

AP Language and Composition

Summer Assignment 2018

Note: This is an assignment due a few weeks into the school year. We will not be addressing the assignment in class, so make time either this summer or once the school starts to dive in and complete it on your own. I have checked out the book to you as well (please don't damage it, write in it, or lose it). I want you to enjoy reading, so I've chosen an engaging book, a true and touching story, in order to introduce you to the world of nonfiction. I can't wait to meet you in the fall. Email if you have questions.

Due Friday, September 22, 2018

Instructors: Mrs. Orth (jorth@teachers.kusd.edu)

Materials:

- *Enrique's Journey* by Sonia Nazario: Pulitzer Prize-winning account of the unforgettable odyssey of a Honduran boy who braves unimaginable hardship and peril to find his mother in the United States. (see Mrs. Orth to check out a copy or acquire your own: ISBN 978-0-8129-7178-1)
- Op-Ed Articles (The text is pasted at the end of this document, but here are the links as well.)
 - https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/14/opinion/trump-wall-conservative-conceptual-art.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FImmigration&action=click&contentCollection=opinion®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection
 - <http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-seminara-trump-immigration-reform-african-americans-20180316-story.html>
 - <https://www.mystatesman.com/news/opinion/commentary-texas-gop-favors-politics-over-reason-with-immigration/ghPt6lwCbBO6f57aLz3fHN/>
- Familiarity with one of the following texts for compare/contrast purposes: *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck or *Odyssey* by Homer. In order to complete #5 below, you must either read or re-familiarize yourself with one of these texts. Literature does not exist in a vacuum.
- AP Language and Composition website on AP Central: http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/members/exam/exam_information/2001.html#anchor1
- Purdue OWL: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>
- Tremper Library Resources: <http://destiny.kusd.edu/common/servlet/presenthomeform.do;jsessionid=0DD5DBAA114737C3E51FE3B061F2DA44?l2m=Home&tm=Home&l2m=Home>

Assignment: Read the entire book. Handwrite (in ink, on one side of lined paper) your entire assignment. Use formal written English throughout.

1. Read the description of the AP Language and Composition exam on **AP Central**. Write a compare/contrast paragraph: What are the aspects of this course that are similar and/or different from your prior English classes? Your conclusion will contain speculation about what kinds of adjustments you'll have to make in your own learning and thinking.
2. Provide the **APA reference** for the book, *Enrique's Journey*, and each article. Use Citation Machine on Tremper's Library Resources page.

3. **Tone:** Study the **cover** of the novel, including all of the text, fonts, colors and the image captured by Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Don Bartletti. Consider the entire cover to be a “text.” Close-read it like a text; in other words, find all the meaning. Write a paragraph defining the tone of the paragraph using copious evidence.
4. Nazario chooses a particular **text organization** to tell the story of Enrique’s journey. (prologue, story, afterword, epilogue) Explain the purpose of this text organization. Provide evidence from the text.
5. Enrique’s Journey is written at a lexile level of 830, 8th grade level. Write 1-2 paragraphs discussing the author’s **writing style** and how it is still compelling and successful for high school students despite the low reading level.
6. Reread the **Prologue**. From whose point of view is the story told? In 1-2 paragraphs consider the following questions: How can her biography (her story, her experience, her knowledge...) be considered a strong basis for credibility as an author of such a story? Where would first person point of view be more powerful? Why might she have chosen not to use first person?
7. Enrique’s journey is **compared** both to Homer’s *Odyssey* and Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*. Write a 3 paragraph compare/contrast exploration of *Enrique’s Journey* and one of these stories or another classic novel about a journey. Note: If you do not use the *Odyssey* or *Grapes of Wrath*, please clear your choice with Mrs. Orth or Mr. Mommaerts before you start.
8. **Key Passage:** Choose a striking or key passage from this section that you think is important to character development, plot development, or meaning – a passage may be a line, quote, or any excerpt from the novel. Copy the passage exactly and cite it in APA format (make special note of the length in your formatting; short and long quotes are formatted differently). In a well-written paragraph, address two of the following questions: Why is this a key passage? What is the author trying to do at this point? What does this passage reveal about...development of a character (a significant change or description)? ...a significant development in the plot? ... or the meaning of the work as a whole? How is this passage typical of the author’s style? What is unusual or striking about the passage?
9. Read the **Op-Ed articles** (=commentary articles opposite the editorial opinion page in a newspaper) linked above and pasted below. Make a topic map / topic burst of the topic “immigration to the US.” A sample topic burst from an AP student is attached. The goal is to understand that issues are not black and white. Brainstorm, considering the topic from many perspectives.
10. **Creative Writing:** Choose one of the following two options: (1) Imagine you are a character in the novel. Write a letter to another character in the novel. Make references to at least three specific images, events, or details from the story. OR (2) Write out a telephone conversation that could have occurred between two characters in the story. Make references to at least three specific images, events, or details from the story. Try to mimic their style of speech.

Notes:

- Always craft thoughtful responses in formal, written English. Correct yet shallow or simplistic thinking will not earn a passing grade.
- Tap the internet for a wealth of resources to help you understand the topics above. You are encouraged to research as you work. Your instructor is not the only font of information (but s/he is pretty smart!)
- Do your project early.
- The best question to ask of your instructor is: I wrote this:... Am I on the right track?
- Read and reread. Read closely. Read critically.
- Use what you already know about literature to read nonfiction. They are surprisingly similar.

New York Times Opinion

Trump's Wall: A Conservative Conceptual Art Installation

By Héctor Tobar, Contributing Opinion Writer

May 14, 2018

SAN DIEGO — The United States-Mexico border, as we know it today, began with a party: a three-day shindig in 1849 that was attended by the surveyors from both countries who worked together to establish and map the frontier.

When the surveyors' work was done, they erected a marble marker overlooking a lonely beach on the Pacific Ocean. The first iron fence erected at the border in California was a cage to protect that monument from vandals.

The United States built the first truly formidable border barrier here in the 1990s. In March, President Trump traveled to the border to stand before eight prototypes of the wall he wants to build there.

But, a "wall" already exists all along the border. Mr. Trump's proposed "big, beautiful" barrier would be overkill, and little more than an act of political symbolism. It would be a taxpayer-funded work of colossal conservative conceptual art running across the North American continent. (In fact, in January, a nonprofit group circulated a petition to protect the prototypes from demolition, arguing that they should be characterized as "a major Land Art exhibition" of "significant cultural value.") In the same way certain pretentious art drives practical-minded people crazy, the idea of this Pharaonic project infuriates people like me.

At the Pacific Ocean, the border consists of one, two and sometimes three parallel fences that stretch into the desert. There are lights, cameras and motion detectors. Similar measures are in place at all of the urban crossing points along the Mexican border.

Even in the remote, sparsely populated Arizona desert, the Border Patrol makes use of radar, thermal imaging and high-definition cameras. These measures, along with a Border Patrol staff that's almost five times as big as it was in 1992, amount to a virtual wall that's extremely difficult to cross.

The sealed-off border also exerts a powerful psychological effect northward, in the very land it's meant to protect. For many residents of the United States, including military personnel, college graduates and grandparents, the virtual wall is a reminder of the threat that hovers over them always — deportation.

This month, tens of thousands of Hondurans learned that their temporary protected status was being revoked. Like other longtime, legal inhabitants of the United States from other countries, they know they might soon be tossed over the virtual wall, unable to return.

I first visited this impenetrable border more than 20 years ago. Not long after Mr. Trump's recent visit, I returned, walking in the fog toward the existing fences, on a mile-long path through Border Field State Park,

past coastal sage and along the beach. I met a group of Japanese tourists and a bird-watcher who told me of a merlin, a small falcon, nearby. But I saw no illegal crossers.

In 1971, the United States donated the land for Border Field State Park and for Friendship Park, a cement plaza built around that first border monument overlooking the beach. Pat Nixon, the first lady, attended the opening of the park as a good-will gesture toward our southern neighbor. A Mexican man, holding a child, reached through a low, flimsy barbed-wire fence to shake her hand.

In the years that followed, the United States split Friendship Park in half and left the old border marker on the Mexican side. In 1988 the artists Guillermo Gomez-Peña and Emily Hicks made their wedding into a piece of political performance art: They were married on the sand of the beach, the fence between them.

When a caravan of more than 150 Central American immigrants arrived here on April 29, seeking asylum, they stood on the Mexican side, facing Friendship Park. Their mere presence before the steel barrier dipping absurdly into the ocean was a statement in itself. On the northern side, some 100 yards away, a crowd held signs in support of immigrants. They were separated from the caravan by two fences.

Mr. Trump's desired wall would begin at the beach and run some 722 miles inland, through desolate, peopleless landscapes first visited by those United States and Mexican surveyors in the 19th century.

The existing, virtual wall — the combination of checkpoints, physical barriers and high-tech security measures — is already an instrument of fear. It has pushed would-be border crossers into treacherous areas, and thousands have died in one of the greatest continuing human tragedies in the Western Hemisphere.

The horrors of the border are common knowledge in the Latino United States. For millions of immigrants, both legal and undocumented, the virtual wall looms over their lives as the Berlin Wall did for East Germans; it's the work of an arbitrary and cruel political system that accepts the products of their labor while keeping them trapped in a legal limbo.

President Trump's new wall would be more insult than injury. For a man who began his campaign degrading Mexican immigrants, it's another ugly, empty rhetorical flourish; only this one would be made with concrete and rebar.

Héctor Tobar (@TobarWriter), an associate professor at the University of California, Irvine, is the author of "Deep Down Dark: The Untold Stories of 33 Men Buried in a Chilean Mine, and the Miracle That Set Them Free" and a contributing opinion writer.

LA Times OPINION

Liberals say immigration enforcement is racist, but the group most likely to benefit from it is black men

By DAVE SEMINARA

MAR 16, 2018 | 4:15 AM

Liberals say immigration enforcement is racist, but the group most likely to benefit from it is black men

A worker assembles an engine at Ford's Chicago Assembly Plant on June 9, 2015. (M. Spencer Green / Associated Press)

President Trump's election victory over Hillary Clinton seemed to herald a new era for border security and immigration enforcement. But his polarizing and occasionally ignorant comments about immigrants have handed his adversaries a convenient pretext for stymying compromise on immigration reform: racism.

Left-leaning advocacy groups and a host of Democrats all too often shy away from the specifics of the debate and instead lean on cries of bigotry, resorting to claims like that of House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, who has described Trump's approach to immigration reform as an effort to "make America white again."

Claims that immigration enforcement equals racism ignore the reality that the group most likely to benefit from a tougher approach to immigration enforcement is young black men, who often compete with recent immigrants for low-skilled jobs.

This dynamic played out recently at a large bakery in Chicago that supplies buns to McDonald's. Some 800 immigrant laborers, most of them from Mexico, lost their jobs last year after an audit by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Cloverhill Bakery, owned by Aryzta, a big Swiss food conglomerate, had to hire new workers, 80% to 90% of whom are African American. According to the Chicago Sun Times, the new workers are paid \$14 per hour, or \$4 per hour more than the (illegal) immigrant workers.

In this case, and in many others, the beneficiaries of immigration enforcement were working-class blacks, who are often passed over for jobs by unscrupulous employers.

The labor force participation rate for adult black men has declined steadily since the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, which ushered in a new era of mass immigration. In 1973, the rate was 79%. It is now at 68%, and the Bureau of Labor projects that it will decline to 61% by 2026.

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In 2016, the Obama White House produced a 48-page report acknowledging that immigration does not help the labor force participation rate of the native-born. It concluded, however, that "immigration reform would raise the overall participation rate by bringing in new workers of prime working age."

Although the report used the term "new workers," Democrats may also be tempted by the prospect of new voters. But they should be aware that in courting one group, they risk losing others.

African Americans tend to be a reliable voting bloc for the Democratic Party, but they have repeatedly indicated in public opinion surveys that they want significantly less immigration.

A recent Harvard-Harris poll found that African Americans favor reducing legal immigration more than any other demographic group: 85% want less than the million-plus we allow on an annual basis, and 54% opted for the most stringent choices offered — 250,000 immigrants per year or less, or none at all.

These attitudes are rational.

In a 2010 study on the social effects of immigration, the Cornell University professor Vernon Briggs concluded: "No racial or ethnic group has benefited less or been harmed more than the nation's African American community."

The Harvard economist George Borjas has found that, between 1980 and 2000, one-third of the decline in the employment among black male high school dropouts was attributable to immigration. He also reported "a strong correlation between immigration, black wages, black employment rates, and black incarceration rates."

In a 2014 paper on neoliberal immigration policies and their effects on African Americans, the University of Notre Dame professor Stephen Steinberg argued that, thanks to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, "African Americans found themselves in the proverbial position of being 'last hired.'" Steinberg also noted that "immigrants have been cited as proof that African Americans lack the pluck and determination that have allowed millions of immigrants from Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean to pursue the American dream."

The struggles of black men obviously cannot all be linked to immigration, but it's clear that the status quo does not benefit them.

As elected leaders consider changing our immigration laws, the interests of America's most vulnerable citizens shouldn't be overlooked. The first step toward honest reform is for the Democratic Party to admit that while liberal immigration enforcement might help them win new voters, it also harms and disenfranchises their most loyal constituency.

Dave Seminara is a journalist and former diplomat who served at U.S embassies in Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Hungary.

My Statesman from Austin American Statesman Opinion

Commentary: Texas GOP favors politics over reason with immigration

OPINION By Jim Henson and Joshua Blank - Special to the American-Statesman

Posted: 12:00 a.m. Saturday, April 07, 2018

Texas Republican leaders' embrace of the Trump administration's efforts to add a citizenship question to the U.S. census in 2020 flies in the face of practical considerations, such as protecting federal funds vital to the state budget and avoiding a reduction in Texas' congressional representation. Why? Because the attitudes of Texas Republican voters on immigration issues are taking political precedence over the best interests of the state. Texas polling data shows a negative network of attitudes toward both legal and illegal immigrants among many GOP voters. This creates a significant obstacle to persuading Republican voters to consider the possible negative repercussion of changing the census form. Any Republican leader who might publicly oppose the census order fears angering these voters — and inciting primary challengers more willing to cater to these Republican ideals.

Large majorities of Texas Republicans have regularly expressed a lack of tolerance toward undocumented immigrants living in the United States. In the February 2018 University of Texas/Texas Tribune Poll, 70 percent of Republican voters supported the proposition that all undocumented immigrants should be removed from the country immediately — a result in line with responses to many previous UT/TT polls.

The effects of these attitudes already resonate in the political process. The Republican majority in the most recent Texas Legislature passed an anti-sanctuary-city law that required law enforcement agencies to cooperate with federal immigration authorities, and barred local authorities from prohibiting officers' questioning of a person's immigration status when the person is legally detained. The state's leadership was playing in tune with their political base: In October 2017 UT/TT polling, 88 percent of Republicans supported requiring local law enforcement officials to cooperate with federal immigration authorities, and 69 percent said that officers should always be able to question a person's immigration status.

The poll also explored Texans' views of legal immigrants and found only a small degree of difference between Republicans' disapproval of legal and illegal immigration. In the February 2018 UT/Texas Tribune Poll, 62 percent of Republicans expressed the opinion that the United States allows too many people to immigrate here legally, and 49 percent disagreed with the statement that "newcomers from other countries enrich Texas with their hard work and values."

GOP voters' reservations about the role of immigrants extends to other areas, such as birthright citizenship. The debate about birthright citizenship as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution has, for now, receded from the public agenda. But November 2015 UT/TT polling, in the wake of proposals by candidate Trump and other Republicans to repeal birthright citizenship, found that 66 percent of Texas Republicans favored repealing this part of the 14th Amendment.

Were immigration competing with other priorities for the attention of Republican voters, there might be potential for state elected officials to redirect voters' attention toward realistic concerns about defending the flow of federal funds available to the state for social spending, transportation and education. The grounds for

the argument hide in plain sight. In the 2016 fiscal year, according to the comptroller's office, federal funds composed more than a third of state budget revenue at 35.5 percent.

However, immigration and border security routinely top the list of concerns cited by about half of Texas Republican voters as the most important problems facing the state. No other issues come close to competing for their attention.

Given this array of attitudes among the voters who dominate both the selection of state Republican candidates and the selection of winners in the general election, these elected officials remain eternally vigilant in their efforts to remain on the right side of the electorate — and one another — on all things related to immigration. The result is that they continue to channel the nativist impulses that flow through their base, whatever the policy consequences.

In his news release claiming no small share of the credit for initiating this change, Sen. Ted Cruz declared, “A question on citizenship is a reasonable, common sense addition to the census.” In this case, reason and common sense are clearly being defined in narrow, if recognizable, terms.

Henson is the director of the Texas Politics Project at the University of Texas. Blank is manager of polling and research of the Texas Politics Project.

