: The repetition of vowel sounds within words. Might be next to each other or just around each other.
- Consonance: Repetition of consonant (any letter that is not a vowel) sounds within or at the end of words. If it comes at the beginning of words, the device is called alliteration.

Diction Devices Part One

- Diction: A speaker or writer's choice of words chosen specifically with the audience in mind.
- Appositive: Using a noun or noun phrase to rename another noun.
- Pun: A "play on words" based on the multiple meanings of a single word or on words that sound alike but mean different things.
- Absolute: Words without limitations which create an automatic logical fallacy since the word does not allow for exceptions.

- Euphony: The quality of being pleasing to the ear, especially through a harmonious combination of words.
- Cacophony: Repetition of harsh, discordant sounds

Diction Devices Part Two

- Kenning: Two worded (sometimes hyphenated in archaic language) nickname
- Euphemism: A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.
- Connotation: The associations and emotional overtones that have become attached to a word or phrase, in addition to its strict dictionary definition.
- Denotation: Literal definition of a word.
- Loaded Language: Wording that attempts to influence an audience by using appeal to emotion or stereotypes
- Bombast: Using lots of high diction and big words in order to sound more intelligent or knowledgeable.

Syntax Devices Part One

- Syntax: Sentence Structure
- Inverted Syntax: Inversion of the usual, normal, or logical order of the parts of a sentence. Purpose is rhythm or emphasis or euphony. Also called anastrophe.
- Zeugma: The distribution property in English. When you form a list and apply a word or set of words to each part of the list in your mind versus doing it for real on paper. It reduces redundancy.
- Syllepsis: A type of zeugma where there are literal and abstract applications of the word or phrase being distributed.
- Aposiopesis: A figure of speech wherein a sentence is deliberately broken off and left unfinished, the ending to be supplied by the imagination, giving an impression of unwillingness or inability to continue.
- Aphorism: Brief, cleverly worded statement that makes a wise observation about life, or of a principle or accepted general truth. Also called maxim, epigram. If done at the beginning of a text or a chapter, often called an epigraph.

Syntax Devices Part Two

- Polysyndeton: Sentence which uses a conjunction with NO commas to separate the items in a series. Instead of X, Y, and Z... Polysyndeton results in X and Y and Z...
- Asyndeton: Commas used without conjunction to separate a series of words, thus emphasizing the parts equally: instead of X, Y, and Z... the writer uses X,Y,Z.... Removal of conjunctions.
- Antimetabole/Chiasmus: Parallel structure where words are inverted on each side. Repetition of words in successive clauses in reverse grammatical order. In poetry, this is called chiasmus.
- Parallel Structure: Repetition of patterns of parts of speech. The repetition of words or phrases that have similar grammatical structures.
- Antithesis: Combination of contrasting/opposing words and parallel structure

Sentence Types

- Declarative Sentence: A sentences that provides a claim.
- Simple Sentence: A sentence with one independent clause. A telegraphic sentence is a simple sentence with five words or less.
- Compound Sentence: A sentence with two independent clauses
- Complex Sentence: A sentence with an independent and dependent clause.
- Interrogative Sentence: A sentence that asks a question. A rhetorical question asked for an effect, and not actually requiring an answer.
- Imperative Sentence: A sentence which gives a command.
- Cumulative/Loose Sentence: One in which the main clause comes first, followed by further dependent grammatical units.
- Periodic Sentence: Sentence that places the main idea or central complete thought at the end of the sentence, after all introductory elements.