

Summer Reading—Honors English 11—American Literature

Titles to be read in the following order:

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain (Dover Thrift Edition—NOT Thrift **Study** Ed.)

The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave by Frederick Douglass

You will need a copy of each book for classroom use. For the first weeks of school, please bring TNLFD to class with you.

1) Assignment for *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

- A. Read the entire book, highlighting words/phrases that may be unfamiliar to you and annotating in the margin where you have questions or ideas about character development, plot analysis, etc.
- B. As you are reading, please answer the guided reading questions for each chapter. You do NOT need to answer in complete sentences; however, you must express a complete thought.

2) Assignment for *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave*

- A. Read the entire book. This is an autobiography and one man's journey from slavery into freedom. It finds its roots in faith and the American Dream.
- B. Define the term IRONY (there are 3 types). Provide 3 examples of irony from the text and provide some explanation.
- C. Create a dialectical journal (see below, included for reference, format and instruction).

Bring the *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave* to class on the first day of school.

I hope you enjoy your summer and your reading!
Email questions to jduling@tcsww.org

Dialectical Journals

The term “Dialectic” means “the art or practice of arriving at the truth by using conversation involving question and answer.” Think of your dialectical journal as a series of conversations with the texts we read during this course. The process is meant to help you develop a better understanding of the texts we read. Use your journal to incorporate your personal responses to the text, your ideas about the themes, rhetorical devices utilized, plot structure, etc. You will find that it is a useful way to process what you’re reading, prepare yourself for group discussion, and gather textual evidence for your Literary Analysis assignments.

PROCEDURE

As you read, choose passages that stand out to you and record them in the left-hand column of the chart (**ALWAYS** include page numbers).

In the right column, write your response to the text (ideas/insights, questions, reflections, and comments on each passage)

You **must** label your responses using the following codes:

- (Q) Question—ask about something in the passage that is unclear
- (C) Connect—make a connection to your life, the world, or another text
- (P) Predict—anticipate what will occur based on what’s in the passage
- (CL) Clarify—answer earlier questions or confirm/disaffirm a prediction
- (R) Reflect—think deeply about what the passage means in a broad sense...what conclusions can you draw about the world, about human nature, or the way things work?
- (V) Conceive—making statements about meaning or inferring from important aspects of the text.
- (E) Evaluate—make a judgment about what the author is trying to say.

CHOOSING PASSAGES FROM THE TEXT

Look for quotes that seem significant, powerful, thought provoking or puzzling. For example, you might record:

- ✓ Effective and/or creative use of stylistic or literary devices
- ✓ Passages that remind you of experiences you’ve had or something you have seen before.
- ✓ Structural shifts or turns in the plot.
- ✓ A passage that brings you clarity
- ✓ Examples of patterns: recurring images, ideas, colors, symbols or motifs
- ✓ Passages with confusing language or unfamiliar vocabulary
- ✓ Events that are ironic or surprising
- ✓ Passages that illustrate a particular character or setting

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

You can **respond** to the text in a variety of ways. The most important thing to remember is that your observations should be **specific and detailed**. You can write as much as you want for each entry. Please create a word document and INSERT a table with 3 columns. Type and save your journals as word documents. Please email me an electronic copy and print one hard copy to submit.

Basic Responses

- ✓ Raise questions about the beliefs and values implied in the text
- ✓ Give your personal reactions to a passage
- ✓ Discuss the diction, ideas, or actions of the author or characters
- ✓ Relate events in the novel to your own experiences
- ✓ Describe what it makes you think or how it makes you feel
- ✓ Agree or disagree with a character or the author.

Higher Level Responses

- ✓ Analyze the text for use of literary devices (tone, structure, style, imagery)
- ✓ Make connections between different characters or events in the text.
- ✓ Make connections to another text, or film, or song...
- ✓ Discuss the words, ideas, or actions of the author or characters
- ✓ Consider an event from the perspective of a different character
- ✓ Analyze a passage and its relationship to the story as a whole

Sample Sentence Starters:

I don't understand this because...

I agree/disagree with this idea in that...

I believe what the author is trying to say is...

This passage reminds me of...

This passage is unclear because...

When the author employs (literary device)....

SAMPLE DIALECTICAL JOURNAL ENTRY—*The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass—An American Slave*

Passages from the text— NUMBER EACH ITEM	Pg # / ¶	EACH Passage you quote must relate to one of the codes listed above. Make sure to use a variety of examples. Using the same codes for most or all of your entries will result in a lower score.
“It was the blood-stained gate, the entrance to hell of slavery, through which I was about to pass.”	7/1	R- uses bold and effective images to describe the moment in which he leaves boyhood and crosses into the “hell of slavery.” His audience was likely white, male slave holders who most likely had some conscience if they are reading his book so he speaks harsh truths to capture his audience.
“...it will do away the force of the argument, that God cursed Ham, and therefore American slavery is right. If the lineal descendants of Ham are alone to be scripturally enslaved, it is certain that slavery at the south must soon become unscriptural...”	5-6/2	V—Douglass alludes to /references scripture from the Bible as evidence contrary to the information slaveholders use to justify slavery. Slaveholders claim that slavery is Biblically just and approved by God; however, Douglass points out that many slaves, like himself, are half white and therefore those slaves of mixed race are not part of the lineage of Ham.