



Summer 2023 Reading and Assignments

AP English Language and Composition 12th Grade

Frassati Catholic High School's senior English course, AP English Language and Composition, will survey works of literature across multiple centuries and continents.

Sophocles' Theban plays introduce the senior English course. Written in 5th-century Greece, the plays provide the archetypal image of the tragic hero- one who must suffer, for the sake of his community, something that no one else could bear. Alongside Oedipus at Colonus, students are called to consider the full view of the scope of tragedy, from its dreadful miseries to its glimmering elements of hope.

Pieper's work Leisure: The Basis of Culture is revolutionary in the sense that it calls us to return to our roots, the roots of the West, which were founded in the spirit of what he calls leisure. In the spirit of **coming to see the world and know the world** as the Senior Theme, Pieper presents a ~~pal~~able and philosophical way of attending to the German way of thinking, which America very much follows and imitates. This work, through its delineation of true leisure (as opposed to taking a break), sums up the essence of the contemplative life.

Task: Read these books and complete the corresponding assignment for each the first week of school, you will also take a test on these books.

1. Please read [Oedipus the King and Oedipus at Colonus](#),
Sophocles I: Antigone, Oedipus the King, and Oedipus at Colonus. ISBN: 978-0226311517
Be prepared to discuss key themes in class and in a formal writing assignment.
Annotations are expected.
2. Please read [Leisure the Basis of Culture](#) by Josef Pieper, ISBN: 978-1586172565
Be prepared to discuss key themes in class and in a formal writing assignment.
Annotations are expected.
3. Please write an essay for your College Application. This can follow the Common App or ApplyTexas prompts or your own university's choice prompt. Bring this in on the first day of classes.
4. Rhetoric Theory Terms for the AP English Language and Composition Exam (worth 40 points)
 - a. **Make flashcards** of these terms on 3x 5 index cards; you'll use these cards all year. Leave room on your cards to add examples that you'll encounter throughout the reading during the school year.
 - b. **Memorize the definitions listed below; you will be tested on these definitions in the first two weeks of class;** the test format will be matching.

Rhetorical Terms:

1. **Rhetoric**: the art of persuasion through words
2. *The three rhetorical appeals*
 - a. **Ethos**: appeal to an audience's sense of trust in the speaker's good will, good sense, and good
 - b. character; ethos is established by both who you are, what you say, and how you say it
 - c. **Pathos** appeal to an audience's emotions (e.g., pity, anger, fear)
 - d. **Logos** appeal to an audience's reason
3. **Rhetorical triangle**: a diagram that illustrates the interrelationship among the speaker, audience, and subject in determining a text
4. **Stance** a speaker's attitude toward the audience (differing from tone, which is the speaker's attitude toward the subject)
5. **Thesis**: the main point of an essay or argument; a thesis may be open, closed, or counterargumentative
6. **Concession**: an acknowledgment that an opposing argument may be true or reasonable; in a strong argument, a concession is usually accompanied by a refutation challenging the validity of the opposing argument
7. **Claim**: what the author is trying to prove / almost always the thesis of the writing
8. **Fact**: assert that a condition did exist, exists, or will exist
9. **Value**: expresses approval or disapproval and tries to prove some action as right or wrong, good or bad, beautiful or ugly, etc.
10. **Policy**: argues that certain conditions should exist and provokes the listener/reader to action
11. **Exigence**: urgent need or demand / the reason or cause for the speaker writing his/her work
12. *The rhetorical situation***SOAPSTone**
 - a. **Subject**: the topic on which a speaker writes or speaks

- b. **Occasion:** the social, political, historical, and situational context of a text; the context is the circumstances, atmosphere, attitude, and events surrounding a text; the time and place a speech is given or a piece is written
- c. **Audience:** the listener, viewer, or reader of a text; most texts are likely to have multiple audiences.
- d. **Purpose:** the goal the speaker wants to achieve (to entertain, inform, persuade, prove)
- e. **Style:** a) a writer's unique pattern of diction and syntax; b) the level of formality of a speech
- f. **Tone:** a speaker's attitude toward a subject as conveyed by the speaker's stylistic and rhetorical choices

Rhetorical forms

- 13. **Classical Argument** a sixpart approach to making an argument that includes a section for each of the following:
- 14. **Exordium / introduction** : introduces the reader to the subject under discussion; speaker announces the subject and purpose and appeals to ethos in order to establish credibility
- 15. **Narration / narration / background**: provides factual information and background material on the subject at hand or establishes why the subject is a problem that needs addressing
- 16. **Division** : outlines the points to be made in the text
- 17. **Confirmation** : usually the major part of the text, the confirmation includes the proof needed to make the writer's or speaker's case; it strongly appeals to reader's sense of reason
- 18. **Refutation**: addresses the counterargument and denies its validity while, usually, making some concessions; it is a bridge between the writer's proof and conclusion
- 19. **Peroration / conclusion**: brings the essay to a satisfying close; it typically appeals to pathos (feelings of the audience) as it moves the audience toward the conclusion
- 20. **Rogian Argument**: a form of arguing that prioritizes defining the problem and showing common ground
- 21. **Polemic** Greek for "hostile"; an aggressive argument that tries to establish the superiority of one opinion over all others. Polemics generally do not concede that opposing opinions have any merit.
- 22. **Satire**: the use of irony or sarcasm to critique society or an individual
- 23. **Anecdote**: a brief story used to illustrate a point or claim
- 24. **Propaganda** the spread of ideas and information to further a cause; in its negative sense, propaganda is the use of rumors, lies, disinformation, and scare tactics in order to damage or promote a cause

Ten Modes of Development

1. **Description:** a description of a thing (person, place, thing); usually filled with sensory images
2. **Narration:** telling a story
3. **Exemplification:** giving and explaining an example
4. **Division/ analysis:** dividing something up into the parts that make it up
5. **Classification:** placing something into the class of things to which it belongs
6. **Comparison and contrast:** comparing what is similar between unlike things, or what is dissimilar between alike things
7. **Process analysis:** describing how something is done
8. **Definition:** defining what a thing is (genus plus difference)
9. **Cause and effect analysis:** analyzing and speculating about the probable and possible causes and/or effects of something
10. **Argument and persuasion:** getting an audience to see or do something