Summer Reading 2016: Assignment Rationale
(Beaton & Graner)

1. **Books:** *Fahrenheit 451* by Ray Bradbury & *Nickel and Dimed* by Barbara Ehrenreich

2. **Assignments:**
   - Answer the attached Guided Reading questions for *Fahrenheit 451*; these questions will be used to introduce Socratic Seminars, NoodleTools & Turnitin. (Questions will eventually need to be typed; copy/paste won’t do you any good.)
   - Read and annotate Barbara Ehrenreich’s book *Nickel and Dimed* (10 annotations per section/3 sections).
   - Watch the video found at the following link:


     *For help in annotating a reading, access any or all of the following sites:

     b. [http://www.wikihow.com/Annotate-a-Book](http://www.wikihow.com/Annotate-a-Book)
     c. [http://youtu.be/IzrWOj0gWHU](http://youtu.be/IzrWOj0gWHU)
     d. [http://youtu.be/2D-M8zceoSk](http://youtu.be/2D-M8zceoSk) (This one is longer and aimed at teachers, but there is clearly oodles of information for students.)

3. **Purpose of assignments:** Nancy Boyles, in an *Educational Leadership* article, speaks on close reading as follows: “Essentially, close reading means reading to uncover layers of meaning that lead to deep comprehension.” One purpose of these tasks is to allow students to begin engaging with a text in multiple ways, allowing them to start thinking about how they arrive at the understanding they get from a text. Another purpose is to allow the teacher to determine a student’s ability to read and connect to text, to estimate the point from which we are starting.

4. **Standards:** The assignments develop reading standards primarily, but they lead to development of writing standards as well; many of the standards are reflected in assignments that build from the tasks attached. The standards are in the accompanying document. *Fahrenheit 451* standards are yellow; *Nickel & Dimed* standards are blue; and **combined** standards are green.
Guidelines for Annotation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Thinking and Active Reading Demonstration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Full range of “meaning-making” strategies (connect, reflect, evaluate, compare/contrast, ask questions, predict, conclude, summarize, re-state) used consistently throughout text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A thread, connecting the annotations and highlighting together, begins to be woven, creating a unified structure to the interpretation of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. More than one such thread exists, so that <strong>multiple meanings</strong> begin to emerge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Annotations reflect <strong>logical, strong support</strong> for the interpretation, reflections, evaluations, etc., and/or <strong>ask reflective questions</strong> in need of thinking and discussion with attempt at hypothetical answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Annotations are of the necessary <strong>depth/length</strong> so that the <strong>reasoning is clear to the reader</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommendations for annotations:

- Create a clever title for every chapter (if there are no chapters, divide the book into several sections) that reflects the theme/deeper meaning, then...
  - At the end of every chapter or section, write a quick summary of the plot (2-3 brief bullet points should suffice).

- Record important quotes.

- Highlight information that leads to characterization.

- Analyze the author's writing style and diction.

- Themes: Trace their development; consider what they represent, how and why they appear in the novel.

- While reading, write in the margins, or on post-it notes:
  - Make predictions.  
  - Ask questions.  
  - Formulate opinions.  
  - Identify patterns/repetitions.  
  - Make connections.  
  - Reflect/react/comment.
Fahrenheit 451 Guided Reading Questions

Part I: The Hearth and the Salamander
1. As the story opens, what are the forces acting upon the protagonist, Montag, and what other forces help Montag in the recognition of his dilemma?
2. What is Montag's dilemma both 1) as he sees it, and 2) as the reader sees it?
3. What is the significance of Montag seeing his reflection in Clarisse's eyes?
4. Clarisse causes Montag to recall a childhood memory in which a wish was embedded. What is the implication of the memory and the wish?
5. What two observations does Clarisse make about Montag's conversational mannerisms? Why is this important? (The answer to this may become more obvious when you finish the novel.)
6. Define the word “peculiar” 1) for yourself, and 2) using a second resource. What things do the McClellans do according to 1) your personal definition, and 2) the definition of the society depicted in Fahrenheit 451, which cause them to be classified as peculiar?
7. What final question does Clarisse ask Montag on the night of their first encounter? Why is this question important?
8. What extended simile describes how Montag sees Clarisse as he stares at the blank wall of his home but in memory sees Clarisse?
9. Find two further similes Montag uses to describe Clarisse. Do those similes serve any purpose other than for characterization of Clarisse? Explain.
10. What event occurs that night which provides Montag with an impression of the state of society? What is that impression?
11. In contrast, what does Montag next hear and long for? What kind of characterization is this?
12. What test of love does Clarisse give Montag, and how does he respond? How is this important?
13. What does “antisocial” mean to you? What does it mean to the society of the novel? To whom is the term applied and why?
14. According to Clarisse, what do people talk about? Find representative conversations throughout the novel to support your claim.
15. During the card game at the fire station, Montag asks a question. What is it, and how does it prove pivotal?
16. Recalling the refrain of the woman whose house was burned: what did it mean, and what is its effect on Montag?
17. What does Montag think his feelings would be if his wife were to die? How do you know?
18. What does Montag think about the old woman and all the books he has destroyed? How do you know?
Part 2: The Sieve and the Sand
   19. What is the meaning of the title to part 2? Why do you think so?
   20. What is the value of the dentifrice commercial?
   21. What are the three things which Faber says are missing from society, and how does this knowledge contribute to Montag’s development?
   22. Describe the parlor women, their views, and their conversational concerns.
   23. Why does Montag read “Dover Beach” aloud to them, and how do they react? Why do you think they act this way? Find proof to support your opinion.

Part 3: Burning Bright
   24. How does Montag feel about his own house burning? How do you know?
   25. While in flight from the scene of Beatty’s murder, what thought occurred to Montag about Beatty?
   26. What is the explanation which Montag and Faber arrive at for how so very much could have happened within one week? Do you think this is a logical explanation for the timeline? Explain.
   27. What are Montag’s impressions of the land across the river and are they accurate?
   28. When Montag complained about being unable to remember Mildred, what explanation did Granger give him?
   29. Describe the effects of the war as Montag imaged them.
   30. What is the promise at the end of the novel?

For further discussion:
   31. What is the theme of the novel, and how is it related to the manner in which the conflict is resolved?
   32. What are the professed versus actual purposes of the lifestyle depicted? (Hint: What roles do people play? What rules must be followed?)
   33. What assumptions about human character are the basis for this novel? (Hint: What does Bradbury think about people? Be prepared to defend your answer.)
   34. Should this book continue to be taught? Why? Why not?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING LITERARY (RL)</th>
<th>READING INFORMATIONAL (RI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Ideas and Details</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key Ideas and Details</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL2: Determine a theme or central idea of text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI2: Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL3: Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI3: Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craft and Structure</strong></td>
<td><strong>Craft and Structure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone.)</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL5: Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI5: Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL6: Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI6: Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</strong></td>
<td><strong>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL7: Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée de Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI7: Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL8: (Not applicable to literature)</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI8: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL9: Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI9: Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10RL10: By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</td>
<td>ELACC9-10RI10: By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
ELACC9-10W1: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
   a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
   b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.
   c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
   d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
   e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

ELACC9-10W2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
   a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
   b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.
   c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
   d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
   e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
   f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

ELACC9-10W3: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
   a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
   b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
   c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.
   d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
   e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

ELACC9-10W4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

ELACC9-10W5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10.)

ELACC9-10W6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

ELACC9-10W7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generate question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

ELACC9-10W8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

ELACC9-10W9: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

ELACC9-10W10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Georgia Department of Education
Dr. John D. Barge, State School Superintendent
July 15, 2012  Page 2 of 4
All Rights Reserved
### Comprehension and Collaboration

**ELACC9-10SL1**: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

a. Come to discussions prepared having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.

b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.

c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.

d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

**ELACC9-10SL2**: Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

**ELACC9-10SL3**: Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

### Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

**ELACC9-10SL4**: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

**ELACC9-10SL5**: Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.

**ELACC9-10SL6**: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)
### Conventions of Standard English

**ELACC9-10L1:** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Use parallel structure.*
- b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

**ELACC9-10L2:** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
- b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
- c. Spell correctly.
- d. Produces legible work that shows accurate spelling and correct use of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.

### Knowledge of Language

**ELACC9-10L3:** Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

- a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, Turabian’s *Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

### Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

**ELACC9-10L4:** Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze*, *analysis*, *analytical*; *advocate*, *advocacy*).
- c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.
- d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

**ELACC9-10L5:** Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

**ELACC9-10L6:** Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

*Skills marked with an asterisk (*) are included on the Language Progressive Skills chart for CCGPS and are likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking.*
### LANGUAGE PROGRESSIVE SKILLS CHART GRADES K-12

The following skills were marked with an asterisk (*) and are included on the Language Progressive Skills chart for CCGPS because they will require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking. Instructors in ALL grades should refer to the Language Progressive Skills Chart for progressive standards that should be added to the Language Strand for their grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>GRADES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L5b. Relate frequently occurring words to their antonyms (also synonyms/homographs in progression).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L6c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L11i. Use frequently occurring prepositions.</td>
<td>Subsumed by ELACC5L1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L11g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions. ELACC6L1h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. ELACC6L1e. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., <em>either/or</em>, <em>neither/nor</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences. ELACC6L1a. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L3a. Choose words and phrases for effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1e. Form and use prepositional phrases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1f. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1g. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., <em>to/too/two</em>; <em>there/their</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L3a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.</td>
<td>Subsumed by ELACC7L3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L3b. Choose punctuation for effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L2a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series (use of commas continues with added complexity throughout the standards).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L5c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L1e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others’ writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L3a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style (varying sentence patterns continues with added rigor throughout the standards).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC6L6b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC7L1c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC7L3a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC8L1d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELACC9-10L1a. Use parallel structure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L11-12L3a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tuft’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Darkened boxes indicate grades in which the standard should be taught.