



English Honors Puente

9th grade Puentistas:

The required summer reading and assignments are a part of your commitment to our Puente program as a 9th grader. You will be assessed on all of the material that you are expected to cover over the summer. Incomplete summer work will adversely affect your Puente English grade for the first semester.

Complete the following assignments prior to the first day of school.

1. Study/review the first 250 SAT/AP vocabulary words. Create a flash card for each word. (250 Points).

The flash cards will be checked at the start of school. You will also be given a test on vocabulary within the first week of school.

2. Read the following books and complete the corresponding assignments. Be prepared for a reading test immediately upon your return in the fall .

A. Read Esperanza Rising by Pam Munoz Ryan. As you read the novel, take notes on each chapter, particularly the symbolism behind the names of each chapter (the fruits), and possible reasons why “Las Uvas” is the only chapter that repeats. Use the attached table for your notes. (12 chapters + “Las Uvas” response = 130 points).

B. Read Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck. As you read the novel, take notes on each main character and their significance to the story. Use the attached table for your notes. (20 points) Answer the attached study guide questions in complete sentences, restating the question in each. (120 points)

3. Prepare a 1-2 minute oral presentation on each novel. Include a brief plot synopsis and discussion of major characters and themes. (50 points)

By signing below you agree to do this work and understand that it will count towards your grade. Sign and return one copy of this contract to Mr. De Bets. The other copy is for you to keep.

Student Name (Printed)

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Date

9th-12th grade Honors and AP VOCABULARY

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| 1. ABORIGINE | (n) | an original inhabitant |
| 2. ABSTRACT | (adj) | theoretical; not concrete; non-representational |
| 3. ACCENTUATE | (v) | to give prominence to; to emphasize or intensify |
| 4. ACQUIESCE | (v) | assent; agree passively; give in to; agree |
| 5. ACUITY | (n) | sharpness of perception or mind |
| 6. ADJOURN | (v) | to break up; to recess |
| 7. ADMONISH | (v) | warn; reprove |
| 8. ADULATION | (n) | adoration; excessive praise |
| 9. ADVERSARY | (n) | opponent; enemy |
| 10. ADVOCATE | (v) | urge or plead for |
| 11. AESTHETIC | (adj) | concerning art or beauty |
| 12. AFFABLE | (adj) | friendly; agreeable |
| 13. AFFIRMATION | (n) | positive statement; confirmation |
| 14. ALLITERATION | (n) | repetition of same sounds (often consonants) |
| 15. ALTERCATION | (n) | a noisy dispute |
| 16. ALTRUISTIC | (adj) | Unselfishly generous; concerned for others |
| 17. AMALGAM | (n) | a mixture of different elements |
| 18. AMBIGUOUS | (adj) | unclear; doubtful; undecided |
| 19. AMBIVALENCE | (n) | state of contradictory or opposing emotions |
| 20. AMBROSIAL | (adj) | delicious, fragrant, divine |
| 21. AMBULATORY | (adj) | walking or moving; alterable |
| 22. AMELIORATE | (v) | to improve; make better |
| 23. AMPHIBIOUS | (adj) | able to function both on land & on water |
| 24. ANALOGY | (n) | some similarities between things that are unlike |
| 25. ANARCHY | (n) | lack of government; chaos |
| 26. ANDROGYNOUS | (adj) | unisex; having both male & female traits |
| 27. ANECDOTE | (n) | a brief, humorous story |
| 28. ANGUISHED | (adj) | grief-stricken; tormented |
| 29. ANIMOSITY | (n) | active hatred |
| 30. ANTIQUE | (adj) | very old; old-fashioned; aged |
| 31. ANTITHESIS | (n) | contrast; direct opposite |
| 32. APATHY | (n) | lack of caring, emotion, or interest |
| 33. APEX | (n) | highest point; summit |
| 34. APPARITION | (n) | an unusual or unexpected sight |
| 35. APPENDAGE | (n) | something attached to a larger item |
| 36. APPREHENSIVE | (adj) | fearful; worried |
| 37. ARBITRARY | (adj) | unreasonable or capricious |
| 38. ARCANE | (adj) | secret mysterious |
| 39. ARCHETYPE | (n) | the original pattern or model |
| 40. ARTICULATE | (adj) | effective; distinct |
| 41. ASCENDANCY | (n) | controlling influence; domination |
| 42. ASCETIC | (adj) | without indulgence or luxury |

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| 43. ASPIRE | (v) | to desire strongly; to have a great ambition |
| 44. ASSUAGE | (v) | to reduce pain |
| 45. ASTUTE | (adj) | wise; shrewd; clever; ready witted |
| 46. ATROPHY | (v) | to waste away from lack of use |
| 47. AUGMENT | (v) | to add to; to increase |
| 48. AUSTERITY | (n) | sternness; severity |
| 49. AUTONOMY | (n) | self-rule; independence |
| 50. AVARICE | (n) | greed; cupidity |
| 51. BAMBOOZLE | (v) | to deceive by elaborate trickery; to hoodwink |
| 52. BANAL | (adj) | hackneyed; commonplace; trite; dull; ordinary |
| 53. BASTION | (n) | a stronghold; a fort |
| 54. BEAR | (v) | to endure |
| 55. BEDLAM | (n) | uproar; confusion |
| 56. BELLICOSE | (adj) | warlike; quarrelsome |
| 57. BENEVOLENT | (adj) | generous; charitable; kindly; well-wishing |
| 58. BENIGN | (adj) | kindly; favorable; good-natured; not malignant |
| 59. BEQUEATH | (v) | to leave to someone in a will; hand down |
| 60. BLASPHEMY | (n) | cursing; irreverence, sacrilege |
| 61. BOISTEROUS | (adj) | rough; stormy; loud; violent; lacking restraint |
| 62. BOGUS | (adj) | make-believe; fake |
| 63. BOMBAST | (n) | pretentious, inflated speech or writing |
| 64. BONA FIDE | (adj) | made in good faith; genuine |
| 65. BOYCOTT | (v) | to protest by refusing to buy/deal with |
| 66. BREVITY | (n) | conciseness; right to the point |
| 67. BROUHAHA | (n) | hubbub; uproar; furor |
| 68. BUFFOON | (n) | a clown; comedian or laughable person |
| 69. BUTTRESS | (v) | to support or prop |
| 70. CACOPHONOUS | (adj) | harsh sounding; inharmonious |
| 71. CADENCE | (n) | rhythm |
| 72. CAJOLE | (v) | coax; wheedle |
| 73. CAMEO | (n) | raised image on precious stone; a small roll |
| 74. CANDOR | (n) | frankness; honesty |
| 75. CAPRICIOUS | (adj) | fickle; incalculable; whimsical; unpredictable |
| 76. CARCINOGEN | (n) | a substance that causes cancer |
| 77. CAUCUS | (n) | closed meeting of a political party/faction |
| 78. CELESTIAL | (adj) | heavenly |
| 79. CENSORIOUS | (adj) | critical |
| 80. CENSURE | (v) | severely criticize; blame |
| 81. CERTITUDE | (n) | certainty; complete assurance |
| 82. CHRONOLOGICAL | (adj) | arranged in order by the time the events happened |
| 83. CIRCUMSPECT | (adj) | cautious; prudent; vigilant; judicious |
| 84. CIRCUMVENT | (v) | to avoid by going around; to encircle/outwit |
| 85. CITADEL | (n) | a fortress |
| 86. CLEMENCY | (n) | leniency; mildness (as of weather) |
| 87. COERCION | (n) | use of force to get someone's compliance |
| 88. COGITATE | (v) | to ponder or think deeply |
| 89. COMATOSE | (adj) | unconscious; inactive |
| 90. COMMEMORATE | (v) | to honor the memory of someone/something |

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| 91. COMPLACENT | | (adj) smug; self-satisfied |
| 92. COMPLIANCE | (n) | conformity (to request or demand); yielding nature |
| 93. CONCILIATORY | | (adj) reconciling; soothing |
| 94. CONCISE | | (adj) brief; compact |
| 95. CONDONE | | (v) overlook; forgive |
| 96. CONFLAGRATION | (n) | a large, destructive fire |
| 97. CONNOTATION | | (n) implication; subtext |
| 98. CONTRITE | (adj) | thoroughly sorry |
| 99. CONTROVERSIAL | (adj) | debatable; disputable |
| 100. CONVERGE | (v) | approach; tend to meet |
| 101. CONVEYANCE | (n) | a means of transporting; a vehicle |
| 102. CONVICTION | (n) | firm belief; state of being sure |
| 103. CORROBORATE | (v) | to support or to confirm |
| 104. COWER | (v) | to crouch or draw back; cringe |
| 105. CREDULOUS | (adj) | gullible; ready to believe w/o proof |
| 106. CREDULITY | (n) | believability |
| 107. CRITERION | (n) | standard of judgment |
| 108. CRYPTIC | (adj) | secret; mysterious |
| 109. CURSORY | (adj) | rapid; hasty; not detailed |
| 110. DAUNT | (v) | frighten (esp. into giving up purpose) |
| 111. DEBILITATE | (v) | weaken; enfeeble |
| 112. DEBONAIR | (adj) | suave, charming, lighthearted |
| 113. DEBRIS | (n) | ruins; trash |
| 114. DECIDUOUS | (adj) | shedding at a certain stage |
| 115. DECORUM | (n) | propriety; proper behavior or conduct |
| 116. DEDUCTION | (n) | the process of reaching a conclusion by reasoning |
| 117. DEFERENCE | (n) | a show of respect |
| 118. DEIGN | (v) | to condescend |
| 119. DELECTABLE | (adj) | delicious; appetizing |
| 120. DELINEATE | (v) | to portray |
| 121. DELUDED | (adj) | deceived; misled; fooled; duped; hoodwinked |
| 122. DEMAGOGUE | (n) | a leader who promises things to gain power |
| 123. DENOUNCE | (v) | to speak against publicly |
| 124. DEPRAVITY | (n) | wickedness; corruption |
| 125. DEPRECATE | (v) | express disapproval; protest; belittle |
| 126. DERISION | (n) | contempt; ridicule |
| 127. DESECRATE | (v) | to show disrespect; to deface the sacred |
| 128. DESPONDENT | (adj) | depressed; gloomy |
| 129. DESPOT | (n) | tyrant; harsh tyrannical ruler |
| 130. DETERRENT | (n) | hindrance; something that discourages |
| 131. DEXTEROUS | (adj) | skillful; adroit |
| 132. DIDACTIC | (adj) | intending to teach (pushy, perhaps); instructional |
| 133. DIFFIDENT | (adj) | shy; lacking confidence |
| 134. DIGRESSION | (n) | straying from a topic |
| 135. DIMINUTION | (n) | lessening; reduction in size |
| 136. DISCERN | (v) | to distinguish one thing from another |
| 137. DISCERNING | (adj) | mentally quick, observant; insightful |
| 138. DISCORDANT | (adj) | inharmonious; conflicting |

- 139. DISDAIN (v) to treat with scorn or contempt
- 140. DISCREPANCY (n) inconsistency; difference
- 141. DISHEVELED (adj) untidy
- 142. DISINCLINATION (n) unwillingness
- 143. DISPARAGE (v) to speak poorly of; belittle
- 144. DISPARITY (n) difference; inequality
- 145. DISPERSE (v) scatter
- 146. DISSEMINATE (v) scatter (like seeds)
- 147. DISSENT (n) disagreement
- 148. DISSONANCE (n) harsh sounds
- 149. DISTEND (v) expand; swell out
- 150. DIVERGENT (adj) differing; deviant

A. Read *Of Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck. As you read the novel, take notes on each main character and their significance to the story. Use the attached table for your notes. **(20 points)**
 Answer the attached study guide questions in complete sentences, restating the question in each. **(120 points)**

Of Mice and Men – Character Chart

| Character | Significance |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| George | |
| Lennie | |
| Candy | |
| Curley | |
| Curley's Wife | |

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| | |
| Slim | |
| Crooks | |

Of Mice and Men Study Guide Questions

Chapter One

1. What has George told Lennie that he always remembers, even when Lennie forgets everything else?
2. Why does George order Lennie not to talk when they arrive at the ranch?
3. What happened to all of the mice that Lennie's Aunt Clara gave him?
4. Why have George and Lennie run away from Weed?
5. Why does George say the migrant workers who travel from farm to farm are the loneliest people in the world?
6. What dream does George and Lennie share?
7. What does George tell Lennie to do if he gets in trouble at their new job site?
8. Examine the negative aspect of George and Lennie's relationship. Despite the harshness of the language, what do you think is also true of these two men? Why do you think they stick together?
9. How do George and Lennie's conversations foreshadow future conflicts?
10. Explain the irony between George and Lennie's sizes and capabilities.
11. Describe the tone of the first chapter. What emotions did Steinbeck want to evoke in the reader?

Chapter Two

1. Candy, the old swamper who shows George and Lennie their bunks, is missing what part of a limb?
2. What evidence does the old swamper give that the ranch boss is a "pretty nice fellow?"
3. According to the old swamper, what is Curley good at?
4. If someone you don't know well speaks negatively about a person you have yet to meet, how do you react when you finally meet the person who has been talked about?
5. What is the general attitude toward Curley's wife?
6. Describe Slim, the jerkline skinner.
7. Why does Carlson suggest shooting Candy's dog?
8. What is the understood question that Lennie wants George to ask Slim?
9. Notice the pairs in this relationship: George and Lennie; Candy and his dog; Curly and Curley's wife. What is the basis for each relationship? What are the positive and negative aspects of each relationship.

Chapter Three

1. Why does George say Lennie would want to sleep in the barn that Friday night?
2. According to George, how did he end up traveling with Lennie?
3. What happened that made George stop playing tricks on Lennie?

4. Why did George and Lennie have to flee from Weed?
5. Who makes the final decision to whether or not Candy's old dog should be shot?
6. Why does George agree to let Candy come with them to their dream farm?
7. Why does Curley attack Lennie in the bunk house?
8. Even though his hand is crushed, why does Curley agree not to have Lennie canned?
9. What punishment from George does Lennie fear he will get for hurting Curley?
10. What role does Candy play in helping George and Lennie achieve their dream? Why do you think Candy wants to be a part of the dream?

Chapter Four

1. Why has Crooks been able to accumulate more personal items than the other ranch hands?
2. According to Crooks, why does a person need a companion?
3. What is Crooks' initial response to Candy's account of the dream farm? What causes Crooks to become interested in joining?
4. According to Curley's wife, why are the men afraid to talk to her when there is more than one present?
5. Why doesn't Curley's wife like talking to her husband?
6. What reason does Candy give when he says that Crooks, Lennie, and he are no longer afraid that Curley's wife will have them fired?
7. What motivates Crooks to confront Curley's wife and tell her to leave his room?
8. How does Candy finally make Curley's wife leave the barn?
9. What does George say about Candy and Lennie visiting with Crooks?
10. Crooks, Candy, Lennie, and Curley's wife are lonely people with specific needs. Compare the four characters and evaluate what each one would need to end their particular kind of loneliness.

Chapter Five

1. What happened to Lennie's puppy and why?
2. What two pieces of information does Curley's wife share with Lennie?
3. Why does Curley's wife offer to let Lennie caress her hair?
4. How and why does Lennie kill Curley's wife?
5. Why does George say that they cannot let Lennie escape to live on his own?
6. What is Candy's greatest fear?
7. George asks Slim about just trying to catch Lennie instead of killing him. What advice does Slim give George?
8. What makes the men think that Lennie is armed?
9. When Candy is left at the barn with Curley's wife, he cries. Why is he so upset?

Chapter Six

1. What scene of death does Steinbeck describe in the beginning of Chapter Six?
2. How does the chapter bring the book full circle?
3. What two imaginary visitors does Lennie have while sitting on the river bank?
4. What is the subject of the conversation Lennie has with his first visitor?

5. What does his second visitor tell Lennie that recalls an earlier conversation that Lennie had with Crooks?
6. How is George and Lennie's conversations similar to the one they had by the pool in Chapter one?
7. What evidence is there that George is having a terribly difficult time bringing himself to shoot Lennie?
8. What lie does George tell about the way Lennie dies?
9. What evidence is there that Slim understands what had really happened on the riverbank?
10. When George shoots Lennie, is this a sign of strength of George's love, or the weakness of his love for Lennie? Has George finally followed through on the threat to abandon Lennie? Why does George shoot Lennie in the middle of their imagining the farm one last time?

B. Read *Esperanza Rising* by Pam Munoz Ryan. As you read the novel, take notes on each chapter, particularly the symbolism behind the names of each chapter (the fruits), and a possible reasons why "Las Uvas" is the only chapter that repeats. Use the attached table for your notes. **(12 chapters + "Las Uvas" response = 130 points).**

Esperanza Rising – Chapter Notes

| Chapter | Notes/Symbolism |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Las Uvas | |
| Las Papayas | |
| Los Higos | |
| Las Guayabas | |
| Los Melones | |
| Las Cebollas | |
| Las Almendras | |
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| Las Circuelas | |
| Las Papas | |
| Los Aguacates | |
| Los Esparragos | |
| Los Duraznos | |
| Las Uvas | |