

**ENGLISH 11 AND 12 HONORS – SUMMER 2022**

You are to choose **one** novel from the attached list to read this summer and complete the project below.  
**Please email me your choice.** ([Kristin.baker@sfcakings.org](mailto:Kristin.baker@sfcakings.org))

Below, you will find elements to your final novel project. Each element must be typed into a Word document (with the exception of Row 3 and the last option of Row 1). **In the rows that contain multiple elements,** please **choose ONLY ONE** to expound upon. Therefore, in all, you will have six different portions to this project. Be sure to title each by row. Each response (again, with the exception of Row 3 and the last option of Row 1) should be no more than a single, well-developed paragraph. I am not looking for a book on a book.

Row 1: Knowledge  <b>20 Points</b>	Authors do not choose a title randomly— usually there is some significance to it. Identify and describe the meaning of your book’s title.	Describe the genre and setting (time and place) of your book. Explain its importance to the narrative.	Create a PLOT DIAGRAM (Freytag’s Pyramid) for your book.
Row 2: Comprehension  <b>10 Points</b>	Write a SUMMARY of your book, making sure to focus on the key events of the story.	Explain the MAIN CONFLICTS in the book (one EXTERNAL and one INTERNAL).	
Row 3: Application  <b>20 Points</b>	Do something creative to show your understanding of the book. This could be a movie poster, music video, alternate ending, graphic novel scene depiction, soundtrack for your book, etc. Your project must be accompanied by an explanation of what you created, why you created it, and how it is appropriate to your novel selection.		
Row 4: Analysis  <b>20 Points</b>	Write an ANALYSIS of the main character. Describe him/her and his/her transformation throughout the novel. Explain the catalyst for the transformation.	Relate the book to human experience. Explain three truths about human nature and find three events from the text that relate to those truths.	Choose another book or movie with a similar conflict and compare and contrast the book to the new choice. Analyze the plot, characters, setting, etc.
Row 5: Synthesis  <b>20 Points</b>	Choose a controversial issue from the text and take a stand on ONE SIDE of the issue. Write a BRIEF essay discussing your reasons for the side chosen.		
Row 6: Evaluation  <b>10 Points</b>	Briefly give an evaluation of your novel. Would you recommend it or not? Explain your reasoning.		

**Below is a sample of each row. This will be submitted to Canvas the first day of school.**

## SAMPLE PROJECT

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Mrs. Baker  
AP Lit  
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**Row 1:** Arthur Miller titled his play *The Crucible* because of the “severe trials” the Puritans were going through. Each person who was accused of being a witch was placed on trial and asked to confess. If he or she did not confess, that person was executed. It was a Catch-22 because those who confessed to witchcraft lived with that stereotype for the rest of their lives, and those who did not confess, died. This left the Puritan society reeling from the aftermath.

**Row 2:** The predominant external conflict of this play was the action of accusing people of witchcraft based on insignificant things such as sneezing one too many times. The powerful people in society wanted land, and they would accuse others to get it. The predominant internal conflict was within John Proctor. At the end of the play, he had to make the decision to either confess and live (which would ruin his family name for his descendants) or not confess and die (which would leave his children fatherless). He, ultimately, made the decision to die so that his descendants would not be dishonored.

**Row 3:** The original play ends with John Proctor, Martha Corey, and Rebecca Nurse being taken to the gallows to hang because they have not confessed to witchcraft. It would be interesting if the play went further to show the society’s realization that what they have done is wrong. It was shortly after these three important people were hanged that the magistrates ended the trials, declaring that all those who were accused, were accused unjustly. Being able to see the emotions of the people after this epiphany, even if only in writing or on stage, would be enlightening and give a truer understanding of what these people went through.

**Row 4:** Through this historical play, Arthur Miller shows the following truths about human nature: 1) All people are susceptible to the evil that lies within society, 2) People would rather ruin others than enlighten others of the truth about themselves, and 3) All people struggle with fear.

1. The reverend of the village of Salem, Reverend Parris, was a very pious individual. There are many points in the play where he alludes to the fact that he is more powerful than anyone else. When claims are made that his daughter was tempted by the Devil, he asks, “How can it be the Devil? Why would he choose my house to strike?”
2. The play is filled with powerful people, like Mr. Thomas Putnam, making accusations to gain the land of others. By law, if a person was deemed a witch and confessed to it, that person no longer held title to his or her land. John Proctor and Giles Corey went to the courts about this, but nothing happened. Putnam simply denied this accusation and the courts believed him.
3. Throughout the play, John Proctor was portrayed to be a strong man. He was not afraid to go up against the reverend or anyone else in the village. Even when his wife was accused and arrested of witchcraft, he still confronted the courts. It was not until he realized that the courts were always going to listen to the accusations of a manipulative teenage girl that we begin to see a bit of fear. Ultimately, his fear is seen in the end when he wrestles with the decision to confess or die.

**Row 5:** One of the controversial issues seen within this play is early Puritan belief that members of the clergy were safe from the attacks of Satan. This is one of the reasons why the Puritans were such a proud people. Contrary to what Reverends Parris and Hale, as well as Deputy Governor Danforth, believed in this historical account, no one is safe from Satan’s attacks. Human beings have faults, and those faults can lead to personal downfalls. Reverend Parris used this belief to blame others. Human beings are not perfect; therefore, none can be safe from the attacks of Satan.

**Row 6:** While a few elements of this play were fabricated to fit the stage, Arthur Miller gave people a true account of the Salem Witch Trials in 1692. Arthur Miller stays true to the historical documents of this event, which makes the play even more real. Every time I read it, I think: Wow, this really happened in our country's history. I would definitely recommend this play because it serves as an enlightening window to a dark past within our history, which I think is very important for people to learn.

## HONORS NOVEL SELECTIONS LIST

1. Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen
2. Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley
3. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll
4. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle
5. Dracula by Bram Stoker
6. The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde
7. A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens
8. A Doll's House : a play by Henrik Ibsen
9. The Importance of Being Earnest: A Trivial Comedy for Serious People by Oscar Wilde
10. Moby Dick by Herman Melville
11. Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
12. Jane Eyre: An Autobiography by Charlotte Brontë
13. The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson
14. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain
15. The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne
16. Metamorphosis by Franz Kafka
17. Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad
18. War and Peace by Leo Tolstoy
19. Crime and Punishment by Fyodor Dostoyevsky
20. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Complete by Mark Twain
21. The Iliad by Homer
22. The Prince by Niccolò Machiavelli
23. Little Women by Louisa May Alcott
24. Anne of Green Gables by L. M. Montgomery
25. Peter Pan by J. M. Barrie
26. The Time Machine by H. G. Wells
27. Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson
28. Anthem by Ayn Rand
29. Emma by Jane Austen
30. The Awakening by Kate Chopin
31. David Copperfield by Charles Dickens
32. The Odyssey by Homer
33. The Brothers Karamazov by Fyodor Dostoyevsky
34. Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra
35. Pygmalion by Bernard Shaw
36. Les Misérables by Victor Hugo
37. Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens
38. Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë
39. The War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells
40. Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy
41. Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen
42. Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne
43. Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe
44. Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World by Jonathan Swift
45. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave by Frederick Douglass