

AP Literature and Composition Summer Packet

Hello incoming Seniors! Wooo!

I look forward to having you in AP Literature next year!

There are specific terms you need to know before you enter this class. These terms are an essential part of critical analysis that we will be using consistently throughout the year and that you need to be able to add into your working vocabulary. You will need to make flashcards, organized on a ring, for all the terms. These flashcards will be checked the first week of class. You will be assessed on the meaning of these terms throughout Semester 1 and on the first 24 the second week back to school.

**Please see the attached terms list.

Additionally, you will be reading the assigned novel/play below, according to your LAST NAME. As you read, you must annotate. Please follow the annotation guide below. We will work with these texts the first week of class, so please come prepared.

Novels/Play:

1. *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte (Last Name G-M)
2. *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller (Last Name A- F)
3. *Their Eyes Were Watching God* by Zora Neale Hurston (Last Name N- Z)

Checklist:

1. Make flashcards for ALL terms and begin studying # 1-24
 - a. They should be neat and legible
 - b. Organized on a ring
2. Read and annotate assigned text from above
 - a. Follow the annotation guide

I hope you have a fantastic summer filled with adventures, quality time with those you love and some relaxing days, too. I can't wait to see you in August. Next year is going to be a great year!

-Ms. Hill

hill@stfrancishigh.net

An Annotation Guide

Use the following format:

Inside Front Cover: Major character list with small space for character summary and for page references for key scenes or moments of character development, etc. **Inside Back Cover:** Build a list of themes, allusions, images, motifs, key scenes, plot line, epiphanies, etc. as you read. Add page references and/or notes as well as you read. Make a list of vocabulary words on a back page or the inside back cover, if there's still room. Possible ideas for lists include the author's special jargon and new, unknown, or otherwise interesting words.

Beginning of Each Chapter/Act: Provide a quick summary of what happens in the chapter. Title each chapter or section as soon as you finish it, especially if the text does not provide headings for chapters or sections.

Top margins: provide plot notes—a quick few words or phrases that summarize what happens here. Go back after a chapter, scene, or assignment and then mark it carefully. (Useful for quick location of passages in discussion and for writing assignments).

Bottom and Side Page Margins: Interpretive notes (see list below), questions, and/or remarks that refer to the meaning of the page. Markings or notes to tie in with notes on the inside back cover.

Interpretive Notes and Symbols to be used are:

- Underline or highlight key words, phrases, or sentences that are important to understanding the work.
- Write questions or comments in the margins—your thoughts or “conversation” with the text.
- Bracket important ideas or passages.
- Use ??? for sections or ideas you don't understand.
- Circle words you don't know. Define them in the margins.
- Use !!! when you come across something new, interesting, or surprising.

Some of the things you may want to mark as you notice them are:

- Use an **S for Symbols:** A symbol is a literal thing that also stands for something else, like a flag, or a cross, or fire. Symbols help to discover new layers of meaning.
- Use an **I for Imagery:** Imagery includes words that appeal to one or more of the five senses. Close attention to imagery is important in understanding an author's message and attitude toward a subject.
- Use an **F for Figurative Language:** Figurative language includes things like similes, metaphors, and personification. Figurative language often reveals deeper layers of meaning.
- Use a **T for Tone:** Tone is the overall mood of a piece of literature. Tone can carry as much meaning to the story as the plot does.
- Use a **Th – Theme:** In literature, a theme is a broad idea in a story, or a message or lesson conveyed by a work. This message is usually about life, society or human nature. Themes explore timeless and universal ideas. Most themes are implied rather than explicitly stated.
- Plot elements (setting, mood, conflict, etc.)
- Diction (effective or unusual word choice)

As you mark, you begin to notice patterns the author has or where he or she deviates from a pattern and much of the work of a critical or analytical reader is noticing these patterns and variations. Notice that annotations are meant to be more than a “scavenger hunt” for literary techniques and rhetorical devices. Along with marking these you should comment on the effectiveness or significance of the device. It's great if you can detect alliteration in a passage, but that in and of itself is useless unless you can tell that this alliteration demonstrates the mental breakdown of the character, for example. It's amazing if you recognize the hubris of a character, but how does this instance differ from those occurring previously in the novel?

AP English Literature and Composition

Literary Terms

Some recommended sites to use:

[A Dictionary of Literary and Thematic Terms](#) , [Literary Devices](#) , [Literary Terms](#)

LITERARY GENRES

1. Tragedy
2. Comedy
3. Comedy of Manners
4. Farce
5. Melodrama
6. Bildungsroman
7. Allegory
8. Satire
9. Novel
10. Novella/Novelette
11. Parody
12. Picaresque Novel
13. Short Story
14. Essay
15. Horatian Satire
16. Juvenalian Satire
17. Myth/Fairy Tale/Folk Tale
18. Didactic Literature

LITERARY CRITICISM

19. Formalist/New Criticism
20. Deconstructive Criticism
21. Feminist/Gender Criticism
22. Archetypal Criticism
23. Historical Criticism
24. Psychological/
Psychoanalytic Criticism

LITERARY MOVEMENTS

25. Renaissance
26. Neoclassicism
27. Romanticism
28. Realism
29. Naturalism
30. Existentialism
31. Magical Realism
32. Expressionism

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Tropes (figures of thought):

33. Irony (verbal, dramatic, and situational)
34. Conceit
35. Euphemism
36. Epithet

37. Metaphor
38. Metonymy
39. Personification
40. Simile
41. Synecdoche
42. Hyperbole (overstatement)
43. Meiosis (understatement)
44. Paradox
45. Oxymoron
46. Litotes
47. Periphrasis
48. Pun

Schemes (figures of speech):

49. Anacoluthon
50. Anadiplosis
51. Analogy
52. Anaphora
53. Antithesis
54. Apostrophe
55. Colloquialism
56. Chiasmus
57. Epistrophe (AKA: Antistrophe)
58. Epizeuxis
59. Jargon
60. Parallelism/Parallel
Structure
61. Polysyndeton
62. Rhetorical Question
63. Tricolon
64. Zeugma

Other

65. Abstract/Concrete
66. Allusion
67. Archetype
68. Diction
69. Motif
70. Symbol
71. Syntax

SOUND AND RHYTHMIC

DEVICES

72. Alliteration
73. Assonance
74. Consonance

75. Euphony
76. Cacophony
77. Onomatopoeia

PLOT TERMS

78. Atmosphere/Mood
79. Tone
80. Conflict
81. Comic Relief
82. Complication
83. Deus Ex Machina
84. Epiphany
85. Flashback
86. Foreshadowing
87. Stream of Consciousness
88. Theme
89. Point of View
90. Denouement
91. Ab Ovo
92. In Medias Res
93. In Ultimas Res

CHARACTER TERMS

94. Round Character
95. Flat Character
96. Confidant
97. Foil
98. Protagonist
99. Antagonist
100. Omniscience
101. Limited Omniscience
102. Dramatic Perspective
103. Doppelganger
104. Antihero

POETRY TERMS

105. Lyric Poetry
106. Narrative Poetry
107. Epic Poetry
108. Canto
109. English Sonnet
110. Italian Sonnet
111. Epigram
112. Epigraph
113. Stanzas
114. Enjambment
115. Refrain
116. Metric Feet
117. Iamb
118. Trochee
119. Spondee
120. Dactyl
121. Anapest
122. Amphibrach
123. Rhyme Scheme
124. Blank Verse
125. Free Verse
126. Heroic Couplet
127. Ballad