

**Freshman Honors Summer Reading 2009**  
**Ms. Amaral**

Welcome to English I Honors! I look forward to working with you to create a great class together. Get off to a good start this year by carefully reading the information on this handout and completing your summer reading with all relevant assignments. If you have any questions, please feel free to email me throughout the summer.

1.) Read the explanation of **Point of View** included on the reverse side of this sheet before beginning your summer reading.

NOTE: Read *actively* by marking the page, taking notes on a separate sheet, or paraphrasing the information in your own words to ensure that you fully comprehend the information.

2.) This summer, please read the following novels:

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time by Mark Haddon  
A Separate Peace by John Knowles

3.) Create a literary journal. Choose to format your journal in a way that works well for you. You need not re-write the novel, nor are you required to summarize every single detail that you read! Make smart choices about the information that you decide is most important.

Please complete your literary journals based on the two assigned readings above.

The following information should be included in each entry:

- Page numbers covered in a given entry
  - Entries may be organized by chapter, topic, section, etc.
- **Analysis of situations and characters**
  - journal entries should avoid lengthy discussions of plot
- At least 2 significant quotes per entry in support of your analysis
  - Record the meaningful quote and the page number on which it appears.
  - Discuss the significance of the quote in light of your analysis.
- Make note of your observations on the point of view of each novel.
- Finally, include in your journal any and all personal reactions that you have to the stories.

4.) In your last journal entry, explain in detailed complete sentences how point of view impacts each novel as a whole.

Please keep in mind that I will be looking for your original opinion. If your instinct is to use Cliffnotes or Sparknotes, then you should not take this class.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at [tamaral@medway.k12.ma.us](mailto:tamaral@medway.k12.ma.us).

Remember, you will enjoy the summer more if you start these two books now.

Looking forward to seeing you in the fall!

Ms. Amaral

## Point of View

The term point of view refers to the speaker, narrator, persona, or voice created by authors to tell stories, present arguments, and express attitudes and judgments. Point of view involves not only the speaker's physical position as an observer and recorder, but also the ways in which the speaker's social, political, and mental circumstances affect the narrative, or story-telling.

There are three different points of view:

### **I. First-Person Point of View-**

In the first-person point of view, the narrator tells about events that he or she has personally witnessed. If the voice of the work is "I," the author is using the first-person point of view—the impersonation of a fictional narrator who may be named or unnamed.

There are many different kinds of first-person speakers: they may be major characters, minor characters, or casual observers. Also, first-person narrators may either be reliable or unreliable. Often, first-person speakers are considered reliable because they are describing their own experiences. However, sometimes first-person speakers are unreliable because they may have interests or limitations that lead them to mislead, distort, or even lie.

### **II. Second-Person Point of View-**

In the second-person point of view, the narrator is speaking to someone else who is addressed as "you." This is the least common of the points of view.

### **III. Third-Person Point of View-**

In the third-person point of view, the speaker emphasizes the actions and speeches of others. The events and characters in a work using the third-person point of view are described in the third person, using words like he, she, it, and they.

Third-person narrators can be:

Omniscient-They see all, know all, and potentially disclose all. The speaker not only presents the action and dialogue, but also reports the thoughts and actions of the characters.

Limited-The author concentrates on or limits the narration to the actions and thoughts of one major character.