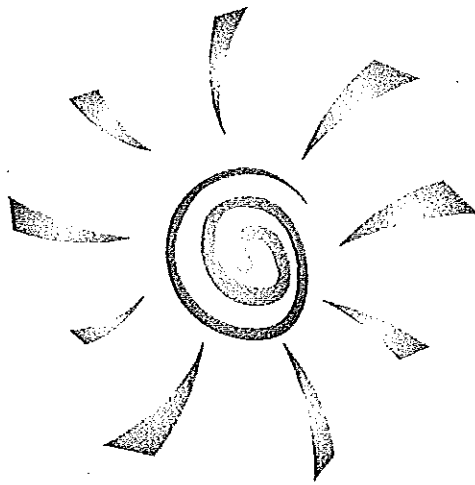
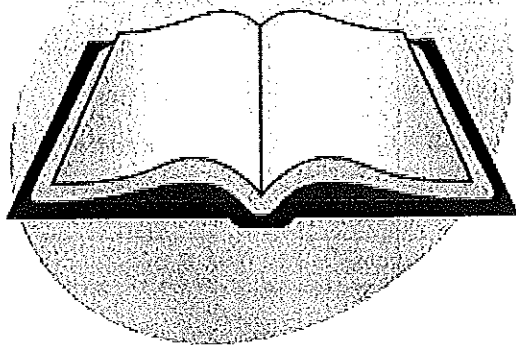


Cortez High School
A.P. Language
Summer Assignment



Name: _____

Part One: Literature

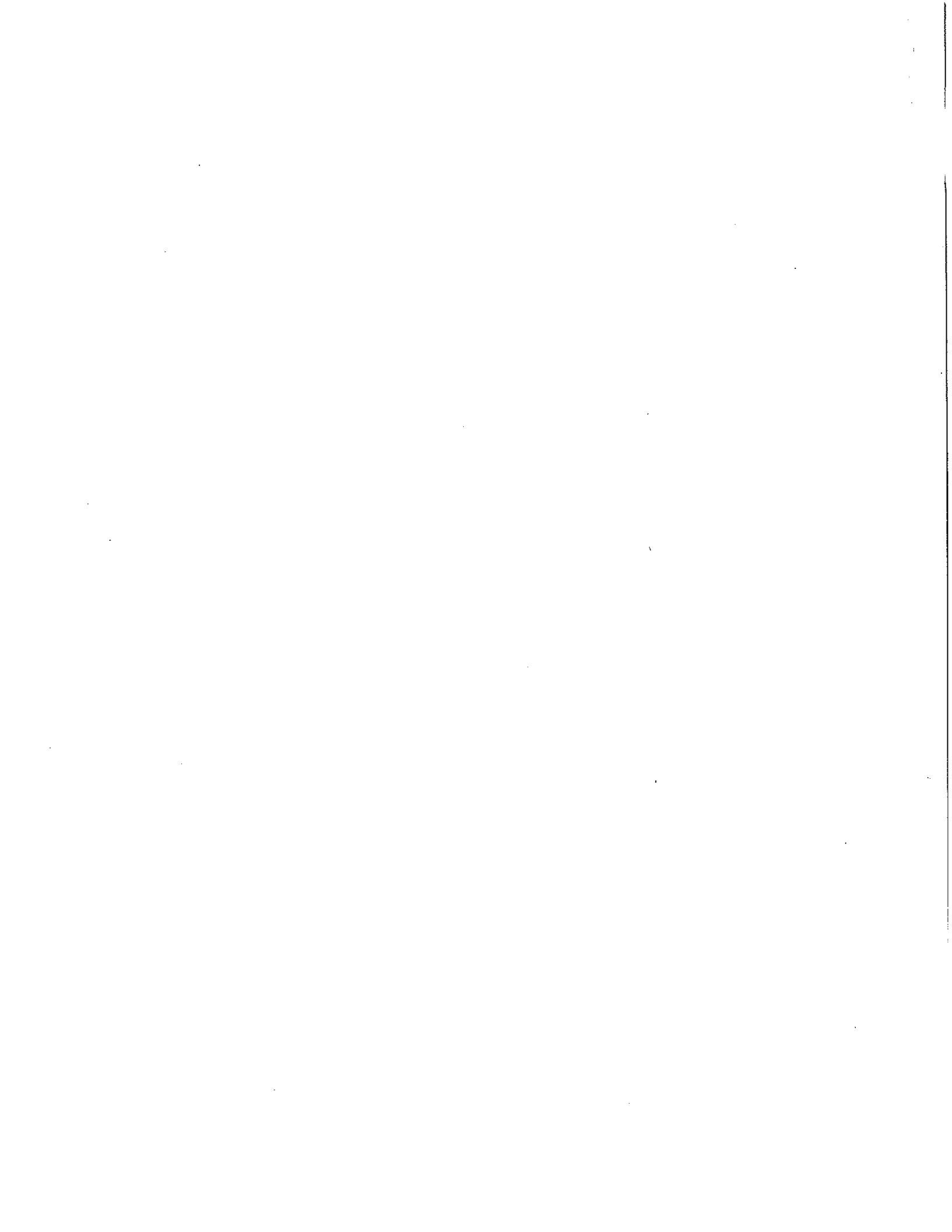


work for the Summer Assignment is to be done on your own:
This is not a group, pair or team effort *

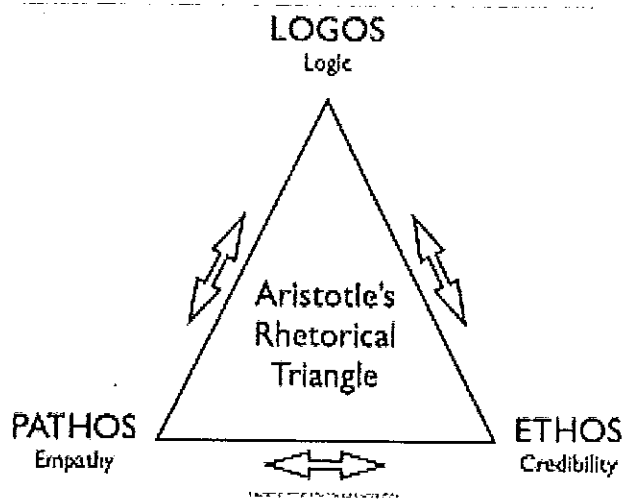
For the literary portion of your Summer Assignment, read *1984* by George Orwell and complete the following in the "Literature" section at the beginning of your hard cover notebook:

- 1) For each of the three "books" within the novel, find, write, and label in your journal a textual example of...
 - a) a simile
 - b) a metaphor
 - c) a symbol/example of symbolism (an object or person that represents something beyond itself, such as an idea or abstract noun). Be sure to specifically explain what the symbol is symbolic/representative of.
 - d) an example of a sentence that you find exemplary, either due to its language or its meaning. Again, explain why you chose your specific "exemplary sentence," such as the idea behind the words, or the author's impressive word choice, or artful syntax and **BE ORIGINAL!!!!**
Include quotation marks and page #'s for your examples from the text.
- 2) During your reading of Orwell's novel, pay close attention to the idea of control. You should find an example from the novel of physical control, control of facts/history, control through technology, thought control, and language control. These may be either paraphrased or directly quoted; either way, please include the page #'s.
- 3) After reading the book, write a paragraph describing what the theme is, and use details from the book to illustrate why you think this is the theme.
- 4) Be prepared to be a part of an informed class discussion about the relevance of the novel in modern society by the first day of school, which is **Monday, August 6th**.
- 5) Be prepared to take a short quiz and a comprehensive test for Orwell's classic the first week of school.





Part Two: Language & Rhetoric



For the language & rhetoric portion of your Summer Assignment, complete the following:

- 1) About one third of the way through your notebook, start a separate section for language & rhetoric. Copy Aristotle's Rhetorical Triangle on the first page. You might want to mark this with a colored tab or small sticky note/Post-it for accessibility. Define these words pertaining to argument in a neat, legible, and organized way. Also, identify which parts of speech they are (noun, verb, etc.)

a) argument	e) zeugma	i) pathos	m) illogical	q) anathema
b) rhetoric	f) epizeuxis	j) ethos	n) parenthetical	
c) hypophora	g) qualify	k) logos	o) allusion	
d) fallacy	h) annotate	l) logic	p) syntax	
- 2) Read the attached article by Elizabeth M. Williams titled "The Sixth Deadly Sin," and annotate the article. Please **do not use a highlighter to mark your text**, as these are not allowed on the AP Language test; therefore, you must get used to marking the texts you read both in and out of class without them. Also, I suggest reading the article once for the gist of its meaning, reading it a second time for the purpose of annotation (or vice versa), and a third time for overall understanding and clarification.
- 3) Be prepared to be a part of an informed class discussion about this article and the writer's effectiveness and use of rhetorical devices by the second week of school, **Monday, August 13th**.
- 4) Complete the 10 AP Language-style questions after the text (labeled "Second Read") in this packet.
- 5) Read/be familiar with/know the attached list of rhetorical devices (from regular junior English) prior to the first day of school next year (August 6th, 2018).



Elizabeth M. Williams The Sixth Deadly Sin

The writer is an attorney in New Orleans and president of the Southern Food and Beverage Museum. This essay appeared in *Gastronomica: The Journal of Food and Culture* in 2006. In addition to gluttony, the traditional seven deadly sins of early Christian teaching include lust, greed, sloth, anger, envy, and pride.

In the early nineteenth century French intellectuals considered an appreciation of fine food and the development of the palette a subject worthy of philosophical discourse. The most famous instance is *The Physiology of Taste*, written in 1826 by the erudite gentleman lawyer Jean-Anthelme Brillat-Savarin. In counterpoint to Brillat-Savarin's physical and philosophical enjoyment of food was the Roman Catholic Church's prescription against the sixth deadly sin, gluttony. One could savor, but not to excess. And, unlike those who indulge in the other sins, people who regularly committed gluttony wore the evidence for all to see. (King Louis XVI seems to have paid the ultimate temporal price for his self-indulgence.)¹ Yet even though gluttony was considered a deadly sin, most of the faithful never had the luxury of enough food to face that particular temptation.

Issues of food and its relationship to the body found particularly fertile intellectual ground in United States, where numerous food fads rose during the nineteenth century. Will Keith Kellogg's belief in the social need for clear bowels and vegetarianism led to the development and popularization of corn flakes, a food that revolutionized the American breakfast. Kellogg founded the W. K. Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan, in the pursuit of health, both mental and spiritual, that could be attained by eating right. A bowl of breakfast cereal became a catalyst for social change, based on consumer response to its perceived health benefits.²

Today, there are still plenty of health food gurus who promote various panaceas to American excess at the table, but increasingly it is lawyers who are shaping the way our society thinks about food. These lawyers are not as sympathetic as Brillat-Savarin, however. Rather than celebrate food, they choose to punish it through damaging lawsuits. We also have a Congress and state legislatures that scramble to limit such lawsuits by passing laws in knee-jerk reaction to them.³ Restaurants, food and beverage manufacturers, and others are being forced to find a balance between two basic American values—seeking redress in the courts and the freedom to make personal choices.

The Next New Enemy

Obesity has emerged as the primary domestic health problem of the new millennium, displacing smoking. Before smoking was seen as an enemy to public health, diseases, rather than activities, were considered the causes of sickness. Even the demon of the temperance movement, alcohol, generated arguments about morality and religion, not about health. It took years to establish smoking as an enemy to public health.

Almost twenty years have elapsed since 1988, when Surgeon General C. Everett Koop made his first remarks about nicotine. Cigarette advertisements on television were soon banned, and eventually, laws were enacted that prohibited smoking in government buildings, office buildings, and restaurants. Over the past few decades smoking

1 In what is likely an apocryphal story, Louis XVI was said to be so gluttonous that he had to stop to eat while escaping from revolutionary forces and so was captured at the table, later to be executed.

2 Seven decades later, Dr. Robert Atkins similarly convinced people that if they eliminated carbohydrates from their diets, they could easily lose weight and acquire the health benefits of being thin. The Atkins diet became extremely popular. Fanatical adherence to it changed the way people ate to the extent that the economic viability of the grain industry was threatened. The true social changes resulting from his diet—which is simply a present-day example of the social connection between food and health—are too recent, however, for a complete assessment.

3 Seven decades later, Dr. Robert Atkins similarly convinced people that if they eliminated carbohydrates from their diets, they could easily lose weight and acquire the health benefits of being thin. The Atkins diet became extremely popular. Fanatical adherence to it changed the way people ate to the extent that the economic viability of the grain industry was threatened. The true social changes resulting from his diet—which is simply a present-day example of the social connection between food and health—are too recent, however, for a complete assessment.

has been transformed from a habit that was seen
65 as cool and sophisticated to one that is vilified. To-
day, if smokers become sick from smoking, they're
just as likely to suffer a "What did you expect" as
to receive a sympathetic "I'm so sorry."

A small backlash has developed against the
70 crackdown on smoking. Smokers' advocates argue
that those who smoke have the right to do so.
This argument is countered by nonsmokers, who
complain that they are forced to endure second-
hand smoke, a by-product of the smokers' habits.
75 These countervailing positions illustrate the conflict
between exercising personal freedom and not
infringing on the rights of others.

When in 1954 smokers first sued tobacco companies
80 for compensation for injuries to their health caused
by smoking, the tobacco industry argued that the
plaintiffs chose to smoke their legally-produced
products despite health warnings on the label. These
early suits were dismissed because the courts found
85 that (1) there was no causal relationship between
smoking and cancer; and (2) smoking was volitional,
therefore even if there was a causal relationship,
the plaintiff had chosen to smoke. The downfall of
the tobacco industry came only with the discovery
90 that the tobacco companies had intentionally
increased the level of nicotine in cigarettes.⁴ Addicted
to the nicotine, people bought more cigarettes and
the companies enjoyed larger profits. The companies
also publicly denied what they 140 were doing.
When the truth came out, the public perception of
smoking changed dramatically, as did the behavior
of the tobacco industry. This new approach
eliminated the enemy. A void was created. A new
100 enemy was needed.

The new enemy, it appears to me, is obesity.
Obesity brings with it the plethora of health
105 problems necessary to qualify as a public enemy—
diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke,
and more. It is a disease that could exact a very
high public health and social cost. It appears to
be a public sin caused by eating too much, denoting
a lack of self-control that in turn engenders
embarrassment and feelings of self-loathing. This
disease is complicated by the contemporary soci-
110 etal standard of beauty, which is defined as thin,

leaving the obese to suffer consequences that are
not only physical but also psychological.

We can make analogies in this case to the
115 path taken against smoking and the tobacco
companies. Those who benefited from lawsuits
against tobacco companies can similarly attempt
to find the culprits behind obesity and bring them
to their knees in court. They can claim lots of
money to fight obesity and restore public health
120 (and become wealthy in the process). If America
indeed has a weight problem, it must be some-
body's fault. And that somebody had better have
deep pockets.

The Legal Argument

I am starting from the proposition that we
125 in the United States have defined public policy
through law. Alexis de Tocqueville described this
phenomenon in his book *Democracy in America*,
which was based on his observations of the United
130 States in early nineteenth century. Everyone has
the opportunity to get into the act: the executive
branch through executive orders and regulation;
the legislative branch through enacting laws; the
judicial branch through its rulings and interpreta-
135 tion of laws; and the public, directly by bringing
lawsuits and indirectly by influencing legislation
and regulation. To watch the debate over the new
enemy, we need only observe what is happening
in the legal process. But first we must review legal
140 arguments involve and the matters than have to
be proved.

Let us begin with John F. Banzhaf III. Banzhaf
145 is the self-proclaimed ringleader of the anti-
tobacco company lawsuits and a professor at
George Washington University Law School. He
makes no bones about his desire to bring the fast-
food restaurant industry to its knees. On his web
site, www.banzhaf.net, he has posted his
manifesto. Unlike Brillat-Savarin, who appreciated
150 the complexity of the conditions that can lead
to the enjoyment of food, Banzhaf presents his
legal arguments brusquely, without subtlety. He
clearly draws the analogy between fast food and
tobacco and attempts to rally the forces around
155 this position, claiming to be a proponent of
consumer protection.

4 During a 1988 trial it was revealed that a 1972 report entitled "Motive and Incentives in Cigarette Smoking" by Philip Morris Research Center characterized cigarettes as very efficient nicotine dispensers. Up until that time the tobacco companies had maintained that cigarettes were not addictive and that therefore smoking was volitional. This report proved that the industry knew that nicotine was addictive and that they used it to keep people smoking. This report did much to remove the volitional argument from the playbook of the tobacco companies. Because all of the companies knew of the report and its findings, the court found that the three big tobacco companies were in a conspiracy to hide their business plan to create addiction. By this time the link between smoking and cancer had been scientifically established, but the defense was still that it was a volitional act, i.e., the choice of the smoker. This report removed the "choice of the smoker" argument.

The legal argument in the tobacco cases was simple: (1) smoking tobacco was the direct cause of illness of the plaintiffs; (2) the tobacco companies sold tobacco; and (3) the tobacco companies ensured that the act of smoking was not volitional by knowingly manipulating the nicotine level in tobacco to make it addictive. This argument essentially made the tobacco companies directly responsible for the illness of the plaintiff, in a manner similar to the person who causes injury while driving a car.

But does the legal argument against fast foods follow the same simple paradigm?

170 Defining the New Enemy

It is easy to say that obesity as a national problem. One can find statistics to support the mental and physical health risks associated with obesity, although, on the other side, the latest scientific evidence indicates that the obesity problem is not as widespread as has been believed.⁵ Social and economic problems are associated with obesity. Airlines, for example, have recalculated the average weight of passengers, a change that affects both the size of the seats (and hence the profitability of each flight) and the cost of fuel needed to support the increased weight load.

But, unlike the case with tobacco, obesity is not accompanied by a simple solution. The solution to preventing the health problems associated this smoking is to stop smoking. One can live without smoking. It is a choice. But there is no similar univalent solution to obesity, which is caused by multiple factors. And one cannot live without eating. It's easy enough to recite the cause of obesity: we eat too many calories for the number of calories that we burn. Excess calories are stored in the form of fat. In other words, we eat too much and exercise too little.

Lawyers who bring what can collectively be called obesity lawsuits must establish a direct link between the obesity suffered by the plaintiff and the illness that the person has contracted (the obesity is the *probable cause* of the malady); that the defendant (read "culprit") was a source of the obesity; that the food eaten in excess was somehow nonvolitional and the fault of the de-

fendant, not the choice of the plaintiff. And unspoken, but nevertheless important, is the need for the culprit to have deep pockets. Call me naive, but I am still trying to figure out what can be gained should there be a successful plaintiff in an obesity lawsuit. The money judgment will not cure a plaintiff's obesity. That person is still eating too much and exercising too little. And I can hardly see how, in legal terms, one could sustain the burden of proof. There are simply too many questions. Does merely being obese without health problems entitle a person to compensation? That is, are the social issues alone sufficient to trigger a fault/responsibility response in a lawsuit?

The Direct Link

If we analyze the legal dots that have to be connected to establish a legally viable case, it becomes clear that the problem is vast. Let's start with the cause of obesity: overeating. To establish that a particular food is at fault, the plaintiffs would have to demonstrate that that particular food caused the obesity. The lawsuit filed in 2002 by Caesar Barber, plaintiff, named McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and Wendy's as defendants. It would have been Barber's burden to establish that each of those defendants had caused his obesity. He withdrew the lawsuit. Since that time, new suits have focused on child plaintiffs. By using children as plaintiffs, the attorneys representing them can avoid the defense that eating the product is volitional, claiming that parents, not children, are responsible for their offsprings' diet.⁶

How does a plaintiff's attorney choose the next defendant? Coke or Pepsi? Oreo or Little Debbie? Burger King or McDonald's? Unless a person eats only one company's food to the exclusion of all others, it will be hard to trace the path of any particular calories to a final resting place on the plaintiff's hips. Certainly, eating too much foie gras, too much peanut butter, even too much "health" food could cause obesity. Are these other pockets simply too shallow for the plaintiffs to pursue? The sandwich shop Subway seems to have evaded the problem that has faced

5 The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta promulgated statistics from a study in 2004 that projected 400,000 deaths annually in the United States that were related to obesity and overweight. By contrast, in April 2005 researchers from the National Institutes of Health and the same Centers for Disease Control published an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in which they claim that fewer than 26,000 deaths annually in the United States are due to obesity related causes. See Mokdat et al. "Actual Causes of Death in the United States, 2000," *JAMA* 291 (2004):1238-1245; and Flegal et al. "Excess Deaths Associated with Underweight, Overweight, and Obesity," *JAMA* 293 (2005):1861-1867.

6 One indirect result of these lawsuits and the social impact of the debate surrounding them is the movie *Supersize Me* (2004). This documentary fuels the position that food from McDonald's is unhealthy. Written and directed by Morgan Spurlock, it tells a story of his experience eating food exclusively from McDonald's.

250 other fast-food chains by touting the weight loss benefits of eating Subway sandwiches. I am waiting for someone who doesn't lose weight eating as Jared Fogle did (Fogle is Subway's spokesman) to sue for false claims.⁷

255 What about the other side of the equation, the expenditure of calories? Perhaps, limiting ourselves to children for the moment, we can examine latchkey kids who stay inside because their parents have to work and live in areas where the streets aren't safe. They eat junk food at home and
260 don't get enough exercise. Should they sue their parents for not giving them a better life? Should they sue the municipal government for not keeping the streets safer? Should they sue Kraft for making tasty snacks? Can we sue school systems
265 for limiting or eliminating physical education? Can we sue Nintendo, computer manufacturers, television manufacturers and producers, the auto industry, or the federal government for building a highway system that keeps us from
270 walking enough?

Those Pesky Deadly Sins

275 There are people who are obese because they eat too much. Some people eat too much even when they don't eat junk food. We live in a land of plenty where food is abundant and cheap, and where, when one can ride, it is not considered acceptable to walk. It is not cool to get off the sofa to use the television buttons instead of a remote control. Why would anyone use a crank can opener when an electric one is available? We have changed from a country whose wealth
280 has made people grow taller and be healthier to one whose very wealth and sense of plenty have become the problem. All of the self-checking mechanisms of society have been eliminated, and ease is available to just about all of us. Now we must try to impose balance on ourselves, and this is no mean trick.

285 Whom can we blame for a society that has become so rich that gluttony is a real sin, not a theoretical one? Perhaps it is only the devil finally getting his due. After roasting all those scrawny sinners, maybe he needed a few fat ones who would be tender and self-baste.

First Reading

1. What is the overall tone of Williams's essay? Identify the sections of the text that exemplify her attitude.
2. In paragraph 3 (lines 33–46), Williams identifies what she says are two "basic American values" and suggests that the "balance" between them is at issue: "seeking redress in the courts and the freedom to make personal choices." How does she illustrate the importance of each value?
3. Where in the essay does Williams explicitly address the need for "balance"? Does she offer explicit solutions?
4. Where in the essay does Williams appeal to logic?
5. Where in the essay does Williams vary her syntax in order to emphasize important points?
6. Where in the essay does Williams use comparison/contrast to develop her argument?

⁷ Jared S. Fogle, a spokesman for Subway, claims to have lost 245 pounds eating Subway sandwiches. Subway advertises the lean benefits of eating its sandwiches.

Second Reading

Annotate the essay, carefully noting the function of the footnotes and other text elements. Then answer these reading comprehension questions. After each one, explain what the question asked you to know or do, and why you answered as you did.

- The primary function of note 1 in paragraph 1 is to
 - elaborate on an allusion.
 - offer a contradictory viewpoint.
 - limit a definition.
 - examine a historical prediction.
 - cite a questionable source.
- Taken together, paragraph 2 and note 2 do each of the following EXCEPT
 - narrow the focus of the essay.
 - illuminate the central point of paragraph 1.
 - illustrate and elaborate upon a claim.
 - I only
 - I and II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- The purpose of footnote 2 (line 32) is to provide the reader with
 - evidence that doctors Kellogg and Atkins championed social change.
 - further insight into the economic consequences of fanaticism.
 - information that casts doubts upon Brillat-Savarin's work.
 - an analogy that offers additional support for a claim.
 - an introduction to contemporary dietary science.
- In light of current discussions of public policy related to food, the first three sentences of paragraph 3 (lines 33–40) indicate that the author views “lawyers” as
 - more influential than health food gurus.
 - lamentably potent in shaping public attitudes.
 - major players in setting a course for change.
 - reluctant to celebrate food.
 - indispensable allies against reactive legislation.
- In the sentence “This new approach eliminated the enemy” (lines 97–98), “this” refers to
 - establishment of a link between smoking and cancer.
 - policies balancing freedom of choice with public health concerns.
 - court rulings upholding volitional activity.
 - revelations affecting public perception of tobacco companies.
 - increased prominence of health warnings.
- In paragraph 8 (lines 100–112), a primary rhetorical strategy of the author is to
 - arouse the interest of the audience, then cite compelling statistics.
 - present competing definitions that prove to lack substance.
 - make an assertion and support it with commonly held views.
 - buttress her own position by denouncing views of competing authorities.
 - qualify previous statements with additional information.
- The structure of paragraph 11 (lines 142–156) can best be described as
 - an exordium accompanied by neutral commentary.
 - a review of activities punctuated by explicit denunciation.
 - a series of references followed by presentation of credentials.
 - an introduction followed by characterizing details.
 - an *ad hominem* attack extended by a comparative assertion.

8. The purpose of footnote 5 (line 176) is to deepen the reader's
- (A) understanding of the author's subsequent assertion.
 - (B) awareness of competing medical claims.
 - (C) appreciation of recent revelations.
 - (D) confidence in scientific research.
 - (E) concern about continuing legal actions.
9. Paragraph 15 (lines 183–194) includes
- I. the use of personal voice
 - II. the use of rhetorical questions
 - III. the use of parallelism
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
10. The footnotes collectively suggest that the author believes it is important to
- (A) relate personal experience to historical and scientific trends.
 - (B) value Web sites as a source of statistical information.
 - (C) present current statistics that affirm her views.
 - (D) comment upon a variety of apt contemporary and historical developments.
 - (E) offer conflicting viewpoints on controversial issues.

Writing

1. **Analysis** — Write an essay in which you define the central argument of Williams's essay, then analyze the rhetorical strategies she uses to present and support it.
2. **Argument** — Write an essay in which you support, refute, or qualify Williams's argument. Use appropriate evidence to develop your position, conducting your own research in service of your own argument. Properly cite and account for sources used in your essay.

Rhetorical Devices

Allusion- a reference to something famous in art, literature, media etc., to make a specific comparison or point

Ambiguity- doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning or intention

Analogy- comparing two things for the purpose of explaining or clarifying some unfamiliar or difficult idea or object

Appeal to pity- a writer/speaker tries to persuade the audience by appealing to key emotions (often trying to elicit sorrow or pity)

Bandwagon- using a current trend or appealing to mass followers (Brad Pitt is doing this so we should as well)

Bias- leaning toward a particular idea because of prior knowledge; having a particular tendency

Circular reasoning- one point depends on the conclusion; a method of false logic by which "this is used to prove that, and that is used to prove this"

Diction- word choice that creates tone, attitude, style and meaning

Emotional appeal- the writer/speaker appeals to the reader/ listener's emotions to get a reaction and involve them in the argument

Examples- relevant patterns, observations, or models

Expert testimony- quoting an expert from a particular field

Fallacy- deceptive, misleading, or false notion

Figurative language- words that exaggerate or alter the meaning of the component word (figures of speech such as simile, metaphor, or hyperbole)

Logic- a clear method of argument using statistics, facts, and reasons

Name calling/ad hominem- the writer/speaker attacks the opponent's character or person

Overgeneralization- making a conclusion/generalization about an entire group that is beyond appropriate limits

Oversimplification- the writer/speaker obscures or denies the complexity of issues in the argument

Point of view- the perspective of the narrator

Prediction- guessing or forecasting what will happen in the future

Rebuttal- a form of evidence that is presented to contradict or nullify other evidence that has been presented by an adverse party

Repetition- a word or phrase that is used two or more times in close proximity

Rhetorical question- a question that is asked that does not expect an explicit answer, but instead is used to pose an idea to be considered

Statistics- facts and data often represented in numerical form

Text structure- a particular manner in which information is organized (narrative, topical, persuasive, cause/effect, etc.)

Understatement- the opposite of exaggeration and is often used for developing irony and/or humor when the writer/speaker writes/says less than intended