



## **ST. SUSANNA 8<sup>TH</sup> GRADE SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT 2022**

***Welcome to 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Language Arts! ☺***

***Please contact Mr. Smith with any assignment questions: [smiths@stsusanna.org](mailto:smiths@stsusanna.org)***

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Our required reading this summer for all in-coming 8<sup>th</sup> grade students is *The Giver* by Lois Lowry

### **THE GIVER SYNOPSIS:**

Jonas lives in a perfect world. Everything is completely under control. There is no war or fear or pain. There are no choices. Every person is assigned a role in the Community.

When Jonas turns twelve, he is singled out to receive special training from The Giver. The Giver alone holds the memories of the true pain and pleasure of life. Now it's time for Jonas to receive the truth. There is no turning back.

The requirements of our Summer Reading assignment are below:

- o Purchase or borrow a copy of *The Giver* by Lois Lowry
- o Read the novel over Summer Break
- o Take the AR test AT HOME from June 14-July 30, Monday-Sunday, 7:30 AM—7:30 PM
- o Complete the literary terms assignment to be turned in on **THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS**
- o The terms and definitions must be written in a Reading Notebook for use in class
- o Take a closed-book test of the novel for a grade within the first week of school

### **SUMMER READING LITERARY TERMS:**

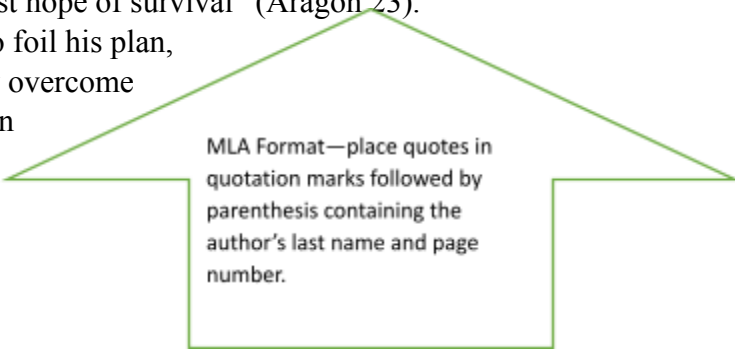
1. **allusion:** A reference to a famous person, place, event, or work of literature. Allusions are often used to make a comparison.
2. **character:** People, places, animals, or imaginary creatures who take part in the action of a work of literature. They display certain qualities or character traits that develop and change over time, and they usually have motivations, or reasons, for their behaviors.
3. **dynamic character:** A character who undergoes important changes as a plot unfolds. These changes occur because of the character's actions and experiences in the story. The changes are usually internal and may be good or bad. Main characters are usually, though not always, dynamic.
4. **static character:** A character who remains the same throughout a story. The character may experience events and have interactions with other characters, but he or she is not changed because of them.
5. **antagonist:** A force working against the protagonist in a story, play, or novel. This is usually another character, but can be a force of nature, society itself, or an internal force within the main character.
6. **protagonist:** The main character in a story, play, or novel. The protagonist is the one who is involved in the main conflict of the story and undergoes change as the plot runs its course.
7. **conflict:** A struggle between opposing forces. The main conflict is generally the story's focus.

8. external conflict: Conflict involving a character who struggles against a force outside himself or herself, such as nature, a physical obstacle, or another character.
9. internal conflict: Conflict that occurs within a character.
10. cultural conflict: Conflict that arises because of differing values, customs, or circumstance between groups of people.
11. imagery: Descriptive words and phrases that re-create sensory experiences for the reader. This is usually related one of the five senses—hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch—to help the reader imagine what is being described. **Example**: The aroma of popcorn drew me to the bright red concession stand.
12. point of view: The method of narration used in a short story, novel, narrative poem, or work of nonfiction.
13. first person point of view: This narrator is a character in the story. Can be identified by use the use of “I, me, we, us”
14. third person limited point of view: This point of view is from a narrator who tells only what one character thinks, feels, and observes. Can be initially identified by use of “he, she, they, them”
15. third person omniscient point of view: This is an all-knowing point of view with a narrator who sees into the minds of all the characters. Can be initially identified by use of “he, she, they, them”
16. theme: A message about life or human nature that the writer shares with the reader. Often, readers must infer the message. One approach to determining theme is to apply lessons learned by the main character to real life.

## **FINDING TEXTUAL EVIDENCE**

*Directions:* For each of the 8 literary terms listed below and based on the definitions given on this document, get into the novel and find specific textual evidence to exemplify each. Use the space provided to show that you understand the term by referencing events and/or characters in the novel and explaining how the example demonstrates the word. Then, include a specific quote with page number to illustrate how the term connects to the book. An example is provided for you; use this as a guide for the expected length and format of your response.

EXAMPLE: **antagonist**—Joe Smith is the antagonist in the story because he acts against the main character, John Rose. Smith is in constant conflict with Rose, devising plans that interfere with the protagonist’s success and happiness. John Rose attempts to save humanity from an oncoming meteorological disaster, while Smith is constantly placing obstacles in his way. Rose developed a means to divert the acid rain that would turn the entire population of New York City into radioactive zombies and Smith removes an integral cog that makes the machine inoperable. “Laughing gleefully with an evil glint in his eye, Smith runs from the lab carrying with him the cog that was humanity’s last hope of survival” (Aragon 23).  
Despite the antagonist’s attempts to foil his plan, the protagonist is able to heroically overcome all challenges to save the population of the planet.



MLA Format—place quotes in quotation marks followed by parenthesis containing the author’s last name and page number.

**1. antagonist:**

**2. protagonist:**

**3. dynamic character:**

**4. static character:**

**5. conflict:** (Determine the main conflict and explain whether it is external, internal, or cultural)

**6. imagery:**

**7. point of view:**

**8. theme:**