English 9 Honors Summer Assignment
2019-2020 Information Sheet

English 9 Honors is a pre-AP level course; many assignments completed throughout the year are geared at preparing students for the college-level work assigned in the AP Language and AP Literature courses. Many students find they benefit from analyzing readings and literary devices in order to deepen their understanding of the course. We will focus on the work indicated in this assignment at the beginning of the school year. This assignment is an independent assignment and should reflect the student’s original thought.

Assignment Directions: Complete each of the steps indicated below.

1. Over the summer, read the provided excerpt from A Walk in the Woods by Bill Bryson. The excerpt is available on the HHS website by clicking “Academics,” “English,” and then “Summer Assignment.” Please do one of the following:
   - Print a copy of the excerpt and, as you read, annotate the text by noting examples of literary devices, OR
   - Read the excerpt electronically and, as you read, take notes on a blank sheet of paper indicating literary terms (term/examples) and page numbers.

2. Complete three dialectical journals for the text. (1 quote + 1 response = 1 dialectical journal.) The procedure and requirements for dialectical journal entries are indicated below. Be sure to type your responses, as the finished product will be submitted in hard copy and electronically.

3. When finished, hold onto a printed/hard copy of your typed response as well as a saved electronic copy. Your English 9H teacher will give you more details during the first week of school regarding the collection of the paper/hard copy as well as how to submit the document electronically on TurnItIn.com (which is a requirement for this assignment).

DUE DATE: Tues, Sept. 10th (A-Day Classes) & Wed, Sept. 11th (B-Day Classes)

4. English 9 Honors students must know all the literary devices from English 8. For the complete list of English 8 literary devices, see the attached list. Students uncomfortable discussing and writing about each of these terms should devote time to additional study over the summer.

Dialectical Journals Procedure (1 Dialectical Journal = 1 Quote + 1 Response)

- Format your document as indicated in the sample (heading, title, double spaced, Times New Roman size 12 font, works cited, etc.)
- Divide the text into thirds. Select one quote from each portion of the text. (NOTE – You are picking three quotes total because you’ll need three dialectical journals). Each quote should:
  - provide enough substance to construct a sufficient response given the requirements indicated below (there is no set length for each quote—it might be 1 sentence; it might be 5)
  - be significant to the plot of the text
  - contain at least one literary term (see the list below)
    - NOTE: This assignment should demonstrate your knowledge of a variety of literary terms. Limit redundancy by using quotes that are examples of various literary terms. You may only use each literary term once.
- For each quote:
  - Record the quote with quotation marks and a parenthetical citation (information about parenthetical citations included in this document).
  - Compose a minimum one-paragraph response in which you do EACH of the following:
    - Explain the significance of the quote. (What is happening in this portion of the story, and how is the quote important in the overall story and/or in this section?)
    - Define at least one literary term from the quote. Then, identify what portion of the quote is the specified literary term, how it fits the definition, and the importance of its usage (What does the literary term add to the piece?)
    - NOTE: Good dialectical journals must answer ALL the above questions clearly to earn full credit.
- At the end of your Dialectical Journals assignment, include a works cited entry for the text. A template for the works cited entry is provided in the example (just fill in the information using your copy of the text).
Literary Terms

The following terms are literary terms (from English 8) we encourage you to identify during your reading (and study over the summer if you are uncomfortable with them).

- setting
- character (static, dynamic)
- conflict (external, internal)
- plot (initiating event, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution)
- theme
- dialogue
- tone
- voice
- point of view (first person, third person limited, third person omniscient)

- narrator
- foreshadowing
- irony
- flashback
- symbolism
- figurative language (metaphor, simile, personification)
- symbolism
- imagery

Parenthetical Citations for A Walk in the Woods

Parenthetical citations tell the reader where you found information in the original text. The citation will include the last name of the author and the page number(s) where the quote is located. In this case, the author of the text is Bryson. This will be the first part of your parenthetical citation. The second component of your parenthetical citation is the page number(s) of the quote. So, if your first quote comes from page three of A Walk in the Woods, your parenthetical citation would look like this: (Bryson 3). Notice that there is no punctuation between the two pieces of the parenthetical citation. If you need to cite more than one page in the parenthetical citation, it would look something like this: (Bryson 3-4). This parenthetical citation indicates that the quote from A Walk in the Woods can be found on pages 3-4. The parenthetical citation will be placed directly after each direct quote but before the final period.

Works Cited Template

Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Title of Text. Publishing Company, Year of Publication.

The second line of the Works Cited entry is indented. This is called a “hanging indent.” Any time a Works Cited entry is more than a single line long, you should indent any additional lines ½” to indicate that it is a part of the same Works Cited entry.

Sample Works Cited Entry (using the template above):

Plagiarism

All submitted work is expected to be original, and any material taken from another source should be quoted/cited appropriately. Assignments that include plagiarism may receive a grade of zero.

Assignment for Late Enrollments & Transfer Students: The first portion of the school year will be spent discussing the aforementioned text. Be aware, while most students had the entire summer to synthesize the assignment, you will be expected to complete it within the first few weeks of the quarter. Your Honors teacher recognizes the added workload from this course and additional courses; hence, begin enjoying this text at your earliest convenience.
Your First & Last Name
Davis/DiSalvo/Dobbs/Moore
English 9 Honors
Assignment Due Date

Dialectical Journals: *A Walk in the Woods*

**Quote #1:**

“I formed a number of rationalizations. It would get me fit after years of waddlesome sloth. It would be an interesting and reflective way to reacquaint myself with the scale and beauty of my native land after nearly twenty years of living abroad. It would be useful…to learn to fend for myself in the wilderness. When guys in camouflage pants and hunting hats sat around in the Four Aces Diner talking about fearsome things done out-of-doors, I would no longer feel like such a cupcake” (Bryson 4).

**Response:**

In the first chapter of *A Walk in the Woods*, Bryson explains his reasons for deciding to walk the Appalachian Trail. This exposition serves to characterize Bryson as a man who finds it necessary to improve himself. By using the severe criticism of describing his life as a “waddlesome sloth” (Bryson 4), the reader begins to see Bryson as a non-athletic, and perhaps even lazy, man. His motivation for changing his lifestyle, via this hike, spawns not only from a desire to improve himself, but to also improve his interactions with his peers. When Bryson uses the simile (a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things using the word *like* or *as*) “I would no longer feel like such a cupcake” (Bryson 4), it becomes apparent that Bryson feels that his “sloth” and inadequacy is just as apparent to his peers as is to himself. Comparing himself (a person) to a cupcake is important because a cupcake is something that is associated
with an unhealthy lifestyle; therefore, he sees himself as a “doughy,” unhealthy person who wants to get into shape.

Quote #2:

[Continue in the same format indicated above for all dialectical journal entries.]

Works Cited

Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Title of Text. Publishing Company, Year of Publication.