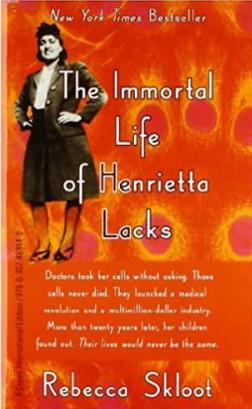
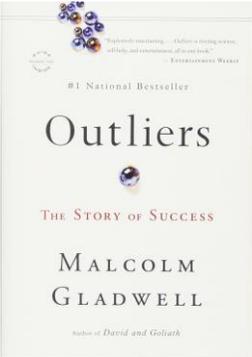


School of the Arts
Advanced Placement English Language and Composition
2021 Summer Reading Selections

	<p><i>The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks</i> by Rebecca Skloot</p> <p>Her name was Henrietta Lacks, but scientists know her as HeLa. She was a poor Southern tobacco farmer who worked the same land as her slave ancestors, yet her cells—taken without her knowledge—became one of the most important tools in medicine: The first “immortal” human cells grown in culture, which are still alive today, though she has been dead for more than sixty years. HeLa cells were vital for developing the polio vaccine; uncovered secrets of cancer, viruses, and the atom bomb’s effects; helped lead to important advances like in vitro fertilization, cloning, and gene mapping; and have been bought and sold by the billions.</p> <p>Yet Henrietta Lacks remains virtually unknown, buried in an unmarked grave.</p> <p>Henrietta’s family did not learn of her “immortality” until more than twenty years after her death, when scientists investigating HeLa began using her husband and children in research without informed consent. And though the cells had launched a multimillion-dollar industry that sells human biological materials, her family never saw any of the profits. As Rebecca Skloot so brilliantly shows, the story of the Lacks family—past and present—is inextricably connected to the dark history of experimentation on African Americans, the birth of bioethics, and the legal battles over whether we control the stuff we are made of.</p> <p>Over the decade it took to uncover this story, Skloot became enmeshed in the lives of the Lacks family—especially Henrietta’s daughter Deborah. Deborah was consumed with questions: Had scientists cloned her mother? Had they killed her to harvest her cells? And if her mother was so important to medicine, why couldn’t her children afford health insurance?</p> <p>Intimate in feeling, astonishing in scope, and impossible to put down, <i>The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks</i> captures the beauty and drama of scientific discovery, as well as its human consequences.</p>
	<p><i>Outliers</i> by Malcolm Gladwell</p> <p>In this stunning book, Malcolm Gladwell takes us on an intellectual journey through the world of “outliers”—the best and the brightest, the most famous and the most successful. He asks the question: what makes high-achievers different?</p> <p>His answer is that we pay too much attention to what successful people are like, and too little attention to where they are from: that is, their culture, their family, their generation, and the idiosyncratic experiences of their upbringing. Along the way he explains the secrets of software billionaires, what it takes to be a great hockey player, and what made the Beatles the greatest rock band.</p> <p>Brilliant and entertaining, <i>Outliers</i> is a landmark work that will simultaneously delight and illuminate.</p>

Instructions:

Read and annotate both works. Annotations should reveal close reading.

Evaluation:

- 1) Annotations will be graded. See rubric and elements list on next pages. Click here to watch an instructional video <https://youtu.be/qPQ7wXWgRCA>
- 2) Students will take an objective test on both works in the first week of class.
- 3) Students will participate in a graded discussion on the works.

Please email questions to amber_honeycutt@charleston.k12.sc.us or patrick_martin@charleston.k12.sc.us

AP Language Annotation Rubric for Summer Reading Books

CATEGORY	A	B	C	D/F
Quantity	<i>At least</i> 30 pages of concentrated annotations and/or a total of at least 150 marginal notes in each book. Concentrated annotations are when all of the five types below are concentrated on one page in the book.	25-29 pages of concentrated annotations and/or a total of about 100 marginal notes in each book	20-24 pages of concentrated annotations and/or a total of about 75 marginal notes in each book	Fewer than 20 pages of concentrated annotations and/or 75 marginal notes in each book
Quality	<i>Conscientious balance</i> between: Definitions, Elements, Personal Reaction, Questions, and Summary	<i>Adequate balance</i> between: Definitions, Elements, Personal Reaction, Questions, and Summary	<i>Lopsided</i> between: Definitions, Elements, Personal Reaction, Questions, and Summary	<i>Insufficient variety</i> between: Definitions, Elements, Personal Reaction, Questions, and Summary
Thoroughness	Annotations are balanced <i>throughout</i> the book with attention to the first and last sections.	Annotations are <i>scarcely</i> balanced throughout the book with attention to the first and last sections.	Annotations are concentrated in random parts of the book without enough attention to the first and last sections.	Annotations are not adequately balanced throughout the text.
Neatness/ Insight	Annotations are legible and show a genuine attempt to engage with the book in insightful ways. Annotations go beyond labeling.	Annotations, although legible, lack an attempt to engage with the book in insightful ways. Annotations go beyond labeling.	Annotations are not always legible and lack a genuine attempt to engage with the book in insightful ways. Annotations go beyond labeling.	Annotations are not always legible and reveal a minimal attempt to engage with the book in insightful ways.

Some Essential Rhetorical Analysis Elements

Elements	Definition	Example/Explanation
Analogy	Explaining something complex by comparing it to something more simple.	"An amateur playing in a professional game is like an ibex stepping into a lion's den."
Audience	Who the author is directing his or her message towards	When you create a resume, your audience is potential employers.
Anecdote	A short story which illustrates a larger point	The boy went to the concert to see his favorite band and ended up crowd surfing. (This anecdote characterizes the boy as adventurous)
Connotation	The implied meaning of a word; words can broadly have positive, negative, or neutral connotations.	conscientious = positive connotation fussy = negative connotation
Context	The extra-textual environment in which the text is being delivered.	If I am delivering a congratulatory speech to awards recipients, the immediate context might be the awards presentation ceremony; the broader context might be the purpose or significance of the awards themselves.
Counterargument	The argument(s) against the author's position.	If I want to eliminate the dress code, a counterargument might be that this will place a burden on students of a lower socioeconomic status, who must now afford an entire school wardrobe or risk unwanted attention.
Denotation	The literal, dictionary-definition meaning of a word.	The denotation of "chair" is "a place to sit."
Diction	The style of language used; generally tailored to be appropriate to the audience and situation.	You might say "What's up, loser?" to your little brother, but you would probably say "How are you doing today?" to your principal.
Ethos	Setting up a source as credible and trustworthy.	"Given my PhD in the subject and years of experience in the field" is an appeal to ethos.
Evidence	The information presented meant to persuade the audience of the author's position.	If I were arguing that Anne is a good student, I might reference her straight-A report card and her 1500 SAT score as pieces of evidence.
Figurative language	The use of language in a non-literal way; i.e. metaphor, simile, etc.	"The sky's like a jewel box tonight!"

Imagery	Any descriptive language used to evoke a vivid sense or image of something; includes figurative language.	"The water was a pearl-studded sea of azure tipped with turquoise."
Hyperbole	An exaggeration intended to make a point.	The chicken wings were hotter than a volcano,
Irony	At the most basic sense, saying the opposite of what you mean; also used to describe situations in which the results of an action are dramatically different than intended.	"I do so hope there are more papers to sign," is something that might be said ironically.
Juxtaposition	Placing two very different things together for effect.	"There they stood together, the beggars and the lords, the princesses and the washerwoman, all crowding into the square."
Logos	Appealing to someone's sense of concrete facts and logic.	Citing peer-reviewed scientific studies is an appeal to logos.
Occasion	The reason or moment for writing or speaking.	When giving a graduation speech, the occasion is graduation.
Organization	How the different parts of an argument are arranged in a piece of writing or speech.	Think about the outlines you write in preparation for drafting an argumentative essay and you'll have an idea of what organization is.
Pathos	An Aristotelian appeal. Involves appealing to someone's emotions.	Animal shelters ads with pictures of cute sad animals and dramatic music are using pathos.
Purpose	The author's persuasive intention.	If you are trying to convince your mother you should get a dog, your purpose in addressing an essay on the subject to her would be to convince her that you should get a dog.
Repetition	Re-using a word or phrase repeatedly for effect or emphasis.	"We run, and we run, and we run, like rats on a wheel."
Rhetoric	The use of spoken or written word (or a visual medium) to convey your ideas and convince an audience.	Almost everything is an example of rhetoric!
Style	The author's own personal approach to rhetoric in the piece; similar to voice.	We might say the Taylor Swift's songwriting style is straightforward and emotive.
Tone	The use of stylistic devices to reveal an author's attitude toward a subject.	Only a narrow distinction from attitude. The phrase "the deplorable state of this school" reveals a negative attitude, but the word choice of "deplorable" is part of the author's tone.

Voice	An author's unique sound. Similar to style.	Think of the way that you can recognize a pop singer on the radio without hearing who it is first.
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Adapted from <https://blog.prepscholar.com/ap-language-and-composition-terms>