

Isle of Wight Academy
2023-24 Required Summer Reading Novel List
11th Grade Dual Credit Class

The goals of summer reading assignments at IWA are to improve literacy and to promote lifelong reading. As students grow and mature, they need to continually practice their reading skills. The lists are based on recommendations from classroom teachers, librarians, and students. Each reading selection has an assignment designed to enhance the reading, thought processes and message of the selection. See the reading and assignments, below.

Choose one book from the list below and complete:

- the attached quote journal assignment, due by the first day of the 2023-24 school year AND,
- an annotation of the text (in accordance with the annotation guide attached). Deadline TBA.

1. ***Station Eleven* by Emily St. John Mandel:** Kirsten Raymonde will never forget the night Arthur Leander, the famous Hollywood actor, had a heart attack on stage during a production of *King Lear*. That was the night when a devastating flu pandemic arrived in the city, and within weeks, civilization as we know it came to an end.
An audacious, glittering novel set in the eerie days of civilization's collapse; the spellbinding story of a Hollywood star, his would-be savior, and a nomadic group of actors roaming the scattered outposts of the Great Lakes region, risking everything for art and humanity.
2. ***One of Ours* by Willa Cather:** *One of Ours* is a 1922 novel by Virginia native Willa Cather; the book won the 1923 Pulitzer Prize and tells the story of Claude Wheeler, a Nebraska native in the first decades of the 20th Century. The son of a successful farmer and an intensely pious mother, he is guaranteed a comfortable livelihood. Nevertheless, Wheeler views himself as a victim of his father's success and his own inexplicable malaise. Then the younger man is sent off to fight World War I.
3. ***Klara and the Sun* by Kazuo Ishiguro:** Nobel Prize winning author Ishiguro wrote this story, set in the not-too-distant future. Klara is a solar-powered companion robot who is purchased by a sick girl, Josie. Klara goes on a quest to try to ask the Sun to heal Josie. It's soon discovered what Josie's parents have in mind for Klara.
4. ***Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer:** In April 1992, a young man from a well-to-do family from Northern Virginia hitchhiked to Alaska and walked alone into the wilderness north of Mt. McKinley. Four months later, his decomposed body was found by a moose hunter. This is the unforgettable story of how Christopher Johnson McCandless came to give away \$25,000 in savings to charity, abandon his car and most of his possessions, burn all the cash in his wallet, and invent a new life for himself. Not long after, he was found dead inside an abandoned school bus in the Alaskan wilderness.

A Note to Parents: Want to read along with your student? Here are discussion questions designed to prompt conversation: <https://shorturl.at/uFMZO>.

NOTE: Annotation is a skill that promotes a dialogue between reader and text. In that, annotation is similar to a good conversation: It should NOT be dominated by the author; there should be a balance between the two voices. So, the more notes, the better the “conversation.” And, the better the grade you will receive.

A Reader's Guide to Annotation

Marking and highlighting a text is like having a conversation with a book – it allows you to ask questions, comment on meaning, and mark events and passages you want to revisit. Annotating is a permanent record of your intellectual conversation with the text.

Laying the foundation: A Resource and Planning Guide for Pre-AP English

As you work with your text, think about all the ways that you can connect with what you are reading. What follows are some suggestions that will help with annotating.

~Plan on reading most passages, if not everything, twice. The first time, read for overall meaning and impressions. The second time, read more carefully. Mark ideas, new vocabulary, etc.

~Begin to annotate. Use a RED pen to annotate.

- *Summarize important ideas in your own words.
- *Add examples from real life, other books, TV, movies, and so forth.
- *Define words that are new to you.
- *Mark passages that you find confusing with a ???
- *Write questions that you might have for later discussion in class.
- *Comment on the actions or development of characters.
- *Comment on things that intrigue, impress, surprise, disturb, etc.
- *Note how the author uses language. A list of possible literary devices is attached.
- *Feel free to draw picture when a visual connection is appropriate
- *Explain the historical context or traditions/social customs used in the passage.

~Suggested methods for marking a text:

- *If you are a person who does not like to write in a book, you may want to invest in a supply of post it notes.
- *If you feel really creative, or are just super organized, you can even color code your annotations by using different color post-its, highlighters, or pens.

- *Brackets: If several lines seem important, just draw a line down the margin and underline/highlight only the key phrases.
- *Asterisks: Place an asterisk next to an important passage; use two if it is really important.
- *Marginal Notes: Use the space in the margins to make comments, define words, ask questions, etc.
- *Underline/highlight: Caution! Do not underline or highlight too much! You want to concentrate on the important elements, not entire pages (use brackets for that).
- *Use circles, boxes, triangles, squiggly lines, stars, etc.

~Literary Term Definitions:

- **Alliteration* – the practice of beginning several consecutive or neighboring words with the same sound: e.g., “The twisting trout twinkled below.”
- * *Allusion* – a reference to a mythological, literary, or historical person, place, or thing: e.g., “He met his Waterloo.”
- * *Flashback* – a scene that interrupts the action of a work to show a previous event.
- **Foreshadowing* – the use of hints or clues in a narrative to suggest future action
- **Hyperbole* – a deliberate, extravagant, and often outrageous exaggeration; it may be used for either serious or comic effect: e.g., “The shot heard ‘round the world.”
- **Idiom* – an accepted phrase or expression having a meaning different from the literal: e.g., to drive someone up the wall.
- **Imagery* – the words or phrases a writer uses that appeal to the senses.
- **Irony* – there are three types;
 - verbal irony* – when a speaker or narrator says one thing while meaning the opposite; sarcasm is a form of verbal irony: e.g., “It is easy to stop smoking. I’ve done it many times.”
 - situational irony* -- when a situation turns out differently from what one would normally expect; often the twist is oddly appropriate: e.g., a deep sea diver drowning in a bathtub is ironic.
 - dramatic irony* – when a character or speaker says or does something that has different meaning from what he or she thinks it means, though the audience and

other characters understand the full implications: e.g., Anne Frank looks forward to growing up, but we, as readers, know that it will never be.

- **Metaphor* – a comparison of two unlike things not using “like” or “as”: e.g., “Time is money.”
- **Mood* – the atmosphere or predominant emotion in a literary work.
- **Oxymoron* – a form of paradox that combines a pair of opposite terms into a single unusual expression: e.g., “sweet sorrow” or “cold fire.”
- **Paradox* – occurs when the elements of a statement contradict each other. Although the statement may appear illogical, impossible, or absurd, it turns out to have a coherent meaning that reveals a hidden truth: e.g., “Much madness is divinest sense.”
- **Personification* – a kind of metaphor that gives inanimate objects or abstract ideas human characteristics: e.g., “The wind cried in the dark.”
- **Rhetoric* – the art of using words to persuade in writing or speaking.
- **Simile* – a comparison of two different things or ideas using words such as “like” or “as”: e.g., “The warrior fought like a lion.”
- **Suspense* – a quality that makes the reader or audience uncertain or tense about the outcome of events.
- **Symbol* – any object, person, place, or action that has both a meaning in itself and that stands for something larger than itself, such as a quality, attitude, belief, or value: e.g., a tortoise represents slow but steady progress.
- **Theme* – the central message of a literary work. It is expressed as a sentence or general statement about life or human nature. A literary work can have more than one theme, and most themes are not directly stated but are implied: e.g., pride often precedes a fall.
- **Tone* – the writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward a subject, character, or audience; it is conveyed through the author’s choice of words (diction) and details. Tone can be serious, humorous, sarcastic, indignant, etc.
- **Understatement (meiosis, litotes)* – the opposite of hyperbole. It is a kind of irony that deliberately represents something as being much less than it really is: e.g., “I could probably manage to survive on a salary of two million dollars per year.”

How to Annotate Literature



annotate: *Verb* [-tating, -tated] to add critical or explanatory notes to a written work [Latin *nota* mark]

Decide on Your Method

- **Write in the margins** if you own the book.
- If you don't own the book, **sticky notes** are good and can also easily be removed.
- Finally, you can **write on a separate sheet of paper**. Be sure to note the page number and passage you are referring to.

Passive vs. Active Annotations

- **Passive Annotations** do not involve much thought or comprehension. Avoid excessive underlining and highlighting.

 • **Active Annotations** are written connections, questions, and observations. They require readers to think and express their ideas, 

SIFTT Annotating

S – 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.

I – 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.

F – Figurative Language: Figurative language includes things like similes, metaphors, and personification. Figurative language often reveals deeper layers of meaning.

T – Tone: Tone is the overall mood of a piece of literature. Tone can carry as much meaning to the story as the plot does.

T – 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.

Types of Annotation

- Questions and Answers
- Summary of Main Ideas
- Character Descriptions
- Possible Test Questions
- Patterns / Motifs
- Personal Connections to Text
- Explanations of Text
- Marking Important Passages



SUMMER READING

Assignment

For each book, you will **record at least 20 significant quotes** (see graphic organizer attached). Each entry should include a quote, the page number on which it is found, and a two-to-three sentence analysis of why the quote is significant. For example, the quote might capture a key moment within the plot, reveal the personality of a major character, or include well-crafted figurative language or important symbolism. Or the passage may inspire thought, draw an emotional connection, or have a personal connection to your own life. Whatever the reason, explain why the quote matters and/ or your reason for selecting it. The quotations should be kept in the order in which they appear in the book.

Be sure to include page numbers for all evidence that you collect. Your evidence should be thoughtful and thorough, as you will write an essay after completing your reading, using your recordings to help support your claims.

Example:

Page	Direct Quote	Significance
58	"Better to be hurt by the truth than comforted with a lie."	In this quote, Baba comments about the jealousy many Afghans feel when their country is not perceived as a world power. The passage reveals not only Baba's character as a realist, but a universal truth: that those who allow themselves to be pacified by lies end up hurt and disillusioned.

IMPORTANT QUOTES

As you read, record important quotations from the text—whether they capture key plot, character or theme developments; include well-crafted language or important symbolism; or draw an emotional or personal connection to your own life. Explain the significance of each quote in 2-3 sentences.

Book Title, Author: _____

Page	Direct Quote	Significance

IMPORTANT QUOTES

6-10

Page	Direct Quote	Significance

IMPORTANT QUOTES

11-15

Page	Direct Quote	Significance

IMPORTANT QUOTES

16-20

Page	Direct Quote	Significance

"IMPORTANT QUOTES" RUBRIC

	Excellent (4-5)	Good/ Adequate (2-3)	Poor (0-1)	Total
Required Elements	Organizer includes all elements as required in assignment, including a minimum 20 quotations, page number and explanation for each, listed in order of appearance.	Organizer includes most elements as required by assignment.	Organizer is missing significant elements required by assignment.	
Content and Analysis	Well-chosen, thoughtful quotes. Entries are clearly articulated and demonstrate deep thinking and insightful reflection about what student is reading—and are not merely summaries.	Entries are adequately articulated and demonstrate some reflection about what student is reading—and are not merely summaries.	Entries demonstrate little reflection about what the student is reading. They may be only summaries and/ or may be unclear.	
Presentation	Presentation is neat, clearly legible and shows pride in work.	Presentation is neat and legible.	Presentation is sloppy; it may look rushed or thrown together. Entries may be difficult to read.	
Conventions	Writing shows clear grasp of standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, etc.)	Writing shows reasonable control over a limited range of standard conventions. Spelling, punctuation, grammar, etc. usually correct.	Frequent errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar, etc. distract the reader and make it difficult to read.	
Total:				