ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 2

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



Lesson 6: *Fiction*
French Novelists who Impacted America

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

1. French novelist, Jules Verne, and English novelist, H.G. Wells, pioneered modern science fiction.
2. (b) False
3. (d) law
4. (e) science; (f) geography
5. (a) True
6. (b) False
7. *Five Weeks in a Balloon, A Journey to the Center of the Earth, From the Earth to the Moon, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, Around the World in Eighty Days, The Mysterious Island*
8. *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* was a science fiction novel that foretold the use of submarines as war and anti-war instruments. The novel centers around the eccentric figure of Captain Nemo who has invented an impressively large submarine and who uses it to sabotage war ships by sinking them and killing the crew.
9. In the excerpt, the public is stunned by the appearance of a sea-vessel that is extremely large, shaped like a fish, and stays under water for extended periods of time. This phenomenon has sailors and captains from around the world puzzled, agitated, excited, and deeply interested. Some claim that it is an apparition (phantom or ghost) and only exists in the imagination; others know without a doubt that they saw it, and that it is no fable or figment of imagination.
10. **Graded by teacher.**
11. *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, *Les Misérable*
12. Quasimodo, a deformed hunchback
13. He was so hideously deformed that the church officials feared that if Quasimodo appeared in public, he might incite a riot because of the superstitions of the public.
14. He was the only person able to save Esmerelda from unjust punishment and death.
15. Quasimodo had come out in public where a crowd had assembled. Some of the people began to call him names and taunt him. He finally defended himself by picking up one of the taunters and hurling him into the crowd. This did not stop the teasing, and a giant Flemish man approached Quasimodo and began to holler at him, not knowing that Quasimodo was deaf. Quasimodo viciously turned toward the Flemish giant, and the crowd stepped back to give Quasimodo some space.
16. The Fleming people inhabited northern Belgium, France, and Germany and spoke Flemish.
17. __c__ Jean Valjean
    __e__ Javert
    __d__ Cosette
    __b__ Marius
    __a__ Fantine
18. In the excerpt, Jean Valjean is twenty-five years old and is living with his older sister who is a widow with seven children. She had also raised Jean when their parents had died. Jean works several jobs to try to support his sister and her children. Times are hard, and the children are on the brink of starvation. The excerpt reveals the squalid

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conditions and the daily rigors of life in poverty and is fitting for the title of the book that is translated "The Miserable Ones."

19. Hugo described Ms. Baptistine as a "long, pale, thin" person with a gentle disposition. She was the epitome of "respectable" and "venerable." She was very pios and performed many "holy deeds". She had a "beauty of goodness". As she grew older, what was considered leanness in her youth could now be considered transparent and angelic in her mature or older years. Hugo contrasted that with M. Magloire who was short and fat and "corpulent" (or large in body) and always bustling about in a hurried and noisy fashion, ashmatic and out of breath.
20. Hugo made a contrast regarding the character of Jean Valjean in which he was a "victim" of poverty and ill-paid toil, forced to steal in order to keep from starving in the beginning; but toward the end, Valjean had become a person who strove to help others (he adopted Cosette) and who tried to make a difference (he became mayor of a small town).
21. A simile is a figure of speech in which two distinct things are compared by using the words *like* or *as*. For example, the "the lady flashed a smile as bright as the sun", or "she smiled like an angel".
22. Alcott used the simile that "the house seemed like a clock whose pendelum was gone a-visiting."
23. London used the simile that Buck's teeth "clipped together like the steel jaws of a trap."
24. Hugo used the simile that the Flemish giant "recoiled, like a bull dog before a cat."
25. A metaphor is the figurative application of a word or phrase to an object or concept, such as "my new business is still a baby", or, in reference to how a person ate, "he was a hog!"
26. Webster used the metaphor "A mighty fortress is our God."
27. Verne used the metaphors "larger...than a whale" and "its...power of locomotion."
28. Hugo used the metaphors "the horrible monkey" and "He's the devil."
29. *The less well behaved, the greater need for rule makers and rule enforcers.*



Lesson 7: *Fiction*
French Novelists who Impacted America (Continued)

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

1. *The Three Muskateers*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*
2. His mother, Marie-Louise Elisabeth, told young Alexandre of the many brave, heroic deeds of his father, General Thomas Alexander. Young Alexandre also read as many books and stories as he could find.
3. **Graded by teacher.**
4. (b) False
5. (b) False
6. A Muskateer at that time in France was a soldier in the service of the king of France, versus the Royal Guard, which was composed of soldiers in the service of the cardinal of France.
7. D'Artagnan meets and offends Porthos, Aramis, and Athos who are muskateers in the service of the king.
8. Even though D'Artagnan had intentions of dueling with Porthos, Aramis, and Athos, they joined forces to defeat the Cardinal's men. Porthos, Aramis, and Athos see what a courageous fighter young D'Artagnan is and invite him to join them.
9. The captain is described as being 40-45 years old with black, piercing eyes, pale complexion, a prominent nose, and a black and shapely mustache.
10. He was mocking the appearance of D'Artagnan's horse.
11. **Graded by teacher.**
12. The captain was shocked that D'Artagnan would be so rude and reckless; however, the captain prepared to defend himself.
13. D'Artagnan was youthful and reckless,

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inexperienced, and proud. The captain was a veteran warrior and a superb swordsman with a cool head about him. D'Artagnan would have been bested and killed in the sword fight. In order to save him, the other men had to "knock some sense" into D'Artagnan.

14. (a) True
15. While in prison, Edmund meets the Abbe Faria who reveals the location of an immense, unclaimed fortune hidden on a remote and desolate island.
16. Dantes knew that his "friends" were corrupt and traitorous. He used their vices against them.
17. In the excerpt, an inspector arrives at the prison to see if any of the prisoners have any legitimate complaints. The inspector is led by the prison governor down into the dungeon first to visit Dantes' cell then to visit the Abbe's cell. The inspector interviews Dantes who begs to know why he has been imprisoned and what the charges are against him.
18. He had been there seventeen months.
19. Dantes worried about the well being of his fiance and his father.
20. They visited the Abbe Faria.
21. *The words 'I love you' are too often purchased with the loss of virtue.*



Lesson 8: *Fiction*
Novelists around the World who Impacted America

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

1. Leo Tolstoy was a Russian author who wrote the epic novel, *War and Peace*.
2. His mother died when Leo was a baby; his father was found murdered in Moscow when Leo was nine years old.
3. (b) False
4. government
5. Tolstoy met Victor Hugo.
6. A serf is a slave or person required to serve the lord of a certain land; a person who worked the land of a lord or noble and who was bought and sold with the land.
7. Tolstoy started numerous schools for serf children.
8. (a) True
9. 1805
10. She inferred that she considered Napoleon to be the Anti-Christ.
11. She would have nothing more to do with him, and she would no longer call him a friend.
12. (c) an acute observer of people
13. *The Scarlet Pimpernel*
14. The statement that Emmuska attended a convent school implies that she was educated by Catholics.
15. The Scarlet Pimpernel was elusive in his mission to rescue prisoners doomed for the guillotine. The French wanted to put a stop to his activities; therefore they were "seeking him here, seeking him there, seeking him everywhere."
16. A scarlet pimpernel is a red flower.
17. 1792
18. The crowd is described as surging, seething, murmuring, savage, passionate, lustful, revengeful, filled with hate.
19. Napoleon
20. Orczy made a literary "slap" at the French people because of their fickle attitude toward leadership. They deposed their king and killed all of their rulers, then later, crowned an evil tyrant who made their lives even worse and who committed worse atrocities than had the royal families.
21. She sarcastically called the French aristocrats fools and traitors (like the French people were doing to justify their bloody revolution) and hailed the peasants as rulers of France.
22. English novel; *Robinson Crusoe*
23. Defoe's book "broke new ground" by telling a story in prose form through the use of first person narrative, realistic situations, and "genuine" journal entries. Up to this time, stories were told through poetry (not prose) or performed through drama and were often exaggerated and unrealistic.

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24. Robinson built a wooden cross and set it up on the shore. Into the wood, he etched marks with a knife to record each passing day.
25. Robinson saved two cats and a dog. He carried the cats to shore, but the dog swam. No mention is made of what became of the cats; however, the dog became Robinson's friend and stayed with him many years.
26. Although cast upon a desolate island, Robinson found himself alive, and not drowned as were his shipmates. Robinson felt separated and divided from mankind and banished from society; however, he had food and was able to find sustenance. He felt that Providence had saved him from death and could save him from the present condition. He had no clothing; but, he was thankful that the climate was hot and not cold. He had no shelter or fortress to defend him from violent men or beasts; however, the island on which he landed did not seem to have any man or beast on it. He had no one with whom to speak; but, he felt that God had provided him with everything he needed to survive.
27. He erected a sort of wall against a rock cliff and raised posts. He covered it with thatch to keep out the rain. He carved out a cave and kept all of his salvaged goods. It wasn't very organized; he therefore set about to enlarge his cave so he could better access his possessions. He built a table and chairs so he could write and eat. He made some boards to make a shelf for his tools. He notched out places in the wall to hang up some items, such as his guns.
28. Alonso Quixano; Don Quixote; adventure; injustice
29. giants; armies; Knight of the White Moon; Dulcinea
30. **Graded by teacher.**
31. (b) third person intrusive; The story is told from a third person point of view; however, the narrator occassionally inserts his opinion into the story line in a first person voice. For example, when the narrator is describing the setting for the story, he states, "In a village of La Mancha, the name of which I have no desire to call to mind. . ." The first person pronoun "I" is an intrusion of the third person narrator into the story.
32. (a) food
33. a housekeeper, a niece, a boy who appears to be an employee or "ranch hand"
34. The narrator insinuates that Alonso is a factual person by stating that his actual name "Quixada" or "Quesada" is in question and that there is some debate among historians regarding this. In another place, the author states that he might "stray a hair's breadth" from the true story.
35. (a) True
36. **Graded by teacher.**
37. Mark Twain's narrators often promised to "tell the truth".
38. *The Swiss Family Robinson*; The story is of a family who becomes shipwrecked on a deserted island. All of the other passengers and crew members are either drowned or lost at sea. The family salvages as much as they can from the wreckage and adapted to their conditions on the island by foraging for food and utilizing natural resources and creativity.
39. The father narrates the story in first person.
40. (a) while the family is still on the ship and in the middle of the shipwreck
41. *The highest compliment you receive is that people trust you.*



Lesson 9: *Fiction*
Novelists around the World who Impacted America (Continued)

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

1. 1948
2. Stephen Kumalo; Johannesburg
3. (a) True
4. Literary criticism is the passing of judgement upon a work of literature in an attempt to evaluate its merit.

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5. 1) Reuniting the Family and the Nation; 2) Christian Values of Kindness; 3) The Tension Between Urban and Rural Society; 4) Emancipation; 5) The Significance of Public Actions
6. **Graded by teacher.**
7. **Graded by teacher.**
8. **Graded by teacher.**
9. **Graded by teacher.**
10. **Graded by teacher.**
11. *The Old Gringo*
12. Many of Fuentes' books center on the theme of the identity of Latin peoples and the internal conflicts they endure, as well as their tri-fold heritage of Native American, African, and Anglo-Spanish ancestory.
13. (b) False
14. Some critics may focus on a particular area of bias, while other critics are more objective; some critics are positive and complimentary of a book or author, while others are derogatory and harsh; some critics view the book through a narrow view point (only one aspect of the book), while others focus on the book as a whole.
15. (a) True
16. *We are all born of one man; we are all of one blood; we are all brothers.*



Lesson 10: *Fiction*

Critical Reviews of Cooper and Alcott

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

1. Mark Twain resented Cooper's success as an author and wrote a vicious criticism of Cooper's work titled *Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses.*
2. Twain accused critics who gave Cooper a positive review of not having read Cooper's works.
3. (b) Opinion
4. Point 1: The story did not seem to "go" anywhere, but meandered aimlessly.
   Point 2: Some of the episodes seemed pointless and did not serve to develop the plot or seem to fit the story.
   Point 3: The characters seemed "flat" and uninteresting to the readers.
   Point 4: The characters did not seem to have a place or purpose in the story.
   Point 5: The conversation of the characters in the story was irrelevant, meaningless, and uninteresting.
   Point 6: The descriptions of the characters did not match the characters' conversation or actions.
   Point 7: The characters were inconsistent in their speech from the beginning to the end.
   Point 8: Stupidity on the part of the characters should not be passed off by the author as "craftsmanship" or "art".
   Point 9: Some of the actions and events in the tale were too unrealistic and were not possible unless miracles were taking place, which the author did not explain.
   Point 10: The author was unsuccessful in making the readers like the good characters and dislike the bad characters.
   Point 11: The characters were inconsistent in their actions so the readers do not know from one event to the other how the characters will act in any given circumstance.
   Point 12: The author "beat around the bush" and did not state anything directly.
   Point 13: The author often did not use the correct words, but substituted them with words that did not fit.
   Point 14: The author used excess words unnecessarily.
   Point 15: The author omitted necessary details.
   Point 16: The author appeared lazy in his writing form.
   Point 17: The author did not use good grammar.
   Point 18: The author did not use a simple, straightforward style but tried to be too complex and appeared unrealistic.
5. Twain was annoyed by Cooper's overuse of his characters walking in someone else's moccasin track. Twain claimed that Cooper's characters would have worn out barrels of moccasins by doing so. Another "trick" Twain disliked was the broken

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twig. Twain claimed that no one would step on that many broken twigs who was a skilled woodsmen.

6. Twain was annoyed by the episode in which Natty Bumppo is leading the girls, Cora and Alice, through the forest in search of the fort. They hear a cannon roar, and presently, a cannon ball rolls into their camp. They simply follow the trail of the cannon ball and find the fort. Twain claims that this would have been nearly impossible due to the nature of how a cannon ball rolls and bounces, and also due to the fog. Another episode that annoyed Twain was the one in which Bumppo's guide, "Chicago," tracks a person through a river bed. In reality, the foot print would have been washed away.
7. Brander Matthews; low-class horse
8. observant; stream
9. Using Cooper's descriptions of the stream and the ark, Twain analyzed the size of the vessel and the rate of speed at which it must have been traveling. He calculated that it would have been impossible to maneuver a ship of this size down that river, with its bends and curves; at most, the ship had to be moving at only one mile per hour. Even so, the Indians lying in wait atop a curved bough over the river attempted to jump onto the moving barge and missed! The ridiculousness of the situation gained Twain's contempt for Cooper's inaccurate and inadequate observations.
10. *The Pathfinder*
11. a nail; Cooper claimed that the nail (lightly touched with paint) was driven into a board and set up one hundred yards away as a target for the marksman. Twain claims that the human eye cannot see a nailhead at that distance. Furthermore, the accuracy of rifles at that time in history would not have made it possible to hit a nailhead at that distance. Thirdly, each rifle is different, and a marksman is unlikely to succeed with someone else's rifle (with which the marksman is unfamiliar).
12. (b) development of plot and characters
13. **Graded by teacher.**
14. Christian's journey in *The Pilgrim's Progress*; The oldest girl, Meg, cares too much about her appearance and too little about work. She must learn to devote more time to her family and less time to day-dreams of glamour and luxury. The second girl, Jo, has a temper, is too adventurous and rebellious. She must learn to be graceful, poised, and patient. The third girl, Beth, is too shy and must learn to be bolder. Amy, the youngest, is impractical and not thoughtful of others. She must learn to be helpful and considerate.
15. Salwak notices that the theme of strong family unity is evident throughout the story. He also notices that separation from each other is the greatest disaster that the family faces (whether through death, illness, or war).
16. 1) Salwak praises Alcott for her character development in which she gives her characters both good and bad qualities. 2) Alcott gets her message across about the importance of virtuous living without "preaching" to her readers. 3) Alcott's style is simple and accurate in detail and description. 4) Alcott weaves humor through the dialogue and actions of her characters. 5) Alcott demonstrated skill as a regional writer.
17. Salwak noticed that Alcott's book provided a safe social environment in which readers are shielded from the damaging effects of sexual relations outside of marriage, drug or substance abuse, and divorce that damages and separates the family unit. Salwak observed that instead, Alcott encouraged good behavior, honesty, and hard work as solutions to social and personal problems.
18. *I am not afraid of storms, for I am learning to sail my ship.*

Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ over Section 2.

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