

**Patriot High School  
Pre AP English 9  
Summer Activities**

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May 2019

Dear Future Pre AP English 9 Student,

Welcome to the Pre-AP/AP pathway of high school! The freshmen year of high school sets the tone for your entire high school experience. It is our hope that your summer activities for Pre AP English 9 will start to prepare you for this very important year.

Study after study show that reading and cultivating regular reading habits is key to a student's academic success. \*

The following activities are designed to establish a foundation for literacy and vocabulary development with the ultimate goal of you being able to transition successfully from Pre-Advanced Placement (Pre-AP) to AP (college level) English. We hope that Pre AP classes prepare you for the course work you will complete junior and senior years, and ultimately in college. In all Pre AP and AP classes, you will need to read and establish reading habits for comprehension and analysis.

Kindly,

Mrs. Lybbert and Ms. Moreno

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**Activity 1: Reading**

You are challenged to read **at least 1000 pages** of text this summer. You may read any age appropriate books, fiction or nonfiction. We encourage you to read books that interest you and books that are new to you and not previously read.

\*Bonus: Take of selfie showing where you read and/or go with your book. Awards will be given for the best reading selfies of the summer. Post with #phsummerreading2019.

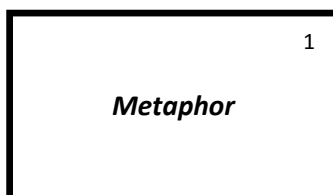
**Activity 2: Reading Log**

You will complete a reading log to chart your reading progress. These logs will be turned in to your teacher the first day of school.

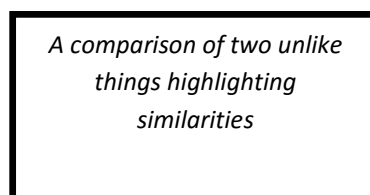
**Activity 3: Literary Terms**

To prepare you for the literary terminology you will see throughout the school year, you will create flashcards for the essential vocabulary. You will use the words and definitions from the **Appendix**. You may use 3x5 index cards, or you may use a flashcard app; please number the flashcards in the upper right-hand corner. It is your job to study and to know the terms for the school year. You will be quizzed and assessed on your knowledge of these terms throughout the school year.

*Side A*



*Side B*



# Essential Literary Terminology

## General Literary Terms:

**Fiction**-prose writing that tells about imaginary characters and events

**Nonfiction**-prose writing that presents and explains ideas that tell about real people, events, ideas, and places

**Poetry**-concise writings that include imagery, figurative language, sound devices, and rhyme schemes

**Narrative**-a fictional story; usually in novel or short story form

**Drama**-a story written to be performed by actors

**Plot**-the sequence of events in a literary work

**Setting**-the time, location, era, and atmosphere a literary work is set in

**Point of View**-the perspective a story is told from

**Exposition**-the beginning of a story that introduces the setting, the characters, and the basic situation

**Rising Action**-the events leading up to the climax

**Climax**-the highest point of suspense in a story, novel, or play

**Falling Action**-the events following the climax

**Resolution/Denouement**-the conclusion which often leads to a general insight or change for character(s)

**Conflict**-the struggle between opposing forces in story

**Internal Conflict**-the struggle the main character has within; this could be a moral or ethical dilemma

**External Conflict**-the struggle between the main character and an outside force; this could be struggle against another character, nature, or society

**Internal Monologue**-the inner thoughts and dialogue of character

**Character**-a figure (human or animal) who takes part in the action of a literary work

**Round Character**-a character with many different traits, faults, and virtues

**Flat Character**-a character with only one side or trait

**Dynamic Character**-a character that develops and changes over the course of a story

**Static Character**- a character that does not change over the course of a story

**Direct Characterization**- the author directly states a character's traits

**Indirect Characterization**-the author tells what a character looks like, does, and says; could also include how other characters react to a character

**Protagonist**-the main character of a literary work

**Antagonist**-the character of force in conflict with the main character or protagonist; sometimes this is the villain

**Foreshadowing**-clues that create suspense in story

**Tone**- an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience

**Mood**- literary element that evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions

**Symbol**-anything that stands for or represents something else

**Theme**-a central message or insight revealed through a literary work

**Motif**- a distinctive feature or dominant idea in an artistic or literary composition

**Slang**- a type of language that consists of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people

**Dialect**- a particular form of a language that is peculiar to a specific region or social group

## Drama and Poetry Terms:

**Epic Poem**-An epic poem is a long, narrative poem that is usually about heroic deeds and events that are significant to the culture of the poet

**In Media Res**-Latin for "into the middle of things"; it usually describes a narrative that begins, not at the beginning of a story, but somewhere in the middle — usually at some crucial point in the action

**Epic (Homeric) Simile**-an extended simile that is used typically in epic poetry to intensify the heroic stature of the subject

**Tragedy**-a play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character

**Dialogue**-the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, or other literary work

**Stage Directions**-directions within a play that provide information to the actors on stage

**Aside**-a remark or passage by a character in a play that is intended to be heard by the audience but unheard by the other characters in the play

**Monologue**-a speech presented by a single character, most often to express their mental thoughts aloud, though sometimes also to directly address another character or the audience

**Soliloquy**-a speech presented by a single character, most often to express their emotions; usually alone on stage

**Act**-an act is a part of a play defined by elements such as rising action, climax and resolution. A scene is a part of an act defined with the changing of characters

**Scene**-a division of an act in a play during which the action takes place in a single place without a break in time

### **Figurative Language: Terms found in writing or speech that are not meant to be taken literally**

**Personification**-figurative language that gives human qualities to nonhuman subjects

Example: The trees danced in the wind.

**Simile**-figure of speech using *like* or *as to* compare

Example: She was as happy as a clam.

**Metaphor**-a comparison of two unlike things highlighting similarities

Example: Mr. Scott was a giraffe: tall and lean.

**Idiom**-is a phrase or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning

Example: It's raining cats and dogs.

**Alliteration**-the repetition of initial consonant sounds

Example: Susie sells seashells by the seashore.

**Hyperbole**-a deliberate exaggeration or overstatement

Example: I have a million things to do today.

**Oxymoron**-a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction

Example: Dinner last night was **awfully good**.

**Cliché**- a phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought

Example: Julian **lost track of time** and was late to baseball practice.

**Onomatopoeia**-words that imitate sounds

Example: The top of the can **popped** off!

**Pun**-a humorous use of a word or phrase so as to emphasize or suggest its different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning; a play on words

Example: I was struggling to figure out how **lightning** works, then it **struck** me.

**Allusion**-a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art

Example: Mrs. Meyer's backyard is an **Eden**; her gardens and water fountains are just beautiful.

**Epithet**-an adjective or descriptive phrase expressing a quality characteristic of the person or thing mentioned

Example: I am Odysseus, **Son of Laertes**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Pre AP English 9 Summer Reading Log

1

Title of Book: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) read: \_\_\_\_\_ Total number of pages: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent verification signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Student verification signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

2

Title of Book: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) read: \_\_\_\_\_ Total number of pages: \_\_\_\_\_

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Student verification signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

3

Title of Book: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) read: \_\_\_\_\_ Total number of pages: \_\_\_\_\_

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Student verification signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4

Title of Book: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) read: \_\_\_\_\_ Total number of pages: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent verification signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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