**OAKBROOK SUMMER READING 2019**

**Rising Seniors (12th) in AP English Literature**

**AP English Literature students will read and write essays on *The Tempest* and *The Glass Menagerie.* Students will also be tested on *The Tempest* during the first week of class.**

**Read the unabridged versions of the following texts. Respond to the prompts in well-written essays due on the first day of class. Do not consult secondary sources. Bring your essays to class on the first day of school. See the attached guidelines and definition of plagiarism.**

***The Tempest* by William Shakespeare** (Essay and Test)

*As you from crimes would pardon’d be,*

*Let your indulgence set me free.*

(from the Epilogue of *The Tempest*, lines 19-20)

The magician Prospero rules an enchanted island. He is at once victim and usurper, healer and destroyer, father and tyrant. Examine this seemingly ambiguous character and determine if Shakespeare wants his audience to regard Prospero as a flawed hero or a selfish villain. Consider Prospero’s actions and their consequences, as well as the opinions of other characters and their reliability. Support your argument with quotations and specific examples from the text.

***The Glass Menagerie*** **by Tennessee Williams** (Essay)

A symbol is an object, action, or event that represents something or that can create a range of associations beyond itself. In literary works, a symbol can express an idea, clarify meaning, or enlarge literal meaning. Laura Wingfield’s glass menagerie is a powerful symbol in Tennessee Williams’ play of the same name.

Write an essay analyzing how the glass menagerie functions in the work and what it reveals about character and theme. Consider the following: What are the symbolic meanings of the glass menagerie? Of the glass unicorn? What do Laura’s actions in regards to her collection reveal about her? Her future? Defend your answer using specific examples and direct quotations. Do not summarize plot.

**Any serious study of English literature requires knowledge of certain background materials which will not only make the study more enjoyable but also add to understanding and appreciation. Familiarity with the following is necessary and required.**

Edith Hamilton’s ***Mythology*** (an indispensable reference source—seriously, read it!)

Selected readings from the **King James Bible**:

 Genesis 1:1-3:24 (The Creation and the Fall)

 4:1-15 (The First Murder)

 6:5-9:17 (The Flood)

 11:1-9 (The Origin of Language)

 Isaiah 52:13-53:12

 Luke 2:1-52 (The Birth and Youth of Jesus)

 Matthew 5:1-7:29 (The Sermon on the Mount)

 Luke 15:1-32 (The Parables of Jesus)

 Matthew 26:14-75 (The Betrayal of Jesus)

 27: 1-66 (The Passion of Christ)

 28:1-20 (The Resurrection)

***The Divine Comedy*** by Dante (optional but highly recommended)

 Read the summary appearing at the beginning of each Canto.

 *Inferno* (all)

 *Purgatorio* (Cantos I, II, XIX, XXVII, XXX, XXXI)

 *Paradisio* (Cantos I, III, XXI, XXXII, XXXIII)

**MS. AUTENZIO’S 10 GUIDELINES FOR WRITING YOUR ESSAY**

1. **Have a thesis sentence that clearly states the idea/theme(s) discussed in your paper.**

 Remember, your thesis must be **specific**! Do not simply restate the topic.

 **Sample topic: How does the Beast change in *Beauty and the Beast*?**

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast changes a great deal.

(Change is assumed in the topic—be specific!)

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

In *Beauty and Beast*, Beauty’s love redeems the Beast, changing him into a handsome prince; more importantly, the power of the Beast’s love for Beauty transforms him into a kind and unselfish person, one who is worthy of Beauty.

UNDERLINE YOUR THESIS SENTENCE.

1. **Begin paragraphs with specific topic sentences that refer back to ideas in your thesis.**

 Topic sentences should not include examples or quotations.

 AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

 In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast releases Beauty so she can help her father, even though it means he will remain a lonely beast.

 (This is an example, not a main idea.)

 AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

 In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast reveals how much he has changed when he makes unselfish choices out of love for Beauty.

 (This is the main idea of your paragraph. Now use examples such as the one above to support it.)

 UNDERLINE TOPIC SENTENCES.

1. **Remember, incorporate direct quotations within your sentences. Do not let them “float” in your essay.**

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

William Cullen Bryant explores death in his poem “Thanatopsis.” “The last bitter hour.” This quotation refers to the death we must all face.

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

In the poem “Thanatopsis,” William Cullen Bryant explores the “last bitter hour” (9) of death which comes to all people.

1. **When using direct quotations, cite the author and page number in parentheses after the quotation.**

EXAMPLE: Because Jody does not understand Janie, Janie’s life with him becomes monotonous and unfulfilling. She begins to feel like “a rut in the road” (Hurston 72); Janie has no hope for the future.

1. **Remember to italicize long works of literature, such as novels, dramas, and epic poems. Short stories and poems are placed within quotation marks.**
2. **Your essay must have an introduction, at least three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.**
3. **Do not use contractions.**
4. **Do not use first or second person (I, we, you, us etc.).**
5. **Use the MLA (Modern Language Association) format that you learned in middle school. Consult the 8th edition of the MLA handbook or this helpful link to information on MLA formatting and style:** [**https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/24/**](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/24/)
6. **Include an MLA Works Cited page.**

**Summing Up Plagiarism**

**You have plagiarized if…**

* you took notes that did not distinguish summary and paraphrase from quotation and then you presented wording from the notes as if it were your own.
* while browsing the Web, you copied text and pasted it into your paper without quotation marks or without citing the source.
* you repeated or paraphrased someone’s wording without acknowledgement.
* you took someone’s unique or particularly appropriate phrase without acknowledgement.
* you paraphrased someone’s argument or presented someone’s line of thought without acknowledgement.
* you bought or otherwise acquired a research paper and handed in part or all of it as your own.

**Prevent plagiarism by…**

* making a list of the writers and viewpoints your discovered in your research and using this list to double-check the presentation of material in your paper.
* keeping the following three categories distinct in your notes: your ideas, your summaries of others’ material, and exact wording your copy.
* identifying the sources of all material you borrow—exact wording, paraphrases, ideas, arguments, and facts.
* checking with your instructor when you are uncertain about your use of sources.

~ from the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition