

Slidell High School  
English II Pre-AP/Honors  
Summer Reading 2018-2019



Dear Parents and Students,

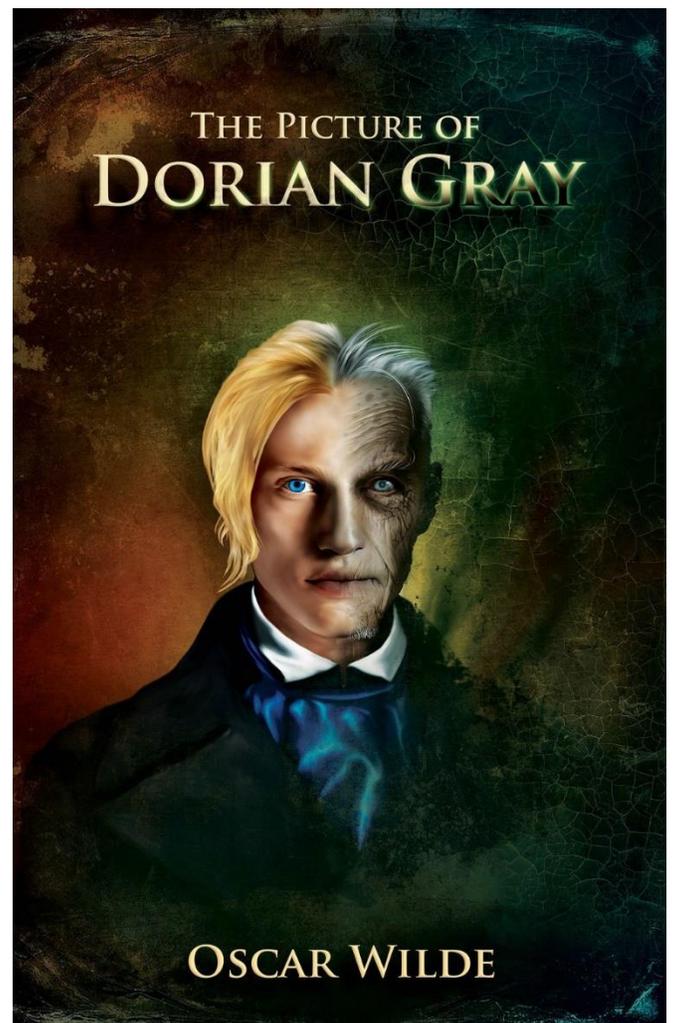
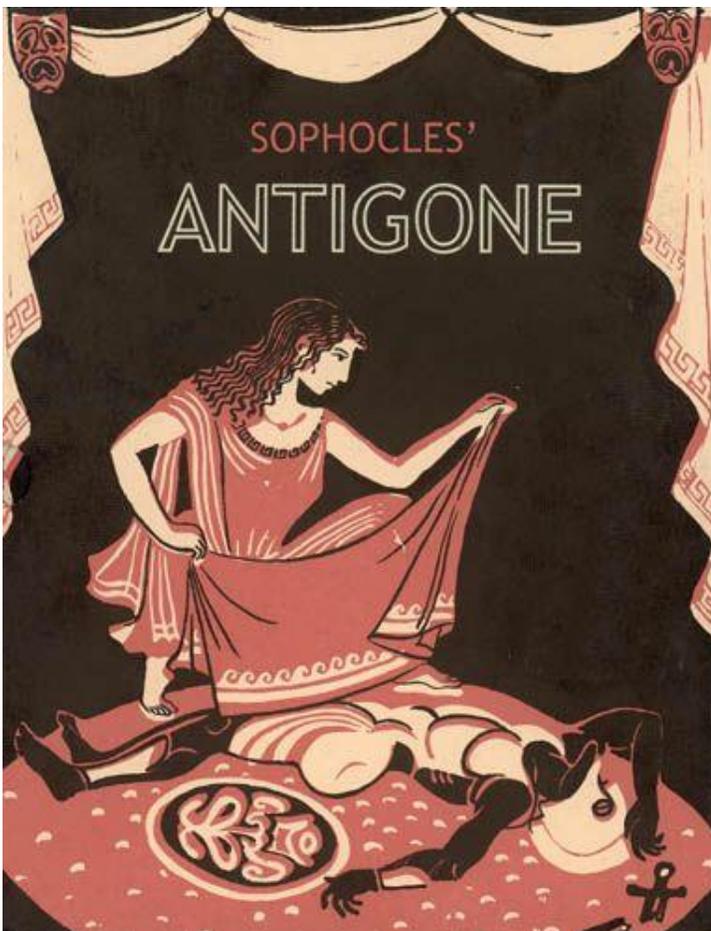
Reading comprehension skills are essential to a student's academic growth. These skills can benefit a person for a lifetime. In an effort to nurture both the habits of good reading and the love of reading, as well as develop strong reading skills, the following reading assignment has been assigned to all English II Pre-AP/Honors level students. Every English II Pre-AP/Honors student must complete the assignment over the summer, for the assignments are due Friday, August 10, 2018. Be advised that **NO LATE GRADES** are accepted in English II Pre-AP/Honors. Assessments will be given on both readings, as well. Both books must be brought to class Friday, August 10, 2018 and any other dates required during the initial phase of the school year. If your schedule changes to on-level English II, it is your responsibility to obtain the appropriate reading list that can be found on the Slidell High School website. Obtaining a personal copy to annotate it strongly recommended, for we will be using these books for assessments and 1<sup>st</sup> nine weeks activities.

SUMMER READING LIST:

*Antigone* by Sophocles (Greek drama)

- Be sure to obtain the version translated by Robert Bagg

*The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde (novel)



## ACTIVITIES BY BOOK:

*Antigone* by Sophocles:

1. Greek Tragedy Research Questions
2. Read and annotate *Antigone*
3. Guided Reading Questions
4. Assessment: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 (Worth 100 points)

**NOTE:** Book annotations & Greek Tragedy Research and Guided Reading questions: Worth 100 points

*The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde:

1. Read and annotate the novel
2. Complete Reading Response Journals listed below
3. Complete Discussion Questions listed below
4. Assessment: Thursday, August 16, 2018 (Worth 100 points)

**NOTE:** Book annotations & Reading Response Journals and Discussion Questions: Worth 100 points

## MLA HEADER:

(Double-space header with correct format listed above)

Student Name	Jace Morris
Teacher Name	Ms. Henderson
Course Name/Class Period	English II Pre-AP/1 <sup>st</sup> Period
Military Date	1 August 2018

Written components must follow required format:

Typed, 12-point Times New Roman or Arial font, double-spaced, and 1-inch margins

Correct MLA header (on 1<sup>st</sup> page only)

This applies to *Antigone* and *The Picture of Dorian Gray* responses

## ANNOTATION GUIDELINES:

Annotation is a key component of close reading and reading for genuine, lucid comprehension. Since we will annotate texts all year, it behooves you to develop a system that aligns with your academic or learning needs, for effective annotating is economical and consistent.

- Make brief comments in the margins. Use any white space available—inside cover, random blank pages
- Make brief comments between or within lines of text
- Underline or Highlight with CAUTION → no full sentences or paragraphs; always combine with notes or comments
- Use symbols or abbreviations
- Connect words, phrases, ideas, questions, etc with lines or arrows
- Create your own code specific to your notes
- Identify literary elements you find (underline or highlight the sentence and write the literary element in the margin)
- Use different color highlighters or pens → different for character information, plot or action, and literary elements

# *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

By Oscar Wilde

Oscar Wilde was born in 1854 in Dublin, Ireland and died in 1900 in Paris, France. He published his first and only novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray* in 1891. He was an avid supporter of the Aesthetic Movement which purported that art should be done only for “art’s sake” and must be beautiful without having to convey a moral or sentimental message; he advocated that “Life should copy art” and that art is useless unless it is done for its own sake.

## Overview

Basil Hallward, a painter, paints a beautiful portrait of a handsome young man, Dorian Gray. Upon completion of the painting, Dorian wishes the painting would grow old instead of him, and without realizing it initially, Dorian sells his soul for eternal youth and beauty. Dorian’s painting of a beautiful, young Dorian Gray ages and grows more hideous with every selfish, amoral, evil deed Dorian commits while Dorian remains young and beautiful—ageless. Will Dorian ever pay for the sins he commits, or will his portrait continue to bear the brunt of his mischievous ways?

## READING RESPONSE JOURNAL TOPICS:

A Reading Response Journal is an analysis of topics discussed throughout the novel that are connected through a student’s discovery and writing. The most efficient way to complete a Reading Response Journal is to read, absorb, and annotate with the journal topics near you. As you approach a topic being discussed in the novel, complete that portion of the RRJ. You will move back and forth through the RRJ topics as you make your way through the novel.

Each topic must include:

Page number

Passage in quotations with in-text citation (author last name & paragraph number) → (Wilde 7)

Analysis or explanation with detailed discussion (writing).

**NOTE:** Each topic should be a paragraph discussion with each passage within the topic consisting of 3-5 well-constructed sentences; if the topic asks for 3 passages, that topic should have 10-15 well-constructed sentences within that paragraph.

Topic 1: Sin’s Effect

Find 3 passages that show the nature of sin and its effects on people. What does each passage show?

What message is Wilde trying to convey?

Topic 2: Art’s Importance

Find 5 passages that show the importance of art or the lack of importance of art. Remember that music, actual painting, even human life are considered art by Wilde and his characters.

Topic 3: Effect of Influence

Find 5 passages that show the positive and/or negative effects of influence over another person. These passages should be from as many different viewpoints as possible.

Topic 4: Superficiality

Find 3 passages that show the superficial nature of society. What does each passage show? What could Wilde be saying about society in each passage?

Topic 5: Conflict

Find 3 passages that show the conflict between youth and beauty versus age. What do the characters say regarding this conflict? What is Wilde trying to show with these passages?

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS :

Must be answered in complete sentences and incorporate references to specific elements of the novel. Be sure to explain connections made between the discussion question and the answer you provide. Be detailed in your written discussion while providing a well-constructed paragraph answer for each discussion question.

1. What are 3 symbols found within the novel? How are these symbols introduced and explained? How are these symbols important to the overall plot, characters, or theme of the novel? Define symbolism as you understand it. Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.
2. What 2 themes from the novel? Explain each theme. How do these themes develop over the course of the novel? How are these themes connected to characters and actions within the novel? Define theme as you understand it. Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.
3. How has Dorian Gray changed since the beginning of the novel? Use several examples to identify this change. Who or what is responsible for the change? Explain your reasoning based on evidence from the text. Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.
4. Why does Dorian place so much value on his body's appearance when he knows what his hideous soul "looks" like? Explain your position based on evidence from the text.
5. What is Dorian's reaction to Basil once he sees the portrait completed? Why does he react in such a manner? How does Dorian feel after Basil's death? Why does Dorian feel that way? Explain your answers using evidence from the text. Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.
6. Are any true versions of friendship between any characters evident in the novel? Does Dorian have any true friends? Explain your discussion through use of evidence from the text. Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.
7. Choose ONE of the following to discuss using evidence from the text in your analysis:  
Reality vs. fantasy  
Sin vs. youth and beauty  
Innocence vs. youth  
Use in-text citations when referencing any element of the novel.

## *Antigone*

By Sophocles

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS :

Using research skills that you have developed, answer the following questions **BEFORE** reading and annotating *Antigone*. You must answer in complete sentences. You may number these questions, and they do not need to be paragraph answers. Some answers will be shorter than others. Do not copy word for word from the internet—this is **plagiarism**. Interpret the information in your own words. At the end of the research questions, list the website URLs you used for this section of the summer reading packet.

1. Origins of Drama:
  - A. The drama originated from what type of ceremony?
  - B. Who was the honored god of these annual festivals? Of what is he the god?
  - C. "Tragedy" is Greek for "tragoidia" or "goat song." What was sacrificed at the altar to Dionysis? What was sung during this sacrifice?
  - D. Who is Thespis? List 3 things he is responsible for relating to the Origins of Drama.
  - E. What does the word "thespian" mean?

- F. When did Thespis present the first tragedy at the Festival of Dionysus in Athens?
2. Plot of a Greek Tragedy:
- From where were the stories for Greek tragedies taken?
  - Why were these ancient myths and heroic legends important to the Greeks?
  - What did the Greek tragedies usually involve relating to the plots?
  - What was the end goal of a Greek tragedy in relation to the audience?
3. Structure of a Greek Tragedy:  
List and explain the 7 parts of a Greek tragedy. This is how the play was structured.
4. Structure of a Greek Theatre:  
List and explain the 6 parts of a Greek theatre.
5. Elements of a Greek Tragedy:
- Define tragedy
  - Define tragic hero. What are 4 requirements of a tragic hero? What must a tragic hero have?
  - Define hamartia
  - Define hubris
  - Define anagnorisis. Why is this knowledge essential for a tragic hero?
  - Define peripetia
  - Define nemesis. Of what is Nemesis the Greek God (after whom this word is named)?
  - What do actions and incidents in the play arouse in the audience?
  - Define catharsis. Why is catharsis important for the audience to experience?
6. Sophocles (496-406 B.C.):
- Sophocles' life spanned the rise and decline of which empire?
  - Sophocles was a playwright; list 2 other credentials associated with his name.
  - Though he wrote over 100 plays, how many have survived?
  - What element of the Greek tragedy did Sophocles introduce relating to the stage?
  - Sophocles' plays dealt with strong individuals against fate; which of Sophocles' plays serves as one of the finest examples of a classical Greek tragedy?
  - The Oedipal Trilogy gives the "continuing story" of legend of King Oedipus Rex. List the 3 titles of the trilogy and write a one sentence summary of each play.

## The Story behind Oedipus

When Laius and Jocasta, the king and queen of Thebes, had a baby, Laius went to the oracle at Delphi to ask about it. The oracle told Laius that his son would murder him. Horrified, Laius ordered that his baby son should be exposed in the woods with a pin through his feet to keep him from crawling away. A shepherd did this.

### The King and Queen of Corinth

The baby was rescued and taken to the king and queen of Corinth, who wanted a son and couldn't have one. They adopted him and named him Oedipus, which means swollen foot, because of the pins through his feet. She didn't tell Oedipus that he was adopted.

### Why Did Oedipus Leave?

When Oedipus grew up, he also listened to an oracle. The oracle told him that he would kill his father and marry his mother. He was horrified and ran away from Corinth that night, trying to escape his fate.

## Oedipus' Anger

As he traveled down the road in his chariot, with his horses, he came to a crossroads. Another chariot came to the crossroads at the same time, but it went through without letting Oedipus go. Oedipus was angry at this and got out and killed the other man.

## The Sphinx

When Oedipus got to the town of Thebes, a little later, he found the great Sphinx who sat in front of Thebes and asked everyone who came there a riddle. If you could answer it, the Sphinx let you go, but if you could not answer the riddle, then the Sphinx ate you. Nobody ever knew the answer. The Sphinx's riddle said: What goes on four feet in the morning, two feet at noon, and three feet in the evening?

When Oedipus answered the riddle correctly, the Sphinx was so upset that she killed herself. Oedipus went on into Thebes.

## Answer to the Riddle

Research the answer for bonus points! Type answer under the Research Questions.

## Unrest in Thebes

When he got there, the Thebans were very upset because somebody had killed their king, Laius. They were happy to hear that Oedipus had figured out the riddle of the Sphinx, so they made Oedipus their new king. As part of becoming the new king, Oedipus married the queen, Jocasta. Oedipus and Jocasta had 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls.

One day a plague came to Thebes, killing people everywhere. King Oedipus sent a messenger to the oracle at Delphi to find out why the gods had sent this terrible plague. The oracle told the messenger that Thebes had a bad man in it, and they had to find him and get rid of him or the plague would go on killing people.

## The Truth

With the help of Tiresias, he realizes that he, Oedipus, has killed his father (the man at the crossroads) and married his mother, just as the oracle said he would. When he finds out that even though he tried hard to escape his fate it has found him anyway, he is very upset. Jocasta hears the news and hangs herself. He stabs out his eyes with the pins from Jocasta's robe. Finally, Oedipus leaves Thebes with his daughters, so that the gods will take the plague away and wanders off toward Athens. Oedipus predicts that his sons will kill each other in battle for the power of the throne; this prediction comes to fruition, for Polyneices and Eteocles have killed each other in battle for control over Thebes which leaves Creon, Jocasta's brother, to take the throne as King of Thebes. Oedipus mysteriously dies in Athens.

- "Oedipal Complex": (Sigmund Freud) → the theory that every boy has a latent (unrealized, concealed) desire to kill his father and sleep with his mother. Named after the Oedipus story.

## *Antigone Plot Overview:*

The play tells the story of Antigone, daughter of Oedipus. After Polyneices and Eteocles kill each other in battle, Creon becomes King. Creon has declared a decree (law) that Polyneices is NOT to be buried because he is a traitor. Creon threatens to kill anyone who tries to bury Polyneices and stations sentries (guards) over his body to watch it. Antigone (the Protagonist) fights to bury her brother Polyneices against Creon's edict or decree (law). The setting is Thebes.

It is a story that pits the law of the gods—"unwritten law"—against the laws of humankind, family ties against civic duty, and man against woman. It is mainly about fate, and how men do not control their own fate, no matter how much they try. It is about accepting that there are things that are beyond your control.

## CHARACTERS:

Antigone—daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta; **PROTAGONIST**; follows the laws of the gods

Ismene—daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta; follows the laws of man

Polyneices—son of Oedipus and Jocasta

Eteocles—son of Oedipus and Jocasta

Oedipus—former king of Thebes; killed father and married mother unknowingly; stabbed his eyes out and exiled himself once he figured out what he had done.

Jocasta—wife (and mom—unknowingly) of Oedipus; sister of Creon

Creon—king of Thebes; uncle of Antigone and Ismene; **ANTAGONIST**

Eurydice—Creon's wife

Haimon—Creon's son; engaged to marry Antigone

Chorus—elders of Thebes

Choragos—leader of the chorus

Tiresias—blind prophet (soothsayer or fortune teller) of Thebes

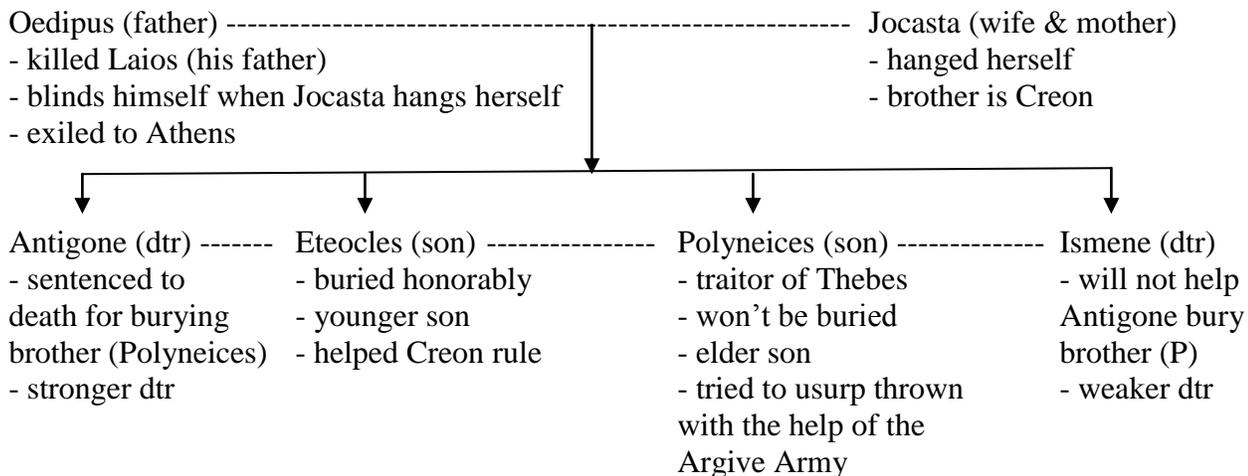
## ANTIGONE (the character):

- 1 of the 1<sup>st</sup> heroines in literature
- Fights against a male power structure, exhibiting greater bravery than any of the men who scorn her

**GREEK BURIAL:** Believed that if a corpse is not buried or cremated according to strict ritual, his soul might not get to Hades (the underworld of the dead) but would wander the earth, bringing shame upon his survivors and angering the gods. To leave a body unburied was a terrible insult to the family of the deceased.

**ARGIVE ARMY:** a military force from Argos, a rival city state of Thebes. Fought with Polyneices against Eteocles and the Theban army.

## OEDIPUS' FAMILY TREE:





#### GUIDED READING QUESTIONS :

Answer the following questions in complete sentences as you read and annotate the play. Use in-text citations and provide evidence (examples) from the text in your answers. Be sure to put information in your own words; do not copy word for word from the play or simply use direct quotes. You must interpret the text in the construction of your answers. For in-text citations, use line numbers since it is a play; page numbers are used for novels. Example → (Sophocles 4-9).

1. Paraphrase lines 37-55.
2. What is Antigone's motive? What does Antigone plan to do? What will happen to the sisters if they bury Polyneices?
3. What principle(s) does Antigone believe is worth fighting for—obligation to family, obedience to civil laws, observance of religious laws, protection of what is right/wrong, or protection of a nation?
4. In Ismene's response to Antigone, where does Ismene's greatest loyalty lie?
5. What is revealed in lines 85-94 about Antigone's feelings for her brother and the gods' laws?
6. Cite textual evidence in lines 1-120 about the characteristics of Antigone and her sister, Ismene. Discuss what is revealed about each character.
7. What is the definition of moral obligation? What are some different types? To whom or what do people owe moral obligations?
8. What distinguishes Antigone, Ismene, and Creon? What are their character traits, motives, and beliefs?
9. What is the theme of the Elders' monologue on lines 121-184?
10. How do the views of Creon and Antigone differ regarding loyalty to family and principle?
11. Which statement sums up Creon's outlook and loyalty?
12. How does Antigone's thinking about the gods differ from Creon's thinking?

13. What does Creon accuse the sisters of? How does Ismene respond to his accusation? How has Ismene changed since the beginning of the play?
14. Analyze Antigone's statement "I made no enemies by being born./ I made my lifelong friends at birth."
15. What message about love is Sophocles developing?
16. What is the theme of the Elders' monologue on lines 628-691?
17. How does the Elders' scene expand on the subject of death? How does the sea imagery in the first verse of the scene underscore the idea that Antigone and Ismene are doomed?
18. The first half of the poem refers to the house of Oedipus while the second half to the house of Creon. What does the poem suggest about how the two houses are linked?
19. Explain lines 684-691 of the Elders' scene. To whom do these lines apply?
20. What is Creon's view of family relationships?
21. Why does Creon fear breaking his word? Why does Creon decide to ignore family ties?
22. Cite textual evidence in lines for ways Creon's perception of women contributes to his conflict with Antigone.
23. How do Haemon's views of government differ from Creon's?
24. What message of love is expressed in lines 861-880? How does the message relate to the exchange between Creon and Haemon?
25. What are the emerging themes?
26. How do the views of Creon and Antigone differ regarding loyalty to family and principle?
27. What are the emerging themes?
28. To what extent do Creon and Antigone control their own fates?
29. Who is the protagonist and who is the antagonist in the play?
30. How does the Elders view Antigone's punishment for her act of conscience and loyalty?
31. How does Antigone show qualities of a tragic hero?
32. What is Antigone's highest loyalty?
33. What insights into Antigone's situation do you get from the myths that are referenced?
34. What is the major theme of the play?
35. What does Creon's exchange with Teiresias reveal about Creon's view of himself and others?
36. How and why does Creon's attitude toward Teiresias change during the scene?
37. Why does Creon level charges of corruption against an acknowledged wise man?
38. To what extent does Creon assume responsibility as a tragic hero?
39. What theme does the Leader express in the final words of the play?

#### PLAGIARISM:

You are required to read each assigned work carefully, thoughtfully, and entirely by the assigned due date. Plagiarism, whether from commercially prepared notes, the Internet when not specifically required, or another student's work, falls under the heading of cheating. Cheating will result in a zero on the assignment and notification of parents. "Cheat sites" such as sparknotes.com are never to be used for this class for any reason.

REMINDER: No late grades accepted!  
 Due: Friday, August 10, 2018  
*Antigone* Test: Tuesday, August 14, 2018

*The Picture of Dorian Gray* Test: Thursday,  
August 16, 2018