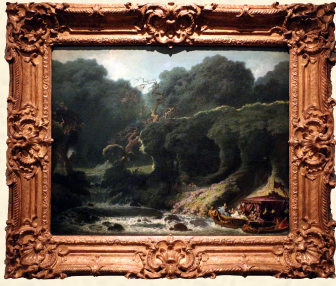


AP ENGLISH FOUR / SUMMER 2023



The aim of art is to represent not the outward appearance of things, but their inward significance.

—Aristotle

1

STEP ONE

Visit

www.marinaap4.com

in June, July, and August.

Questions?:

shume@hbuhsd.edu

dhume@hbuhsd.edu

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STEP TWO

Follow the steps posted on each month's webpage to examine closely a work of art.

Read the artwork closely, and take notes to record your ideas.

AFTER you have recorded your thoughts watch the short video posted about that work of art.



STEP THREE

Read the short literary text posted on that month's webpage.

Look for ways the text interacts with that month's work of art, topic, or theme.

Take notes to record your ideas.

STEP FOUR

Join us to discuss that month's webpage. We will meet at the Marina Library on:

June 28, 2023, 3pm-4pm

July 31, 2023, 3pm-4pm

August 25, 2023, 3pm-4pm

Attend 2 meetings for full summer credit.

Bring your NOTES and your IDEAS.

Notes will be worth points.

3

4

In drawing, one must look for or suspect that there is more than is casually seen.

—George Brigman

1

AP4 LITERARY TERMS

These are the literary terms we expect students to know and use in AP English Four. Take time this summer to review this list. Many of the terms should be familiar to you; there may be some that are new to you. There are several reliable literary device dictionaries available online, in the library, or at the bookstore.

There will be an assessment on these terms on in the first quarter of the year.

The Categoricals:

- ♦Novel Type
 - ♦Psychological
 - ♦Gothic
 - ♦Sci-fi
 - ♦Romance
 - ♦Realistic
 - ♦Naturalistic
 - ♦Picaresque
 - ♦Epistolary
 - ♦Bildungsroman
 - ♦Dystopian
- ♦Play Type
 - ♦Tragedy
 - ♦Hubris
 - ♦Hamartia
 - ♦Catharsis
 - ♦Comedy
 - ♦Satire
 - ♦Romance
 - ♦Realistic
 - ♦Naturalistic
 - ♦History
 - ♦Farce
- ♦Dramatic Techniques
 - ♦Monologue
 - ♦Soliloquy
 - ♦Aside
- ♦Poetry Type
 - ♦Elegy
 - ♦Invective
 - ♦Valediction
 - ♦Expostulation
 - ♦Sonnet
 - ♦Lyric
 - ♦Ode
 - ♦Ballad
 - ♦Pastoral
 - ♦Villanelle
 - ♦Metaphysical
- ♦Literary Period
 - ♦Anglo-Saxon
 - ♦Medieval
 - ♦Renaissance
 - ♦Elizabethan
 - ♦Restoration
 - ♦Neoclassical
 - ♦Romanticism
 - ♦Realism
 - ♦Modernism
 - ♦Post-Modernism

The Structuralists:

- ♦Diction
 - ♦Formal
 - ♦Neutral
 - ♦Informal
 - ♦Poetic
 - ♦Workplace
 - ♦Colloquial
 - ♦Connotation
 - ♦Denotation
 - ♦Patterns
 - ♦Portmanteau
 - ♦Tmesis
 - ♦Superlative
 - ♦Comparative
 - ♦Positive
 - ♦Anachronism
- ♦Syntax
 - ♦Loose Sentence
 - ♦Periodic Sentence
 - ♦Simple, Compound, Complex
 - ♦Parallel Structure
 - ♦Fragments
 - ♦Patterns
 - ♦Polysyndeton
 - ♦Asyndeton
- ♦Imagery
 - ♦Visual
 - ♦Auditory
 - ♦Olfactory
 - ♦Tactile
 - ♦Gustatory
 - ♦Kinetic
 - ♦Kinesthetic
 - ♦Imagery Patterns
 - ♦Archetypal
 - ♦Concrete
 - ♦Abstract
 - ♦Synesthesia
 - ♦Surrealism

The Ironics:

- ♦Irony
 - ♦Dramatic Irony
 - ♦Verbal Irony
 - ♦Situational Irony
 - ♦Hyperbole
 - ♦Understatement
 - ♦Litotes
 - ♦Paradox
 - ♦Oxymoron
 - ♦Antithesis
 - ♦Pun
 - ♦Double Entendre
 - ♦Malapropism
 - ♦Euphemism

The Journalistics:

- ♦Character
 - ♦Flat
 - ♦Round
 - ♦Protagonist
 - ♦Antagonist
 - ♦Static
 - ♦Dynamic
 - ♦Archetype
 - ♦Doppelgänger
 - ♦Nemesis
 - ♦Motivation
 - ♦Characterization: Direct/ Indirect
- ♦Point of View
 - ♦First, Second, or Third Person
 - ♦Subjective
 - ♦Objective
 - ♦Dramatic
 - ♦Omniscient
 - ♦Limited
 - ♦Unreliable
 - ♦Suspension of Disbelief
- ♦Setting
 - ♦Time
 - ♦Place
 - ♦Milieu
 - ♦Environment
 - ♦Set
 - ♦Atmosphere
- ♦Plot Structure
 - ♦Exposition
 - ♦Initial Incident
 - ♦Rising Action
 - ♦Crisis
 - ♦Climax
 - ♦Falling Action
- ♦Plot Devices
 - ♦Flashbacks
 - ♦Foreshadowing
 - ♦Reversals
 - ♦Deus ex Machina
 - ♦Paralleling
 - ♦In Medias Res
 - ♦Poetic Justice
- ♦Plot Form
 - ♦Chapters
 - ♦Acts and Scenes
 - ♦Stream of Consciousness
- ♦Theme
- ♦Motif
- ♦Tone
- ♦Foreshadow
- ♦Verisimilitude
- ♦Genre
- ♦Vignette
- ♦Ambiguity

The Sonics:

- ♦Prosody
 - ♦Meter
 - ♦iamb
 - ♦trochee
 - ♦anapest
 - ♦dactyl
 - ♦spondee
 - ♦Feet
 - ♦Versification
 - ♦Stanzification
 - ♦Rhyme
 - ♦Slant Rhyme
 - ♦Enjambment
 - ♦Dramatic Monologue
- ♦Alliteration
- ♦Onomatopoeia
- ♦Assonance
- ♦Consonance
- ♦Onomatopoeia
- ♦Euphony
- ♦Cacophony
- ♦Blank Verse
- ♦Free Verse

The Rhetorics:

- ♦Anaphora
- ♦Epistrophe
- ♦Anecdote
- ♦Aphorism
- ♦Idiom
- ♦Antimetabole
- ♦Aposiopesis
- ♦Antithesis
- ♦Chiasmus
- ♦Ellipsis
- ♦Epigram
- ♦Epigraph
- ♦Neologism
- ♦Non-Sequitur
- ♦Rhetorical Question
- ♦Tautology
- ♦Zeugma
- ♦Satire
- ♦Invective
- ♦Paralipsis
- ♦Juxtaposition

The Metaphorics:

- ♦Metaphor
- ♦Simile
- ♦Analogy
- ♦Symbol
- ♦Allegory
- ♦Parable
- ♦Allusion
- ♦Apostrophe
- ♦Synecdoche
- ♦Metonymy
- ♦Personification
- ♦Anthropomorphism
- ♦Zoomorphism
- ♦Conceit

In drawing, one must look for or suspect that there is more than is casually seen.