

# 11<sup>th</sup> grade American Literature and Composition Summer Reading

Mrs. L. Greer

## ***Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand      QQTL**

Please complete your QQTL in Google Docs. Assignment is **due on the first day of school** and must be turned in to our Google Classroom. You may have a quiz over the reading material during the first week of school.

**\*THE QQTL ASSIGNMENT:** For the book you are reading, prepare a QQTL: QUESTION, QUOTE, TALKING POINT and LITERARY ELEMENTS from the book. Here's how:

**QUESTION** = Formulate five questions about your book. You need to use Socratic questions.

- ❖ The questions should be deeply thought provoking and complex.
- ❖ You should start your questions with the words HOW or WHY.
- ❖ The questions should not be answered.
- ❖ Do not write multiple choice questions.
- ❖ Do not write questions that can be answered with a few words and certainly not just with a "yes" or "no."
- ❖ Write questions about diction, detail, tone, syntax, etc.
- ❖ Write questions about details that make you wonder or which confuse you.

**QUOTE** = Choose the most meaningful passage from the work in **your** critical opinion. It does not have to be a piece of dialogue between characters. Yes, write the quote down word for word and document the page number in your text. Then explain why you believe this passage best exemplifies the author's message and purpose of the work as a whole. Your passage can be any length, but your written explanation should meet a **200 word minimum**.

**TALKING POINT** = Write down a topic that you would want to discuss about this work of literature. Explain the topic and what you want to say about it. Why is this topic an important talking point for this work? You need rich, developed, thorough responses which means I shouldn't say: "But what? But why? But how? But if..." after reading yours. **(200 word minimum)**

**LITERARY ELEMENTS** = Choose **four** literary elements used in your novel from the list that follows. With each element, follow A, B, and C directions.

(A) Write out the quote/textual evidence that shows the literary device and include the page number

(B) Name the literary device you are discussing

(C) Provide at least **5 sentences** of apt commentary that analyzes and explains the effect/impact of that device in the passage—discuss your ideas thoroughly. This is not researched criticism but should consist of your own ideas.

Literary Elements:

1. **tone/attitude/mood**—the attitude of the author toward his/her subject or audience; the emotion evoked in the reader by the text.
2. **diction**—the author's choice of words that impact meaning; e.g., formal vs. informal, ornate vs. plain/matter of fact, simple vs. complex, etc. With diction, discuss the connotation of the words and how each word adds to meaning.
3. **figurative language/figures of speech**—language that describes one thing in terms of something else (e.g. **metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, metonymy, synecdoche**, etc.).
4. **detail**—concrete elements of the text relating to such matters as setting, plot, character. Items would be details that contribute significantly to such elements as revealing character, establishing tone, and communicating meaning.
5. **imagery**—language that creates a mental picture of some sensory experience.
6. **point of view**—the vantage point from which a story or poem is told
7. **organization**—how an author groups and orders his/her ideas.
8. **irony**—a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant (**verbal**), between what a character thinks and what we as an audience know (**dramatic**), or between what a character and we as an audience expect and what actually happens (**situational**).
9. **syntax/sentence structure/phrasing**—the way a writer orders his/her words; patterns in grammar (including the use of repetition of words, images, phrases, and the use of parallel structure), ideas, punctuation, etc.
10. **motif**—a recurrent allusion, image, symbol, or theme.
11. **symbol**—a person, place, thing, or event that stands for itself, but has a broader meaning as well; that is, something that has both a literal and a figurative meaning.