



## 2022 Advanced Academics Summer Study

### AP Language & Composition

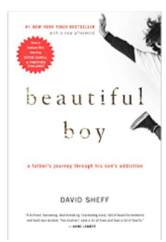
Aledo ISD Advanced ELAR courses are focused on College Board’s Areas of Focus for English classes: **reading closely, valuing evidence, and noticing language choices.** Our Pre-AP and AP Summer Studies were designed with these focal points in mind. All students enrolled in advanced ELAR courses are required to choose at least ONE text from a list of titles curated for their literary value and the author’s purpose and craft evident in the text. Each course’s summer study also contains a highly recommended accompanying task designed to support the reader’s practice of College Board’s Areas of Focus. Students will be asked to use their resulting deep understanding of texts read over the summer in classroom discussion and compositions during the first unit of instruction and throughout the 2022-23 school year.

-Staci Hammer, ELAR Curriculum Specialist, Aledo ISD

**Text Choices-Please select ONE memoir from the list of three below.**

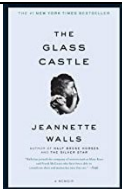
AP Lang is your introduction to an author’s rhetoric-the art of writing effectively, eloquently, and persuasively. Many selections we will read this school year will be non-fiction. Your summer study will focus on the rhetoric of non-fiction authors and the way in which they craft their writing. Each of the selections below addresses at least one of the concepts, which are important to our class and applicable throughout the course.

*\*Some of these titles may contain mature language and/or situations. Select the text with which you are most comfortable.*



***Beautiful Boy: A Father’s Journey Through His Son’s Addiction, by David Sheff***

A father’s journey through his son’s drug addiction that chronicles the heartbreaking and inspiring experience of survival, relapse, and recovery in a family coping with addiction over many years.



***The Glass Castle, by Jeannette Walls***

A girl recounts her childhood with parents who chose to live life by their own rules, even if it meant being homeless.



***Unbroken, by Laura Hillenbrand***

A World War II story of survival, resilience, and redemption that recounts Louie Zamperini’s struggle as a prisoner of war and dealing with the aftermath of his accounts.

The purpose of this assignment is to familiarize yourselves with key components that create an alluring memoir. Your chosen text will serve as a mentor text when you write a memoir in the fall.

## Recommended Tasks

### Annotation of Memoir and Vocabulary Study

**Close Reading Instructions:** Annotate your book while reading. Interact with the text by making notes in the margins where you are emotionally moved, intellectually stimulated, or inspired to action in some way. The following techniques will be present in your chosen memoir. Mark these elements in your books and include notation as to why you have marked something. Remember, highlighting only is not considered authentic annotation.

- What is the author's intended purpose? (Hint: it is not merely to inform.)
- Describe the author's tone based on choices in diction. Do not just pick out words; consider the phrasing used. How do you know for sure what tone the author has created with his/her choices?
- What sensory language does the author use? Why is it effective?
- How does the use of dialogue affect the piece?
- What does the author do to help you understand his/her story?
- How does the author engage you, the reader?
- Pay attention to things like tense, foreshadowing, and flashbacks. How do these tools enhance the memoir?
- Are there things about the setting that stand out?
- Are there moments when the author is truly vulnerable –in other words, does the author reveal something about him/herself that is perhaps difficult to say out loud for others to hear? If so, how does this affect the piece?
- Is humor used? If so, is it effective? Why or why not?
- Were there moments when you could relate to what you were reading or felt like you could empathize with the writer?

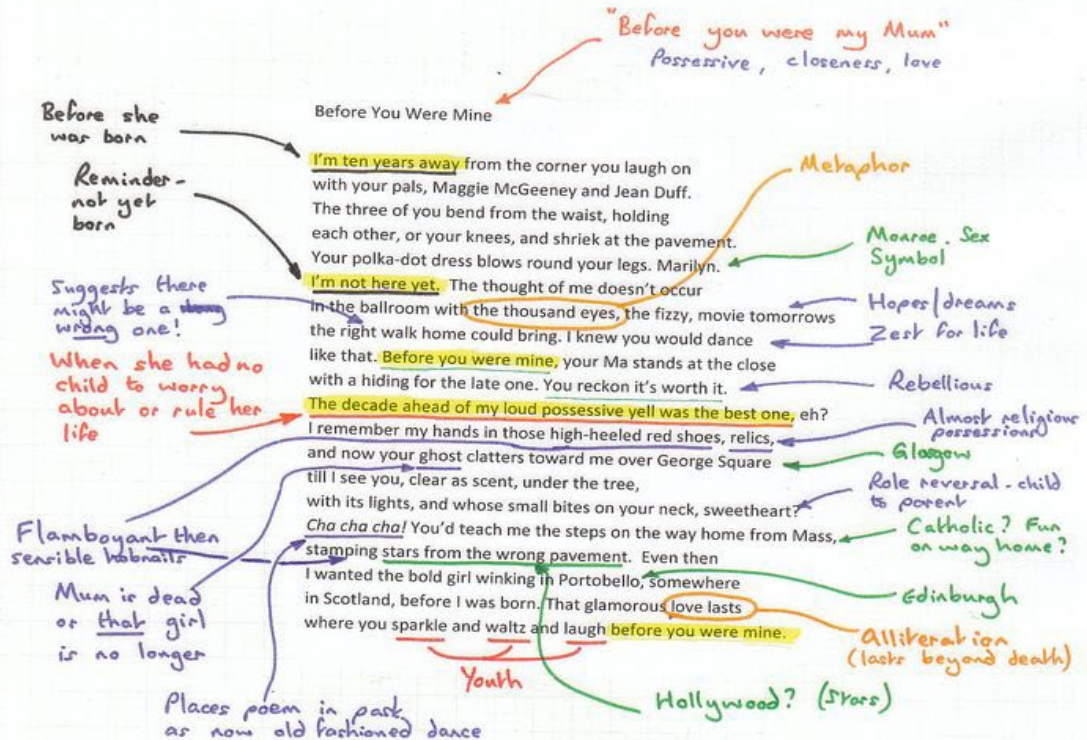
#### More Thoughts on Close Reading for All Genres:

- Have a conversation with the text. Talk back to it.
- Ask questions (essential to active reading).
- Comment on the actions/development of a character. Do they change? Why? How? The result?
- Comment on lines / quotations you think are especially significant, powerful, or meaningful.
- Express agreement or disagreement.
- Summarize key events. Make predictions.
- Connect ideas to each other or to other texts.
- Note if you experience an epiphany.
- Note anything you would like to discuss in class or do not understand.
- Note how the author uses language:
  - effects of word choice (diction) or sentence structure or type
  - point of view / effect
  - repetition of words, phrases, actions, events, patterns
  - narrative pace / time / order of sequence of events
  - irony
  - contrasts / contradictions / juxtapositions / shifts
  - allusions
  - any other figure of speech or literary device
  - reliability of narrator
  - motifs or cluster ideas
  - tone / mood
  - imagery
  - themes
  - setting / historical period
  - symbols

**Annotation Samples:** These are samples of effective annotating. This is not expected on every page, nor does it need to be to this extent. These are just ideas to illustrate how to annotate. You can create a color-coding system if it is helpful.

**Narrator -** the daughter thinking about what Mum got up to before she had her, and how her life changed.

**Theme -** love poem from daughter to her mother  
Recogniser the sacrifices Mum made.



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| <p><b>PURPOSE</b></p> <p><b>ORGANISATION</b></p> <p><b>EMOTIVE TONE</b></p> <p><b>TECHNIQUES</b></p> <p><b>INDIVIDUAL WORDS</b></p> <p><b>CONTRAST</b></p> | <p>Show how much she loves Mum (+ what she sacrificed)</p> <p>20 line continuous monologue or 4 equal stanzas?</p> <p>Loving joyful and fond remembrances</p> <p>conversational language, metaphor, alliteration</p> <p>Positive vocabulary</p> <p>Then (free no child) Now (with child)</p> <p>(Young woman's romantic fantasies   reality of motherhood)</p> |
|--|--|

Water Lit Green  
 Running under the surface  
 Drowning out half the Dialogue  
 Shining in the half-light  
 Glimpsed from the sky  
 Lives lit up by those lights  
 Collected snow on their wings  
 Rust blossomed and streaked

Verbs and Snippets build a poem in themselves

So many elements in what's usually a simple form.

Starts with elements of motion and rapid movement

when small things become greatly important

Returns to element of movement from the beginning

AN INCOMPLETE LIST:

No more diving into pools of chlorinated water lit green from below. No more ball games played out under floodlights. No more porch lights with moths fluttering on summer nights. No more trains running under the surface of cities on the dazzling power of the electric third rail. No more cities. No more films, except rarely, except with a generator drowning out half the dialogue, and only then for the first little while until the fuel for the generators ran out, because automobile gas goes stale after two or three years. Aviation gas lasts longer, but it was difficult to come by.

No more screens shining in the half-light as people raise their phones above the crowd to take photographs of concert stages. No more concert stages lit by candy-colored halogens, no more electronica, punk, electric guitars.

No more pharmaceuticals. No more certainty of surviving a scratch on one's hand, a cut on a finger while chopping vegetables for dinner, a dog bite.

No more flight. No more towns glimpsed from the sky through airplane windows, points of glimmering light, no more looking down from thirty thousand feet and imagining the lives lit up by those lights at that moment. No more airplanes, no more requests to put your tray table in its upright and locked position—but no, this wasn't true, there were still airplanes here and there. They stood dormant on runways and in hangars. They collected snow on their wings. In the cold months, they were ideal for food storage. In summer the ones near orchards were filled with trays of fruit that dehydrated in the heat. Teenagers snuck into them to have sex. Rust blossomed and streaked.

No more countries, all borders unmanned.

No more fire departments, no more police. No more road main-

- elements of light
- starting bright and fading throughout the passage.

alliteration of "s"  
 They—the separated group rather than using a collective "us."  
 ↳ sense of separation as though the planes are actual beings

No more repeated like a chant, a grievance, an echo of things lost in a new world.



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Vocabulary

In addition to reading, it is highly recommended that you begin working on vocabulary studies. You will be responsible for knowing the following Greek and Latin Morphemes in addition to an extensive list of SAT/AP words. Over the course of the year, we will read a variety of texts spanning from the 16<sup>th</sup> century forward. Your understanding of the pieces will be greatly strengthened simply by advancing your vocabulary.

**Note:** you should make flashcards to commit these to memory. And you are only responsible for learning the root word and the definition (i.e., ante = before). The vocabulary in the right column is merely to see the morphemes in context and assist with your understanding of the root words.

1. ante (before)	antedate, antecedent, antebellum
2. anti (against)	antipathy, antithesis, anticlimax
3. circum (around)	circumnavigate, circumspect, circumvent
4. com (together)	combination, commensurate, complete
5. con (together)	contract, confidence, contact
6. de (down)	descent, denounce, demolish
7. dis (away)	distort, dissonant, dissuade
8. equi (equal)	equitable, equilateral, equivocate
9. extra (beyond)	extraordinary, extravagant, extrovert
10. inter (between)	international, interdepartmental, interstellar
11. Intra (within)	intracellular, intravenous, intrastate
12. Intro (into)	introduce, introspective, introvert
13. mal (bad)	malevolent, malicious, malady
14. mis (bad)	misfit, mistake, misfortune
15. non (not)	nonprofit, nonconformity, nonchalant
16. post (after)	posthumous, postscript, posterity
17. pre (before)	premonition, predecessor, predict
18. semi (half)	semiaquatic, semicircle, semiformal
19. sub (under)	subterranean, subordinate, substantial
20. super (over)	superfluous, supercilious, supervise
21. syn (together)	synthetic, synchronize, syntax
22. sym (together)	symbiosis, symmetry, symphony
23. un (not)	unequivocal, unconventional, untenable
24. archy (government)	monarchy, anarchy, hierarchy
25. ard (always)	laggard, braggart, coward
26. cide (kill)	homicide, patricide, genocide
27. itis (inflammation)	dermatitis, arthritis, tonsillitis
28. audi (hear)	audiophile, auditory, audition
29. bell (war)	bellicose, belligerent, rebel
30. cap (take)	capture, captive, captivate
31. cise (cut)	precise, circumcise, incision
32. bio (life)	biography, biology, biochemistry
33. auto (self)	autobiography, autograph, automatic
34. port (carry)	porter, transport, deport
35. scribe (write)	inscribe, transcribe, ascribe
36. logy (science)	biology, anthropology, mythology
37. dict (say)	indictment, malediction, dictation
38. cred (believe)	incredulous, credibility, discredited
39. neo (new)	neophyte, neoclassic, neonatal
40. ad (to)	adhesive, adapt, addendum
41. cede (go)	recede, proceed, secede
42. miss (send)	emission, missile, dismiss
43. centri (center)	concentric, decentralize, eccentric
44. biblio (book)	bibliography, bibliophile, bibliophobia
45. anthrop (man)	anthropology, misanthrope, anthropomorphic

46. spec (look)	spectrum, inspect, prospectus
47. duct (lead)	induct, reduction, conduct
48. pend (hang)	pending, pendant, impending
49. photo (light)	photogenic, photograph, photosynthesis
50. pan (all)	pantheism, pandemic, panoply
51. tele (far)	telepathy, telescope, telephone
52. vid (look)	video, evidence, provide
53. omni (all)	omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient
54. poly (many)	polyphony, polygamy, polysyllabic
55. hypo (under)	hypotenuse, hypothermia, hypocrite
56. pseudo (false)	pseudonym, pseudoscience, pseudo-event
57. neuro (nerve)	neurosis, neurology, neurosurgeon
58. proto (first)	proton, prototype, protomorphic
59. phon (sound)	symphony, euphony, cacophony
60. mono (one)	monotone, monolithic, monotonous
61. bene (good)	benefactor, benevolent, benign, beneficial
62. pond (weight)	ponderous, ponder, compound
63. dorm (sleep)	dormant, dormitory, dormancy
64. nov (new)	novel, novice, renovate
65. dox (opinion)	orthodox, paradox, indoctrinate
66. amphi (both)	amphibian, amphibious, amphitheater
67. magn (great)	magnanimous, magnificent, magnum opus
68. eu (good)	euphony, eulogy, euphemism
69. endo (within)	endoskeleton, endocrine, endoplasm
70. prim (first)	primate, primary, prime
71. tang (touch)	tangible, cotangent, tangential
72. dign (worthy)	dignify, dignity, undignified
73. luc (light)	lucid, translucent, elucidate
74. grat (pleasing)	grateful, gratitude, ingratiate
75. medi (middle)	median, mediate, in medias res
76. soph (wisdom)	sophomore, sophisticated, philosophy
77. numer (number)	enumerate, numerous, numerology
78. fort (strong)	fortitude, fortify, comfort, fortification
79. ego (I)	egocentric, egotistical, alter ego
80. dia (across)	dialogue, dialect, diagonal
81. acr (sharp)	acrimonious, acerbity, acrimony
82. culp (blame)	culprit, culpable, exculpatory
83. pac (peace)	pacific, pacifist, pacify
84. sed (sit)	sedentary, sedative, sedate
85. nym (name)	acronym, pseudonym, anonymous
86. sanct (holy)	sacrosanct, sanctify, sanctimonious
87. path (feeling)	sympathy, pathos, empathy
88. a (not)	amorphous, apathy, amoral
89. caco (bad)	cacophony, cacography, cacodyl,
90. ambul (walk)	ambulatory, somnambulism, ambulance
91. ous (full of)	luminous, vivacious, zealous
92. psych (soul)	psychology, psychopathic, psychosis
93. loqu (talk)	loquacious, circumlocution, soliloquy

94. sacro (holy)	sacrosanct, sacred, sacrament
95. bas (low)	bass, base, basic, debase
96. dys (bad)	dystrophy, dysfunction, dysphonia
97. idio (peculiar)	idiosyncrasy, idiom, idiot savant
98. sequ (follow)	consecutive, sequel, consequence
99. patho (disease)	pathogenic, psychopath, sociopath
100. mania (madness)	kleptomania, egomania, megalomania