

**BRADENTON CHRISTIAN SCHOOL  
2021  
SUMMER READING PROGRAM  
ADVANCED PLACEMENT SEMINAR**

**ENGLISH FACULTY:**

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Welcome to AP Seminar. I am beyond excited to embark on this journey with you as we open a new chapter for our school. We are going to learn so much that will help prepare you to be successful throughout your careers.

**Summer Reading #1**

Your first assignment will be used to prepare you for both AP Language and AP Seminar. This assignment is found in the AP Language summer packet. You will submit your documentary assignment to Mrs. Kliewer and she will make a copy for me. She will be grading this assignment for AP Language, and you will draw from this information in AP Seminar.

## Assignment #2

Familiarize yourself with the following chart and Vocabulary list. We will begin the year with the QUEST concept and I will use the vocabulary throughout the course so you need to be prepared for these discussions.

AP Seminar is founded on the **QUEST** concept:

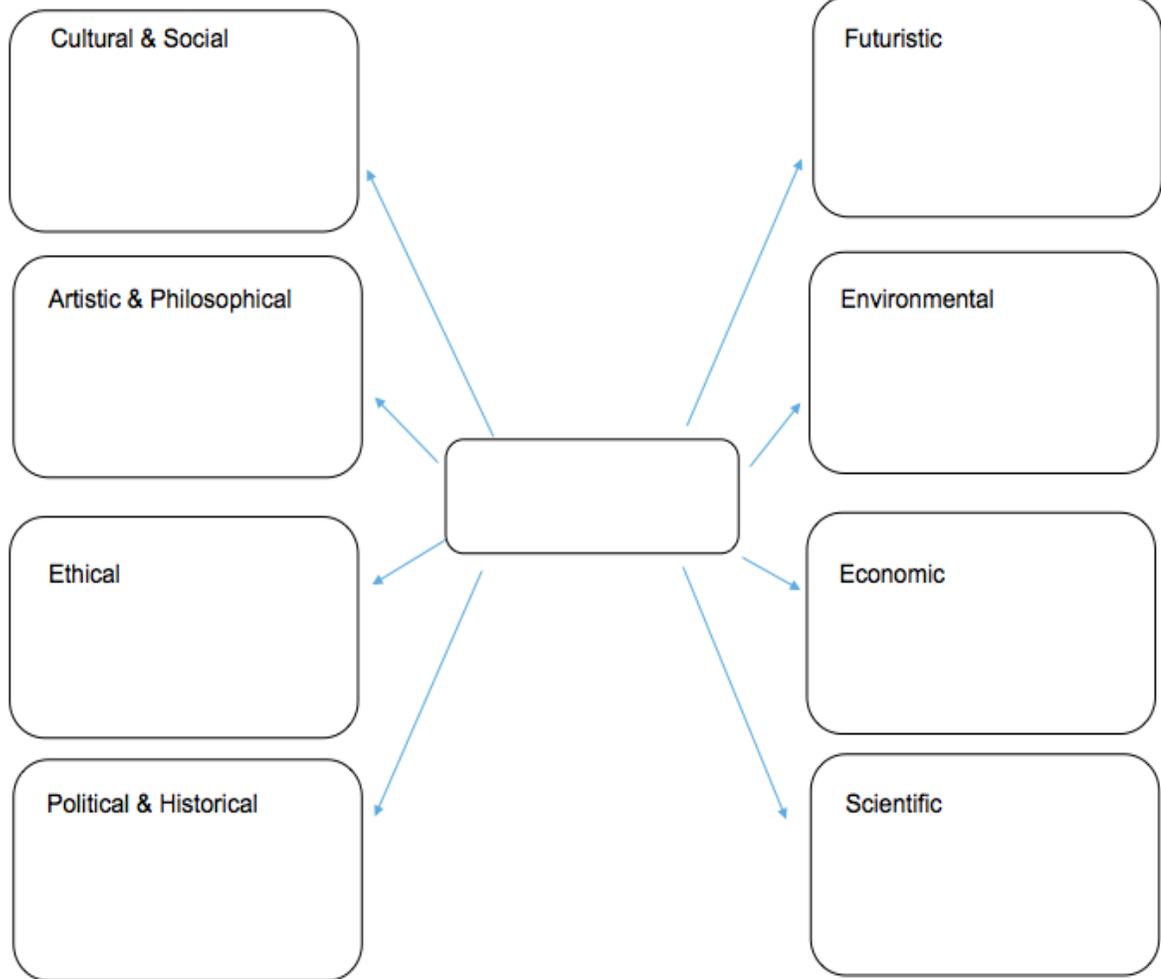
**Q**uestion and explore  
**U**nderstand and analyze arguments  
**E**valuate multiple perspectives  
**S**ynthesize ideas  
**T**eam, transform, and transmit

Through this concept, you will break down topics and issues by viewing them through specific **lenses**. You will use these lenses to analyze a number of different debates for this assignment, as well as throughout the year. Therefore it is important that you familiarize yourself with these terms.

The lenses are:

Environmental, Scientific, Economic, Political and Historical, Artistic and Philosophical, Cultural and Social.

### AP Seminar Lenses Graphic Organizer



### AP Seminar Glossary

**(We will become proficient with the use of these words throughout the course)**

**Alignment:** cohesion between the focus of inquiry, the method of collecting information, the process of analysis of information, and the conclusions made to increase understanding of that focus

**Argument:** a claim or thesis that conveys a perspective developed through line of reasoning and supported by evidence

**Assumption:** a belief regarded as true and often unstated

**Author:** the one who creates a work (e.g. article; research; study; foundational, literary, or philosophical text; speech; broadcast, or personal account; artistic work or performance) that conveys a perspective and can be examined

**Bias:** a personal opinion, belief or value that may influence one's judgment, perspective, or claim

**Claim:** a statement made about an issue that asserts a perspective

**Commentary:** discussion and analysis of evidence in relation to the claim which may identify patterns, describe trends, and/or explain relationships

**Complex issue:** issue involving many facets or perspectives that must be understood in order to address it

**Concession:** acknowledgment and acceptance of an opposing or different view

**Conclusion:** understanding the resulting from the analysis of evidence

**Context:** the intent, audience, purpose, bias, and/or background (larger environment) of a source or reference

**Conventions:** the stylistic features of writing (e.g. grammar, usage, mechanics)

**Counterargument:** an opposing perspective, idea, or theory supported by evidence

**Credibility:** the degree to which a source is believable and trustworthy

**Cross-curricular:** goes beyond the traditional boundary of a single content area or discipline

**Deductive:** a type of reasoning that constructs general propositions that are supported with evidence

**Evidence:** information (e.g. data, quotations, excerpts from text) used as proof to support a claim or thesis

**Fallacy:** evidence or reasoning that is false or in error

**Implication:** a possible future effect or result

**Inductive:** a type of reasoning that presents cases or evidence that lead to a logical conclusion

**Inquiry:** a process for seeking truth, information, or knowledge through a study, research investigation, or artistic endeavor/work

**Interdisciplinary:** involving two or more areas of knowledge

**Issue:** important problem for debate or discussion

**Lens:** a filter through which an issue or topic is considered or examined

**Limitation:** a boundary or point at which an argument or generalization is no longer valid

**Line of reasoning:** arrangement of claims and evidence that lead to a conclusion

**Literature:** the foundational and current texts of a field or discipline of study

**Perspective:** a point of view conveyed through an argument

**Plagiarism:** failure to acknowledge, attribute, and/or cite any ideas or evidence taken from another source

**Point of view:** a position or standpoint on a topic or issue

**Primary source:** an original source of information about a topic (e.g. study, artifact, data set, interview, article)

**Qualification:** a condition or exception

**Qualitative:** having to do with text, narrative, or descriptions

**Rebuttal:** contradicting an opposing perspective by providing alternate, more convincing evidence

**Refutation:** disproving an opposing perspective by providing counterclaims and counterevidence

**Reliability:** the extent to which something can be trusted to be accurate

**Resolution:** the act of solving a problem or dispute

**Scaffolding:** the provision of temporary structured support for students to aid skill development

**Secondary source:** a commentary about one or more primary sources that provides additional insight, opinions, and/or interpretation about the primary source, data, study, or artifacts

**Sequencing:** the organization of curriculum content into an order which progresses from simple to more complex

**Solution:** a means of answering a question or addressing a problem or issue

**Text:** something composed (e.g. articles; research studies; foundational, literary, and philosophical texts; speeches; broadcasts, and personal accounts; artistic works and performances) that conveys a perspective and can be examined

**Thesis:** a claim or position on an issue put forward and supported by evidence

**Tone:** the way in which an author expresses an attitude about his or her topic or subject through rhetorical choices

**Validity:** the extent to which an argument or claim is logical

**Vocal variety:** changing vocal characteristics (e.g. pitch, volume, speed) in order to emphasize ideas, convey emotion or opinion, or achieve other specific purposes