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A summer life gary soto summary

In the passage of summer life, Gary's conscience worries him because it reveals his guilt about why he stole the pie and how he regrets the sin he committed. Although he was tempted to steal the pie, he did not think about the consequences of this action. In the passage, Soto argues that the right thing is better than committing sin because of religion, to be caught in the end and to learn a simple lesson the hard way. Soto learned a lot from his religion when he was younger. One of his main thoughts is that he knew enough about hell to stop stealing. [He] was holy in almost every bone (Soto 1). Soto says the theft is wrong because of the consequences that can happen if someone decides to steal. He is also not 100% world due to the fact that he has already sinned. Even though he knew it was wrong to make a mistake, that didn't stop him from doing it. When he starts seeing pies, his thoughts change. He doesn't fully realize what he's doing because boredom [makes it] a sin. On the German market [he stands] in front of a pie strike, his sweet teeth [twinkling] and the juice of wines [his armpits];..... [he] almost [weeps] trying to decide who to steal, and forgets the colorful dusty priests who move away from the priests of angels and the proximity of God, who shrink you into the shrug under the house (2). His internal conflict is that he's starting to lose it because he doesn't know what to do. He already knows how the theft is wrong, but he still does. It sounds hypocritical because he would commit sin here instead of listening to his religious thoughts. It is always best for a person to listen to his good thoughts, because in the end there will be no terrible outcome. Each item Min. 3-hour Pay delivery if satisfied Get your price Soto also learns about the catch when he meets Cross-Eyed Johnny. When Johnny asks for the pie, Gary tells him to get out. Johnny looks at Gary and whispers that his hands are dirty (2). Gary's caught stealing the pie, and that creates guilt in the garrison. Even if he thought no one would know he stole the pie, he didn't even realize what could happen. People can feel invincible when no one is around, but it doesn't make a person feel any pain later. The pie begins to harden, and then a car (rammed) and the driver knew. Mrs. Hancock stands on her lawn, hands on her hip, and she knows. [His] mother, peeling a mountain of potatoes in the Factory of Reddy-Sud, knew. Gary's in big trouble because he's never listened to anyone. Even watching the pie makes him feel bad because he stole it, and makes him think about why he did it. If someone gets caught by a bunch of people and objects related to sin are nearby, they look good for this man, as his conscience is revealed to the public. Soto's personality changes dramatically at the end, and in the end he understands what true sin is. It begins with him drinking the water and how water (him) more than the pie (8). Water is purity, and pie is its sin. This thought helps alleviate the fact that he sinned because there is more purity in his body than sin, even though he has not paid for sin. It can be difficult for people to live with bad thought, and sometimes better thought can help replace the bad one. He also sees the pie that gnaws it again, and then discovers sin is what he took and did not give back (8). Gary has finally learned his lesson about sinning after everything he's been through. If people take something intentionally but don't return it, it's a sin because nothing goes back to anyone. The person committing sin will ultimately feel worse than other people are affected by it because they may not realize how the other person feels about it. Soto's description of guilt and the theft of the pie really showed how he felt while doing these actions. It may be tempting, but he was caught later because he was caught by other people. If he listened to the theft, none of this would have happened. The good thing is he's learned from his mistake and knows he won't do it again. Sometimes it can be good to talk about it so you can share the story with others, and the same mistake doesn't happen to other people. Guilt and remorse are two main feelings that people can understand differently, whether because of past experiences, learning tactics, or an opinion of religion. In the story Summer Life, the use of religious attitudes, contrast and powerful diction helps Gary Soto reveal the effect guilt can have; His concern is to clarify his vision of religion and how it has influenced his guilty persona. The way he achieves his goal is not only through different rhetorical devices, but also through the way he writes, as if he were actually six years old. Soto successfully used religious allusions to show that he was fully aware of his violations and that he fully believed in God. Gary Soto explains that he sees Squirrel nailed himself high to the trunk, where he leaned on two large bark-slanted limbs (Soto 22-24), confirming that he was actually fully aware of his entire environment. The squirrel, as a symbol, indicates that Jesus nailed to the cross. This religious sentiment seems to reveal the feeling that he feels guilty. Young Soto's humiliation seemed very religious, so much so that he knew that an apple was in trouble with snakes, because Sister Marie showed us a movie about adam and eve thrown into the desert. what frightened me more than falling from grace was to be thirsty for the rest of my life (Soto 33-37). His feelings about Adam and Eve's story show the guilt he felt. Soto constantly explains his paranoid conscience, expressing the external guilt he felt. Contrast is one of the most important rhetorical devices used in this narrative. It is successfully used to draw attention to right and wrong: Soto emphasizes this topic by comparing Eve and herself, as well as by comparing light and religion. Gary Soto declares that the best things in life are stolen (Soto 46), but as he tries to justify why stolen things seem the best, he finds it contradictory. Soto knew enough about hell to stop [Him] stealing (Soto 1), in stark contrast to his own opinion. Soto's justification explains that the guilt a child feels can always be justified in the mind of that innocent child, ultimately leaving the child to believe that the theft is adequate. Soto eventually shares a story about Eve stealing the apple from the sacred garden, which is ironically similar to his personal story of stealing this sweet and golden (Soto 40) pie. The purpose of sharing the story clearly shows that this specific reconciliation worries him, but allows readers to know that guilt eats him alive. Soto repeatedly uses the word light (Soto 18, 3, 84, 85), making sure that this image activity is not unnoticed; thus he creates a comparison involving religion and perhaps even God. Soto sees a bald grocer whose elo shines with window light (Soto 17-18), as mentioned again after he started eating apple pie. His guilt forced him to see this light until he finally returned to the light (Soto 83-84). In other words, he tries to alleviate his guilt by indulging in religion or God. Soto later blinks in the harsh light (Soto 85), a movement that may indicate the fact that he hesitates to return to that light or to the religion that causes all his guilt. Soto explains that eating forbidden food is so wonderful and desirable that his face was sticky with wines (Soto 65-66); as the reader continues to read, he or she discovers that young Soto has never wiped it. It is clear that Soto is trying to create an understanding between guilt and stickiness. It's almost like explaining that guilt will never go away, he'll always be around to haunt him. Through such images, Soto, as an adult author, convincingly describes the guilt of a small child. The use of religious allusions indicates that he was fully aware of both the suspicious environment and the sin he committed. This work, written in my Junior year, was originally assigned as an accurate record. After we were told to rewrite the essay to improve our writing. We were told to analyse a passage from Gary Soto's Summer Life - describing the decisions of his younger self - using numerous rhetorical devices such as images and places. I chose this essay to include in my portfolio because I think it is a major example of my strength in writing. My strivings include the use of good examples with accurate and accurate analyses. To improve this essay, I could evaluate more rhetorical devices to increase the validity of my arguments. This is a good example of my development as a writer, because it not only shows my improvements between my class written version and my rewrite, but also shows my good observation and argumentative skills. We all had experience walking around the candy store, like a mini-kitchen or a sour patch child. We claim this is a harmless free trial, creating excuses to somehow justify our guilt that triggers action. Soto has a similar struggle when he proves bored and resorted to socially unacceptable behavior – stealing pie. In the passage from Gary Soto's book Summer Life, he demonstrates the guilt he felt after this morning's incident. First, he uses visual and kinesthetic images, followed by the allusion of faith and morality, to convey not only his guilt that comes from his actions, but also the guilt that is caused by his pleasure in what is seen as evil. Soto uses visual and kinesthetic images in his passage to reveal his guilty pleasure he encounters after stealing the apple pie. For example, Soto explains to us the greatest desire for the pie, while the wine juice (pissed) under his armpits. We are all familiar with this so-called wine juice, which stems from our contradictory needs – in this situation, with the thirst for the delicious pie without the wines that accompanies it. Frustration with short-term time makes us make impro improve decisions that we will later regret. First, Soto was satisfied with his actions when he wiped his hands on the grass and rolled his tongue over the corners of his mouth.10 It does just as it can be done after a big, satisfying Thanksgiving holiday. This visual picture explains the pleasure aspect involved in guilty pleasure. He's finished with his pie, and he reminds himself of the magnificent taste. Having consumed the pie, he remains to evaluate his earlier actions. Soto begins to remember what he did and shows regret. When he said: "My tears clouded my eyes as I remembered the forehead of the grocer. I remembered the other pies on the cupboard, the warm air of the fan above the door. He recalls shame and shame. In an attempt to escape this humiliation, Soto lists these inanimate objects as if he could responsibility for their own mistakes. We may not want to admit it, but each of us has the pleasures it brings to our lives. Whether you sneak into the last piece of chocolate cake when the rest of your family is asleep, or indulge in the greasy concession food we love so much, we all come to the same conclusion: in spontaneous decisions based solely on our desires, the benefits will always outweigh the costs. During the essay, Soto hinted at his faith and values associated with his faith. Among these values is the well-known order: do not steal. Soto considers the plumb that viable beneath the house a distant message (from God) teaching him righteousness from evil and trying to distance him from sin. Although Soto respected his morality when he decided to steal a pie, he let his stomach overpower his mind and succumbed to pressure influenced by evil. Soto realizes this and shows his guilt by repeating the word sin. In order for an illegal act to be a sin, the instigator must be fully aware of his motives. By defining his actions as wrong, he realized that he had made a mistake and therefore recreated the guilt he felt after stealing the pie. After finishing eating, he returns home and crawls under his house and listens to the sounds of the plumbing, rather listening to his blasphemous speech. After he came out from below, he said, I knew sin was what you took and didn't bring back. This further explains his guilt, because when he said I knew, he revealed his previous knowledge that his actions were sinful, yet they did. In conclusion, the use of visual and kinesthetic images and an allusion to his values in the passage shows the shame Soto felt when he stole the pie. Visual and kinesthetic images work together to tell us, but they bring us back to the moment he stole the pie and illustrates to us the guilt that comes after his actions. This picture, together with the instruction of faith, helps Soto realize his guilt and take full responsibility for his actions. The repetition of sin and the use of images indicate his anxiety about his actions and his desire to bring them back. Back.

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