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To fall **AP English** students and their parents:

You have the opportunity this summer to prepare for the challenge of the AP course you have chosen for next fall. These rigorous AP courses, including the summer preparation, will guide you to an additional opportunity: achieving the critical-thinking skills necessary when taking the AP Language and Composition Exam (11th grade) and AP Literature and Composition Exam (12th grade).

More specifically, to create a rigorous and continuous AP vertically-aligned curriculum in grades nine through twelve, **we strongly encourage you to complete during the summer the reading and accompanying course-specific assignment which will be due when you enter the classroom in the fall; be aware that there is both an exam on the summer work the Friday, September 6, 2016, and a reading assignment given on the first day of class that requires you to have completed the summer work.** The goal is to have you step into the classroom in the fall ready to learn.

Below you will find information specific to **AP Language and Composition**:

PART ONE

Study the attached list of rhetorical strategies and literary devices.

PART TWO

Read chapters 1-4 from *Everything's an Argument* by Andrea A. Lunsford, John J. Ruszkiewicz, and Keith Walters (4th Edition) and chapters 1-2 from *The Language of Composition* by Renee H. Shea, Lawrence Scanlon, and Robin Dissin Aufses. In a note-taking format that is effective for you, take notes emphasizing five to ten insights from each chapter.

All readings are online at bit.ly/kcarlson1 and bit.ly/mscarle. If you prefer to read from a textbook, you may check out the two textbooks from the ERHS Media Center on June 8 after school, June 9 before school, or June 14 from 9-11 am.

Thank you for your interest and your willingness while participating in this rigorous course. If you have additional questions before summer begins, please contact Ms. Carlson (room 1029) or Ms. Carle (room 1031).

Have a wonderful summer; we look forward to working with you in the fall.

ERHS English Department

AP Rhetorical Strategies and Literary Devices

Study this list of rhetorical strategies and literary devices. You should not only know the definitions but also be able to identify and analyze the **purpose** and **effect** of the strategies/devices within a text. Students may want to research for examples of these strategies and devices.

Allegory—a literary work in which characters, objects, or actions represent abstractions

Allusion—a reference to something literary, mythological, or historical that the author assumes the reader will recognize

Analogy—a comparison of two different processes or ideas that are similar in some way

Anecdote—a brief narrative that focuses on a particular incident or event

Antithesis—a statement in which two opposing ideas are juxtaposed in parallel structure

Aphorism—a concise, statement that expresses succinctly a general truth or idea

Assonance-- repetition of similar vowel sounds, preceded and followed by different consonants, in the stressed syllables of adjacent words. Ex: The sergeant asked him to bomb the lawn with hotpots.

Auxesis/Climax—generally, the arrangement of words, phrases, or clauses in an order of increasing importance, often in parallel structure (“The concerto was applauded at the house of Baron von Schnooty, it was praised highly at court, it was voted best concerto of the year by the Academy, it was considered by Mozart the highlight of his career, and it has become known today as the best concerto in the world.”)

Conceit—a fanciful, particularly clever extended metaphor (Shakespeare’s Sonnet 130 and John Donne’s “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning” are examples)

Connotation—the implied or associative meaning of a word (slender vs. skinny; cheap vs. thrifty)

Declarative sentence—a sentence that makes a statement (ERHS students are raptors.)

Denotation—the literal meaning of a word

Diction—the word choices made by a writer (diction can be described as formal, semi-formal, ornate, informal, technical, etc.)

Ellipsis—the deliberate omission of a word or phrase that is readily implied by the context and must be supplied by the reader or listener. (“Some people prefer cats; others, dogs.”)

Ethos—the persuasive appeal of one’s character or credibility

Exclamatory Sentence - a sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.

Figurative language—language employing one or more figures of speech (simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, understatement, etc.)

Hyperbole—exaggeration that is not intended to be literal

Idiom—an expression in a given language that cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words in the expression; or, a regional speech or dialect (“fly on the wall”, “cut to the chase”, etc.)

Imagery—the use of language to create vivid images that appeal to one of the senses (taste, touch, sound, smell, sight)

Imperative sentence—a sentence that commands (Cheer for the raptors.)

Implication—a suggestion an author or speaker makes (implies) without stating it directly. NOTE: the author/speaker *implies*; the reader/audience *infers*.

Inference—a conclusion one draws (infers) based on premises or evidence

Interrogative sentence—a sentence that asks a question (Are you a raptor?)

Imperative sentence - a sentence that gives advice or instructions or that expresses a request or command

Interrogative sentence - a sentence that asks a question

Irony (three types)—the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning or incongruity between what is expected and what actually occurs (situational, verbal, dramatic)

Jargon—the specialized language or vocabulary of a particular group or profession

Juxtaposition—placing two elements side by side to present a comparison or contrast

Logos—appeal to reason or logic

Metaphor—a direct comparison of two different things

Mood—the emotional atmosphere of a work

Motif—a standard theme, element, or dramatic situation that recurs in a work or various works

Oxymoron - the joining of two terms which are ordinarily contradictory (“cruel kindness”)

Paradox—an apparently contradictory statement that actually contains some truth (“Whoever loses his life, shall find it.”)

Parallelism—the use of corresponding grammatical or syntactical forms (They danced, sang, and laughed.)

Parody—a humorous imitation of a serious work (Weird Al Yankovich’s songs, and the *Scary Movie* series are examples)

Pathos—the quality in a work that prompts the reader to feel emotion

Personification—endowing non-human objects or creatures with human qualities or characteristics

Rhetoric—the art of presenting ideas in a clear, effective, and persuasive manner

Rhetorical devices—literary techniques used to heighten the effectiveness of Expression/meaning/purpose

Rhetorical question—a question asked merely for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer

Schemes - syntactical constructions (anaphora, epistrophe, antimetabole, chiasmus, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis are schemes of repetition you should know.

Simile—a comparison of two things using “like,” “as”

Stream of Consciousness—a technique characterized by the continuous unedited flow of conscious experience through the mind. Often used in “interior monologue,” when the reader is privy to a character or narrator’s thoughts.

Structure—the arrangement or framework of a sentence, paragraph, essay, or entire work

Style—the choices a writer makes; the combination of distinctive features of a literary work (when analyzing style, one may consider diction, figurative language, sentence structure, etc.)

Syntax—the manner in which words are arranged in sentences

Theme—the author’s perspective on a topic / the meaning text creates about the topic of the text

Thesis/Claim—the primary position taken by a writer or speaker

Tone—the attitude of a writer, usually implied, toward the subject or audience

Trope—an artful deviation from the ordinary or principal signification of a word (hyperbole, metaphor, and personification are some examples of tropes)

Works Cited

“Glossary of Literary Terms.” *Applied Practice: Nonfiction Selections*. Dallas:

Applied Practice, Ltd., 1998. 6-13.

Harris, Robert A. “A Handbook of Rhetorical Devices.” Virtual Salt. 6 April

2005. 5 June 2008.