
The Lady or the Tiger?

- Author: Frank R. Stockton
- Setting: Middle Ages, England
- Main Characters: The Princess, The Youth/Lover, The Semi-Barbaric King
- Genre: Short-Story

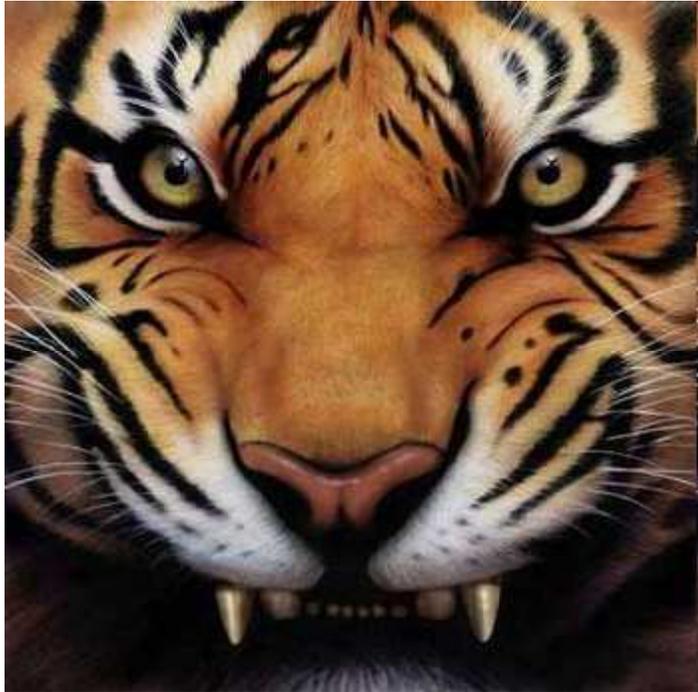


The Lady or the Tiger?

- **Summary:** The king's daughter is in love, but her father does not like her young man and sentences him to the arena. There, he must choose between 2 doors. Behind one is a man-eating tiger. Behind the other is a lady he will marry. The princess is jealous of the maiden behind the door and finds out which door conceals her. When the young man enters the arena, the princess gives him a signal. He opens the door that she indicates. The reader is left to decide. Does the lady or the tiger emerge?



The Lady or the Tiger?



Literary Element

- **Conflict** = struggle between opposing forces
 1. External = Struggle between a character or an outside force, such as another character, nature, society, or fate.
 2. Internal = takes place within the mind of a character who is torn between different courses of action.
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The Lady or the Tiger?

Vocabulary

- Impartial = not favoring one side more than another; fair
- Emanate = to come forth
- Dire = dreadful; terrible
- Fervent = having great intensity of feeling; passionate
- Novel = new and unusual



The Lady or the Tiger?



- Summarize the following lines:
 - “In after-years such things became commonplace enough; but then they were, in no slight degree, novel and startling.”
 - **Years later these types of events were common, but at that time they were very uncommon.**
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The Most Dangerous Game



- Author: Richard Connel
- Genre: Short Story
- Setting: Ship Trap Island in the Caribbean Sea; 1930's
- Main Characters: Sanger Rainsford, General Zaroff

The Most Dangerous Game

- **Summary:** Sanger Rainsford, a famous hunter falls from a yacht into the Caribbean. He swims ashore and discovers the mansion of General Zaroff. A Hunter who preys on shipwrecked sailors. Zaroff proposes a game: If Zaroff cannot find and kill Rainsford in three days, he will transport him to the mainland. Unable to outwit Zaroff, Rainsford jumps into the sea and swims around the island to the mansion. The two duel; Rainsford kills Zaroff.



The Most Dangerous Game

Literary Element

- **Suspense** = a feeling of curiosity, uncertainty, or dread about what will happen next in a story



The Most Dangerous Game

Vocabulary

- Tangible = capable of being touched or felt
- Discern = to detect or recognize
- Condone = to excuse or overlook an offense, usually a serious one, without criticism
- Imperative = absolutely necessary
- Zealous = very eager; enthusiastic



The Cask of Amontillado



- Author = Edgar Allan Poe
- Setting = Carnival, 19th century
- Genre = Short Story
- Main Characters = Montresor, Fortunato

The Cask of Amontillado



- **Summary:** The narrator, Montresor vows to exact revenge on Fortunato for an unspecified insult. During Carnival season, Montresor sees Fortunato, who has been drinking. He leads Fortunato into the catacombs beneath his palazzo. When they reach a niche in the cellar wall, Montresor chains Fortunato to the wall and fills the niche with bricks and mortar. Before installing the final stone, Montresor throws a torch into the niche. At the story's end, he states that the crime has gone undetected for fifty years.

The Cask of Amontillado

Literary Element:

- **Mood** = the emotional quality of a literary work.
- **Paraphrase** = putting text into your own words.



The Cask of Amontillado

Vocabulary:

- Preclude = to prevent; to make impossible
- Impunity = freedom from punishment, harm, or bad consequences
- Accost = to approach and/or speak in an aggressive manner
- Explicit = definitely stated; clearly expressed
- Implore = to ask earnestly; to beg



The Cask of Amontillado



- Paraphrase the following sentence from the story:
 - “Here I knocked off the neck of a bottle which I drew from a long row of its fellows that lay upon the mold.”
 - **I took one of the many bottles off the shelf and opened it.**
- An example of mood in the story:
 - **“He again took my arm, and we proceeded.”**

Blues Ain't No Mockingbird



- Author: Toni Cade Bambara
- Setting: 1950 's, Rural South, Christmas
- Genre: Short Story
- Main Characters: Granny, Granddaddy Cain, Cathy, Narrator

Blues Ain't No Mockingbird



- **Summary:** As the narrator plays with friends, Granny makes Christmas cakes on the back porch. Two men making a film for the county begin filming without her permission. Granny asks them to stop but they do not. Granddaddy Cain returns from the woods with a chicken hawk that he shot down. When the wounded hawk's mate swoops down, Granddaddy kills it with a hammer. Then he asks the men to leave, but they stay. Only after he uses the hammer to smash the camera do they leave.

Blues Ain't No Mockingbird

Literary Elements

- **Dialect:** A variation of standard language from a particular region

Vocabulary

- Paperweight = A heavy, often decorative object used to hold down loose papers.
- Campaign = A series of related actions with the purpose of a specific goal, such as an election campaign.
- Mortal = Deadly
- Molasses = A thick, dark brown syrup.



Blues Ain't No Mockingbird

- What is the “bloody thing” high on Granddaddy’s shoulder?
 - **A Chicken hawk**



Liberty



- **Author: Julia Alvarez**
- **Setting: Dominican Republic, New York City; 1950's**
- **Genre: Short Story**
- **Main Characters: Narrator, Papi, Mister Victor, Liberty**

Liberty

- **Summary:** The narrator of this story, a young girl, has been hearing her parents talk about going to the United States. Her father, Papi, says he wants to go to school in the United States. Nothing seems to change, until one day, with little warning, the children are told that they will be leaving that very night for the United States. The narrator sees her world falling apart when she is told that she must leave her pet dog, Liberty, behind.



Liberty



Literary Elements:

- **Motivation = Reasons or causes that a character acts in a certain way**

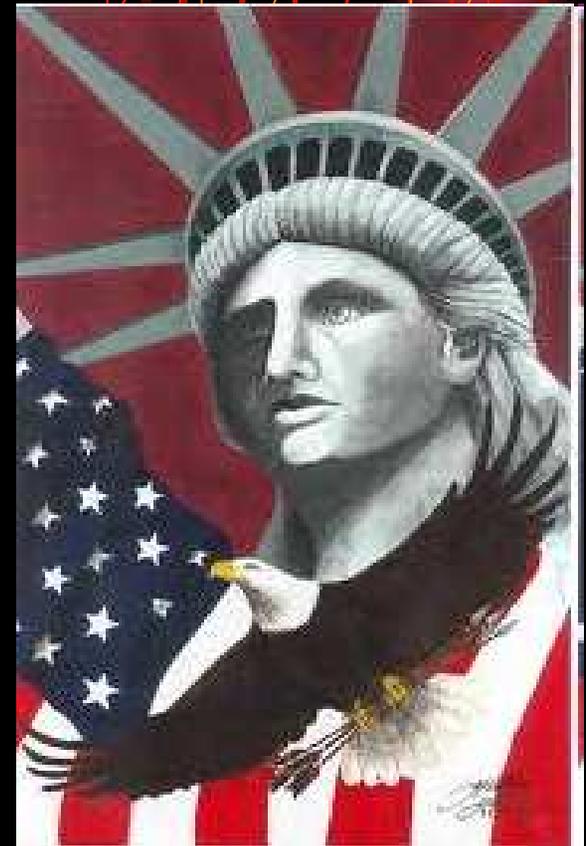
Vocabulary:

- **Hyperactive = overly energetic; very lively**
- **Distracted = unable to pay attention; exaggerated**
- **Putrid = very nasty; disgusting**
- **Admonition = cautionary advice; warning**
- **Inconsolable = heartbroken; impossible to comfort**



Liberty

- **The narrator has a sense that the world as she knows it is “about to end.” What motivates her reasons?**
 - 1. She can't make sense of what her father and uncles are talking about.**
 - 2. Her mother forgets to remind her about chores.**
 - 3. Mr. Victor moves in with them.**



The Scarlet Ibis

- ▶ Author: James Hurst
- ▶ Setting: Old Woman Swamp, World War I [1912-1918]
- ▶ Genre: Short Story
- ▶ Main Characters: Brother (narrator), Doodle



The Scarlet Ibis



- ▶ **Summary:** The Narrator tells about his childhood on a cotton farm in the deep south between 1912 and 1918. His younger brother Doodle was expected to die in infancy but survives. The Narrator has to lug Doodle everywhere, which is a burden in many ways. Over time, the boys become inseparable. Together, they conquer the seemingly impossible and push toward even greater feats. In the process, they must face limitations and cope with shame as Doodle dies by the story's end.

The Scarlet Ibis

Literary Elements:

- ▶ **Characterization:** The method that a writer uses to reveal the personality of a character (words, thoughts, and actions)

Vocabulary:

- ▶ Caren = to tilt or sway while moving as if out of control
- ▶ Serene = calm, peaceful, undisturbed
- ▶ Blighted = damaged or spoiled
- ▶ Reiterate = to say again or do again; repeat
- ▶ Precariously = dangerously; insecurely



The Scarlet Ibis



- ▶ Why was the narrator was excited when Doodle looked at him and smiled?
 - **He took it as a sign that Doodle was “all there.”**
- ▶ What did the narrator do when he and Doodle showed their parents that Doodle could walk?
 - **He cried**

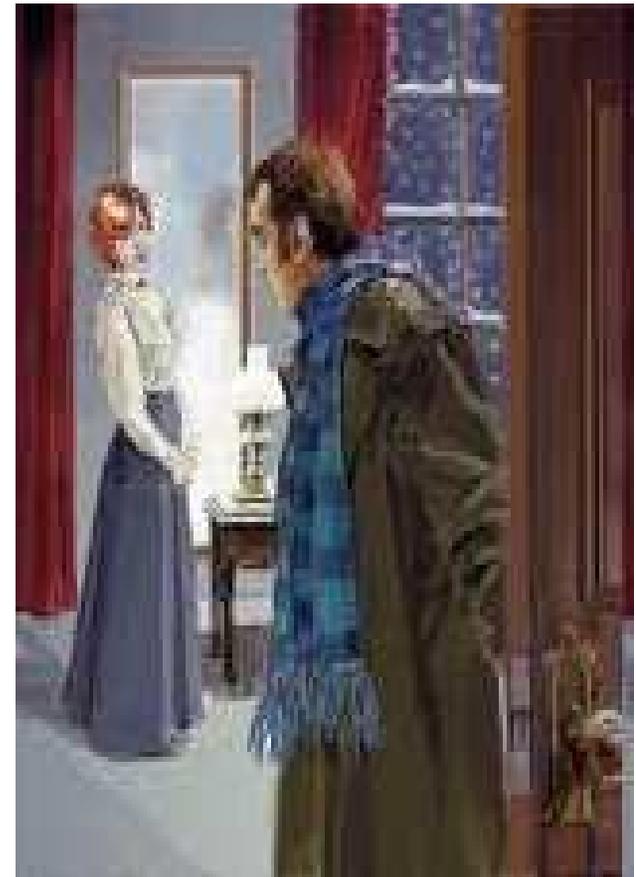
The Gift of the Magi



- Author: O. Henry
- Setting: New York City, 1900. Christmas
- Genre: Short Story
- Main Characters: Della, Jim

The Gift of the Magi

- **Summary:** On Christmas Eve, Della Young has very little cash and no gift for her husband Jim. She decides to sell her hair, the only valuable thing she has, to buy Jim a chain for his watch. Meanwhile Jim sells his watch to buy Della hair combs she had been admiring. Jim and Della soon discover that each has sold his or her prized possession to give the other a gift that would enhance the now gone possessions.



The Gift of the Magi

Literary Elements:

- **Symbol** = any object, person, place, or experience that represents something else, usually abstract.
- **Problem and Solution** = A problem is the reason for conflict. A solution propels the action of the story.



The Gift of the Magi



Vocabulary:

- Imputation = an accusation.
- Parsimony = stinginess
- Depreciate = to lessen the price or value of.
- Prudence = caution; good judgment

The Necklace

- Author: Guy De Maupassant
- Setting: Paris, France; late 1800's
- Genre: Short-Story
- Main Characters: Mathilde Loisel, M. Loisel (her husband)



The Necklace



- **Summary:** When Mathilde Loisel, a clerk's wife who dreams of wealth and glamour, is invited to a ball, she borrows a diamond necklace from a rich friend. Her social triumph turns into a disaster when she loses the necklace. The Loisels keep the loss a secret and borrow heavily to buy an identical piece. After ten years of toil and misery, they learn the borrowed jewels were fake.

The Necklace

Literary Elements:

- **Point of View** = refers to the relationship of the narrator in the story.
- **Cause and Effect** = is made up of an event, or cause, and the result of the event, or the effect [the reason events happen].



The Necklace



Vocabulary:

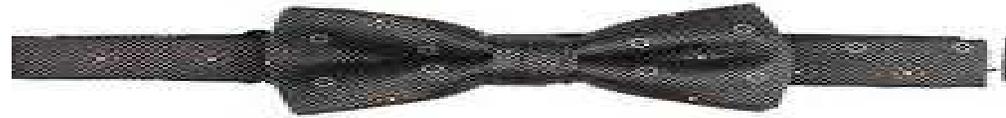
- Incessantly = endlessly; constantly.
- Disconsolate = so unhappy that nothing can comfort; hopeless and depressed.
- Aghast = filled with fear, horror, or amazement.
- Gamut = the entire range or series of something.
- Privation = the lack of the comforts or basic necessities of life.

The Necklace

- What does Mathilde look like after paying off the debt?
 - **Mathilde looks like one of the poor.**



Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties



- Author: Yoshiko Uchida
- Setting: Berkley, CA mid 1940's
- Main Characters: Yoshiko Uchida (narrator), Mr. Uchida, Mr. Shimada
- Genre: Autobiographical essay

Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties

- **Summary:**

Yoshiko Uchida explores her father's relationship with his first employer, Mr. Shimada, a successful Japanese-American businessman. Mr. Shimada says, "One never knows when one might be indebted to even the lowliest of beggars." Uchida's father never forgets Mr. Shimada's wisdom.



Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties

Literary Element:

- **Cause & Effect** = A cause is an event that leads to an effect, or result

Vocabulary:

- Confidant = a person to whom secrets are entrusted
- Imposing = impressive in appearance or manner
- Exhilarated = cheerful, lively, or excited
- Irreverent = lack of respect



Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties



- What is Mr. Shimada's first step on the path to starting his own business?
 - Making dresses
- How does Mr. Uchida help Mr. Shimada keep his pride at the end of the essay?
 - Mr. Uchida writes him a large check for the encyclopedias Shimada is selling.

Only Daughter



- Author: Sandra Cisneros
- Setting: Chicago, 1960
- Main Characters: Sandra Cisneros, Mr. Cisneros (father, papa)
- Genre: Autobiographical essay

Only Daughter

- **Summary:** Sandra Cisneros is a young Mexican-American woman who aspires to become a writer. She graduates from college, but to her father's dismay, does not find a husband. After achieving professional recognition, she returns home with a published story. After reading the story, her father asks for copies for their relatives.



Only Daughter

- Literary Elements:
 - **Author's purpose** = reason for writing (entertain, persuade, express opinions, describe, or inform)
 - **Draw conclusions** = a general statement about people, places, events or ideas based on given information.



Only Daughter

Vocabulary:

- Anthology = a collection of written works such as poems, stories, or essays in a single book
- Retrospect = the act of looking back or thinking about the past
- Embroider = to make a story more interesting with imaginary details or exaggerations
- Fulfill = to measure up to, or satisfy; to bring to pass



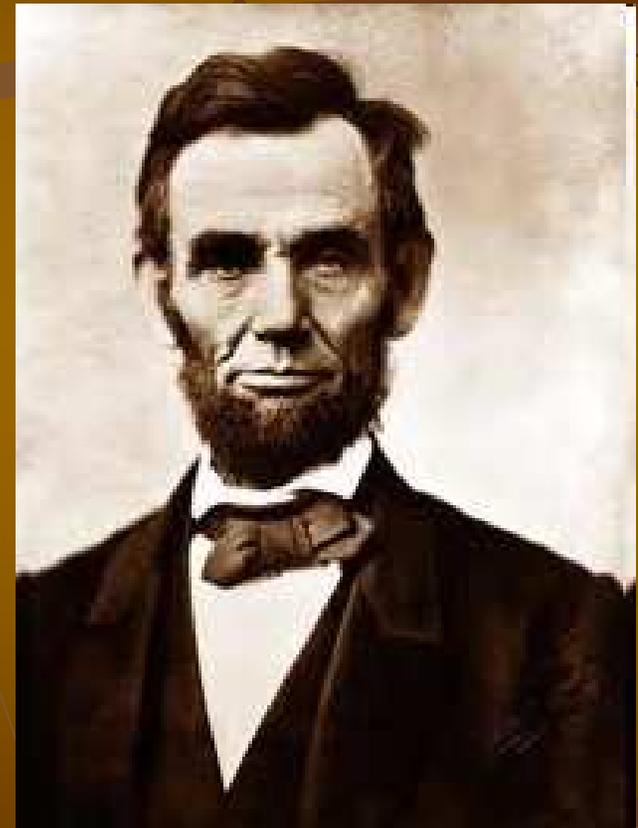
Only Daughter

- How does Ciserno feel when her father says, “I have seven sons”?
 - Hurt because it makes her feel unappreciated as a female.
- What does her father mean when he says, “Use this – instead of this”?
 - Use your head, not your hands



A Brother's Crime

- Author: James Cross Giblin
- Setting: Boston, 1865
- Main Characters: Edwin Booth, John Booth
- Genre: Historical Narrative



A Brother's Crime

- **Summary:** Giblin describes the feelings and actions of Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth. The narrative is set when Edwin learns that his brother, a fellow actor, assassinates President Abraham Lincoln. Unlike his brother Edwin is an admirer of Lincoln, and he knows that his life will never be the same again.



A Brother's Crime



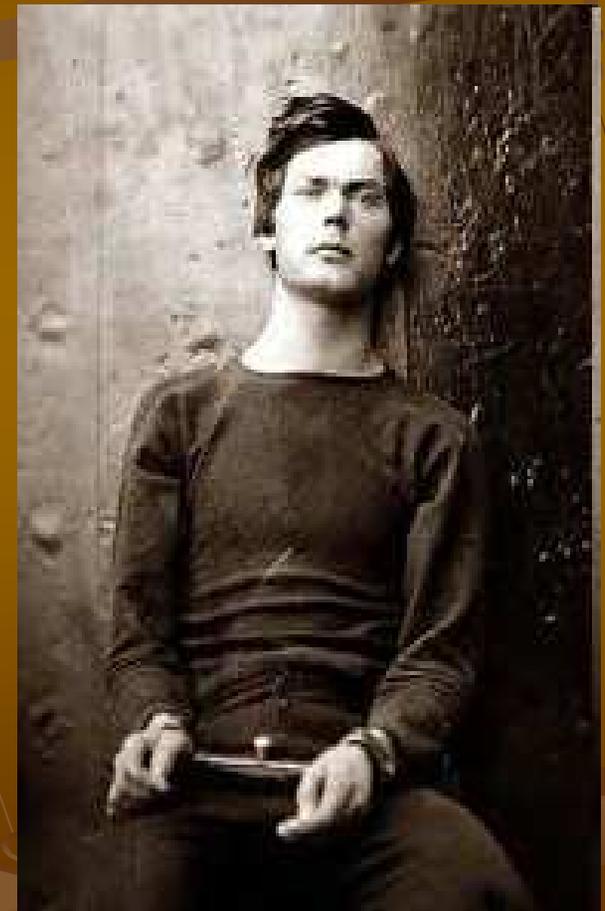
Literary Elements:

- **Historical Narrative** = a work of nonfiction that tells the story of important historical events.
- **Prior knowledge** = using what you already know about a person, place, idea, or event to deepen your understanding or what you are reading.

A Brother's Crime

Vocabulary:

- Premonition = anticipation of an event without warning
- Intimation = a suggestion or hint
- Calamity = a disastrous event
- Perpetrator = one who commits a crime or similar act
- Incriminating = showing involvement in a crime



A Brother's Crime



- What did the manager of the Boston Theater do when he found out about Edwin's brother, John's crime?
 - **He closed the Boston Theater**
- Why didn't Edwin Booth return to New York after the assassination?
 - **He was questioned by Federal Marshals**
- Why did the author chose to focus on John Wilkes Booth's brother in this selection?
 - **It shows how innocent people's lives can be altered by major events**

The Story Of My Life



- **Author:** Helen Keller
- **Setting:** Tuscumbia, Alabama; 1887
- **Main Characters:** Helen Keller, Anne Sullivan
- **Genre:** Autobiography

The Story Of My Life



- **Summary:** Helen Keller describes her first encounter with her teacher, Anne Sullivan, as “the most important day I remember in all my life.” Helen felt angry and lost until her teacher’s gift of language freed her soul. She then threw herself enthusiastically into the great task of learning the words for everything around her, as well as the words for abstract concepts such as *think* and *love*.

The Story Of My Life

Literary Elements:

- **Anecdote** = a brief account of an interesting or significant occurrence.

Vocabulary:

- traverse = to pass across or through
- symmetrical = exactly agreeing in size, form, and arrangement on both sides of something
- verbatim = word for word; in exactly the same words
- augment = to become greater; increase



The Story Of My Life

- What was the first word Anne Sullivan spelled for Helen?
 - **D-O-L-L**
- What was the most important day in Helen's life?
 - **The day that she met Anne Sullivan**
- When did Helen first understand the word "love"?
 - **When Anne spelled "think"**



Escape From Afghanistan



- **Author:** Farah Ahmedi
- **Setting:** Peshawar, Afghanistan 1998
- **Main Characters:** Farah Ahmedi, Ghulam Ali
- **Genre:** Autobiography

Escape From Afghanistan

- **Summary:** Ahmedi recounts how she and her mother made a harrowing journey across the border into Pakistan to escape persecution by the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and begin a new life.



Escape From Afghanistan



Literary Elements:

- **Tone** = the author's attitude towards his/her subject matter.

Vocabulary:

- Quandary = state of indecision or doubt
- Surge = to move suddenly in a wave
- Pervade = to go through or fill every part of
- Stoke = to stir up; to cause to increase
- Chide = to express disapproval

Escape From Afghanistan

- What was the bus-station in Jalalabad?
 - **Vans cruising up and down the street**
- How do Farah and her mother finally escape from Afghanistan?
 - **They follow a secret goat path**
- What is the main idea of the story?
 - **Life can be cruel, but people can be kind**

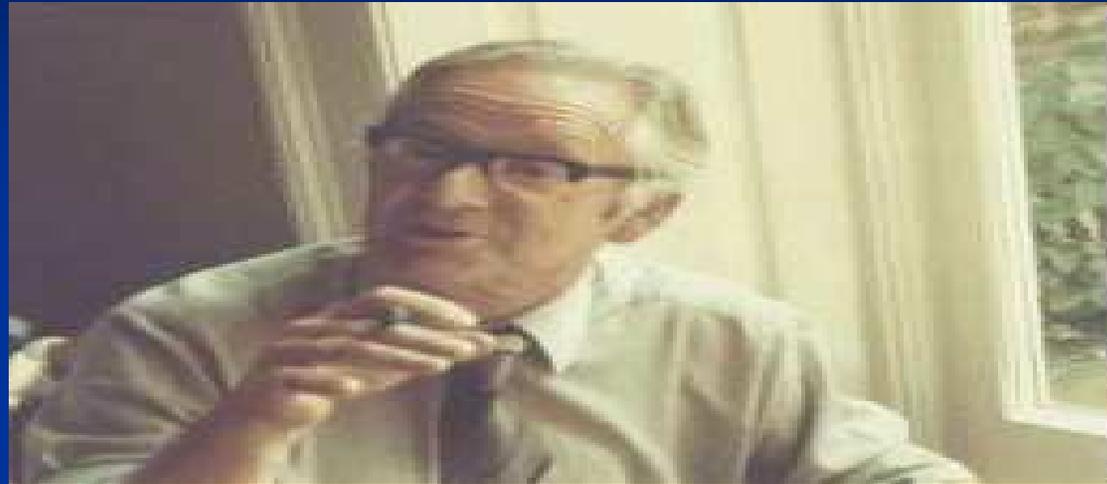


A Case of Cruelty

- **Author:** James Herriot
- **Setting:** Yorkshire, England; 1940-1950
- **Main Characters:** James Herriot, Mrs. Donovan
- **Genre:** Memoir



A Case of Cruelty



- **Summary:** Herriot's memoir recounts the case of Mrs. Donovan, an elderly busybody devastated by the death of her dog, Rex. Herriot shows how Mrs. Donovan becomes rejuvenated when she takes charge of Roy, a badly neglected dog he rescued. Once the dog and Mrs. Donovan find each other, both gain new leases on life.

A Case of Cruelty

Literary Elements:

- **Memoir** = an account of an event or period in the author's life that emphasizes the author's personal experience of that event or period.
- **Style** = the writer's choice of words, sentences, paragraph structure, and use of figurative language and imagery to give greater understanding of the work or author's purpose.



A Case of Cruelty



Vocabulary:

- Callousness = state of feeling no emotion or sympathy
- Adamant = rigidly determined
- Transcend = to go beyond
- Diligent = steady, responsible
- Placidly = calmly, serenely

A Case of Cruelty

- What was Mr. Herriot's advice after Mrs. Donovan's first dog, Rex, was killed?
 - **Get another dog**
- Why was the golden retriever, Roy, in bad shape?
 - **He was chained inside a shed**
- Why was Mr. Harriot worried when he stopped seeing Mrs. Donovan for a while?
 - **Normally he saw her everywhere**



All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes



- **Author:** Maya Angelou
- **Setting:** Ghana, Africa; 1960
- **Main Characters:** Maya Angelou, Kobina Artey
- **Genre:** Narrative Essay

All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes

- **Summary:**

During Angelou's stay in Ghana, she is overcome with emotion at her thoughts about the slave dungeons. She stops overnight in the town of Dunkwa. A woman brings Angelou to her private home. Angelou allows herself to be mistakenly identified as a Bambaria from Liberia instead of an American. She spends the night as an honored guest.



All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes

Literary Elements:

- **Narrative Essay** = a nonfiction story where author's present a real time and place, real people as characters, and events that actually happened.
- **Problem and Solution** = looking for obstacles, conflicts, and problems and identifying how they are or can be solved.



All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes



Vocabulary:

- Throng = a large number of people or things crowded together
- Pang = a sudden sharp feeling of pain or distress
- Suffuse = to spread through or over
- Impervious = incapable of being passed through, affected, or disturbed
- Reverberate = to echo, resound

All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes



- How does Angelou characterize the market place in Ghana?
 - **Colorful and crowded**
- How does Angelou describe life in Ghana?
 - **Vibrant**
- What is Angelou's solution to her feelings about the past?
 - **To find connections between her African-American upbringing and the Africans she met.**

On the Midterm...

- 30 Multiple Choice Questions
- 5 Short Answer Questions
- 7 Essay Questions (you pick ONE)

