

AP Language and Composition Summer Assignment (2020-2021) 50pts

Dear students:

-In the past, I have assigned a summer novel to be read, i.e. *The Joy Luck Club* by Amy Tan. That experience has been both positive and negative. The positive part is that students are exposed to a great book that enabled the year to start with a discussion about how we perceive identity (Is it given to us at birth? Is it determined by society and culture? Or is it a matter of individual choice?). The negative part of reading the book was that it was a long book and required several weeks of class time to give the text its full and deserved respect.

-This year, we are going to try something new. See the attached list of 200+ terms. This is the language of persuasion. Your task will be to locate definitions and examples for the 100 terms you know least well. Record definitions and examples that affirm your own understanding of each item. I did not leave you much room to write, so you will need to abbreviate some of your information. Limit it to the best material.

-I do not expect you to know these terms inside out on day one, but I do want you to have the benefit of research and exposure to these concepts. These terms are the keys to the castle of the rhetorical universe and to your ability to successfully navigate in a world full of coded speech.

-This is also a signpost of warning for students who are not interested in taking a challenging class. The AP Language curriculum will be difficult at times this coming year because it is designed by the College Board. You will be expected to complete daily homework assignments and actively participate for the entire year. Your learning will be required. You will go where few high school students have gone before and emerge college ready and extremely prepared for the future. If you do not want to grow as a reader and writer, this class will not be a good fit for you. It is my hope that you will give it your best effort though.

-I have added an "AP Language Class 2020-2021" to my Google Classroom. The join code is: **77jpsgw**. Helpful info will be posted. My email address is jhopkins@ouhsd.net if you have questions.

-I will be checking these packets the second week of school and collecting them in Week 3.

-You may collaborate with others to fill it out. Do Not Copy others (because you will be robbing yourself of the chance to learn). Quiz others and expect to be quizzed on up to twenty terms at a time next year (you may need to match examples to concepts as well). I will prepare you for each quiz, but only to a point. Make this knowledge your own. Speaking of which, where did you get your identity? Be prepared to share a verbal response when we meet.

-Please add your name and period number to the pages.

Best Wishes, Mr. Hopkins
(I look forward to seeing you soon, ☺.)

Name: _____ Per: _____

Giants of Vocab – AP Rhetoric 200+ Terms (please add definitions and examples, several have been completed)

periodic sentence	literary conceit	ambiguity	allusion	apostrophe
Opposite of loose sentence, main clause (SV) appears at end.	Type of extended metaphor	being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness	an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly	speaks directly to someone who is not present or is dead, or speaks to an inanimate object.
In the morning, in the evening, and throughout the week, <u>we have fun</u> .	Mark but this flea, and mark in this, How little that which thou deniest me is; It sucked me first, and now sucks thee,	Foreigners are hunting dogs; Each of us saw her duck.	"When she lost her job, she acted like a Scrooge, and refused to buy anything that wasn't necessary."	"Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee!
paradox	aphorism	invective	antithesis	homily

parody	anaphora	colloquialism	metonymy	analogy
didactic	litotes	pedantic	allegory	euphemism

Name: _____ Per: _____

rhetoric	syllogism (deductive reasoning)	synecdoche	synesthesia	syntax
appositive	gerund	malapropism	asyndeton	epistrophe

etymology	cliché	abstract	concrete	connotation
denotation	critical thinking	analysis	synthesis	evaluation

Name: _____ Per: _____

pun	prose	satire	passive vs active voice	jargon
play on words, hinges on a word with more than one meaning or the substitution of a homonym that changes the meaning of the sentence for humor				
Corduroy pillows are making <u>headlines</u> Santa's helpers are known as subordinate <u>Clauses</u> .				
sarcasm	theme	asyndeton	juxtaposition	dialect

symbolism	ellipsis	loose sentence	epistrophe	wit
inductive reasoning	non-sequitur	fallacy	perspective	polysyndeton

Name: _____ Per: _____

simple Sentence	compound sentence	complex sentence	argumentation	persuasion
zeugma	anachronism	apotheosis	chiasmus	catharsis

epiphany	stream of consciousness	anecdote	anthropomorphism	archaism
bathos	implicit	epigram	neologism	epizeuxis

Name: _____ Per: _____

Giants of Vocab – AP Rhetoric 81-120

bandwagon fallacy	false analogy fallacy	begging the question fallacy	either-or fallacy	red herring fallacy
hasty generalization fallacy	ad hominem fallacy	non sequitur fallacy	straw man fallacy	appeal to false authority fallacy

post hoc, ergo propter hoc fallacy	fallacy of ambiguity	ad populum fallacy	genetic fallacy	snob appeal fallacy
appeal to tradition fallacy	slippery slope fallacy	card stacking fallacy	appeal to force fallacy	logical paradox fallacy

Name: _____ Per: _____

poisoning the well fallacy	abusive fallacy	appeal to consequences fallacy	appeal to accomplishment fallacy	appeal to fear
appeal to flattery	appeal to pity	appeal to ridicule	appeal to spite	wishful thinking fallacy

appeal to equality	appeal to poverty	appeal to wealth	appeal to motive	appeal to nature
Argument from silence fallacy	Association fallacy	Texas sharpshooter fallacy	Tu quoque fallacy	Two wrongs make a right fallacy

Name: _____ Per: _____

Giants of Vocab – AP Rhetoric 121-160

Tone / tone words	mood	hypophora	Rhetorical question	Loaded question fallacy
Mind at Work	diction / types of diction	exigence	assumption (warrant)	kairos

qualification of an argument	thesis statement	open thesis statement	closed thesis statement	quote sandwich paragraph formula
				Topic sentence TAGS Context Direct Quote Explanation
				We will discuss these in class. It is absolutely required that you master this format.
because clause for thesis statement	rhetorical appeals	controlling idea for an essay	phrase	clause

Name: _____ Per: _____

imagery	paragraph hook	explicit information	bias	parts of speech
				Noun, verb, pronoun, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, interjection
				We will discuss these in class. You can master them on your own, e.g. Noun = person, place, thing, idea.
e.g. (exempli gratia)	i.e. (id est)	testimony	statistics	ethos

pathos	logos	context	transitions	arrangement / organization
compare / contrast	narration	elaboration	citing sources	pacing

Giants of Vocab – 161-200 + Additional Terms (to add them as the year progresses)

fact	opinion	illustrate	associate	prove
second person point of view	Third person point of view	objective	subjective	rhetorical triangle
Uses imperative mood and pronouns "you," "your," and "yours" to address a reader directly				Image to remind writers and readers about the key parts of persuasion: speaker, audience, message
Avoid this language this year. We will not be writing directions for baking cakes or changing out car tires.				"I Have a Dream" speaker = MLK audience = American people and crowd attendees message = equality

rhetorical situation	SOAPSTone analysis	absolute language	modal	article (part of speech)
All the factors that contribute to the persuasiveness of a presentation		Makes an exaggerated, overblown, and probably untrue claim. AVOID using these words in writing.	A helping verb that is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation.	Used instead to point out or refer to nouns: a, an, the.
SPACECAT (speaker, purpose, audience, context, exigence, choices made, appeals made, tone)		all, none, must, except, every, not, always, just, only, and never	can, could, may, might, would, should, will	A dog An apple The essay
Pronoun/antecedent agreement	counter-argument	concede vs. refute	refute vs. rebut	direct quotation
An antecedent is a word for which a pronoun stands. (ante = "before")				
The man stubbed its toe. Obviously, a man is not an "it." Manage your pronouns well.				

Name: _____ Per: _____

embedded quotation	paraphrase (indirect quotation)	relevance	depth	breadth
sufficiency	significance	fairness	purpose	intention

implication	values vs. beliefs	valid vs. invalid	exemplify	details
clarify	concise	figurative language	idiom	strategy
		use a word or phrase that does not have its normal everyday, literal meaning		
		metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, onomatopoeia		

Name: _____ Per: _____

present vs. past tense				
