

## Example of a Summer Reading 9-12<sup>th</sup> Grade Fiction Book Dialectic Journal

Name: Rachel Bannert . Date: April 17th, 2008 . Class: English 10 – T/Th – 1<sup>st</sup> .

Dialectical Journal for: Cervantes' Don Quixote: Part II Chapters Prologue, 3, 12-14 .

<u>Six passages that caught your attention</u>	<u>Your thoughts on the passage</u>	<u>Questions you have over the passage</u>
1.) “Leave it to God, Sancho, and everything will come out all right, perhaps even better than you think; for not a leaf on the tree stirs except by His will.” (pg 2026)	Sancho doesn't think he has the experience to govern and island and points out that he doesn't know its location. Don Quixote tells his squire to rely on God, who controls all.	Can is be a detrimental thing that Don Quixote never worries or stresses over details, but leaves everything to God? Why is his faith present only in his words, not in his actions?
2.) “For it is so clearly written that none can fail to understand it. Little children leaf through it, young people read it, adults appreciate it, and the ages sing its praises.” (pg 2027)	Sanson sings the praises of the first part of the novel <u>Don Quixote</u> . Everyone reads it and loves it. The story has a universal appeal and can be understood by all ages. Don Quixote's tale has become a part of Spanish life.	When was the first part of <u>Don Quixote</u> written? How many years passed before he wrote the second part? Had Cervantes already won glory and fame before the second half was written? Did he know everyone loved the tale?
3.) “Where some play the part of emperors, others that of pontiffs...but when it is all over, that is to say...death takes from each the garb that differentiates him and all at last are equal in the grave.” (pg 2029)	Don Quixote is giving Sancho a lesson about the important things in life. Although some may be rich, powerful, or famous on Earth and others not, after death, they are all equal. In the end, your possessions do not matter.	Was Cervantes trying to send a message to his Spanish readers in this part of the novel? Did people believe that your Earthly possessions would last after the grave? What does Don think a person's life should be spent doing?
4.) ““Every day, Sancho...you are becoming less stupid and more sensible' ...For every now and then the servant would speak in a manner that astonished his master.” (pg 2030)	Sancho relates Don's drama analogy to a chess-pieces of life analogy. Don Quixote is surprised and pleased. Sancho has grown in many ways and is thinking outside the box.	Has Sancho learned to think in new and different ways since he has become Don Quixote's squire? How has Don Quixote been an influence on the lowly farmer?
5.) “I pray God to deliver me from mortal sin...The devil is always holding a bag full of doubloons in front of my eyes, here, there-no, not here, but there-everywhere.” (pg 2035)	Sacho reveals the sin he struggles with to Tome, disguised as the Knight of the Mirrors' squire. Sancho is always tempted by money. He struggles with avarice.	Why does Sancho think that greed is a mortal sin? What was the Spanish view of avarice at the time this novel was written? Does Sancho's greed come out in his actions?
6.) “He would not harm anyone but does good to all. There is no malice in his make-up, and a child could make it was night at midday. For that reason I love him with all my heart and cannot bring myself to leave him, no matter how many foolish things he does.” (pg 2036)	This is a turning point for the character of Sancho Panza. The squire of the Knight of the Mirror is trying to convince Sancho to leave Don Quixote. Sancho gives a soliloquy about all of Don's good aspects and pure intentions. He cannot leave his master, for he loves him.	What made Sancho change his perspective on Don Quixote? Earlier, wasn't he always telling Don not to do something because it wasn't right or nice? What made Sancho see Don's pure motives? Does Sancho see Don's gullibility as a good thing?

