**OAKBROOK SUMMER READING 2019**

**Rising Juniors (11th) in English III Honors: British Literature**

**IMPORTANT: Please make sure you read the correct translation of *Beowulf*.**

***Beowulf,* translated by Burton Raffel**

**Signet Classics Series**

**ISBN 978-0-451-53096-7**

**This translation is available from Barnes & Noble. You may have to order the text.**

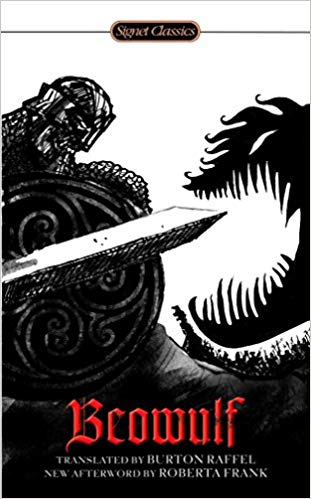
***Beowulf* by Anonymous; translated by Burton Raffel**

English literature begins with *Beowulf*. Composed sometime during the eighth century but set during the third or fourth century, it is England’s national epic. Beowulf may be the poem’s epic warrior-hero, but you’re not writing about Beowulf—**Hrothgar** is the focus of this prompt!

The detailed descriptions of Hrothgar most fully represent the ideal Anglo-Saxon leader. Consider Hrothgar’s personality and rule to determine what leadership skills were admired by Anglo-Saxon society. How does Hrothgar exemplify those qualities? Are these leadership skills still relevant today? How does Hrothgar contrast with less successful and less admired kings mentioned in the poem?

(Note: There is an exceedingly useful Glossary of Names at the back of the text. You will find Raffel’s Introduction helpful, but it is not required reading.)

**Respond to the prompt in a well-written essay in MLA format due on the first day of class. Do not consult secondary (outside) sources. Bring your essay and a copy of the book to class on the first day of school. See the attached guidelines and definition of plagiarism.**



**MS. AUTENZIO’S 10 GUIDELINES FOR WRITING YOUR ESSAY**

1. **Have a thesis sentence that clearly states the idea/theme(s) discussed in your paper.**

Remember, your thesis must be **specific**! Do not simply restate the topic.

**Sample topic: How does the Beast change in *Beauty and the Beast*?**

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast changes a great deal.

(Change is assumed in the topic—be specific!)

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

In *Beauty and Beast*, Beauty’s love redeems the Beast, changing him into a handsome prince; more importantly, the power of the Beast’s love for Beauty transforms him into a kind and unselfish person, one who is worthy of Beauty.

UNDERLINE YOUR THESIS SENTENCE.

1. **Begin paragraphs with specific topic sentences that refer back to ideas in your thesis.**

Topic sentences should not include examples or quotations.

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast releases Beauty so she can help her father, even though it means he will remain a lonely beast.

(This is an example, not a main idea.)

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast reveals how much he has changed when he makes unselfish choices out of love for Beauty.

(This is the main idea of your paragraph. Now use examples such as the one above to support it.)

UNDERLINE TOPIC SENTENCES.

1. **Remember, incorporate direct quotations within your sentences. Do not let them “float” in your essay.**

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT NOT TO DO:

William Cullen Bryant explores death in his poem “Thanatopsis.” “The last bitter hour.” This quotation refers to the death we must all face.

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

In the poem “Thanatopsis,” William Cullen Bryant explores the “last bitter hour” (9) of death which comes to all people.

1. **When using direct quotations, cite the author and page number in parentheses after the quotation.**

EXAMPLE: Because Jody does not understand Janie, Janie’s life with him becomes monotonous and unfulfilling. She begins to feel like “a rut in the road” (Hurston 72); Janie has no hope for the future.

1. **Remember to italicize long works of literature, such as novels, dramas, and epic poems. Short stories and poems are placed within quotation marks.**
2. **Your essay must have an introduction, at least three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.**
3. **Do not use contractions.**
4. **Do not use first or second person (I, we, you, us etc.).**
5. **Use the MLA (Modern Language Association) format that you learned in middle school. Consult the 8th edition of the MLA handbook or this helpful link to information on MLA formatting and style:** [**https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/24/**](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/24/)
6. **Include an MLA Works Cited page.**

**Summing Up Plagiarism**

**You have plagiarized if…**

* you took notes that did not distinguish summary and paraphrase from quotation and then you presented wording from the notes as if it were your own.
* while browsing the Web, you copied text and pasted it into your paper without quotation marks or without citing the source.
* you repeated or paraphrased someone’s wording without acknowledgement.
* you took someone’s unique or particularly appropriate phrase without acknowledgement.
* you paraphrased someone’s argument or presented someone’s line of thought without acknowledgement.
* you bought or otherwise acquired a research paper and handed in part or all of it as your own.

**Prevent plagiarism by…**

* making a list of the writers and viewpoints your discovered in your research and using this list to double-check the presentation of material in your paper.
* keeping the following three categories distinct in your notes: your ideas, your summaries of others’ material, and exact wording your copy.
* identifying the sources of all material you borrow—exact wording, paraphrases, ideas, arguments, and facts.
* checking with your instructor when you are uncertain about your use of sources.

~ from the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition