

Name: _____

Honors Freshman English

Outside of Class Reading and Writing Program

- Honors English is preparation for college track, advanced credit classes, or for students who wish to be challenged.
- Honors English will parallel regular English with some of the units, but the depth and expectations will be greater. In other cases, Honors English will have different units.
- Honors students enjoy academic rigor. Honors students have homework (nearly) every night in order to strengthen or deepen their skills because they are here for a strong academic experience.
- Honors students like to read, write, discuss, and engage in challenging topics.
- Honors students will read a book once a month outside of class. There will be a specific task for each book; see below for specifics.

Due Dates:

1. Choice book and Characterization - due October 2nd (Directions below)
2. Great Book choice and Figurative Language - due November 6th
3. Choice book and Word Choice - due December 4th
4. College Ready book and Theme - due January 8th

First Outside Reading Assignment (due October 2nd):

For the first month, read a book of your choosing (at least 150 pages) and examine the author's use of characterization. To be successful, the text should be either fictional, or a memoir. Use resources to aid your reading; you can start here, http://udleditions.cast.org/craft_elm_characterization.html

"Characterization is the way in which authors convey information about their characters. Characterization can be **direct**, as when an author tells readers what a character is like (e.g. "George was cunning and greedy.") or **indirect**, as when an author shows what a character is like by portraying his or her actions, speech, or thoughts (eg. "On the crowded subway, George slipped his hand into the man's coat pocket and withdrew the wallet, undetected."). Descriptions of a character's appearance, behavior, interests, way of speaking, and other mannerisms are all part of characterization. For stories written in the first-person point of view, the narrator's voice, or way of telling the story, is essential to his or her characterization."

"Characterization is a crucial part of making a story compelling. In order to interest and move readers, characters need to seem real. Authors achieve this by providing details that make characters individual and particular. Good characterization gives readers a strong sense of characters' personalities and complexities; it makes characters vivid, alive and believable."

Look up the mnemonic STEALS on our class website for 6 ways an author can characterize

<http://englishousness.weebly.com/> > THINK > "STEALS: characterization"

Expectations:

- At least one page typed, double-spaced, 12 pt. Times New Roman font
- At least 2 quotes used from the novel to prove your point
- Correct grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc

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Literary Terms for this Semester

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 things that are similar in some way
antagonist	the person, idea, force, or general set of circumstances opposing the protagonist
character	a person in a literary piece
cliché	a expression that has been overused to the extent that its freshness has worn off
claim	an assertion that something is true; may or may not be supported by evidence or proof
colloquialism	informal words or expressions not usually acceptable in formal writing
conflict	a struggle or clash between opposing characters, or between opposing forces
connotation	the implied or associative meaning of a word
denotation	the literal meaning of a word
dialect	a variety of speech characterized by its own particular grammar or pronunciation, often associated with a particular geographical region
dialogue	conversation between two or more people
diction	the word choices made by a writer
figurative language	language employing one or more figures of speech (simile, metaphor, imagery, etc.)
figure of speech	a word or phrase that describes one thing in terms of another and is not meant to be understood on a literal level
flat character	a character who embodies a single quality and who does not develop in the course of a story
foil	a character who is used as a contrast to another character
foreboding	a strong inner feeling or notion of a future misfortune, evil, etc.
foreshadowing	the presentation of material in such a way that the reader is prepared for what is to come later in the work
hyperbole	intentional exaggeration to create an effect
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
imagery	the use of figures of speech to create vivid images that appeal to one of the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste)
jargon	the specialized language or vocabulary of a particular group or profession
metaphor	a direct comparison of two different things
personification	endowing non-human objects or creatures with human qualities or characteristics
point of view	the vantage point from which a story is told
* point of view: 3 rd Person omniscient	a narrator who is able to know, see, and tell all, including the inner thoughts and feelings of the characters
* point of view: 3 rd person limited	a narrator who presents the story as it is seen and understood by a single character and restricts information to what is seen, heard, thought, or felt by that one character
* point of view: 1 st person	a character in the story is the narrator of the story; told from their first-hand experience
protagonist	the central character and focus of interest in a story
round character	a character who demonstrates some complexity and who develops or changes in the course of a work
simile	a comparison of two things using "like," "as," or other specifically comparative words
symbol	an object that is used to represent something else
symbolism	the use of symbols with a representative meaning or to represent something abstract by something concrete
theme	a central idea of a work; written as a statement; can be seen in multiple works.
thesis	the primary position taken by a writer or speaker
tone	the attitude of a writer, usually implied, toward the subject or audience
topic	the subject treated in a paragraph or work