

## AP Seminar - Summer Research Assignment 2022

The work we will do in AP Seminar revolves primarily around research and critical analysis. To prepare for next year, you will need to become very familiar with the terminology used and practice reading through critical lenses, which you have probably already explored in advanced history and English classes.

You have two tasks to complete this summer:

### 1 – Terminology Flashcards: Create a full set of handwritten flashcards that break down the meanings and uses of all of the required words.

- **Required Materials:**

- Flashcards looped together on a metal ring (single hole punch) OR a spiral-bound index card set (either option is fine)
- Black or blue pens
- Your list of terms (next page)

- **Flashcard Expectations:**

- Front: Term (handwritten)
- Back:
  - AP Seminar Glossary: Definition (provided) + Clarification of what this means to YOU
  - Critical verbs – Definition (provided) + use the verb in an analytical sentence about one of the sources used for Part 2 of your summer assignment.

### 2 – Critical Lens Practice: Select ONE of the following critical lenses and create a TYPED & PRINTED annotated bibliography composed of FIVE sources that explore that topic.

- **Critical Lens Options:**

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ○ Environmental            | ○ Artistic and Philosophical |
| ○ Scientific               | ○ Cultural and Social        |
| ○ Economic                 | ○ Futuristic                 |
| ○ Political and Historical | ○ Ethical                    |

- **Required Source Types** - You must have at least one of each of the following sources:

- Viewpoint Article (opinion article found in a newspaper or magazine – print or digital is fine)
- Speech or lecture (TED Talks are a good resource for this!)
- Informational text from a medical, law, psychological, or scientific journal

- **Optional Source Types** - In *addition* to the source types listed above, you may complete the remaining source requirements using the following source types:

- Documentary Film
- Poem
- Song
- Short Story
- Published Essay (check out publication venues like *The New Yorker*)

- **Formatting & Requirements:**

- MLA Formatting (see Purdue OWL for requirements)
- Title specific to your topic
- Headnote: Should explain how all of your sources connect to one another and end with a claim based on your overall combined analysis of your sources.
- Everything below the header should look like [this](#). List your sources in alphabetical order, as you would on a normal works cited page.
- Annotations should aim to summarize the writer/speaker's claim, reasons, and evidence, as well as connect back to your thesis, noted in the headnote.

## AP Seminar Vocabulary

### Seminar Glossary:

1. Alignment: cohesion between the focus of inquiry, the method of collecting information, the process of analysis of information, and the conclusions made to increase understanding of that focus
2. Argument: a claim or thesis that conveys a perspective developed through line of reasoning and supported by evidence
3. Assumption: a belief regarded as true and often unstated
4. Author: the one who creates a work (e.g. article; research; study; foundational, literary, or philosophical text; speech; broadcast, or personal account; artistic work or performance) that conveys a perspective and can be examined
5. Bias: a personal opinion, belief or value that may influence one's judgment, perspective, or claim
6. Claim: a statement made about an issue that asserts a perspective
7. Commentary: discussion and analysis of evidence in relation to the claim which may identify patterns, describe trends, and/or explain relationships
8. Complex issue: issue involving many facets or perspectives that must be understood in order to address it
9. Concession: acknowledgment and acceptance of an opposing or different view
10. Conclusion: understanding the resulting from the analysis of evidence
11. Context: the intent, audience, purpose, bias, situatedness, and/or background (larger environment) of a source or reference Conventions: the stylistic features of writing (e.g. grammar, usage, mechanics)
12. Counterargument: an opposing perspective, idea, or theory supported by evidence
13. Credibility: the degree to which a source is believable and trustworthy
14. Cross-curricular: goes beyond the traditional boundary of a single content area or discipline
15. Deductive: a type of reasoning that constructs general propositions that are supported with evidence
16. Evidence: information (e.g. data, quotations, excerpts from text) used as proof to support a claim or thesis
17. Fallacy: evidence or reasoning that is false or in error
18. Implication: a possible future effect or result Inductive: a type of reasoning that presents cases or evidence that lead to a logical conclusion.
19. Interdisciplinary: involving two or more areas of knowledge
20. Issue: important problem for debate or discussion
21. Lens: a filter through which an issue or topic is considered or examined
22. Limitation: a boundary or point at which an argument or generalization is no longer valid
23. Line of reasoning: arrangement of claims and evidence that lead to a conclusion
24. Literature- the foundational and current texts of a field or discipline of study
25. Perspective- a point of view conveyed through an argument
26. Plagiarism: failure to acknowledge, attribute, and/or cite any ideas or evidence taken from another source
27. Point of view: a position or standpoint on a topic or issue
28. Primary source: an original source of information about a topic (e.g. study, artifact, data set, interview, article)
29. Qualification: a condition or exception
30. Qualitative: having to do with text, narrative, or descriptions
31. Rebuttal: contradicting an opposing perspective by providing alternate, more convincing evidence
32. Refutation: disproving an opposing perspective by providing counterclaims and counterevidence
33. Reliability: the extent to which something can be trusted to be accurate
34. Resolution: the act of solving a problem or dispute

35. Scaffolding: the provision of temporary structured support for students to aid skill development
36. Secondary source: a commentary about one or more primary sources that provides additional insight, opinions, and/or interpretation about the primary source, data, study, or artifacts
37. Sequencing: the organization of curriculum content into an order which progresses from simple to more complex
38. Solution: a means of answering a question or addressing a problem or issue
39. Text: something composed (e.g. articles; research studies; foundational, literary, and philosophical texts; speeches; broadcasts, and personal accounts; artistic works and performances) that conveys a perspective and can be examined
40. Thesis: a claim or position on an issue put forward and supported by evidence
41. Tone: the way in which an author expresses an attitude about his or her topic or subject through rhetorical choices
42. Validity: the extent to which an argument or claim is logical
43. Vocal variety: changing vocal characteristics (e.g. pitch, volume, speed) in order to emphasize ideas, convey emotion or opinion, or achieve other specific purposes

### Critical Verbs:

1. **analyze** - the act of separating a whole into parts in order to understand that whole. (Any analysis of a literary work requires that the writer understand the intention (i.e., the theme) of the work and how that theme is revealed in the course of the work.)
2. **articulate** - able to express oneself clearly and well
3. **cite** - to quote by way of example, authority, or proof
4. **compare** - to examine the character or qualities of especially in order to discover resemblances or differences.
5. **comprehend** - to grasp the nature, significance, or meaning of; to understand.
6. **contrast** - compare or appraise in respect to differences
7. **delineate** - to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail (delineate a character in the story) or (delineate the steps to be taken by the government)
8. **demonstrate** - to prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence; to illustrate and explain especially with many examples
9. **describe** - to represent or give an account of in words
10. **determine** - to find out or come to a decision about by investigation, reasoning, or calculation (determine the answer to the problem)
11. **develop** - to set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail : expound (as in, develop a thesis)
12. **distinguish** - to notice or recognize a difference between people or things
13. **draw** - to infer from evidence or premises or to produce a likeness or representation of by making lines on a surface
14. **evaluate** - to determine the significance, worth, or condition of usually by careful appraisal and study
15. **explain** - to make plain or understandable or to show the logical development or relationships of
16. **identify** - to show who someone is or what something is
17. **infer** - to derive as a conclusion from facts or premises (we see smoke and infer fire)
18. **integrate** - to combine (two or more things) to form or create something
19. **interpret** - to explain or tell the meaning of : present in understandable terms
20. **locate** - to find the place or position of (something or someone)
21. **organize** - to form into a coherent unity or functioning whole (trying to organize her thoughts)
22. **paraphrase** - a statement that says something that another person has said or written in a different way
23. **refer** - to look at or in (something) for information
24. **retell** - to tell again or in another form

- 25. **suggest** - to offer for consideration or as a hypothesis or to call forth : evoke
- 26. **support** - to promote the interests or cause of; to uphold or defend as valid or right
- 27. **summarize** - to tell (information) again using fewer words
- 28. **synthesize** - Includes: (1) It accurately reports information from the sources using different phrases and sentences; (2) It is organized in such a way that readers can immediately see where the information from the sources overlap;. (3) It makes sense of the sources and helps the reader understand them in greater depth.
- 29. **trace** - to discover by going backward over the evidence step by step

**Both parts of this summer reading assignment will be submitted at the end of the first week of the 2022-2023 school year.**

**Any questions about this assignment? Contact Mrs. Buckles at [erin.buckles@springbranchisd.com](mailto:erin.buckles@springbranchisd.com).**