AP English Language and Composition is an introductory college-level composition course. Students cultivate their understanding of writing and rhetorical arguments through reading, analyzing, and writing texts as they explore topics like rhetorical situation, claims and evidence, reasoning and organization, and style.

**Assigned Reading:** *Thank You for Arguing* by Jay Heinrichs *(please get the Third or Fourth edition)*

You should purchase your own copy of these texts. It is a huge advantage to be able to take notes in the margins and underline or highlight notable passages. Should you study this novel again in college, your own annotated and highlighted copies will be invaluable. These books are available at local bookstores, as well as through online retailers such as amazon.com.

**Assignment due August 3, 2020**

**PART ONE:** Read the first 13 chapters of the book. *(Although the rest of the book is not required for your summer reading assignment, you are encouraged to complete the reading in full; it is an excellent introduction to the foundations of AP English Language and Composition.)*

**PART TWO:** You will relate what Heinrichs discusses throughout his text with real-life examples of rhetorical concepts.

1. Choose any rhetorical concept that Heinrichs explores in each of the first 13 chapters of the book. You have free reign here.
   (A) Identify the chapter and the concept on which you would like to focus.
   (B) Summarize—do not directly quote—the concept as presented in the text and follow that summary with a parenthetical citation. Follow this format: summary of concept in your OWN words (Heinrichs page#).

2. Find a real-world example of the concept in action—please note, however, your example must be text-based; no pictures or visuals. (You may use speeches, but you must make sure they have transcripts so you can copy the text from it.)
   (A) Copy the text that illustrates your concept of focus.
   (B) Follow it with an MLA Works Cited entry.

3. Explain how the example you find relates to the rhetorical concept of the chapter on which you are focusing. These explanations should be at least 4 sentences, and better explanations will attempt to explain why and how the author uses the rhetorical concept of focus. One concept per chapter = completing this task 13 times.

**Below is an example of how each chapter’s work should be formatted, however, please use 12-point font.**

1. Chapter 3: Arguing with Past-Tense Verbs
   Forensic rhetoric relies on past-tense verbs. It usually places blame on an individual (Heinrichs 28-29).

2. “Good morning, everybody. At midnight last night, for the first time in 17 years, Republicans in Congress chose to shut down the federal government. Let me be more specific: One faction, of one party, in one house of Congress, in one branch of government, shut down major parts of the government -- all because they didn’t like one law. This Republican shutdown did not have to happen.

   But I want every American to understand why it did happen. Republicans in the House of Representatives refused to fund the government unless we defunded or dismantled the Affordable Care Act. They've shut down the government over an ideological crusade to deny affordable health insurance to millions of Americans. In other words, they demanded ransom just for doing their job.”


3. In the example from Obama’s address about the government shut down, he consistently presents past-tense verbs such as chose, refused, demanded, etc. The purpose of such is to vilify the republicans of the House in the presence of the public. Once the blame is placed on those individuals, it is the hope of Obama that the general public will demand social justice from those who represent them. In his blame, he paints those who instigated the shut down as individuals who are obstinate and unconcerned with the general healthcare of Americans. In fact, these representatives seem mostly apathetic towards those they represent. Furthermore, in blaming the republicans, Obama makes himself—and his party—seem more innocent in the escalation of events that led to a government shutdown.