



12th Grade AP Literature and Composition Summer Reading Assignment 2024-2025

Students must read the *Gospel of Luke*; AP Literature students should endeavor to read literature across several genres broadly and deeply this summer, starting with but not limited to the following assignment. AP Literature students must choose at least **TWO** works of literature that they have not yet read from the list below, complete the subsequent tasks, and be ready to turn in this work the first week of school. This will be the start of your “One Pager Portfolio” which will include several novels from a variety of genres that you have read and will read this year. The titles on the list are considered novels of “literary merit” by those who write the AP Lit exam and are a good place to start.

- Read the article on annotation attached to this packet.
- Read once, then re-read and annotate 2 works of literature of your choice.
- Identify and record the significance of 10 meaningful vocabulary words from each novel.
- Collect and record at least 10 significant quotations from the novel. Be sure to indicate the speaker, as well as the chapter, and page number from which the quote was taken.
- In your notations, endeavor to make real-life connections between concepts from this book and your daily interactions, work, news, movies, or other books. Journal your thoughts and be prepared to discuss and write about how they are connected.
- Complete the **AP Lit Novel One-Pager Analysis** for each novel read.

To Be Purchased: These texts will be used in class throughout the year.

- Meyer, Michael. *The Bedford Introduction to Literature: Reading, Thinking, Writing*. 10th ed., Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010. ISBN: 978-1-4576-1592-4
- Foster, Thomas C. *How to Read Literature Like a Professor: A Lively and Entertaining Guide to Reading Between the Lines*. Revised ed., Harper Perennial, 2014.
- Recommended: purchase chosen novels for personal annotation and close reading
- A laptop computer or tablet for daily use in class

How and Why to Annotate a Book

Note-Taking vs. Annotation

Most serious readers take notes of some kind when they are carefully considering a text, but many readers are too casual about their note taking. Later they realize they have taken notes that are incomplete or too random, and then they laboriously start over, re-notating an earlier reading. Students can easily improve the depth of their reading and extend their understanding over long periods of time by developing a systematic form of annotating. Such a system is not necessarily difficult and can be personal and exceptionally useful.

Annotation is a way of making notes directly into a text such as a book, a handout, or another type of publication. What the reader gets from annotating is a deeper initial reading and an understanding of the text that lasts. You can deliberately engage the author in conversation and questions, maybe stopping to argue, pay a compliment, or clarify an important issue—much like having a teacher or storyteller with you in the room. If and when you come back to the book, that initial interchange is recorded for you, making an excellent and entirely personal study tool.

Criteria for Successful Annotation

Using your annotated copy of the book six weeks after your first reading, you can recall the key information in the book with reasonable thoroughness in a 15-30 minute review of your notes and the text.

Why Annotate?

Annotate any text that you know well, in detail, and from which you might need to produce evidence that supports your knowledge or reading, ie: preparing for a test.

How to Annotate Your Text:

Front Cover: Inside the front cover of your book, keep an orderly, legible list of “key information” with page references. Key information might include themes; passages that relate to the book’s title; people’s names; salient quotes; important scenes; passages, and chapters. Remember that key information will vary according to genre and the reader’s purpose, so make your own good plan.

Within the text: These markings will help prepare you for the AP exam, where highlighting text is not an option. Note: It’s likely you may have multiple marks on the same lines.

- A. **Circle**, then define, unknown words
- B. **Squiggly-underline** examples of figurative language (symbol, personification, irony, etc.)
- C. **Underline** interesting uses of language (syntax, diction, rhetorical devices, etc.)
- D. **[Bracket]** words, phrases, or sentences that relate to larger meaning of the work

Chapters/ Sections

1. At the end of each chapter or section, briefly summarize the material.
2. Title each chapter or section as you finish it, especially if the text does not provide headings for chapters or sections.

Back Page: Make a list of vocabulary words on a back page or inside the back cover. Possible ideas for lists include the author’s special jargon and new, unknown, or otherwise interesting words.

Novels to Choose From:

Ancient Texts

800 BC – *The Iliad* – Homer

800 BC – *The Odyssey* – Homer

Neoclassical

1759 – *Candide* – Voltaire

Romantic

1811 – *Sense and Sensibility* – Jane Austen

1813 – *Pride and Prejudice* – Jane Austen

1838 – *Oliver Twist* – Charles Dickens

Victorian

1847 – *Wuthering Heights* – Emily Brontë

1847 – *Jane Eyre* – Charlotte Brontë

1850 – *The Scarlet Letter* – Nathaniel Hawthorne

1861 – *Silas Marner* – George Eliot

1869 – *Little Women* – Louisa May Alcott

1884 – *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* – Mark

Twain

1897 – *Dracula* – Bram Stoker

1891 – *The Picture of Dorian Gray* – Oscar Wilde

1899 – *The Awakening* – Kate Chopin

Naturalist

1902 – *Heart of Darkness* – Joseph Conrad

1903 – *The Call of the Wild* – Jack London

1911 – *Ethan Frome* – Edith Wharton

Modern

1915 – *The Metamorphosis* – Franz Kafka

1925 – *The Great Gatsby* – F. Scott Fitzgerald

1925 – *Mrs. Dalloway* – Virginia Woolf

1937 – *Of Mice and Men* – John Steinbeck

1939 – *The Grapes of Wrath* – John Steinbeck

1940 – *The Power and the Glory* – Graham Greene

1945 – *Animal Farm* – George Orwell

1949 – *Nineteen Eighty-Four* – George Orwell

Post Modern

1951 – *The Catcher in the Rye* – J.D. Salinger

1952 – *East of Eden* – John Steinbeck

1953 – *Fahrenheit 451* – Ray Bradbury

1954 – *Lord of the Flies* – William Golding

1959 – *A Separate Peace* – John Knowles

1960 – *To Kill a Mockingbird* – Harper Lee

1967 – *The Chosen* – Chaim Potok

1969 – *Slaughterhouse-Five* – Kurt Vonnegut

1970 – *Grendel* – John Gardner

1976 – *A River Runs Through It* – Norman Maclean

1984 – *The House on Mango Street* – Sandra

Cisneros

1987 – *Beloved* – Toni Morrison

1989 – *A Prayer for Owen Meany* – John Irving

1990 – *The Things They Carried* – Tim O'Brien

1992 – *The Secret History* – Donna Tartt

1994 – *In the Lake of the Woods* – Tim O'Brien

1996 – *Push* – Sapphire*

1997 – *Cold Mountain* – Charles Frazier

1997 – *The Red Tent* – Anita Diamant

1997 – *Memoirs of a Geisha* – Arthur Golden

1998 – *The Poisonwood Bible* – Barbara Kingsolver

1998 – *The Handmaid's Tale* – Margaret Atwood

2001 – *Atonement* – Ian McEwan

2003 – *The Kite Runner* – Khaled Hosseini

2001 – *Life of Pi* – Yann Martel

2002 – *The Namesake* – Jhumpa Lahiri

2005 – *The Memory Keeper's Daughter* – Kim Edwards*

2005 – *The Glass Castle* – Jeannette Walls

2005 – *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* – Jonathan Safran Foer

2006 – *The Road* – Cormac McCarthy

2008 – *Serena* – Ron Rash

2008 – *Little Bee* – Chris Cleave

2010 – *Room* – Emma Donoghue

2013 – *The Goldfinch* – Donna Tartt

2014 – *All the Light We Cannot See* – Anthony Doerr

2014 – *A Man Called Ove* – Fredrik Backman

2015 – *Go Set a Watchman* – Harper Lee

2015 – *The Nightingale* – Kristin Hannah

Suggested Plays:

Antigone – Sophocles

Any Shakespearean play

Cat on a Hot Tin Roof – Tennessee Williams

The Crucible – Arthur Miller

Death of a Salesman – Arthur Miller

A Doll's House – Henrik Ibsen

An Enemy of the People – Henrik Ibsen

The Importance of Being Earnest – Oscar Wilde

Our Town – Thornton Wilder

Waiting for Godot – Samuel Beckett

*Please note that some novels may contain content that some might consider offensive. If you choose a novel that you find offensive, feel free to discontinue the reading of that book and chose another.

AP Literature CLOSE READ ANALYSIS

NOVEL One-Pager

A One-Pager is a collage of illustrations and written analysis on one page that make up an aesthetically pleasing and detailed interpretation of a subject or piece of literature. Share your unique understanding of the novel on one page by imaginatively blending your written ideas with colorful images from the story. This One-Pager is pretty packed, and yes, you may use the back or a larger page if necessary, but the goal is to be concise!

Directions: Use a standard size blank piece of paper (8.5 x11) to arrange the following elements on the page any way you choose.

- Include the title of the novel and the author's name & your name as the analyst
- Identify the genre & number of pages
- **Plot**— summarize the plot in 1-3 sentences: what happens in the beginning (exposition + conflict), middle (rising action + climax), end (resolution) of the story;
- Identify the **CLIMAX** based on the way you read the story
- **Characterization**— Characterize one of the main characters
- **Quote**—include a quote from that main character and tell why it's significant—what does it reveal about that person?
- **Setting**—describe the setting—location and time period—tell how the setting and the author's tone creates the mood; how is it relevant to the overall theme?
- **Point of View** of the narrator—from whose point of view is the story told and how does that contribute to the story? What is the **bias** of the narrator? Is he reliable?
- **Symbolism**—Identify several (5+) symbols from the novel and explain the symbolism (imagery, motif, etc.).
- **Theme**— list several possible thematic topics (ie: good vs. evil); then highlight the most significant theme in one sentence.
- **Quote**—incorporate at least one quote that supports the theme. Be sure to credit the source and give the context/significance.
- **Literary Elements**—Include the most significant literary elements (like foreshadowing, style, irony, allusion, personification, etc.) into your project (at least 2) and explain their significance.
- **Literary Significance**—what about this work stands the test of time? What do literary critics say about this work? Formalist? Feminist? Socialist? Deconstructionist, Etc.
- **Impression**—In a sentence or two, tell what you liked or disliked most, as well as what you think is the most interesting or relevant about the work you read.
- Include three or more illustrations and show clearly how they directly relate to the novel; At least one of those illustrations should be a symbol from the novel and the symbolism should be explained
- Page is detailed and neatly filled entirely and full of color.
- Proper grammar, punctuation, spelling, and usage in analysis

Information—10 points; Analysis 40 points; Graphics 30 points; Overall: 10 points

AP Literature CLOSE READ ANALYSIS Chart

Quotes and Evidence

10 Key Quotes from throughout the text—beginning, middle & end

Quotes (including page #)	Commentary—explain how the quote illustrates or connects to the author’s overall purpose
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

AP Literature CLOSE READ ANALYSIS Chart

Vocabulary—list 10 new vocabulary words and define them. Consider and briefly explain how these words impact the author’s style.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.