



Tracy High School

315 East 11th Street
Tracy, CA 95376

Sophomore Summer Reading Assignment 2022

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

First, you will read the novel *Jurassic Park* by Michael Crichton and complete an assignment. To access the novel, it may be checked out from the Tracy High library (after school May 23-27 or during regular hours May 30-June 3), borrowed, purchased (ISBN: 13: 9780345538987) or read online (see www.readanybook.com or other sites). I encourage you to begin this lengthy 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 (freshmen). 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 *Jurassic Park* and complete the following assignment.** This assignment is twelve pages long. Label each page with the title of the book and your name. As you read through the book, type quotations (with page numbers) of passages that stand out which develop setting, characters, action, style, or ideas (SCASI). After the quotation, describe how the plot of the story is being developed through these elements.

Caution! Do not just restate the events of the story but discuss *HOW* the author is crafting the story. 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. Choose passages from throughout the book in order to represent the course of the entire book. The number of quotations students will comment on will vary depending on how much they write about each passage, but the assignment must fill twelve pages.

Double space between entries like this example below (*Lord of the Flies* is **not** one of your novel choices):

(Student Name, First then Last)

Lord of the Flies

Page 1

"Roger took the conch and looked around at them gloomily. 'I've been watching the sea. There hasn't been the trace of a ship. Perhaps we'll never be rescued'" (43). Roger has taken the conch, a symbol of leadership, and makes this speech to the tribe, but he gives them no hope and no vision for what to do next. His leadership ultimately fails and Ralph emerges as tribal leader.

"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 of boys.

(continue to fill twelve total pages)

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 notes on *Jurassic Park*
- 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,

Mr. Curtis Campbell

Advanced English 2 Teacher
Tracy High School
ccampbell@tusd.net

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.