

Newberry High School's Summer Reading
2008

“Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.” Joseph Addison

In order to ensure that students of Newberry High School continue to read for pleasure and enrichment during the summer months, the English Department has developed the following summer reading assignments. The goals of our summer reading program are to help our students develop the habit of reading for pleasure, and help our students maintain active reading while developing an appreciation of literature.

The following list is required of honors and AP students. During the first week of school, students will be tested on the selected novels and turn in a dialectical journal on the each novel they chose from the attached list. In a dialectical journal, you will analyze and comment on important aspects of the work such as, character, theme, literary devices style of writing, and vocabulary (see attached sample and the following web sites).

<http://www.classroommatters.com/download/dialectic.pdf>

http://www.houstonchristianhs.org/data/files/News/HomepageNews/Dialectical_Journal.doc

<http://www.pkwy.k12.mo.us/west/teachers/gerding/djs.pdf>

Required Summer Reading

9th Grade Honors

Two novels of your choice from attached list

10th Grade Honors

Two novels of your choice from attached list

11th Grade Honors

Two novels of your choice from attached list

11th Grade Advanced Placement Language and Composition

A Civil Disobedience and Walden Pond

Thoreau

Self-Reliance

Emerson

A novel of your choice from the attached list

12th Grade Honors

Two novels of your choice from attached list

12th Grade Advanced Placement Literature and Composition

Othello

William Shakespeare

A novel of your choice from the attached list

Summer Reading Dialectical Journal Directions

Dialectical: the art of practice of arriving at the truth through logical arguments.

Journal : a personal record of events, experiences, and reflections kept on a regular basis; a diary

The purpose of a dialectical journal is to identify significant pieces of text and explain its significance. It is another form of highlighting/annotating text and should be used to think about, digest, summarize, question, clarify, critique, and remember what is read. It is a way to take notes on what is read, using the actual text, so that when you are asked to write an essay about, take a test on, or participate in a Socratic Seminar, you do not have to reread the entire piece. Instead, you can search notes for direct quotes to use as supporting evidence for your opinions.

To set up the journal, fold a piece of paper in half. On the left hand side of the page, title the column Note Taking/ Quotation. On the right side of the paper, title the column Note Taking/ My Original Ideas. The left hand column is where you will write the sentence/s or phrase/s from the text you believe illustrates a significant idea. You should put quotation marks around the sentences/s to show they are someone else's' words. If the passage is more than one or two sentences, you may abbreviate using ellipses (three dots in place of the words that are missing.)

Right after the sentences/s or phrase/s, you should write the page number the information came from. In the right hand column, right next to the sentence/s or phrase/s you choose, you will explain in your own words what is significant about the ideas represented in the passage. Think about the purpose of the work when deciding what passage, phrases or ideas you choose to interpret. You may use the journal to question ideas, characters, or your own interpretation of a passage.

You may use the following Dialectical Chart and Sample Dialectical Journey to help you in your journal.

Dialectical Journal

| Quotation | Page | Why do I find this quotation interesting or important ? |
|-----------|------|---|
| | | |

TITLE OF TEXT SONG OF SOLOMON

AUTHOR _____

STUDENT NAME _____

DATE _____

SAMPLE DIALECTICAL JOURNAL

Note Taking

(exact sentence/s or phrases from the text)

“Like the keeper of the lighthouse, she regarded it as a mooring, a checkpoint, some stable visual object that assured her that the world was still there; that this was life and not a dream...” p. 11.

“A milkman. That’s what you got here, Miss Rufie. A natural milkman if ever I seen one. Look out, womens. Here he come. Huh!...It sounded dirty, intimate, and hot. He knew that where ever the name came from, it had something to do with his wife and was, like the emotion he always felt when thinking of her, coated with disgust.” p. 15-16

“Fluky about her own name at twelve, how much more fluky she’d become since then Macon could...” p. 19

Note Making

(my original ideas about the significance of the text)

The watermark confirms the relationship Ruth has with her husband, Macon; one of contempt and distance, one in which she has been repeatedly denied her existence as a powerful human being, but instead is treated with scorn or as somehow only worthy to have sex, bear children, care for the house. The watermark began as an expression of how she sees beauty in the world and ends as a reminder of her vision denied. At once, it gives her strength to go on AND makes her feel trapped. It is the truth of her life.

The essence of where the boy gets his name, breastfeeding at age six. And if names make up who you are, then already he is in trouble. He is tied to both his mother and his father in this perverse, outside of the norms of society kind of way. In a society that already has trouble with breastfeeding, choosing to have a boy of six at the breast brings up our societal struggles with sexuality, issues that are not necessarily relevant in other countries where breastfeeding is not questioned, even at age six. Whether it was different or not to his mother, the indication is that both mother and son are aware it is somehow wrong, abuse, incestuous. A good indication that these will be the issues this boy struggles with not only in his family but with other women. The father, rather than attempting to deal with it or find a way to make it right, simply ignores it and is disgusted by it.

The author has set the reader up to feel sorry for all of the characters at one and same time that the reader is disgusted by their actions, even a little disgusted with Milkman because every time the name is repeated throughout the novel, the reader is make to remember exactly how he got it. Uncomfortable, but a clever reminder of the issues.

The reader is made to love Pilate. Love her because Macon can’t stand her. Love her because even at birth she breaks free of what conventional society expects of her. Her father does it for her. He gives her a man’s name and to boot it is the epitome of what most good Christians would consider evil or traitorous...Pilate, the man who callously condemned Christ to death. She is everything Macon is not. She sings. He is stoical. She loves. He only feels contempt and disgust. She is colorful. He is drab. She makes and sells alcohol (which was illegal). He is the legitimate businessman. She has compassion. He cares nothing for his fellowman; he only cares about money. She is strength in her femininity, strength in a wholly female kind of way that has nothing to do with the docile stereotypes of women or the man hating stereotypes of women, nothing conventional. She is the epitome of life. She simply is, and is not ashamed.

Absalom, Absalom!
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Age of Innocence, The
Agnes of God
Alias Grace
All My Sons
All the King's Men
All the Pretty Horses
American is in the Heart
American Tragedy, An
Anna Karenina
Another Country
Antigone
Antony and Cleopatra
Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz, The
As I lay Dying
As You Like It
Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man, The
Awakening, The
Bear, The
Beloved
Benito Cereno
Billy Budd
Birthday Party, The
Bleak House
Bless Me, Ultima
Bluest Eye, The
Brave New World
Brighton Rock
Brothers Karamazov, The
Candide
Caretaker, The
Catch-22
Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
Cat's Eye
Centaur
Ceremony
Cherry Orchard, The
Civil Disobedience
Color Purple, The
Coming Through Slaughter
Crime and Punishment
Crucible, The
Cry, The Beloved Country
Daisy Miller
Dancing at Lughnasa
David Copperfield
Dead, The
Death of a Salesman.
Death of Ivan Ilyich, The
Delta Wedding
Desire Under the Elms
Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant
Diviners, The
Dr. Faustus
Doll House, A
Dollmaker, The
Don Quixote
Emma
Enemy of the People, An
Equus
Ethan Frome
Eumenides, The
Fall, The
Farewell to Arms, A
Fathers and Sons
Faust
Federalist, The
Fences
Fifth Business
For Whom the Bell Tolls
Frankenstein
Gathering of Old Men, A
Ghosts
Glass Menagerie, The
Go Tell It on the Mountain
Going After Cacciato
Good Soldier, The
Grapes of Wrath, The
Great Expectations
Great Gatsby, The
Gulliver's Travels
Hairy Ape, The
Hard Times
Heart of Darkness, The
Hamlet
Handmaid's Tale, The
Hedda Gabler
Henry IV
Henry V
Homecoming, The
House Made of Dawn
House of Seven Gables, The
Illiad, The
In the Lake of the Woods
Invisible Man, The
J.B.
Jane Eyre
Jasmine
Jos Turner's Come and Gone
Joseph Andrews
Joy Luck Club, The
Jude the Obscure
Julius Caesar

Jungle, The
King Lear
Lesson Before Dying, A
Letters from an American Farmer
Light in August
Little Foxes, The
Long Day's Journey into Night
Lord Jim
Lord of the Flies
Love Medicine
Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, The
Lysistrata
M. Butterfly
Macbeth
Madam Bovary
Main Street
Major Barbara
Man and Superman
Mansfield Park
Mayor of Casterbridge, The
Medea
Member of the Wedding, A
Merchant of Venice, The
Metamorphosis
Middlemarch
Midsummer Night's Dream, A
Mill on the Floss
Misanthrope, The
Miss Lonelyhearts
Moby-Dick
Moll Flanders
Monkey Bridge
Mother Courage and Her Children
Mrs. Dalloway
Mrs. Warren's Profession
Much Ado About Nothing
Murder in the Cathedral
My Last Duchess
Native Son
Native Speaker
Nineteen Eighty-Four
No-No Boy
No Exit
Notes from the Underground
Obasan
Odyssey, The
Oedipus Rex
Of Mice and Men
One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
One Hundred Years of Solitude
Optimist's Daughter
Oresteia, The
Othello

Our Town
Pale Fire
Pamela
Paradise Lost
Passage to India, A
Persuasion
Phedre
Piano Lesson, The
Pnin
Portrait of a Lady, The
Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
Power and the Glory, The
Praisesong for the Widow
Pere Goriot
Plague, The
Poccho
Pride and Prejudice
Pygmalion
Prime of Miss Jean Brodie, The
Ragtime
Raisin in the Sun, A
Rape of the Lock, The
Redburn
Remains of the Day, The
Richard III
Romeo and Juliet
Room of One's Own, A
Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead.
Saint Joan
Sandbox, The
Scarlet Letter, The
Separate Peace, A
Sent for You Yesterday
Shipping News, The
Silas Marner
Sister Carrie
Slaughterhouse Five
Snow Falling on Cedars
Song of Solomon
Sons and Lovers
Sound and the Fury, The
Stone Angel, The
Stranger, The
Streetcar Named Desire, A
Sula
Sun Also Rises, The
Tale of Two Cities, A
Tartuffe
Tempest, The
Tess of the D'Urbervilles
Their Eyes Were Watching God
Things Fall Apart

Things They Carried, The*
To the Lighthouse
Tom Jones
Trial, The
Trifles
Tristram Shandy
Turn of the Screw, The
Twelfth Night
Typical American*
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Victory
Volpone
Waiting for Godot
Warden, The
Washington Square
Waste Land, The
Watch on the Rhine
Watch That Ends the Night, The*
Way of the World, The
Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?
Wide Sargasson Sea
Wild Duck, The
Winter's Tale, The
Winter in the Blood*
Wise Blood
Woman Warrior
Wuthering Heights
Zoo Story
Zoot Suit

Aristophanes
Margaret Atwood
Jane Austen
Samuel Becket
Lord Byron
Geoffrey Chaucer
Charles Dickens
T. S. Eliot
William Faulkner
Henry Fielding
Zora Neale Hurston
Aldous Huxley
Henry James
Ben Jonson
Franz Kafka
Margaret Laurence
Bobbie Ann Mason

Moliere
Vladimir Nabokov
Gloria Naylor
Walker Percy
Harold Pinter
Alexander Pope
Barbara Pym
Mordecai Richler
William Shakespeare
George Bernard Shaw
Tom Stoppard
Jonathan Swift
Anthony Trollope
Mark Twain
Voltaire
Evelyn Waugh
Oscar Wilde

*These titles reflect the trend to include quality contemporary works.