

## **II. WRITING: Completed reading and the assignment below are due the first Monday after we return to school.**

Complete the following assignment for both books.

Be sure to label and number each of the following sections of your assignment. You do not have to copy the questions or directions. Obey the word counts. When given a total word count for several questions together, you may divide as you wish but be sure to address each question thoroughly. Record your word counts at the beginning of each section.

### **Before you read the book . . .** (50-75 total words for this section)

1. What do you know about the book/author/topic before getting started on the book? Why did you choose this book?
2. Ask yourself ... "What question(s) do I have about this topic/book?"

### **While reading the book...**

#### **Vocabulary** (10 unusual words)

3. List and define ten words or terms from your book that were interesting or previously unknown to you. For each word include the following:
  - a. Define the word. Some words have multiple definitions. Be sure to write down the definition that applies to the sentence you have selected. Use a dictionary for a strong, complete definition. Your definitions should not be just synonyms from Google.
  - b. Copy the sentence from the book in which the word appears including a proper citation in MLA format (Author Last Name Page #) Example: (Coleman 10) or (Capote 25).
  - c. Use this word in your own sentence. Your sentence must be original and accurate according to the part of speech and meaning. Underline the word in your sentence.
  - d. Find an image that relates to the vocabulary word.

#### **Content** (100-150 total words for # 4-7)

4. What information surprises you? Why?
5. What information do you question or think might not be correct?
6. Why do you question this information? How might you check it out?
7. Make connections with your own experience. What does the reading make you think of? Does it remind you of anything or anyone?

**After reading the book . . .**

8. Content Summary and Writer's Purpose (100 words)
  - a. Summarize what the book is about.
  - b. Explain what the author's purpose was in writing this book.
  - c. Include the main points the writer tries to make.
9. What technique(s) does the author use to make this information easy to understand? (75-100 words) A short list of techniques/literary terms\* is included after #11.
10. Describe the author's point of view. How does the author's attitude shape the way the writer presents the material? (50-75 words)

**Recommendation** (50-75 words)

11. Would you recommend this book to others? Why or why not?

\*The following definitions will help you prepare for the answering of #9. In addition, you are expected to use these terms in class writings and discussions. You are encouraged to mark passages/page numbers that relate to these elements for future reference.

An assertion or claim is a statement, contention, allegation, or declaration.

Detail includes facts, observations, and incidents used to develop a subject or make an abstraction concrete. A lack of detail can also be a powerful tool to focus the reader's attention on what isn't said or shown.

Diction refers to the writer's word choices, especially with regard to connotation, correctness, clearness, and effectiveness. A writer might describe an author's diction as formal or informal, ornate or plain.

Appeals: Writers and speakers appeal to ethos, or character of a person, to demonstrate that they are credible and trustworthy. Writers and speakers appeal to logos, or reason, by offering clear, logical ideas. Writers and speakers appeal to pathos, or emotion, to engage an audience.

Imagery is the verbal representation of the five senses. On a broader and deeper level; however, images can be used as metaphors or symbols, and one image can represent more than one thing.

Rhetoric is the study of effective, persuasive language use, including thinking, writing, and speaking strategies; rhetoricians analyze and evaluate what works and what does not work in a specific context.

Syntax is the way an author chooses to join words into phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax involves groups of words, while diction refers to the individual words.

Tone describes the author's attitude toward his or her material, the audience, or both.

Considering how a work would sound if it were read aloud can help in identifying an author's tone. Some words describing tone are playful, serious, businesslike, sarcastic, humorous, formal, and somber.