

10A Summer Reading 2009

Supply List and Instructions for 10A Summer Reading for 2009:

- *Johnny Tremain* by Esther Forbes
- "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (included in this packet)
- *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain
- A spiral notebook (for answering study questions)

***If the Honors English class is implemented this year, and you are enrolled in it, find an additional REQUIRED assignment on my Web page at <http://teachers.guntersvilleboe.com/gaylontuggle/Summer%20Reading.htm>.

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

- I. All reading must be complete before the first day of school.
- II. Each student must acquire his/her own copies of the two books.
- III. EXPECT A TEST ON EACH BOOK ON THE SECOND DAY OF SCHOOL.
- IV. Movies are available for each book. *Do not watch the movies in place of reading.* You will be tested on the books, not the movies.
- V. Use SparkNotes, Cliffs Notes, etc. to help but not to replace reading the texts. The notes and summaries won't help you very much if you don't read the actual texts.
- VI. Answer the study questions as you read. They are intended to be a guide to your reading/comprehension and to guide our class discussion. Your spiral notebook with the answers to the study questions will be due **on the first day of class. NO LATE TURN-INS WILL BE ACCEPTED.** You may want to write your answers on the question sheet (in addition to your notebook instructions) to keep for studying. You will turn in your questions on the first day of school. Keep the question sheets to help you prepare for the tests.
- VII. Most of these are thinking questions, not short answer questions. Rarely will one sentence suffice for an answer. Think hard.
 - a. Answer the questions as you read, not the night before the test.
 - b. In your spiral notebook, write your answers **in blue or black ink in your own handwriting.**
 - c. Do not write the questions.

- d. Label the chapter headings just as I have (e.g. "Chapters 1-4", "Chapter I", etc.).
- e. Number the questions just like I have. (Do not start over at 1 for each section of chapters or use bullets instead of numbers.)
- f. Skip lines between chapter sections. You do not have to skip a line between every question, just make sure they are well-organized and easy to read (you may want to skip lines).
- g. If you don't answer a question I should see only a number and blank space. Do NOT do any of the following, which I consider deceptive and which will lead me to grade your study questions much more carefully than you probably want me to:
 - i. Leave off a question number or re-number the questions so that I might not notice that you didn't answer a question.
 - ii. Rewrite the question as a statement and leave out the answer, making it look at a glance like you answered the question;
 - iii. Write "I don't know" or something that is supposedly clever instead of a sincere attempt at an answer.
 - iv. Do anything else to disguise the fact that you don't have an answer.

Again, the above 3 items are things you should NOT do.

- h. If, in my opinion, all or many of your answers are unacceptably brief, I will deduct a minimum 31 point slacking penalty. You will not get a 100 for 3 pages when others with similar sized handwriting are turning in twice as much or more.

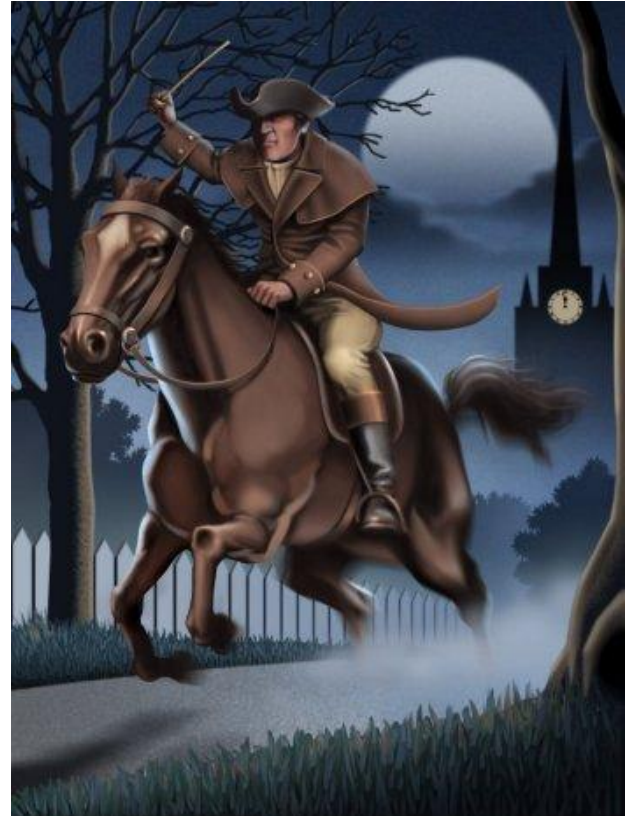
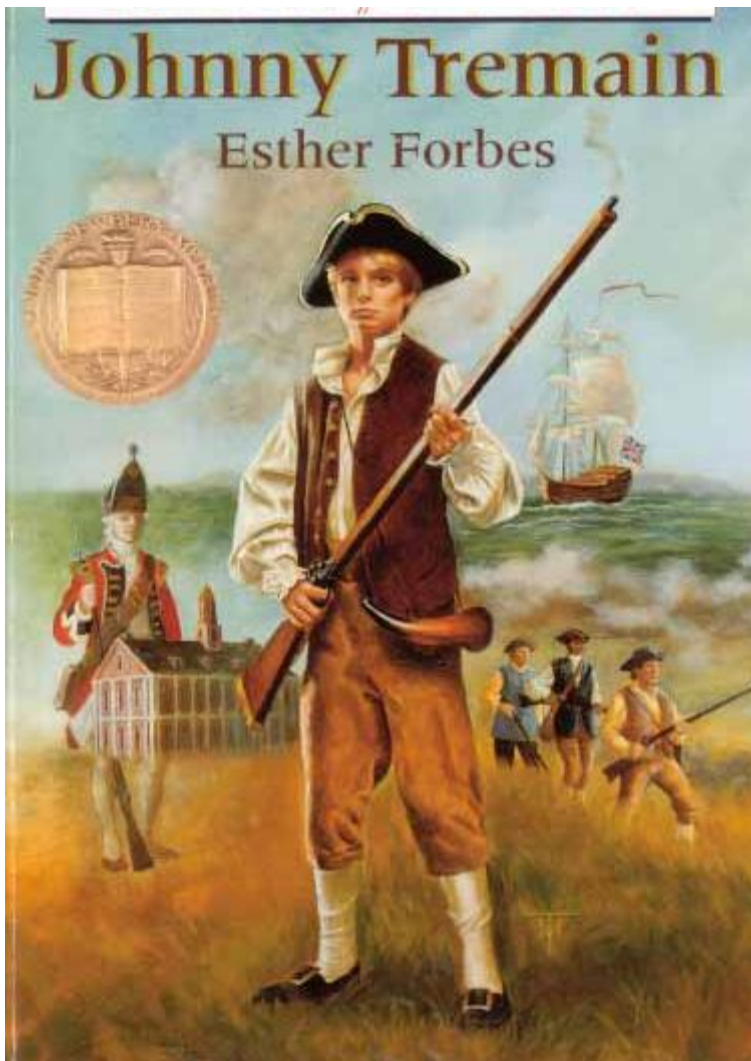
VIII. **FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS IS ESSENTIAL. YOU CANNOT RECEIVE FULL CREDIT IF YOU DO NOT FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FULLY.**

IX. If you have questions during the summer, email me at the address below.

Happy reading!

Mr. Tuggle

gaylontuggle@gcboe.net



Johnny Tremain
and "Paul Revere's Ride"
Summer Reading
Study Questions
2009

Summer Reading Study Questions—*Johnny Tremain* and “Paul Revere’s Ride”

Please note that each full chapter is marked with a Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV,...). Sections within each chapter are marked with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4,...), so make sure you read a whole chapter and not just a little section!

Chapter I

1. List all of the ways in this chapter that an apprentice helped in a silversmith business.
2. Why does Mr. Lapham choose those particular Bible verses for Johnny to read? What is Cilla’s teasing reply?
3. What does Johnny do to help Mr. Lapham keep his orders straight?
4. What two things does Cilla do for Johnny in this chapter, and why?
5. What do we find out about Johnny’s family?
6. Draw your own idea of what the Lyte family emblem may have looked like.

Chapter II

7. What does Johnny do when he can’t get the handles of the sugar basin right?
8. What two things prevent Johnny from getting the rest of the work done on Saturday? How are they related?
9. What reason does Mrs. Lapham give for not fetching a doctor?
10. Describe the conversation between Dove and Johnny.
11. What two things does Mr. Lapham ask Johnny to do?
12. Describe the personality of Rab. How does he make Johnny feel better?

Chapter III

13. How does Johnny get kicked out of the Lapham house?
14. What kind of woman is Lavinia Lyte and how does Johnny feel about her?
15. How do Cilla and Isannah react to Johnny in this chapter?
16. What happens that makes Johnny feel he must go to Merchant Lyte for help?

Chapter IV

17. What were Johnny’s expectations as he anticipated his visit to Mr. Lyte?
18. What was Reb’s opinion of Mr. Lyte?
19. What was the consequence in this section of Johnny calling Mr. Tweedie a “squeak-pig” earlier in the book?
20. Who were the four witnesses in the trial, as described by communication styles?
 - “stood up straight”, “clear, low voice” _____
 - “confidently”, “spoke simply and easily” _____
 - “bright sparkle in his slippery black eyes” _____
 - “vividness of her jumbled recital” _____

Chapter V

21. Put these events in chronological order (1-5):
 - ___ hired as sailor
 - ___ hired at *Boston Observer*
 - ___ chased by Captain Bull
 - ___ dinner at Afric Queen
 - ___ second visit to Mr. Lyte
22. Describe Goblin <or> Tell how Johnny learned about politics.
23. What did Johnny want Cilla to do each Thursday and Sunday?
24. For what bad habit did Rab try to correct Johnny? What was the result?

Chapter VI

25. Using a dictionary, look up two unfamiliar words in this chapter and write their definitions.
26. What role did printers play in the cause of liberty?
27. How had Johnny’s attitude changed toward Cilla and Isannah?
28. What two regrets did Johnny have as he was trying to sleep?

Chapter VII

29. “There was a rattle of drums, with the shouts of officers, and off the ships poured a flood, as scarlet as a tide of blood.” To what does this colorful simile refer?
30. How does Johnny feel about Cilla by the end of this section?
31. What does Lydia, the washerwoman, do to help Johnny?
32. What does Johnny realize about Mrs. Lapham?
33. Why does Johnny hate Lavinia Lyte?

Chapter VIII

34. What happened to the Lyte family in Milton?
35. How did Johnny feel about the country house in Milton?
36. What happened when James Otis showed up at the meeting?
37. Describe four different emotions that Rab displays in this chapter, along with a brief phrase describing the reason for each one.
38. What kind of words/phrases are Marlborough Street, Province House, Medway, Dock Square, and Afric Queen? Find some more that fit in this category.

Chapter IX

39. What did Johnny find out from Lydia?
40. How did Lieutenant Stranger reward Johnny for his help with the horse?
41. What deal does Johnny make with Mr. Pumpkin?
42. Ask someone to dictate a sentence to you while you write it down.
43. What is the main thing that happened in this section, and how did it affect Johnny emotionally?

Chapter X

44. Whom does Paul Revere Distrust?
45. What sounds, other than human speech, are described in this section?
46. How does Johnny gather information from Dove?
47. How do Billy Dawes and his wife each show their skill for acting?

Chapter XI

48. Find all of the contractions in section 1 of this chapter, starting with the paragraph which begins, "The Doctor's clear, blue eyes darkened."
49. Who are Yankee Doodle and the scarlet dragon?
50. What happened to Uncle Lorne's shop?
51. What does Lavinia Lyte tell Johnny about his mother?
52. What is Johnny's plan for Uncle Lorne's family?

Chapter XII

53. Why did Johnny roll around in the mud?
54. In section 2, write the first word of the paragraph that seems out of place in a description of war.
55. Copy a sentence from section 3 that describes emotions.
56. What main thing happens in this section 4?
57. What do the last three sentences of the book mean to you?

"Paul Revere's Ride"

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Study the classic poem "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

1. Read the poem out loud with expression. Notice the rhythm.
2. Pay attention to the rhyming pattern of the poem. I have diagrammed the first stanza. The first and second lines rhyme with the fifth and they are all labeled A. The third and fourth lines rhyme with each other. Diagram a few other stanzas. Is the pattern regular?

Listen my children and you shall hear	A
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,	A
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;	B
Hardly a man is now alive	B
Who remembers that famous day and year.	A

3. Longfellow uses sensory language to describe the night of April 18, 1775. What words or phrases help you see and hear what happened during Paul Revere's ride?
4. In "Paul's Revere's Ride" Longfellow writes, "The fate of nation was riding that night." Do you agree? What might have happened if the events had gone differently?
5. How does Longfellow's portrayal of Paul Revere compare with that found in Johnny Tremain? In what ways are the portrayals the same? In what ways are they different?
6. Copy the three lines in this poem that you find most interesting.

Paul Revere's Ride

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and
year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal
light,--
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said "Good-night!" and with
muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend through alley and
street
Wanders and watches, with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the
shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the Old
North Church,
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him
made
Masses and moving shapes of shade,--
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,
In their night encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went

Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret
dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay,--
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul
Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed at the landscape far and
near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry tower of the Old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he
turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns.

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the
dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in
passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and
fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom
and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in
his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the
steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and
deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the
ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he
rides.

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford
town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog,
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, black
and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

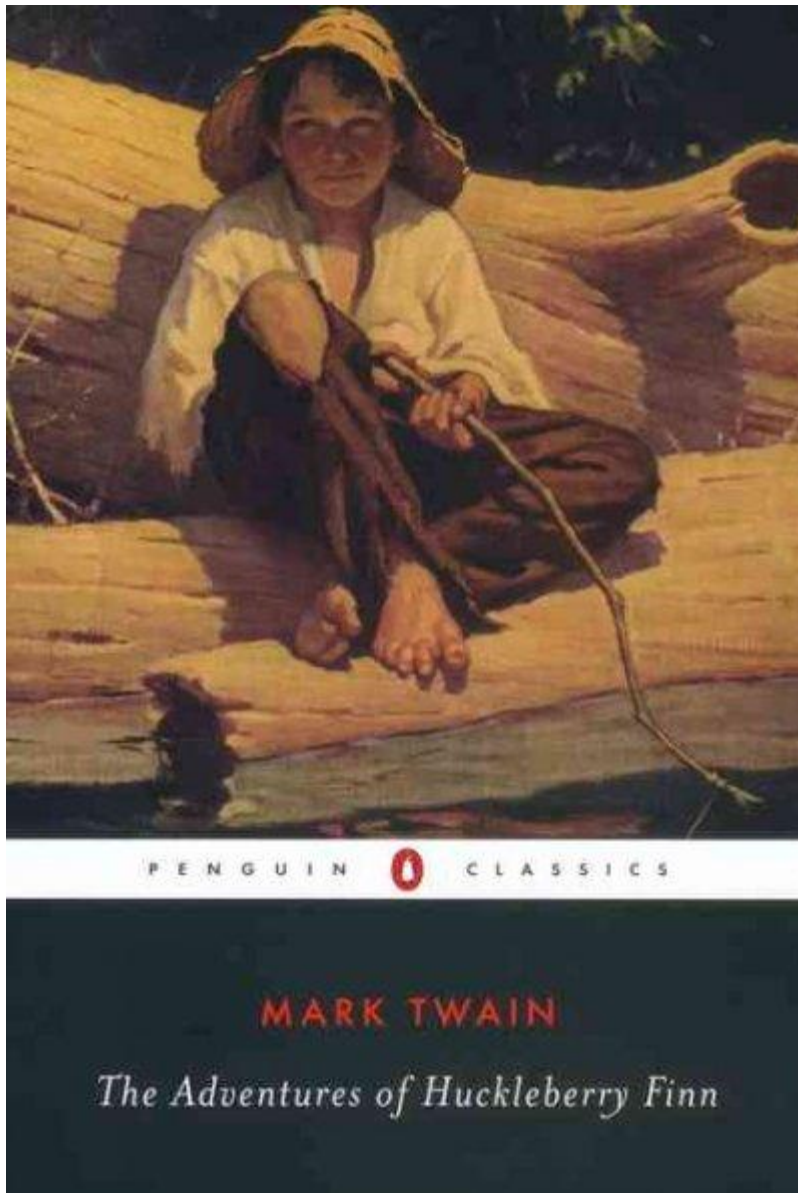
It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord
town.

He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadow brown.

And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have
read
How the British Regulars fired and fled,---
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard
wall,
Chasing the redcoats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of
alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm,---
A cry of defiance, and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the
door,
And a word that shall echo for evermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and
need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.



The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Summer Reading
Study Questions
2009

DISCLAIMER BEFORE READING *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*:

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn opens with a warning from its author that readers who misinterpret his story will be shot. Despite the danger, readers have been approaching the novel from such diverse critical perspectives for 120 years that it is **both commonly taught and frequently banned**, for a variety of reasons.

The most frequently attacked aspect of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is its frequent use of the "N-word." The word appears some 215 times in the book. Its use in any but the most formal and serious of contexts is as objectionable today as it was unremarkable in the nineteenth century. The best approach is one of honesty and historical accuracy. In Huck's and Jim's society, the word was used by blacks and whites alike to identify anyone of African heritage (and frequently of any nonwhite heritage). As used by whites, it was a term of disparagement and degradation, just as it is today. As used by blacks, it was a term sometimes of identification, sometimes of contempt; as either, it carried the burden of degradation imposed by the white masters and rulers. The fact is, the word was used by almost everyone, both white and black. Mark Twain would most likely scoff at today's politically correct euphemism ("the 'N' word") and prefer to confront head on the word itself, its accumulated meanings, and the social, economic, and personal realities from which it sprang and which it continues to reflect.

However, we are a sophomore English class, and **we will NOT use the word itself during readings or discussions.** We will skip over it or refer to it as the "N-word." However, to ignore Twain's use of the word in his (and Huck's) narrative would be to miss a point that Twain makes: Life is sometimes unattractive and distasteful, and otherwise-thoughtful and good people sometimes fail to realize exactly how powerful words are.

An example of this from *Huck Finn*: When a river boat has an accident, a riverside discussion goes like this:

"Was anybody hurt?" "Nope. Killed a n-----, though."



This bit of dialog slipped in and overheard is painfully offensive and yet a perfect contrast to Huck's feelings and the "teaching" he has received, both from the Widow Douglas and from life itself. Jim, of course, is the subject of Huck's racial feelings. Throughout the story, Jim is a father, brother, and friend to Huck, but never a servant. He is everything, a good man tormented with love for his lost family and Huck, yet in his world, he is literally bound (by chains and threats) and so cannot come close to the dignity of African Americans of today.

Huck and Jim's world requires that we board a mental time-machine and accept both the life on the raft and the values on shore as they were then, not as they are now.

Summer Reading Study Questions—*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

Chapters 1-4

1. What does Twain Accomplish by using Huck as narrator?
2. What incident in the first chapter reveals that Huck is superstitious?
3. What is Jim doing when we first see him?
4. What does Huck think of him?
5. Contrast Huck and Tom Sawyer.
6. What is significant about Jim's story of the witches?
7. What humor is involved in the use of the word ransom?
8. Contrast the Widow Douglass' religion with that of Miss Watson.
9. What is the meaning of Huck's remark that rubbing the "magic" lamp and ring had "all the marks of a Sunday school"?
10. What is ironic about the cross in the boot print Huck found?

Chapters 5-7

11. What is Twain satirizing with the new judge's treatment of Pap? How is Huck treated by his Pap?
12. What mixed emotions does Huck feel about his life with his father?
13. What is the irony in Pap's fury about the educated black?
14. What is significant of Huck's remarks about the river: "The June rise used to be always luck for me"?
15. What is the importance of Huck preparing his own death?

Chapters 8-11

16. Why are cannon being fired over the water?
17. What is implied about Huck in Jim's belief that Huck is a ghost?
18. Why does Huck use the phrase "lowdown abolitionist"?
19. What is the irony of Jim's investments?
20. Jim tells Huck not to look at the dead man. What does this say about Jim?
21. What joke does Huck play on Jim? What are the consequences?
22. What three things does Mrs. Loftus do to make sure that Sarah is really a boy in disguise?
23. What does Huck learn from Mrs. Loftus?

Chapters 12-16

24. What does Jim's attitude about Solomon reveal about him?
25. How does the conversation about the Frenchmen reveal that Jim's view of humanity is superior in a moral sense to Huck's?
26. In chapter 15, several death images strike the reader at once--"I hadn't no more idea which way I was going than a dead man," "You feel like you are laying dead still on the water." What is the significance of these images?
27. Why does Huck feel free to tease Jim?
28. What is the significance of Jim's lecture to Huck?
29. What new knowledge of human nature has Huck gained?
30. How does Huck battle with his conscience? (This is a very important question. Answer in detail.)
31. What is ironic about Jim's plans?
32. What is the purpose of Huck's "tall tale"?
33. What happens at the end of chapter 16?

Chapters 17-20

34. Why does Huck take a new name?
35. What does the remark that Buck will get enough of the battle "in all good time" tell us about the feud?
36. Why does Twain describe with such detail the physical setting of the Grangerford house?
37. Chapter 18 begins with the comment, "Col. Grangerford was a gentleman, you see." What does Twain wish the reader to see?
38. What is the irony of the church sermon?
39. Who are the only members of the feuding families specifically mentioned as saved from the massacre?
40. Why does Huck say that there is "no home like a raft"?
41. What is the significance of the many errors and inconsistencies in the claims of the King and the Duke?
42. Huck accepts the outsiders, "for what you want, above all things, on a raft, is for everybody to be satisfied, and feel right and kind toward the others." Why?
43. What comments about humans and religion does the camp meeting evoke?

Chapters 21-23

44. How is Colonel Sherburn described?
45. How do the townspeople react to the killings?
46. Why does Twain call it a "lynching bee"? (Don't think spelling bee, think quilting bee.)
47. What is Twain's purpose in inserting Sherburn's address?
48. What aspects of human nature emerge from the Royal Nonesuch performance?
49. What further aspects of Jim's character emerge in Chapter 23?

Chapters 24-29

50. What contrast with the end of chapter 23 emerges immediately at the beginning of chapter 24? (Hint: It's about Jim)
51. What is Huck's attitude toward the townspeople, who accept the King and the Duke as the Wilks' relatives?
52. What role does Dr. Robinson represent?
53. Why do the girls make Huck so ashamed?
54. Why does Huck refuse to expose the frauds at once?
55. Near the end of Chapter 28, speaking of his "tail tales," Huck says, "Tom Sawyer couldn't a done it no neater himself. Of course he would a throwed more style into it, but I can't do that very handy, not being brought up to it." How is Twain criticizing society here? (Hint: Think about how Twain would define "style" here.)
56. Why is the crowd laughing and shouting as they bring the second set of "Wilks brothers" to the square?
57. What disappointment does Huck feel at the end of chapter 29?

Chapters 30-33

58. What is the implication of the King's false "confession" to the Duke to make peace?
59. How does Huck accept the truth about Jim's disappearance?
60. What is Huck's rationale for his plan to steal Jim?
61. Why does Tom fall in Huck's esteem? (Make sure you explain what Twain is saying through this scene.)
62. What is Huck's reaction to the punishment of the King and Duke?
63. If you were happy about what happened to the King and Duke, how does Huck's reaction reverse the moral positions between you and him and therefore make you the reader another target of Twain's satire?

Chapters 34-39

64. Why does Huck allow Tom to lead in the escape plot?
65. In Chapter 39, the boys argue about details of their plot. What further revelations of their characters emerge?
66. What is Twain's purpose in including Tom's plans?

Chapters 40-43

67. Why was Tom "the gladdest of all because he had a bullet in the calf of his leg"?
68. What assessment of Jim does Huck make near the end of the book (that may seem offensive today but certainly was not meant to be)?
69. What is the irony of the doctor's comments about Jim?
70. What is significant in Tom's revelation of Jim's freedom? (You might compare Huck Finn to Abraham Lincoln who supposedly "freed" the slaves.)
71. What is Huck's reaction to the news?
72. What does Jim's revelation of Pap's death mean?
73. Where is Huck planning to go at the end of the book?