ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 1

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Lesson 1: *Fiction*
America's First Serious Novelist

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. James Fenimore Cooper was a friend of satirist Washington Irving.
2. The fictional Natty Bumppo (nicknamed "Hawkeye") was a skilled woodsman, a sharp shooter, and a clever hunter.
3. *The Leatherstocking Tales*
4. (a) True
5. A novella is a short novel.
6. An epic novel expands beyond the typical size and scope of an ordinary novel and centers around a hero whose actions include great achievements.
7. (b) False
8. (b) False
9. All novels have settings, characters, plots, and narrators.
10. (a) Setting: the setting is where and when the story occurs
    (b) Characters: characters are the major and minor people (or actors)
    (c) Plot: the plot is the sequence of events of what happens when and where, and involves a climax and resolution
11. Authors may choose to use a third person omniscient point of view in which the narrator is a third person looking on and telling about each character equally but is himself not part of the story. Some authors may choose a first person point of view in which the narrator is an actor in the story. Some narrators are intrusive (inserting their opinions), while others are not and simply tell the story as they see or experience it.
12. *The Deerslayer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, The Pioneers, The Prairie*
13. They were set during the French and Indian War.
14. Cora, Alice
15. The younger, Alice, is fair complected with blonde hair and blue eyes. She is youthful and naive. The older, Cora, who appeared more soldier-like was dark headed, with dark eyes and beautiful black hair. She was more "level headed".
16. He does not make his appearance in this chapter.
17. Alice, the younger sister
18. He cautioned her not to panic and appear frightened so that she did not arouse the Indians.
19. Cora viewed her sister's timid and easily frightened nature with pity, while also viewing Magua with a mixture of admiration and horror. However, she was willing to give him the benefit of the doubt and not be tempted to distrust him because of his culture and skin color.
20. Alcott's home appeared to be loving, secure, cheerful, and playful, although poor.
21. Sunlight, poem, Flora Fairfield
22. Her novel brought fortune to the family and immortalized her and her sisters forever. It was embraced by the American public which is evident in the many renditions of movies made from the book.
23. the house
24. their Aunt March (the father's sister)
25. Meg, Jo, Beth, Amy
26. She has a cold.
27. The girls are discussing who should visit a family whom their mother told them to check on while she was gone. None of the girls wants to do it and puts off the task.

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28. (third person), (third person), (first person)
29. *Your feet go where your mind leads.*



Lesson 2: *Fiction*
Novelists Celebrated in America

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. (f) only *c* and *d*
2. Harriet wrote a novel titled *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which was the story of a slave named Tom. The novel brought awareness to the evils of slavery and spurred the cause of the anti-slavery movement.
3. Stowe was realistic, detailed, and accurate when describing people, places and situations. She portrayed the complex aspects of social life in various regions of the south. She also mastered the southern dialects of both whites and blacks.
4. They are negotiating the sale of a slave named Tom.
5. third person
6. The setting is a chilly afternoon on a February day in Kentucky in a fancy dining parlor.
7. (b) False
8. (a) honest
9. Shelby states that Tom is honest because he is a Christian.
10. Mr. Shelby is in some kind of debt to Mr. Haley.
11. (b) False
12. **Graded by teacher.**
13. (a) True
14. The film industry made a television miniseries of the book.
15. Haley stated that his book was less of a historical account of his ancestory and more of an attempt to make the public aware that no matter the color or culture, men are basically alike and should not treat each other as less than human.
16. (b) False
17. Haley's ancestral roots were traced to an African native named Kunta Kinte of Juffure, Gambia, a small village in west Africa.
18. Fitzgerald wrote stories about the "high life" in which his characters lived a "fast" and glamorous social life and then burned out, ending in tragedy.
19. *The Great Gatsby*
20. Fitzgerald, like Gatsby, lived the high life, spending tremendous amounts of money, drinking alcohol to excess, always being "on the go" and "hobnobbing" with "who's who". Neither Fitzgerald, nor his character, Gatsby, found true love or happiness.
21. Gatsby's father had told him that not everyone had the social advantages he had, and not to criticize people for their differences.
22. Taking his father's advice, Gatsby was often the "listening ear" to people who needed to talk to someone. Thus, Gatsby was often on the receiving end of a long, boring tale or information that should have been kept to oneself, such as fantasies, disappointments, and secret thoughts.
23. decency (or discretion)
24. A woman Huck calls "Widow Douglas" or "the widow" is the boy's caretaker.
25. Huck was confused as to why she wanted to make him socially acceptable, such as teaching him table manners, making him bathe and wear clean clothes, and teaching him Christian living (such as honesty and not cursing and smoking). Huck resisted these efforts and wanted to remain "wild."
26. Huck believed that nearly everyone occasionally succombed to the vices of lying or exaggerating the truth.
27. Huck preferred his food all thrown into a pot and mixed together, rather than separated on a plate like the widow prepared it.
28. Huck thought that in heaven all a person did was sit around and play a harp and sing. This didn't sound like fun, so he thought hell must be a better place, especially if that was where his friend, Tom Sawyer, would be.
29. (a) first person
30. *Most of life is learning and growing, falling and getting back up, forgiving and forgetting, accepting and going on.*

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Lesson 3: *Fiction*
Trade Secrets of Great Authors

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. (a) True
2. conflict
3. A protagonist is the main character who attempts to overcome controversy or adversity. The antagonist is the person, place, thing, or circumstance that attempts to defeat the protagonist and make him or her unsuccessful.
4. A protagonist may endure various types of conflict, such as with another person, or society in general, an animal, the weather (or nature), circumstances, such as disease, poverty, or even success (as in *The Great Gatsby*), Supernatural or Providential intervention, such as God, spirits, angels, etc. or with himself and inner conflict such as doubt, anger, depression, or survival, such as Buck endured in *The Call of the Wild*.
5. *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets, The Red Badge of Courage*
6. Naturalism is a literary style used by an author to describe in realistic detail the experiences of humans, even though the details are gross, gory, or abhorrent.
7. (b) False
8. *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* describes Maggie's life in the filthy and repulsive slums of New York. The book details the poverty and neglect of the children. The fathers are nowhere around, and the mothers don't care if the children sit in the streets and are in danger of being run over. The women scream at each other, gossip, and are filthy themselves because they don't care enough to do anything about their condition. The book describes the appearance of the people living in the slums (uncombed hair, disorderly clothing, withered faces, slumped postures), their actions (quarreling, gossiping, smoking, cooking). This is considered naturalist because it tells it "like it is" and does not "clean up", "sugar coat" or "glorify" the situation.
9. Crane built conflict between Maggie and poverty.
10. In *The Red Badge of Courage*, Crane built different levels of conflict, including Fleming's struggle to survive in the war and to defeat the enemy. The main conflict was Henry's inner struggle to overcome his cowardice. This book is considered "naturalist" because it details in a gory fashion the events and circumstances of hand to hand combat on the Civil War battlefields. It contradicts the thought that battle is "glorious" and provides a realistic picture of the many horrors endured by soldiers.
11. In "The Open Boat", the protagonist struggled against the sea to avoid death while adrift after being shipwrecked.
12. (b) False
13. London experimented in writing various types of novels including love stories, dystopias, and science fiction/fantasy.
14. (a) True
15. *The Call of the Wild, White Fang, The Sea-Wolf*
16. a dog named Buck
17. The main conflict endured by Buck is his inner willingness to survive in his new, harsh environment.
18. He was dognapped by the judge's gardner and traded for a gambling debt the gardner owed.
19. club, fang
20. (<u>foe</u>)
21. The dogs rival over the leadership of the sled team.
22. Buck won the fight, killing Spitz, and becoming the leader of the sled team.
23. (<u>worse</u>)
24. John Thornton
25. (a) True
26. (b) False
27. description
28. **Graded by teacher.**
29. *Life is what happens to us while we are preparing for eternity.*

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Lesson 4: *Fiction*
British Novelists who Impacted America

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. (c) science fiction novels
2. Wells imagined that his time traveler may not return but had become the victim of some blood thirsty savages in the Stone Age or had fallen prey to some large pre-historic reptilian creature. Or, perhaps the time traveler was lost in a wilderness or had traveled into the future to a time when all of man's problems had been solved.
3. (b) mocked certain aspects of English society
4. (any three) *The Invisible Man*, *The War of the Worlds*, *The Island of Dr. Moreau, The First Men on the Moon, The War in the Air, Love and Mr. Lewisham*, *Tono-Bungay and the History of Mr. Polly*
5. Wells' plots predicted various things that had not yet been invented, such as space ships and fighter jets.
6. (b) False
7. (first)
8. The narrator describes an object that is part of a time machine that allows travelers to journey into past or future times. The object is made of nickel, ivory, and rock crystal shaped, sawed, filed, twisted, and hewn into place.
9. Wells uses action words and phrases like "taking a lamp in his hand", "led the way" to describe movement. He uses words like "long, draughty corridor" to create a sense of mystery. He uses descriptive words like "flickering light," and "queer...dance of the shadows" to appeal to the reader's visual senses.
10. (a) soften reality
11. The use of euphemisms is an attempt by the writer to be creative and less harsh in wording or description. The use of naturalism or "realist" language is an attempt by the writer to portray the reality of a situation.
12. _R_ die _E_ pass away
    _R_ toilet _E_ restroom
    _E_ ...sickness bag _R_ vomit bag
    _R_ crippled _E_ handicapped
    _R_ sick _E_ under the weather
    _R_ short _E_ vertically challenged
    _E_ over weight _R_ fat
13. **Graded by teacher.**
14. (b) False
15. (b) False
16. Charles, like Oliver, worked in a factory as a child and was mistreated by adults.
17. *A Tale of Two Cities* is a novel about Paris and London during the French Revolution from 1775-1793.
18. The opening line of the novel, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times..." is the most famous in literary history.
19. (c) third person omniscient (all knowing)
20. The narrator stated that both the kings of France and England had large jaws; however, the queen of England was plain faced, but the queen of France was pretty. Both sets of rulers were oblivious to the corruption in their countries and thought everything was fine.
21. (b) degrading as a country, going downhill socially and morally
22. The narrator told a horrible tale of how the authorities in France mutilated and murdered a young man for a minor infraction, such as not kneeling in respect for a procession of monks.
23. (b) False
24. (a) unruly outlaws ruling the streets and society
25. (c) out of control, abusive, unruly
26. Dickens used both euphemism and naturalist language where and when it seemed appropriate. For example, he used the euphemism "the other way" instead of saying "hell." However, when describing the murder of the young man, he used explicit, descriptive language, not sparing the reader the gory details.
27. Dickens made excellent use of contrast in his writings, such as the use of

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"best/worst", "hope/despair", and "wisdom/foolishness" in describing the British and French societies.

28. Dickens found a way to incorporate symbolism, such as instead of repeating the word "England," he used their national symbol.
29. Instead of being realistic in his wording all the time, Dickens found a way to use a "twisted" sense of irony that would be interesting to his readers. For example, instead of stating simply that the French were perverted and corrupt, Dickens used sarcasm by saying that the French were entertaining themselves with "humane achievements" such as torture. The irony was that the torture was anything but humane and was, in fact, inhumane.
30. (a) fantasy
31. C.S. Lewis
32. *Maturity is demonstrated in acceptance of personal responsibility to apply inherent abilities.*



Lesson 5: *Fiction*
British Novelists who Impacted America (Continued)

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. Jane Porter wrote a book about William Wallace titled *The Scottish Chiefs*. The book was widely accepted as a masterpiece and read by people all around the world.
2. (b) False
3. French dictator, Napoleon, banned *The Scottish Chiefs*. The book depicted William Wallace, a common citizen of Scotland, as a hero for organizing the tribes and clans into a uniform resistance against the tyranny of the English king, Edward I. Napoleon probaby was afraid that the book could inspire the common people of France to unite in revolt against the dictator.
4. Scottish independence; 1296; 1305
5. *An Historical Novel about William Wallace and Robert the Bruce*
6. (a) the Prince of Scotland
7. summer; Scotland
8. (a) the Scots had surrendered to the English and were now subservient to England
9. William Wallace could not bear to see the English lording their power over the Scots, so he withdrew into the country side (away from the cities) so he could avoid seeing the oppressions of his people because he felt that he could do nothing about it yet—the English were too strong to overpower at that time. He tried to be patient and wait for the proper time to avenge his people.
10. (before)
11. (a) He leads the Scottish Chiefs and clans in an uprising against England in an attempt to free his people.
12. Figurative language is a literary term that applies to symbolism, representation, and allegory. Symbolism is the use of an object to represent an idea, concept, or larger idea, such as using the symbols of England to reference her instead of using her name. Representation is a technique that allows a small action to symbolize or represent a larger action; for example, when William Wallace "threw aside the wedding garment for the . . . sword," the small action of tossing the clothes and reaching for the weapon represented his larger action of leaving his honeymoon to fight in the army in the rebellion against England. An allegory is an entire story that represents an entire different event or scenario. For example, *The Pilgrim's Progress* is an allegory in which the fictional characters represent the real life journey through this world. The entire story is figurative.
13. *Pride and Prejudice*; The title represents the attitudes that the main characters, Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, had toward one another; the title also represents the author's view of the "silly" middle class English society at that time.

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14. (c) a social gathering at which Mr. Darcy snubs Elizabeth Bennet because she is not pretty enough for him
15. She thought he was ill mannered. She also enjoyed telling her friends how snobbish he was and enjoyed making fun of and mimicking his "superior" attitude.
16. English society had little or no tolerance for the Puritans' religious beliefs and would not even allow them to practice their own beliefs. Puritans caught preaching without licenses were imprisoned, John Bunyan being one of them.
17. He wrote books.
18. In an attempt to "shut up" John Bunyan, English officials imprisoned him. However, while in jail, Bunyan wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* that brought him world wide fame and was a best seller for over 300 years. By trying to keep him quiet, they actually gave him a wider audience.
19. (d) allegory
20. The main character's name *Christian* represents every person who is traveling through life in an attempt to find the "right path" to heaven. This "life journey" is often called a pilgrimage, thus making the people on the journey "pilgrims." The book's title *The Pilgrim's Progress* represents the progress the pilgrim is making on his way to heaven.
21. His burden represents the burden of sin that Christians often carry around with them, refusing to give up things in their lives that weigh them down on their journey toward Christ.
22. The three women are sisters.
23. The sisters wrote poems published under the male names of Ellis, Currer, and Acton. This endeavour was risky at that time because society frowned on women writing books. The poems were unsuccessful; however, the women later published books under the same male names and did become successful.
24. Charlotte Brontë's book was titled, *Jane Eyre*.
25. (c) first person in which the narrator is involved in the events
26. (a) Jane Eyre
27. The setting is a school.
28. The school was closed due to a typhus fever outbreak. During the course of the illness, the public (towns people) discovered the filthy conditions of the school and were outraged and appalled that the school master (superintendent) allowed the school to operate under such conditions.
29. (c) funded a new school, keeping the superintendent, and forming a committee to oversee school activities
30. The narrator was at one time a student who then became a teacher at the same school.
31. The narrator, Jane Eyre, had been associated with the school for eight years.
32. Jane Eyre, described her life as being regular, with a "uniform" schedule; however, she was not unhappy and was able to stay active. She appreciated her education and enjoyed her studies. She desired to excel and took joy in pleasing her teachers, especially her favorites.
33. (b) False
34. The statement is figurative. The narrator states that her life at the school was pleasant, but then states that she was an "inmate." There is no evidence to support the idea that she was actually held there against her will; therefore, we may presume that the term "inmate" is used figuratively by the author in an attempt to imply that life at the school was serious, disciplined, and not a playground for undedicated students. The phrase may also imply that the school had a routine schedule and course of events, such as one might find in a prison.
35. *Real love brings out the best qualities of the other person.*

Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ.

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