

College Prep. English 9 Honors Summer Assignment

Welcome to College Prep. English 9 Honors! This summer, to prepare for a rigorous ninth grade year, you are required to read Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure novel, *Treasure Island*. This packet contains background information, vocabulary, and nautical terms that will help you through your summer reading assignment. **In this packet, you will also find details on the assignments that you are required to turn in by paper or submit electronically on Thursday, August 24, 2023.**

Questions? Email a teacher:

- Ms. Grant: granta@sgasd.org

Assignment due on Thursday, August 24, 2023:

The "Important Quotations Assignment" (worth 35 points) is due on Thursday, August 24, 2023. **This will NOT be accepted late, and it will become a zero in the grade book if it is not turned in on Thursday, August 24, 2023. There are no exceptions as this may be submitted by paper or electronically.**

Treasure Island: The Novel: You are expected to read the novel over the summer. There may be a test about it on the first day of school.

Important Quotations Assignment (last two pages of this packet): Complete this chart in full, using complete sentences for your explanations and discussion questions. You may complete this on paper (in handwritten form) or electronically (typed). This should not look identical or similar to another student's work. It should be original and not found online either.

Google Doc Access:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/15iY3tNZ0DID5htDHBju4Fc7qNFLYG5qpLDqz_w_hFyA/edit?usp=sharing (You must be logged-in with your school Google account, and you must make a copy.)

Essay: This year, we will use the quotations assignment to build your essay about the novel in the first few days of school.

Submission: If you are submitting the assignment on paper, it must be printed and ready to hand-in. (It may be hand-written legibly or typed). If you are submitting electronically, it must be submitted by 11:59 p.m.

Ways to Submit: All students—whether you have English during Semester 1 or Semester 2—must submit your summer assignment on Thursday, August 24, 2023.

- Paper Submissions: due to Ms. Grant in room 304 by the end of the school day
- Electronic Submission: due to the Schoology Summer Assignment Class by 11:59 p.m.

A Note on Plagiarism:

According to the Council of Writing Program Administrators, plagiarism is:

1. submitting someone else's text as one's own or attempting to blur the line between one's own ideas or words and those borrowed from another source, and
2. carelessly or inadequately citing ideas and words borrowed from another source.

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****Be careful not to plagiarize any part of this assignment. You may not look up quotations online or use any form of artificial intelligence assistance to find quotations. All parts of this assignment must be original. If you are caught plagiarizing any part of your summer assignment, you will receive a disciplinary referral and suffer the consequences associated with plagiarism (up to and including receiving no credit for the plagiarized work). We take plagiarism very seriously, and it is very easy for us to identify plagiarized papers.**

Treasure Island Introduction/Background

Treasure Island is considered one of the first adventure stories written specifically for adolescents without an obvious emphasis on teaching morals. This is not to say that Robert Louis Stevenson's novel about a young boy is without lessons but rather that its emphasis is a coming-of-age story filled with challenges, fears, and triumphs like any exciting and fun-filled journey of exploration. The lessons are learned through the characters' decisions and mistakes, which makes them more lifelike and less didactic.

Stevenson has stated that the story was inspired by a detailed map he drew from his imagination. This map, Stevenson wrote in an essay called "*Treasure Island*," "was elaborately and (I thought) beautifully coloured; the shape of it took my fancy beyond expression; it contained harbours that pleased me like sonnets; and with the unconsciousness of the predestined, I ticketed my performance '*Treasure Island*.'"

The more Stevenson studied this map of his creation, the more his imagination expanded. First, he could see the vegetation of the island. Then the island became peopled in his mind's eye, and their stories began to appear. "It was to be a story for boys," Stevenson wrote; and with excitement and ease, he produced the first fifteen chapters in as many days. But then the inspiration disappeared—the author claims that he was at a very low point in his life at this time. He was thirty-one and had yet to make a salary on his own. He was supported by his father, and he wanted to write something that not only would make money but would please his father. Much of his writing up to this point Stevenson referred to as a failure; he was afraid that this current story he was working on would become one too.

Stevenson took a break from his work and went on a short vacation. Upon arriving at his destination, he sat down at a desk, determined to free himself from his despair. With great discipline, he started writing again. "And in a second tide of delighted industry," Stevenson wrote, "I finished '*Treasure Island*.'" The book turned out to be a huge success for Stevenson, bringing both money and fame. It was published first as a magazine serial before being produced as a book in 1883. But that is not the end of the story. When Stevenson sent his manuscript to his publisher, the map, which had inspired the pirate story, was missing. It was never found. Stevenson had to create another map, "but somehow it was never '*Treasure Island*' to me," Stevenson wrote.

Treasure Island Vocabulary

Part I

Totter (v)	to sway or become unstable
Desirous (adj)	filled with desire
Tyrannize (v)	to rule with cruelty
Leer (v)	to cast a sidelong, wicked glance
Pitch (n)	a black, tar-like substance
Hamlet (n)	a small village
Venture (n)	to take a chance or risk
Miscellany (n)	a mixture of various things
Brace (n)	a pair of something (pistols)
Rogue (n)	a scoundrel or dishonest person
Formidable (adj)	impressive
Irresolute (adj)	unsure of how to act or proceed
Diabolical (adj)	demonic, evil
Indignation (n)	anger at something that seems unfair
Infectious (adj)	likely to spread to others; contagious

Part II

Miscreant (n)	a criminal or vicious person
Condescending (adj)	having an attitude of superiority
Prodigious (adj)	amazing or impressive
Ambiguity (n)	unclearness or uncertainty
Cache (n)	a place for hiding provisions or supplies
Brood (v)	to ponder or think deeply about something
Calumnies (n)	false accusations; lies
Odious (adj)	deserving hatred; wretched
Heath (n)	a tract of undeveloped land; field
Dale (n)	valley
Thither (adv)	that place; there
Dexterity (n)	quickness or skill in using the hands
Relinquish (v)	to give up something of value
Anecdote (n)	a short, amusing or interesting story
Garrison (n)	a military fort

Part III

Pannikin (n)	a small pan or cup
Conical (adj)	cone-shaped
Careen (v)	to sway from side to side
Extricate (v)	to remove something from a tangle or trap
Apparition (n)	a ghost or unusual sight
Incongruous (adj)	incompatible; mismatched
Accoutrement (n)	outfit or clothing
Palisade (n)	a fence of tall stakes used to defend a fort
Acquiescence (n)	the act of accepting something quietly
Consort (n)	an associate or partner
Coracle (n)	a small boat made of a wicker frame
Callous (adj)	hardened, or having no emotions
Phosphorescent (adj)	glowing or emitting light
Aperture (n)	an opening or hole
Promontory (n)	a cliff over a body of water

Part IV

Tremulous (adj)	characterized by trembling
Staunch (adj)	strongly built; reliable
Emissary (n)	an agent or messenger
Insolence (n)	bold disrespect in speech or behavior
Vehemence (n)	intensity
Ruination (n)	ruin or destruction
Trifle (n)	something of little importance
Sentinel (n)	a guard or watchman
Insubordinate (adj)	disobedient to authority
Rations (n)	food supplies
Apprehension (n)	suspicion of upcoming danger or hardship
Invaluable (adj)	priceless; too precious to explain
Contrive (v)	to think up or construct skillfully
Genteel (adj)	formal or elegant, or trying to appear so
Reparation (n)	something done to make up for a wrongdoing

Part V

Pestiferous (adj)	dangerous or annoying
Rudiments (n)	basic principles, or fundamental skills
Preponderance (n)	superiority
Forfeit (v)	to give up the rights to something
Perjury (n)	the act of lying in a trial
Volubility (n)	ability to talk well and convincingly
Sentries (n)	guards or watchmen
Campaign (n)	a series of operations designed to bring about an intended result
Feasible (adj)	able to be done; possible
Cession (n)	the act of giving up rights or property
Subsist (v)	to be sustained; to continue to live
Eminence (n)	a higher position
Inexplicable (adj)	unable to be explained
Precipice (n)	a cliff or steep place
Ascertain (v)	to find out or make sure of something

Part VI

Conspicuous (adj)	easily seen or noticed
Countenance (n)	facial expression
Excavation (n)	a hole formed by digging
Escapade (n)	unusually adventurous action
Cordial (adj)	agreeable, pleasant
Dereliction (n)	an intentional neglecting of one's duty
Quadrilateral (adj)	involving four parts or people
Obsequious (adj)	willing to serve someone else
Ingratiate (v)	to gain favor or approval
Supplication (n)	the act of begging or pleading
Sojourn (n)	a temporary stay or stop
Connive (v)	to plan something secretly (usually devious)
Volubly (adv)	characterized by a great flow of words
Rebuff (n)	a negative comment or rejection
Truculently (adv)	fiercely or aggressively

Nautical Resources

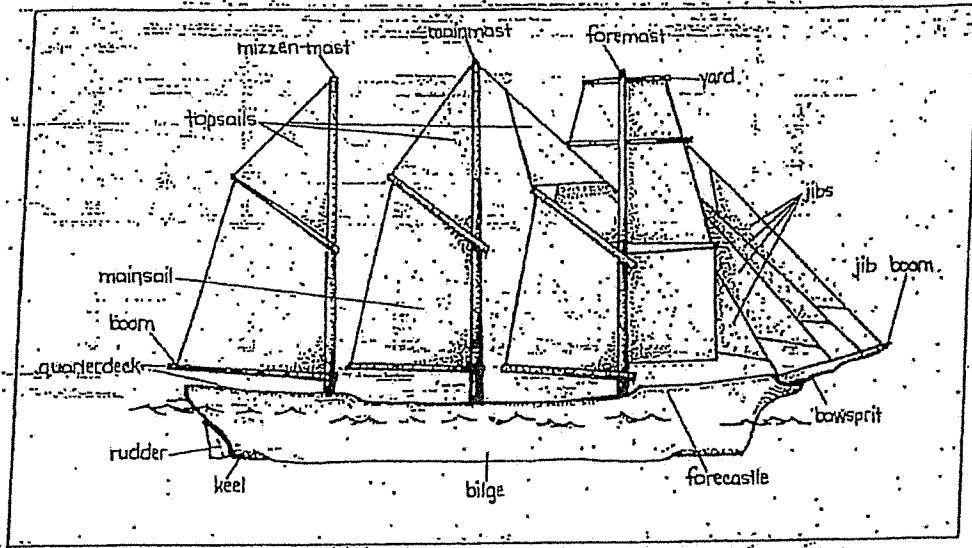


Diagram of a Three-masted Schooner

GLOSSARY OF NAUTICAL TERMS

- afterdeck**—back part of the deck sometimes called *gr*
anchorage—place for a ship to drop its anchor
batten—seal shut
beatings—location based on compass directions; also, the part of an object that rests on a support.
beheaded—motionless, due to lack of wind
bilge—lowest part inside a ship's hull; also refers to the dirty water that collects there
blocks—pulleys that tighten and hold the lines that control the sails
boatswain—ship's officer in charge of the hull; announces the captain's orders by playing signals on a pipe
booms—long poles that stretch out the bottom edge of a sail; connected to the poles supporting the sails; swing back and forth when the ship changes direction
bow—front of a boat or ship
bowsprit—wood or metal piece that extends forward from the front of a ship
brig—side of a ship above the waterline
bulwark—wall on a ship
bulhead—sides of a ship that extend above the deck
buoy—small boat that sells supplies to large ships
buoy—floating marker
capstan—thick post around which the anchor cable is wound; turned with spokes or bars at the top
careen—tilt a ship on one side so that the exposed side can be cleaned and repaired; must be done in shallow water or on a beach from which the ship can easily be floated again
catapult—light wind that ruffles the surface of calm water
clove hitch—type of knot used by sailors; *in a clove hitch* is slang for "in a bind"

continued

companionway—passageway between the ship's deck and the area below; also the hatch that covers that opening
coracle—boat made of waterproof material stretched over a lightweight wooden frame
coxswain—person who steers a boat or ship
cross-trees—horizontal crosspieces that spread the upper ropes in order to better support the mast
cutler—small, fast sailing ship, often used by the navy for patrol duties, especially close to the shore
cutwater—forward edge of a ship's hull
deadlights—shutters that close over the cabin windows on a ship; sailor slang for "eyes"
deck—ship's floor
dog watch—any of the guards' night shifts; in the navy, the dog watch refers to the last shift, which extends into early morning
fathom—unit of measurement equal to six feet; usually used to measure the depth of water
figurehead—carved image on the front of a ship
fog horn—horn used in foggy weather to warn ships of rocks or other dangers
fore—front part of the deck
forecastle—forward part of a ship where the crew hands live; often spelled *fo'c'sle*
galley—ship's kitchen
gig—long, light ship's boat
hatch—opening in the deck of a ship
hawser—anchor rope or rope used to tie or tow a ship
helm—steering gear of a ship
hull—frame or body of a ship, not including the sails or masts
jib boom—extends forward from the bowsprit; the bottom corners of jibs are attached to the jib boom
jibs—triangular sails extending from the front of the foremast to the jib boom

navigate—steer; sail over; control the course of something such as a ship
quarterdeck—rear arch of a ship's upper deck
quartermaster—on a pirate ship, a person elected to represent the interests of the crew
quoy—structure where ships can tie up and load or unload; also called *wharf*
reef—fold in a sail that takes up the sail to make it smaller
rigging—system of ropes and cables that control the masts and sails of a sailing ship
rudder—gear that controls the direction of a ship; on the *Elipantola*, the rudder is controlled by a long rod called a *tiller*
schooner—sailing ship with two or more masts
scour—area scoured, or scrubbed, by a strong current of water
scupper holes—holes that allow water in the gutters to flow back into the sea
scuppers—gutters at the edge of the deck that drain water off
sea-calf—young walrus
shrouds—weblike set of lines that support the mast
skipper—ship captain
sounding—measurement of water depth
spar—wood or metal piece used as support for a ship's sails and ropes
starboard—as one faces forward on a ship, the right side
stays—heavy ropes or cables that brace a mast
strait—narrow body of water connecting two larger ones; also called *narrows*
strub—slang for "stallor"; also used as an insult to mean "worthless person"
tack—direction in which a ship moves, determined by the position of the sails
thwart—seat on a boat where the oarsman sits

jolly boat—medium-sized ship's boat used for general work
keel—lengthwise center structure at the bottom of a ship's frame
keel-hauling—dragging a person under a ship as punishment
larboard—as one faces forward on a ship, the left, or port, side
latitude—imaginary lines circling the globe; indicates the distance from the equator; exact location of a place can be determined by its latitude and longitude
lay to—bring a ship into the wind and hold it still; also, sailor slang for "keep still" or "be quiet"
lee—side of something protected from the wind
longitude—imaginary lines circling the globe; indicates distance east or west from Greenwich, England; the exact location of a place can be determined by its latitude and longitude
luff—shake; refers to the action of the sails when a ship heads into the wind; also refers to the act of purposely bringing the ship to face the wind
logger—small ship with four-cornered sails
main—located near the mainmast or mainsail
mainmast—ship's principal, or main, sail
mainsail—largest sail on a ship, set on the mainmast
man-of-war—warship
mast—pole supporting the sails of a ship
mate—lower officer; term used also to mean a fellow worker or an equal
mizzen—third mast back on a sailing ship that has three or more masts; the sail on that mast
narrows—narrow body of water connecting two larger ones; also called *straits*
nautical—related to or associated with the sea, sailors, or ships

tiller—long rod used to turn the rudder
top sails—sails right above the lowest sail on a mast
trade winds—winds that blow almost constantly in one direction
wake—trail left on the water behind a moving ship
yard—long, tapering pole attached crosswise to a mast; the top of a square-shaped sail is attached to the yard
yard-arm—either end of the yard; sometimes used as a gallows for hanging
yunker—junior seaman

Important Quotations Assignment: *Treasure Island*
Semester:

Name:

Complete the chart by either typing or writing the answers legibly. These should not be quotations that you found by searching on the internet nor should they look like another student's submission as both are plagiarism. Please identify quotations as you read and include the page numbers from the version of the book which you were given for this assignment. This is worth 35 points.

Step 1: Choose three different characters from the novel. At least one character should be a minor character.

Step 2: As you read, identify quotations that relate to the way different characters perceive greed, deception, and a sense of duty. Use these to complete the chart.

First Character's Name:	Please write the exact quotation below that pertains to the character's perception of greed, deception, or duty. (1 point / quotation)	Identify the page number of the quotation.	In complete sentences, explain how this quotation reveals the character's perception of the specific category (greed, deception, or sense of duty). (2 points / explanation)
Quotation Involving Greed			
Quotation Involving Deception			
Quotation Involving Sense of Duty			
Second Character's Name:	Please write the exact quotation below that pertains to the character's perception of greed, deception, or duty.	Identify the page number of the quotation.	In complete sentences, explain how this quotation reveals the character's perception of the specific category (greed, deception, or sense of duty).
Quotation Involving Greed			

*If you are completing this document electronically, you must make a copy of the assignment to write on it. (Check Schoology as well.)

Quotation Involving Deception				
Quotation Involving Sense of Duty				
Third Character's Name:	Please write the exact quotation below that pertains to the character's perception of greed, deception, or duty.	Identify the page number of the quotation.	In complete sentences, explain how this quotation reveals the character's perception of the specific category (greed, deception, or sense of duty).	
Quotation Involving Greed				
Quotation Involving Deception				
Quotation Involving Sense of Duty				

Step 3: Create three of your own, **original** discussion questions about the novel. These should not be comprehension questions with a straight-forward answer, but they should promote discussion about *Treasure Island*. (They must be original and should not come from online, AI, etc.)