1) If you could take the place of a character in a novel, who would you be and why? Jo from Little Women--she has always been the character that I admired and essentially strove to be, and Little Women is the first book I remember loving.

2) What is the single best English class you’ve taken at Carleton and why? The Art of Jane Austen and everything from my study abroad program in Ireland, because who wouldn’t want to read Joyce while romping around the Irish countryside?

3) Tell us something that most of the other English majors don’t know about you. I’m very afraid of bats, or rather all creatures with wings, although 395 James and Wharton is probably very aware of this.

4) Which book would you be okay never reading again? The Faerie Queen, which I couldn’t actually finish. (sorry Pierre!)

5) Six words describing your experience as a Carleton English major: Never boring, never lonely, always awesome.

6) What advice do you have for Carleton English majors? Scholarship on Twilight. I really don’t think this should exist- how is Bella worth writing about?
As a student of literature and a future high school English teacher, I wanted to examine the process of "translating" a reading of a literary text from one perspective to the other. For my project, I read Hisaye Yamamoto's 1949 short story "Seventeen Syllables," offered my own analytical reading, and wrote and taught a lesson on the story in a local high school classroom. In my presentation, I will discuss my literary and pedagogical analysis of the story, along with my process of moving between the two. I will also reflect on my experience teaching my lesson in a 12th-grade English classroom and teach an adapted version of the lesson as part of the presentation. Reading "Seventeen Syllables" beforehand is encouraged, though not required. The short text can be found on e-reserves (password ENGL) under ENGL 400.

### pie in the sky

An empty wish or promise, as in His dream of being hired as a sports editor is a pie in the sky." This expression was first recorded in 1911 in a rallying song of a union, the International Workers of the World (or "Wobbies"): "Work and pray, live on hay, you'll get pie in the sky when you die."

### no pain, no gain

Suffering is needed to make progress, as in I've worked for hours on those irregular French verbs, but no pain, no gain. Although this idiom is often associated with athletic coaches who urge athletes to train harder, it dates from the 1500s and was already in John Ray's proverb collection of 1670 as "Without pains, no gains."

### put that in your pipe and smoke it

Take that information and give it some thought, as in I'm quitting at the end of the week - put that in your pipe and smoke it. This term alludes to the thoughtful appearance of many pipe smokers.

### pleased as Punch

Delighted, as in We were pleased as Punch when they asked us to be god-parents. This term alludes to the character Punch in Punch and Judy shows, who is always very happy when his evil deeds succeed.

### go whole hog

Also, go the limit. Do something completely or thoroughly; proceed as far as possible. For example, Instead of just painting the room, why not go whole hog and redecorate it completely? or Let's go the limit and dig up the entire garden. Although the precise source of whole hog is disputed, this colloquialism was first recorded in 1828 (in Japhet by Frederick Marryat) as go the whole hog. Today the article is usually omitted. Go the limit, also a colloquialism, dates from the mid-1900s. Also see all out.

### kick the bucket

Die, as in All of my goldfish kicked the bucket while we were on vacation. This moderately impolite usage has a disputed origin. Some say it refers to committing suicide by hanging, in which one stands on a bucket, fastens a rope around one's neck, and kicks the bucket away. A more likely origin is the use of bucket in the sense of "a beam from which something may be suspended" because pigs were suspended by their heels from such beams after being slaughtered, the term kick the bucket came to mean "to die." [Colloquial; late 1700s]