

**Incoming 6th Graders - Summer Reading  
Question, Answer, Relationship Graphic Organizer**

Book #1

Title & Author:	
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Right There”</b></p> <p>→ <i>These questions have answers that are found directly in the text and are sometimes called “literal” questions.</i></p> <p>→ <i>Common “right there” questions include, “How many...” “Who is...” “Where is...” “What is...”</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Think and Search”</b></p> <p>→ <i>These questions require the reader to think about how ideas and information within the novel are related to each other.</i></p> <p>→ <i>Common “think and search” questions include, “The main idea of the novel/chapter/passage is...” “What caused...” “Compare and contrast...”</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“On My Own”</b></p> <p>→ <i>These questions can be answered using the reader’s background knowledge.</i></p> <p>→ <i>Common “on my own” questions include, “In your opinion...” “Based on your experience...” “Think about someone or something you know...”</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Author and You”</b></p> <p>→ <i>These questions require you to think about what you have read and formulate your own ideas or opinions; these questions have answers that are NOT directly found in the text.</i></p> <p>→ <i>Common “author and you” questions include, “The author implies...” “The passage suggests...” “The speaker’s attitude...”</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>

**Incoming 6th Graders - Summer Reading  
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Book #2

Title & Author:	
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**Incoming 7th Graders - Summer Reading  
Key Concept Synthesis Graphic Organizer**

*Example*

Title & Author:	<u>Stones in Water</u> by Donna Jo Napoli
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Five Key Concepts (with page #'s)	Put the Concept in Your own Words	Explain Why the Concept is Important & Make Connections to other Concepts
1. Bystander responsibility. pg 57	Bystander responsibility is the concept that even if you are not personally involved in a situation that you witness or experience you <u>still</u> have an obligation to do the right thing; this could range from standing up to a bully to handing someone back the money they accidentally dropped on the ground.	In the novel <u>Stones in Water</u> both Roberto and Samuele are put in many situations where they had to make decisions about being responsible bystanders. For example, when the two Polish Jewish girls came to the work camp as prisoners of the Nazi soldiers, Roberto and Samuele decided to sacrifice their own food rations and risk their lives to help sneak food to the girls.

**There are two definitions of key concepts related to this assignment:**

- 1. Key concepts are broad, organizing and powerful ideas that have relevance within the subject group but also transcend it, having relevance in other subject groups. (International Baccalaureate MYP)***

Change  
Communication  
Communities  
Connections  
Creativity  
Culture Development  
Global Interactions  
Identity  
Perspective  
Relationships

- 2. Other examples of key concepts, specific to literature, may include, but are not limited to:**

Characterization, exposition, diction, figurative language, imagery, and metaphor

Book #1

Title & Author:	
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Five Key Concepts (with page #'s)	Put the Concept in Your own Words	Explain Why the Concept is Important & Make Connections to other Concepts
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

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- 2. Other examples of key concepts, specific to literature, may include, but are not limited to:**

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Book #2

Title & Author:	
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Five Key Concepts (with page #'s)	Put the Concept in Your own Words	Explain Why the Concept is Important & Make Connections to other Concepts
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

**Incoming 8th Graders - Summer Reading  
Text Annotation Graphic Organizer**

**\*Only use if you cannot directly annotate your books (or think you might lose your Post-It Notes)\***

*Example*

Title & Author:	<u>The Outsiders</u> by S.E. Hinton
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Direct Quotation from Text	Annotation	Annotation Explanation
<i>Your direct quotation can be a single word, a sentence, or an entire paragraph. Don't forget to punctuate correctly and include the page number!</i>	<i>This can represent what you originally wrote as an annotation and include symbols or your own, "code."</i>	<i>This provides a 1 - 2 sentence explanation as to why you annotated this section of the text as significant.</i>
"I'm not saying that either Socs or greasers or better; that's just the way things are" (3).	→ foreshadowing, theme? → why is Soc capitalized but not greaser?	Perhaps the Socs <u>are</u> better and everyone thinks so. Could it be that this statement is sarcastic? One group really IS better?



**Incoming 8th Graders - Summer Reading  
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Direct Quotation from Text	Annotation	Annotation Explanation
<i>Your direct quotation can be a single word, a sentence, or an entire paragraph. Don't forget to punctuate correctly and include the page number!</i>	<i>This can represent what you originally wrote as an annotation and include symbols or your own, "code."</i>	<i>This provides a 1 - 2 sentence explanation as to why you annotated this section of the text as significant.</i>
"I'm not saying that either Socs or greasers or better; that's just the way things are" (3).	→ foreshadowing, theme? → why is Soc capitalized but not greaser?	Perhaps the Socs <u>are</u> better and everyone thinks so. Could it be that this statement is sarcastic? One group really IS better?

