

## English 10 Honors Summer Reading 2009 Severna Park High School

1. Summer reading: read the novel *Anthem* by Ayn Rand. You may sign out a copy of the novel from Mrs. Trimble ( D 208) or Mrs. Davis ( D213) or Ms. Fuller ( D207) or purchase your own copy from a local bookstore.
2. Complete the literary analysis assignment on page 2 of this packet.
3. Complete the double-sided journal assignment for *Anthem* vocabulary described on page 3 of this packet.
4. Study the Four Levels of Grammar information sheets in preparation for daily drills.

*Note: Summer assignment work is to be completed by the first day of classes in August.*

**Any questions about summer assignments? Feel free to contact us at the e-mail addresses below:**

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*We will check our email on the following dates ( if not more often):*

*Monday, July 13*

*Monday, July 27*

*Monday, August 10*

*Monday, August 17*

Read the novel *Anthem* by Ayn Rand. As you read, pay particular attention to specific elements of literature: plot, characterization, and theme. Take notes on each of the three aforementioned elements by using the following guidelines:

### **Plot:**

Think about the conflicts\* and the events leading to the climax\*. Think about the resolution of the conflict and the events surrounding the resolution. Reflect on the resolution. Was it satisfactory; why or why not?

\*CLIMAX – The point of greatest intensity or interest

\*CONFLICT – A struggle between two opposing forces or characters

### **Characterization:**

Select a central character or characters and note specific examples of physical description, speech and actions, the opinions and attitudes of other characters toward your character. How would you respond if you encountered this character(s) in real life?

### **Theme:**

Think about some of the life lessons or ideas the novel explores – love, revenge, loyalty, commitment to an ideal, etc. Compose a theme statement concerning a central idea of life

lesson based upon the novel. Identify literary support from the novel to illustrate and explain your theme statement in greater detail.

***Attention: You will be asked to write an in-class essay the first week of class on the novel Anthem.***

English 10: Double-sided journal summer assignment  
*Anthem* vocabulary list #1

**Directions**

Fold pieces of lined paper in half lengthwise and draw a line down the middle of the paper along the crease. For each of the following vocabulary words, write the sentence in which the word appears in the text on the left side of the paper. Look up the word in a dictionary and record the meaning on the right side of the paper. Check to be sure the dictionary definition works for the word in context of the novel.

**Vocabulary**

transgression (page 17)

vocations (17)

glistening(18)

equality (18)

portals (19)

forbade (23)

ailments (23)

mandates (24)

dais (25)

tremble (25)

gender (25)

sieve (28)

vials (29)

stricken (29)

convulsions (29)

ravine (30)

shaft (31)

pleading (33)

flints (35)

cesspool (35)

probe (37)

peasants (38)

furrows (38)

defied (39)

scornful (39)

taut (40)

eugenics (41)

burden (44)  
reprimanded (45)  
odor (46)  
vice (47)  
solidarity (47)  
uncharted (47)  
fragments (49)  
pyre (50)  
agony (51)

English 10  
Unit 1 Daily Drills

Q. What is grammar?

A. Grammar is a way of thinking about language.

Q. What are **the four levels of grammar**?

A. Eight parts of speech, parts of the sentence, phrases, and clauses

Q. What are the eight parts of speech?

A. noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection

Q. What are the parts of a sentence?

A. The subject and the predicate.

Q. What is a phrase?

A. A group of words which contains no subject/predicate set.

Q. What kinds of phrases are there?

A. Appositive phrase, prepositional phrase, verbal phrase, gerund phrase, participial phrase, and infinitive phrase

Q. What is a clause?

A. A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate.

Q. What's the difference between a clause and a sentence?

A. A clause has both a subject and a predicate, like a sentence, but a sentence always has a complete thought, whereas a clause might be incomplete.

Q. What are two types of clauses?

A. An independent clause and a dependent clause.

Q. What are the four sentence structures?

A. A simple sentence, a compound sentence, a complex sentence, and a compound-complex sentence.

English 10  
Daily Drills

Level One: Eight parts of speech

**Noun:** the name of a person, place, or thing.

**Pronoun:** a word that we use instead of repeating an antecedent noun.

**Adjective:** a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

**Verb:** a word that shows action, or being, or links a subject to a subject complement.

**Adverb:** a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

**Preposition:** a word that shows a relationship between its object and another word in the sentence. These include relationships of time (before, during, after), relationships of space (in, on, beside, around), and relationships of direction (to, from, toward).

**Conjunction:** a word that joins two words or groups of words.

**Interjection:** a word which shows emotion but which has no grammatical purpose.

#### Level Two: Parts of a Sentence

**The simple subject:** the noun or subject pronoun that the sentence is about.

**The complete subject:** the simple subject and all of its modifiers.

**The simple predicate:** the verb.

**The compound predicate:** everything that is said about the subject.

#### Level three: Phrases

**Appositive phrase:** an interrupting definition usually enclosed in commas.

**Prepositional phrase:** begins with a preposition and concludes with the object of the preposition, and behaves as a modifier.

**Verbal phrase:** changes a verb into a different part of speech.

**Gerund phrase:** a verbal phrase that changes an -ing verb into a noun

**Participial phrase:** a verbal phrase that changes an -ing verb into an adjective

**Infinitive phrase:** a verbal phrase that changes the general form of the verb made into a noun, adjective or adverb, usually expressed by beginning with the word *to*.

#### Level four: Clauses

**Independent clause:** an independent clause makes sense independently.

**Dependent clause:** a dependent (or subordinate) clause does not make sense unless it can “hang on to” an independent clause.

**Simple sentence:** a sentence consisting simply of one independent clause.

**Compound sentence:** a sentence compounded of two or more independent clauses.

**Complex sentence:** a sentence consisting of an independent clause joined to a dependent clause.

**Compound-complex sentence:** a sentence that contains both compound clause structure and complex clause structure.