

Summer Reading for Honors College Bound

For your summer reading you will be doing three things:

1. Read *The Odyssey* and answer the study guide. This will be due on the first full day of class, no exceptions. You will need to print this out before you get into class. (50 points)
2. Chose one of the novels from the list for critical analysis. Follow the instructions on how to write a critical analysis paper. This paper is due the first full day of class. You will need to turn in a hard copy to me on that day, and also on that day you will receive the information on how to log in to www.turnitin.com so that you can turn in the paper that night. (200 points)
3. Chose one of the novels on the “choice” list and read it. Instead of a study guide or a paper you will complete a reading log. The reading log includes a chart and two questions that you will answer about the novel. This will also be turned through www.turnitin.com on the first full day of class. Yes, I will charge you with cheating if your thoughts are word for word like someone else! (50 points)

If you have any questions, please email me at ecuccio@ndpios.com.

So just to clarify – on the first full day of class you will be turning in a study guide for *The Odyssey*, a hardcopy of your critical analysis paper, you will get the www.turnitin.com information that day in class and that night you will be turning in the digital copy of your critical analysis paper and the reading log for the “choice” novel.

Summer Reading Mythology Exploration

Before you even open your copy of *The Odyssey*, please go to www.mythweb.com and click on the word Gods.

That will bring you to a page with a picture of the gods. Click on the woman farthest to the right (she is wearing a funny helmet and has an owl over her right shoulder) to get started.

Fill out this chart with the information found on this website. Once you click on one of the pictures the names of the gods and goddesses will show up at the top of the screen, just click around until you get everyone!

Please note – when you come to school in August I will check this before I accept anything else from you. You MUST do this assignment or I will NOT accept any other summer reading work from you!

Greek Name	God/Goddess of	Parents	Symbol	Known for	Married to
Athena					X
Aphrodite			X		Hephaestus
Apollo		X	X		X
Hephaestus			X		Aphrodite
Zeus			Lightning Bolt		Hera
Hermes					X
Poseidon			Trident		
Artemis			Moon		X
Hera			X		Zeus

Please refer back to this while reading *The Odyssey*!

Odyssey Study Guide

Characters to Know: (You will need to identify these characters on the test)

Alcínoüs: The king of the Phaeácians. He feeds, shelters, and entertains Odysseus before sending him home to Ithaca.

Antínoüs: The most malicious of Penelope's suitors. He hatches an evil plot to kill Telémachus.

Arété: The Queen of the Phaeácians, wife of Alcínoüs, mother of Nausícaa. She greets Odysseus with open hospitality and takes pity on him in her home.

Demódocus: The blind Phaeácian bard. He sings about the Trojan War, causing Odysseus to cry.

Elpénor: The youngest of Odysseus' men. He falls from Círcē's roof and breaks his neck. Odysseus encounters him in Hades.

Eumáeus: Odysseus' loyal pig-herder. He helps Odysseus and Telémachus defeat the suitors.

Eurycleia: The nurse of both Odysseus and Telémachus. She discovers Odysseus' secret identity and helps him defeat the suitors.

Eurymachus: One of the leaders of the suitors. He throws a stool at Odysseus' head.

Irus: The beggar.

Arnaeus: He challenges Odysseus to a fight and loses.

Calypso: The sea nymph daughter of Atlas. She traps Odysseus on her island as her romantic companion until Zeus commands her to release him.

Círcē: The enchanting witch who transforms Odysseus' men into pigs.

Laértēs: Odysseus' father. Odysseus visits him at the end of his journey and tests him.

Meneláus: Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen. He was a general in the Trojan War.

Mentor: Odysseus' good friend, whom he entrusts to look after Telémachus.

Nausícaa: The daughter of Alcínoüs and Arété. She falls in love with Odysseus after meeting him on the Phaeácians beach and guides him to her parents' home.

Odysseus: The son of Laértēs, husband of Penelope, and father of Telémachus. He is the central character of *The Odyssey*. who loses his way for ten years at sea while on his way home from the Trojan War.

Penelope: The wife of Odysseus and mother of Telémachus. She waits faithfully for twenty years for Odysseus to return home from the Trojan War, fighting off the bold advances of countless suitors.

Polyphémus: A Cyclops and the son of Apollo. He traps Odysseus and his sailors in his cave but is defeated by Odysseus, who pokes out his eye.

Telémachus: The son of Odysseus and Penelope. At Athena's suggestion, he sails in search of his father. When Odysseus returns, Telémachus assists him in defeating the suitors.

Tiresias: The blind seer from Thebes. Odysseus receives instructions from him in Hades.

Gods

Hades: The son of Cronos, brother of Zeus. He is the king of the underworld.

Deméter: The goddess of fertility and harvests.

Dionysus: The youngest of the Olympian gods, as well as the son of Zeus. He is the god of wine and dancing.

Arēs: The son of Zeus and Hera. He is the god of war.

Perséphonē: The daughter of Zeus and Deméter, wife of Hades. She is the queen of the underworld.

Vocabulary: (These words will help you in your reading and will also be on the test)

Book I

wiles: tricks.

dicing: gambling or throwing dice.

marauding: plundering or attacking.

pensive: consumed by thought, brooding.

Book II

augur: a person who sees the future, a seer, a prophet.

stratagems: elaborate or deceitful schemes intended to deceive.

lout: an awkward, stupid person.

libations: drink offerings in religious ceremony.

Book X

Zephyr: the Greek god of the west, a warm westerly wind.

furrows: imprint, impression, track, footprint.

mandrake: a plant that resembles a human figure and is often used in witchcraft.

sheathed: enclosed in a protective covering.

pyre: wood heaped for burning a dead body as a funeral rite.

taut: pulled or drawn tight.

stupefied: mentally confused, bewildered.

guile: the use of tricks to deceive.

Book III

lithe: flexible, limber.

moor: to hold a ship in place by cables.

unremitting: not-stopping.

aegis: shield.

Book IV

vie: compete.

connivance: trick, secret plan, or deceit.

zealous: devoted, enthusiastic.

trident: a spear with three prongs.

Book V

grotto: cave-like summer house.

citadel: fortress, city.

ambrosia: the food of the gods.

halyard: a rope for raising and lowering a sail.

skullduggery: sneaky, dishonest behavior.

tutelary: guardian or protecting.

Book VI

suppliant: a person who prays.

insidiously: craftily, slyly, subtly dangerously.

plied: wielded or worked with.

Book VII

palisades: a fence made of pointed stakes.

frieze: a horizontal band often decorated with sculpture.

bequeath: to hand down by will, pass on.

propitious: favorable, auspicious.

Book VIII

shambling: shuffling, walking with a slow dragging motion.

sinewed: fortified with muscles.

goad: to motivate with words, to urge, to prod.

forge: a workplace where metal is heated and hammered.

Book IX

combers: long curling wave.

promontory: a raised geological formation, cliff, headland, or cape.

adze: an edge tool used to cut and shape wood.

formidable: extremely impressive in strength or excellence.

Book XIX

embossed: decorated with a raised pattern.

ogle: to stare lustfully, gaze amorously.

malediction: a curse that invokes evil upon another person.

burnished: polished, bright, shiny.

abominable: detestable, awful, dreadful, displeasing.

Book XX

reverie: daydream or imaginative thought.

marrow: the connective tissue inside bones.

swink: labor, toil, hard physical work.

colonnade: a structure composed of arches supported by columns.

stalwart: hardy, sturdy, strong, robust.

Book XII

pored: directed one's attention to something, concentrated on something.

wanton: unmotivated, careless.

gulled: to make a fool of.

sulfurous: stifling, hot, oppressive.

Book XIII

thwarts: brace that runs across a boat.

cleaved: separated or cut.

consummate: having extreme mastery or skill.

diadem: a jeweled headdress or crown.

Book XIV

concubine: a woman who has a long-term extramarital affair with a man.

pretext: a made-up reason offered to disguise true intentions.

squalid: foul, run down, repulsive.

chine: a cut of meat including part of the backbone.

Book XV

consign: to give over for safekeeping.

brazen: made of brass.

imperious: masterful, domineering, authoritative.

dearth: a small amount, an acute insufficiency.

Book XVI

fawned: to show submission or to exhibit affection.

incites: to provoke, stir up, instigate, set off.

squires: a knight's attendants.

leagued: to join or work with.

Book XVII

grub: to ask for and get free, to sponge.

suckling: a young mammal that has not been weaned.

bludgeon: to strike with a club.

vaunts: self-praise, boast.

Book XVIII

glib: superficial, lacking in depth.

befuddled: drunk with alcohol, stupefied.

brooches: decorative pins worn by women.

faggots: a bundle of sticks tied together.

retainer: a person working in the service of another.

Book XXII

clattering: a loud rattling sound of hard things struck together.

resistless: overpowering, unrelenting.

fanfaronades: groundless boasts or braggings.

exult: to feel extreme happiness.

Book XXIII

jubilant: rejoicing with delight.

insolence: a rude, disrespectful act.

Hades: the god of the underworld.

winnowing: to separate wheat from chaff.

Book XXIV

Book XXI

dauntless: brave, fearless, intrepid.

brood: the offspring of an animal, a group of animals.

eminent: distinguished, important, superior.

brouhaha: an uproar, hubbub, or disturbance.

evicted: expelled from one's home or property.

asphodels: a chiefly Mediterranean plant having linear leaves with white, pink, or yellow flowers.

dirge: a song of mourning.

sloth: apathy or laziness.

lest: for fear that.

Questions: (These questions help you stay on track with the plot of the story. They will be multiple choice questions on the test. You can answer them on this sheet)

Book I

1. Who does Homer call upon to help him begin telling the story?
2. Why is Poseidon furious with Odysseus?
3. What advice does Athena give to Telémachus? (this saves his life)

Book II

1. What is the “double-curse” of which Telémachus speaks?
2. What does Athena instruct Telémachus to do?
3. What secret does Telémachus tell Eurycleia?

Book III

1. What does Athena ask for when she prays to Poseidon?
2. Which of Nestor's children accompanies Telémachus to Sparta?

Book IV

1. What does Meneláus say that causes Telémachus to weep?
2. What does Helen put in the wine?
3. What does Antínoüs plan to do to Telémachus upon his return?
4. What phantom visits Penelope in her sleep?

Book V

1. Whom does Zeus send to persuade Calypso to release Odysseus?
2. What does Poseidon do when he learns of Odysseus' escape?
3. What does Ino give Odysseus to help him survive the stormy seas?
4. What does Odysseus do with Ino's gift once he reaches the shore?

Book VI

1. What does Nausícaa ask her parents for permission to do?
2. What reason does Nausícaa give Odysseus for not allowing him to travel with her to town?
3. What does Nausícaa instruct Odysseus to do once he reaches the palace?
4. To whom does Odysseus pray before walking to town?

Book VII

1. What does Athena wrap Odysseus in to hide him from the Phaéacians?
2. In what form does Athena visit Odysseus to lead him to the palace?
3. What does Alcínoüs mistake the stranger for at first?
4. What does Alcínoüs pledge to do for the stranger?

Book VIII

1. For whom does Alcínoüs send to sing at the feast?
2. What does Alcínoüs see the stranger do during the song that tips him off to his identity?
3. What excuse does the stranger give Laodamas for not participating in the games?
4. What does Odysseus ask Demódocus to do?
5. Why does Alcínoüs command Demódocus to stop?

Book IX

1. What did eating the lotus flower do to Odysseus' three men?
2. What name does Odysseus give the Cyclops when he first asks?

3. What part of the Cyclops' body does Odysseus injure?
4. What fatal mistake does Odysseus make that allows the Cyclops to curse him?

Book X

1. How does Odysseus' crew unleash the fury of the winds?
2. What does Círcē offer the men that turns them into pigs?
3. What does Hermes give Odysseus to help him resist Círcē's spells?

Book XI

1. Where does Odysseus sail to find the entrance to Hades?
2. Who is the first dead soul to approach Odysseus in Hades?
3. Why did Odysseus' mother die?
4. How did Agamemnon die?

Book XII

1. What does the crew do with Elpénor's body?
2. What does Círcē tell Odysseus to do in order to resist the Sirens?

Book XIII

1. What does Odysseus do while the Phaeácian crew rows toward Ithaca?
2. Where does the Phaeácian crew hide Odysseus' presents once they reach Ithaca?
3. In what disguise does Athena visit Odysseus?
4. What does Athena do to Odysseus when she touches him with her wand?

Book XIV

1. What is the pact the stranger makes with Eumáeus?
2. What item of the clothing does the stranger try to get from Eumáeus?

Book XV

1. What advice does Athena give to Telémachus?
2. What treasured gift does Meneláus give to Telémachus?

Book XVI

1. What does Athena instruct Odysseus he must tell Telémachus?
2. What message does Telémachus' crew send Penelope upon arrival?
3. What lie does Eurymachus tell Penelope about Telémachus?

Book XVII

1. What does Argos do when he sees Odysseus?
2. What does Antínoüs throw at Odysseus?
3. Why does Penelope call for the stranger?

Book XVIII

1. What is the name of the rival beggar who challenges Odysseus to a fight?
2. What does Athena do to Odysseus' limbs just before the fight?
3. With which suitor is the maid Melántho having an affair?

Book XIX

1. What vision does Telémachus see that alerts him to the work of the gods?
2. What question does Penelope ask to test the stranger?
3. How does Eurycleia discover the stranger's true identity?
4. What is Penelope's dream? What does it represent?

Book XX

1. For what does Telémachus wait silently, his eyes upon his father?

Book XXI

1. What scheme does Athena set into the heart of Penelope?
2. With which servants does Odysseus share his true identity?
3. Where does Telémachus send Penelope? To do what?
4. What does Zeus send as an omen of the suitors' impending doom?

Book XXII

1. Whom does Odysseus shoot first?

2. For what does Telémachus blame himself?
3. Why do the six suitors' shafts fail to hit Odysseus?
4. Whom do Odysseus and Telémachus spare?

Book XXIII

1. What does Penelope do when she first sees Odysseus?
2. How does Penelope test Odysseus?
3. Where did Tirésias tell Odysseus to go after slaying the suitors?
4. What gifts must Odysseus offer Poseidon once he gets there?

Book XXIV

1. According to Amphímedon, how did Penelope hoodwink the suitors?
2. What sign does Zeus (the son of Cronos) deliver that causes Odysseus to sign a peace treaty?

Discussion Questions: (Be prepared to discuss these questions on the first day of class. On the test you will have to answer these questions in 4-5 sentences.)

1. What kind of person is Odysseus? Support your answer with examples from the text.
2. How old would you say Telemachus is? Justify your guess.
3. Describe Athena's relationship with Odysseus.
4. Which of the people that Telemachus visits abroad is most helpful to him? Justify your answer.
5. Why does Odysseus seem so shell-shocked during Demodocus' songs?
6. What are the properties of Homer's afterlife?
7. Why does Athena allow Odysseus to be abused by the suitors?
8. Is it fair or humane to kill the twelve handmaidens?
9. How does *The Odyssey* resolve?

Critical Analysis Novels

You are to write a paper analyzing your second summer reading novel.

Emma – Jane Austen

-This novel is about Emma Woodhouse, a 21 year old girl who has lived a perfect life so far and now she is going to try her hand at matchmaking. She ends up discovering a person to love in the process.

Wuthering Heights – Emily Bronte

-This novel is about two people, Heathcliff and Cathy who think they are made for each other but are separated by their different social statuses and the cruelty associated with it.

Heart of Darkness – Joseph Conrad

-This novel is about a man named Marlow who goes to Africa to find another Englishman, Kurtz, and see how Kurtz has been living and ruling among the natives.

Oliver Twist – Charles Dickens

-This novel is about a young orphan boy in Victorian England who gets mixed up in the wrong crowd.

1984 – George Orwell

-This novel is about a vision of the future where everything is controlled by the government and one person is trying to break out and become an individual.

Crime and Punishment – Fyodor Dostoevsky

-This novel is about a man who commits murder and tries to set himself above/outside of society and its rules.

The Picture of Dorian Gray – Oscar Wilde

-This novel is about a man who is painted in a portrait and then the portrait ages and decays while the person, Dorian, stays young and perfect.

Pride and Prejudice – Jane Austen

-This novel is about two people, Darcy and Elizabeth, and how they are forced to change their minds about each other after the first impressions are made.

Brave New World – Aldous Huxley

-This novel is set in the future where everyone is controlled by drugs and babies are born in laboratories to create the perfect society. One man thinks he can make a relationship that will go beyond all of this.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER ABOUT A CRITICAL ANALYSIS IS THAT IT IS NOT A SUMMARY.

The requirements for the paper are listed below:

- In your paper, you should cover information on the author, the novel, and your thoughts on the work.
- The paper should be written in **MLA format**, 12 pt font, one inch margins with ½ inch for the top margin, and double-spaced—refer to your Writer’s Inc. book for additional help or visit the Owl Writing Lab at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>
- The paper should be a **minimum** of two **full** pages in length—would be safe to go for three.
- Fonts should be 12 pt and only “normal” fonts should be used (i.e. Tahoma, Times New Roman, Courier, Arial, Century Gothic)
- Parenthetical documentation **MUST** be used for any quotes or paraphrasing you use...you must also include a works cited page. You must have at least one quote from the novel that pertains to your thesis.
- You may not use first person or contractions. Yes, the paper will include your thoughts but you can and will express these using pronouns such as “one”.
- Please make sure you read the material after the rubric to fully understand what you need to do for this paper.
- The paper is due to Turnitin.com by 11:59 pm on the first full day of class. You will set up your new Turnitin.com accounts on the first day of school. A paper must be turned in or the grade assigned will be a zero. For each day that a paper is late, ten percent will be deducted from the grade.
- This assignment is worth 200 pts.
- Please review the attached rubric for grading requirements.
- If you have any questions, please email: Mrs. Cuccio at ecuccio@ndpios.com

Critical Analysis Essay Rubric

Name: _____

Total Value: 200 pts

Each area is worth 20 pts except for additional requirements.

(4=20 pts; 3=15 pts; 2=10 pts; 1=5 pts)

_____ **Ideas and Content: 1 2 3 4**

- Paper has a thesis which controls the entire paper.
- Thesis contains a literary idea worth discussion which can be debated.
- Thesis is specific enough to limit the paper appropriately.
- Thesis is adequately supported with evidence from literature.
- Paper contains a balance of commentary and concrete detail.

_____ **Organization: 1 2 3 4**

- Arguments are presented logically.
- Similar issues are grouped together, not scattered throughout the paper.
- Introduction leads reader comfortably into the thesis.
- Writer provides appropriate transitions.
- Paper maintains present tense throughout.

_____ **Voice and Word Choice: 1 2 3 4**

- Paper is appropriate to audience.
- Paper is appropriate to purpose.
- Tone fits purpose of paper.
- Vivid nouns and verbs.
- Paper contains appropriate level of words.
- No informal or slang words.

_____ **Sentence fluency 1 2 3 4**

- Sentences flow naturally.
- Sentences have variety in structure and length.
- Paper has no run-on sentences or fragments

_____ **Conventions: 1 2 3 4**

- Paper follows MLA style.
- Uses proper capitalization, punctuation, and usage.

Additional Requirements:

_____ Paper is the required length. (10 pts)

_____ No first person (15 pts)

_____ No contractions (15 pts)

_____ Paper includes quotes from at least one of the novels. (10 pts)

_____ Paper was turned into turnitin.com on time. (10 pts)

_____ Paper has proper citations (without citations, could be considered plagiarized which would result in a failing grade.) (20 pts)

_____ Paper includes a Works Cited. (10 pts)

_____ Paper follows proper format (heading, margins, double-spaced). (10 pts)

Total Grade: _____ /200 pts = _____

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The purpose for writing a critique is to evaluate somebody's work (a book, an essay, a movie, a painting...) in order to increase the reader's understanding of it. A critical analysis is subjective writing because it expresses the writer's opinion or evaluation of a text. Analysis means to break down and study the parts. Writing a critical paper requires two steps: critical reading and critical writing.

Basically your essay can do one or any combination of three things:

1. It may **interpret** the work, explaining what the work means.
2. It may **analyze** the work, dealing with ways in which the structure, imagery, and other literary elements contribute to the meaning.
3. It may **evaluate** the work, judging what is good and bad about the work, and explaining what is significant about the work.

IT IS NOT A SUMMARY OF THE BOOK AND SHOULD NOT INCLUDE ANY SUMMARY.

Critical reading: (use these questions to help you get the right information in preparation for your paper)

1. Identify the author's thesis and purpose
2. Analyze the structure of the passage by identifying all main ideas
3. Consult a dictionary or encyclopedia to understand material that is unfamiliar to you
4. Make an outline of the work or write a description of it
5. Write a summary of the work (to help you remember it only)
6. Determine the purpose which could be
 - o To inform with factual material
 - o To persuade with appeal to reason or emotions
 - o To entertain (to affect people's emotions)
7. Evaluate the means by which the author has accomplished his purpose
 - If the purpose is to inform, has the material been presented clearly, accurately, with order and coherence?
 - If the purpose is to persuade, look for evidence, logical reasoning, contrary evidence
 - If the purpose was to entertain, determine how emotions are affected: does it make you laugh, cry, angry? Why did it affect you?

Consider the following questions: How is the material organized? Who is the intended audience? What are the writer's assumptions about the audience? What kind of language and imagery does the author use?

Sample Outline:

I. Introduction

- a. Introduce the work in a couple of sentences; include author, title, publication date and purpose of novel
- b. Thesis (see questions at the end of this handout for an idea for the thesis)

II., III., IV. Body paragraphs

- a. Some element from the text or the author's life that supports your thesis
- b. A quote from the novel might be good here

V. Conclusion

- a. Restate your thesis. Please don't just copy and paste, let's be a little original!

Remember:

Avoid introducing your ideas by stating "I think" or "in my opinion." Keep the focus on the subject of your analysis, not on yourself. Identifying your opinions weakens them.

Don't get stuck in summarizing the work. If I wanted a summary I would check sparknotes.com!

Always introduce the work. Do not assume that because your reader knows what you are writing about, you do not need to mention the work's title.

Other questions to consider: Is there a controversy surrounding either the passage or the subject which it concerns?

Support your thesis with detailed evidence from the text examined. Do not forget to document quotes and paraphrases.

Remember that the purpose of a critical analysis is not merely to inform, but also to evaluate the worth, utility, excellence, distinction, truth, validity, beauty, or goodness of something.

Even though as a writer you set the standards, you should be open-minded, well informed, and fair. You can express your opinions, but you should also back them up with evidence.

Your analysis should provide information, interpretation, and evaluation. The information will help your reader understand the nature of the work under analysis.

The interpretation will explain the meaning of the work, therefore requiring your correct understanding of it. The evaluation will discuss your opinions of the work and present valid justification for them.

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If you need more ideas or help, please look at the following resources:

http://www.sparknotes.com/home/literature/article/how_to_write_literary_analysis.html

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/618/01/>

“Choice” Novels for Reading Logs

Chose one of the following novels and while reading it chose quotes that you think are important in the story or something that you found interesting, funny, etc. Type it out word for word in the following table and then in the box next to it put your interpretation of the quote or why you picked it. You must have at least 20 quotes chosen, more than that will be fine. If you need more boxes in the table below then put your cursor in the last box and hit your tab key. It should make another row. Once you finish the quote table, please chose two of the questions after the chart and answer them in complete sentences. Remember, you will be submitting this to www.turnitin.com so please do your own work!

The Once and Future King – T.H. White

-This novel is a retelling of the King Arthur legend.

Possession – A. S. Byatt

-This novel is part romance and part mystery about two people who start investigating an affair set back in Victorian England through letters and diaries.

Vanity Fair – William Thackeray

-This novel is about a women named Becky Sharp who tires to rise above her social station using her intelligence and charm.

The Time Machine – H.G. Wells

-A Victorian scientist builds a time machine and travels to the year 802,701. Everything he sees seems perfect but he discovers that humanity has split into two different races and both have their problems.

The Stranger – Albert Camus

-This novel is about a man who commits a crime and when he is put on trial we see that it isn't so much the crime that he is being prosecuted for but his nature as a human being that is on trial.

Maus – Art Spiegelman

-This graphic novel is about a son's journey through his father's history of the Holocaust.

Siddhartha – Herman Hesse

-This novel is about a young man who pushes away his comfortable future with his rich family and tries to find spiritual peace on his own.

Thousand Splendid Suns – Khaled Hosseini

-This novel is about two Afghan women who struggle through the wars and the unique social standards of their country.

The Remains of the Day – Kazuo Ishiguro

-This novel is about Stevens, a butler in England who has to deal with a changing country during and after World War II.

Quote from the novel (page number in parenthesis)	Your thoughts on the quote (like why you picked it, what makes this important, etc)

