Honors English I Summer Assignment: Close Reading Analysis
Fahrenheit 451 **Ray Bradbury**

Close reading is a process that involves reading and rereading multiple times—each time with a different purpose and focus. It is an encounter with the text where readers analyze the following questions: What is the author *telling* me here? Are there any difficult, unfamiliar or important *words*? What does the author want me to *understand*? How does the author play with *language* to add to meaning? What does the *structure* of the text reveal? Effective readers engage in close reading to extract the most meaning from complex text.

Close reading assists students with:
• understanding the purpose in reading;
• recognizing ideas in a text as being interconnected;
• identifying and understanding systems of meaning;
• exploring beyond "surface" reading or skimming;
• formulating questions and seeking answers to their questions while reading.

As you read (and reread) *Fahrenheit 451***, use the GUIDED READING EXERCISES to analyze important elements of the novel. A GLOSSARY OF TERMS is attached for your reference. During the first week of school in September, you will take a written test on the novel. This summer assignment is designed to prepare you for success on that exam. Written test—80%   Guided Reading Exercises—20%**

GUIDED READING EXERCISES

1. Part A—Track the development of the <u>major characters</u>. Identify physical characteristics and personality traits conveyed through <u>direct and indirect characterization</u>. For each character, cite two quotations—include page numbers.

<u>Major Characters</u>

Montag	Beatty	Mildred
Clarisse	Granger	

Part B—Discuss which of the <u>major characters</u> could be considered <u>static</u> and which are <u>dynamic</u>. Explain your opinion using specific text information.

2. Set up a chart using the heading in the boxes below to complete the following: Explain how important details about <u>minor characters</u> contribute to the novel's plot development.

Minor Character	Important Details	Contributions to Plot Development

The <u>Minor Characters </u>are…

Mechanical Hound	police
handymen	old woman
teenagers	architects
Clarisse's uncle	

3. Identify and explain three major <u>settings</u> and describe each example using strong <u>imagery</u>. For each setting, cite two quotations—include page numbers.

4. Track the use of <u>literary devices</u>. Identify and explain at least two examples of each (total of 18) throughout the novel. Cite a direct quotation for each—include page numbers.

<u>Literary Devices</u>

1. alliteration	4. metaphor	7. personification
2. foreshadowing	5. oxymoron	8. repetition
3. hyperbole	6. parallelism	9. simile

5. Track the use of three <u>symbols</u> throughout the book. For each symbol, explain what the symbol represents and which character(s) the symbol best describes. Use a direct quotation and page number for each to support your analysis.

6. For each part of the novel, identify two examples of <u>situational irony</u> (total of six) and explain what makes each one of the situations ironic.

7. Track the major <u>conflicts</u> being developed (total of four.) For each conflict, cite at least one quotation— include page numbers.

8. Discuss an example of a pair of characters who were developed as <u>foils</u> for each other. Explain your opinion using specific text information.

10. Identify the five most significant <u>plot episodes</u> and discuss which one you think could be considered the <u>climax</u> of the story.

11. Identify a major <u>theme</u> of the novel and relate it to specific events occurring in today's society.

12. Identify elements of the <u>science fiction genre</u> present in the novel.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
(ORGANIZED ALPHABETICALLY)

Alliteration: repetition of the same initial consonant sound in a series of words
 ex. Christmas in Kansas is cool. Giant Jim the giraffe enters the gym.

Character: what makes individuals who they are
 Dynamic: changes significantly throughout story
 Static: does not change much

Characterization: how information is given about a character
    Direct: statements that tell exactly what a character is like in an obvious way
    Indirect: shows what a character is like through words, actions, thoughts, and interactions

Climax: when the development of the conflict reaches its high point, or turning point

Conflict: a struggle between opposing forces

Conflict Type: the main cause; character vs. self, character vs. character, character vs. nature, character vs. world
    External: when a character is struggling with an outside force
    Internal: struggle with opposing emotions and decisions within a character's own heart or mind

Foil: a character used as contrast to the main character; used to emphasize aspects of the protagonist's personality

Foreshadowing: giving subtle hints that predict a future occurrence

Hyperbole: an obvious exaggeration used for effect
    ex. It was so hot that lava could have cooled my skin. My purse felt like a brick on my shoulder.

Imagery: sensory details to develop vivid descriptions

Irony
    Dramatic Irony: reader/audience knows something characters don't
    Situational Irony: when the opposite of what's expected to happen, happens
    Verbal Irony: saying the opposing of what is meant

Metaphor: comparing two unlike things without using direct comparing words
    ex. Her hair was a cascading waterfall. She was the sun in the sky.

Oxymoron: phrase that uses opposing contradictory words for effect
    ex. old news, jumbo shrimp, the same difference

Parallelism: presenting a series of elements in a sentence in the same grammar format or meaning
    ex. Like father, like son; I enjoy reading, to running, and cooking.

Personification: giving human qualities to something non-human
    ex. The ivy ran up the side of the house. The kettle screamed.

Plot: the sequence of events, scenes, or information that creates a story's background, conflict, and resolution.

Setting: information related to where and when a story takes place

Simile: comparing two unlike things using comparing words such as "like," "as" or "than"
    ex. She crept through the house like a mouse. He is weaker than a day old baby bird.

Symbolism: how an element represents something else

Theme: underlying message that readers piece together; the central idea, usually a lesson or moral

Due Date: This assignment can be turned in on the first day of school, but no later than Friday, September 6, 2016. If you have any questions, please email the department supervisor Mr. Dennison at dennisonk@warrenhills.org.