

Answer Key

Part One: Courage

Chapter 1: *The Dinner Party*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

curious, scientist, reactions, reputation, liberated

Idioms and Expressions

Surely you can see my point.

Hilary, could we change the subject?

I don't think I should get the credit.

You certainly kept your cool.

Understanding the Story

1. The story is set in India.
2. He believes that a woman will not remain calm in the heat of battle.
3. He is a scientist who studies animal behavior.
4. Dr. Holbrook knows that there is a cobra in the room when he sees the waiter put a bowl of milk on the terrace.
5. His experiment is to make everyone remain absolutely still until he counts to 300.
6. The cobra was crawling across Mrs. Edwards' foot.

Reading between the Lines

2. Hilary disagrees with Colonel Bentley.

That's ridiculous. Women stay calm during emergencies.

3. Dr. Holbrook realizes there is a cobra in the room.

Dr. Holbrook watches as the waiter puts a bowl of milk outside on the terrace.

4. Dr. Holbrook conducts an “experiment.”

I want to know what control everyone at this table has. I will count to three hundred—that's five minutes—and one is to move.

5. Mrs. Edwards shows that a woman can have perfect self-control.

It crawled across my foot under the table.

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

2. h 3. g 4. i 5. f 6. j 7. a 8. b 9. d 10. e

Exercise 2

1. circumstances 2. scientist 3. diplomatic 4. liberated
5. curious 6. lure 7. ridiculous 8. reputation 9. reaction

Learning New Skills: Describing Characters *(answers will vary)*

Character	Descriptive Word	Sentence
Ambassador Edwards	diplomatic, tactful	I will be diplomatic and suggest that we go to dinner.

Colonel Bentley	prejudiced, biased	A woman's reaction to any crisis is to scream.
Hilary Brown-Ellis	outspoken, bold, liberated, feminist	Your ideas are very old fashioned, Colonel Bentley.
Philip Holbrook	observant	Dr. Holbrook notices Mrs. Edwards. There is a look of surprise on her face.

Irregular Verbs.

Answers will vary.

2. felt 3. put 4. knew 5. kept 6. sat

Chapter 2: *First Day of School* ***Vocabulary Preview***

Using the Vocabulary

pretends, nervous, worry, excited, confident

Idioms and Expressions

You have butterflies in your stomach because you're nervous about school.

Hold your horses. I'm coming.

Izzy and Joseph said we should catch up with them.

I hope the girls don't pick on us because we can't speak English.

It (the school) is five stories high.

It will be a cinch, a piece of cake.

Take your time.

Understanding the Play

1. Rose is ten years old.
2. Rose came from Poland.
3. Rose has an eraser, a pencil, a notebook, a handkerchief, and two shiny pennies in her schoolbag.
4. Rose walks with her sister, Frances.
5. She's afraid her English isn't good enough, and she will be put in a lower level with younger children.
6. A teacher in the school tells Rose what room to go to.
7. She tells them to take good care of the books.
8. Rose starts to cry.

Reading between the Lines

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. h 5. g 6. b 7. i 8. m 9. f 10. l
11. e 12. k 13. j 14. n

Exercise 2

nervous, laugh, stomachache, sweat, headaches

Learning New Skills: Cause and Effect as Sentence Structure

1. c 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. b 6. a

Grammar Review: Personal Pronouns

Exercise 1

Maria and Vladimir are in the same class. **They** are good friends. Maria has trouble with math, but Vladimir is very good in **it**. Vladimir helps Maria with **her** homework.

Exercise 2

Marcel and Trudi are from different countries. **He** is from France, and **she** is from Germany. Marcel wants to take Trudi to Paris. Then **they** will travel from France to Germany to visit Trudi's parents. **They** will rent a car for the trip. Meanwhile Marcel is teaching Trudi some French, and **she** is helping **him** learn German.

Exercise 3

S

1. It will make you feel better.

S S

2. I hope I remember all the English Izzy and Joseph taught me.

O

3. Izzy and Joseph are meeting us outside.

S

4. She enters the room.

S

S

O

5. They did a great job, and I don't want you to worry about reading.

Irregular Verbs

get, wrote, write or say, wrote, did, teach, teach, taught

Chapter 3: *The Last Lesson*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

approaches, decision, punish, torture, adopted

Idioms and Expressions

I tried to be on time, but I had to stop and pick up the frog on the road.

It's no big deal.

Instead of scolding the two boys, Mr. Hamel smiles sadly and asks Franz and Kurt to take their seats.

I know I said that, Mr. Hamel, but I didn't mean it.

Understanding the Story

1. Franz is going to school.
2. He picked up a frog that was on the road to save it from being killed.
3. Franz meets Kurt on his way to school.
4. Mr. Hamel is standing in the front of the room, and the students are very quiet.
5. The government doesn't want the children to study French any more.
6. Franz thought French was hard. He had trouble with the grammar.
7. Franz is sad that he won't be learning French and that Mr. Hamel won't be his teacher.
8. Mr. Hamel shows courage by accepting the government decision.

Reading between the Lines

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. d

5. Possible answers:

He is sorry Mr. Hamel is leaving.

He will miss Mr. Hamel.

He wants Mr. Hamel to remember him.

He's sorry he wasn't a better student.

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1.

2. In 1871 France signed a **pact (an agreement)** with Germany.
3. If a government **doesn't allow** a teacher to teach a subject, what should the teacher do?
4. Franz picks up the frog from the road because he doesn't want anyone to **crush (flatten, step on)** it.
5. **Tell about** your classroom.
6. Franz meets Karl as they **come near** the school.
7. We **make** criminals **pay for a crime** by sending them to prison.
8. When we vote in an election, we make a **choice** about who we think is the best candidate.
9. Mr. Hamel says the government is afraid French will have a dangerous **influence (result, consequence)** on young minds.
10. Franz acted as if learning French grammar was **punishment (mental pain)**.
11. Parents sometimes **scold** their children for the things they do wrong.
12. Mr. Hamel sadly **sent away** his students after their last class.

Learning New Skills: Understanding Character Development

1. Franz
2. Kurt
3. Mr. Hamel
4. Kurt
5. Franz
6. Mr. Hamel
7. Franz

Grammar Review: Possessive Pronouns

Exercise 1

1. I forgot to do **my** homework.
2. Tonight I'm really going to do **my** homework.
3. **My** mother said if I'm late again, she's going to punish me.
4. I've just been telling the other students that this will be **my** last day teaching you.
5. Are you angry at us for not doing **our** lessons every day?
6. It is not **your** fault.
7. This has been **my** home.
8. You are wearing **your** church suit, Mr. Hamel.
9. Today will be **our** last lesson.
10. The children start out quietly, but by the time the last one reads, **their** voices are strong and confident.

Exercise 2: Using *its* or *it's*

1. its
2. its
3. It's
4. It's
5. It's, its

Irregular Verbs

1. Yes, I **spoke** to my parents this week. or No, I didn't **speak** to my parents this week.
2. Yes, Franz **forgot** to do his homework.
3. It is **forbidden** to smoke in class. The teacher **forbids** us from smoking in the class.
4. They **felt** sorry about being late. They **felt** nervous about being late.
5. Mr. Hamel **told** the children he was no longer going to be their teacher.
Mr. Hamel **told** the children it was their last lesson.
6. No, Franz **meant** to be on time for school.

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	A town in the Alsace region of France (near Germany); 1871. A schoolroom in the town
Characters	Franz, Kurt, Mr. Hamel, other students
Plot	Two boys are late for school, and when they get into the classroom, they find out that their teacher is leaving. The government doesn't want him to teach French because their town is now in Germany.
Conflict	The children don't want the teacher to leave, but the government won't let him stay.
Theme	Many times we don't appreciate what we have until we lose it. Governments don't always do what is best for the people.
Ending	The children and the teacher are sad, but they show how much they care about each other.

Part One: End-of-Part Activities

Words Frequently Confused

The Dinner Party

watches n.	timepieces usually worn on wrists
watches v. third person singular	look after, keep an eye on, observes
prove v.	show proof of, show evidence
proof n.	evidence that something is true
felt v.	had a feeling or sensation (physical or emotional)
fell v.	past tense of fall

First Day of School

piece n.	a part of something, e.g. a <i>piece of cake</i>
peace n.	absence of war or fighting
used to	
used to	
where adv.	indicating a place
wear v.	have clothes on

The Last Lesson

you're pro./v. contraction	you are
your pr.	belonging to you
quiet adj.	without noise
quite adv.	a lot
quit v.	stop
passed v.	went by or got a passing grade in a test or school
past adj., n.	time gone by
effect n.	influence
affect v.	have an influence on, have an effect on

Part Two: Secrets

Chapter 4: Two Thanksgiving Day Gentlemen *Vocabulary Preview*

Using the Vocabulary

annual, charity, tradition, barely, digest, prosperous

Idioms and Expressions

For nine years the Old Gentleman has been treating Stuffy Pete to a Thanksgiving dinner.

I am so full from the lunch I just ate.

The turkey was tasty too, and they gave me second helpings.

I'm not very hungry, but I will keep him company.

The meal is served, and Stuffy lives up to his name.

We just had another case in the ER.

Understanding the Story

1. They have been meeting for nine years.
2. He ate a Thanksgiving dinner.
3. He's a poor man dressed in old clothes. He likes to eat and is fat.
4. He is a proud man who continues a tradition even though he doesn't have much money. He dresses in a suit and carries a cane with a silver handle.

5. He overate and got sick.
6. He hasn't eaten in a long time and fainted from hunger.

Reading between the Lines

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c

Practicing Vocabulary

1. clumsy 2. health 3. digested 4. tradition 5. annual
6. charity 7. balance 8. barely 9. prosperous 10. sips
11. leaning

Learning New Skills: Writing Questions

1. Who was waiting for the Old Gentleman to come to the park?
2. How often did the two men meet?
3. Why did the Old Gentleman use a cane?
4. Where did the two men go?
5. What did the Old Gentleman have for dinner?
What did the Old Gentleman do while Stuffy Pete ate dinner?
6. Why did the Old Gentleman save his money and starve himself?

Grammar Review: Contractions

Exercise 1

2. I **wouldn't** mind living in a big, old house like that.
3. I **shouldn't** have had the ice cream on top of the apple pie, they said **that's** the best way to eat apple pie.
4. I notice **you're** walking with a cane, sir.

5. No, I **haven't** had the time.
6. **I'm** not very hungry, but I will keep him company.
7. I **don't** see him very often
8. **That's** too bad.
9. Well maybe **you'll** meet my son someday.
10. **We'll** have the special Thanksgiving dinner for one and a cup of coffee.

Other possible answers.

1. I hope I'll be able to eat all that.
2. **I'm** a little full myself.
3. **I've** seen you eat every year for nine years . . .
4. I'm sure **you'll** finish everything.
5. I'll do my best.
6. . . . you can see **he's** forcing himself.
7. It's my pleasure.
8. Next year **we'll** do it again.
9. He looks like he **doesn't** have any money.
10. **He'll** be all right.
11. **It's** strange.
12. **We're** going to keep him for observation for a few days.
13. . . . but **he's** been starving himself.

Exercise 2

2. couldn't 3. wouldn't 4. didn't 5. hadn't 6. It's 7. We're
8. He's

Irregular Verbs

1. brought 2. ate 3. met 4. eaten 5. shake, shook 6. see
7. seen 8. falls 9. go

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	New York City, Thanksgiving Day, 1898. In a park, a restaurant, and a hospital
Characters	Stuffy Pete, the Old Gentleman, a waiter, two doctors
Plot	The Old Gentleman meets Stuffy Pete every year and treats him to Thanksgiving dinner. This year Stuffy Pete has already eaten but forces himself to eat a second meal to keep up the tradition.
Conflict	To please the other person and maintain the tradition, each man endangers his own health.
Theme	People often sacrifice their own comforts to please other people. Traditions are important to people. A man shows he's a gentleman by the way he acts, not by how much money he has.
Ending	Both men collapse on the street and end up being treated in the same hospital. Each man has kept his secret from the other to preserve their annual tradition.

Chapter 5: The Story of an Hour

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

serene, shrieked, sobbed, accompanied, grieving

Idioms and Expressions

I can't bear it!

But you'll make yourself sick . . . your heart.

I can be my own person.

Understanding the Story

1. It was surprising that everyone thought that Louise died from joy.
2. Using a telegram to deliver bad news; that a woman had to obey her husband.
3. She shrieks and cries and goes to her room.
4. When Louise begins to realize that she had to obey her husband and that she couldn't be her own person.
5. When she hears the chirping of the birds, she thinks of all the spring days that she can be free of her husband's domination.
6. "I'm FREE. Body and soul FREE. I don't have to obey my husband any more. I CAN BE MY OWN PERSON."

Reading between the Lines

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

2. d 3. f 4. b 5. e 6. a 7. g

Exercise 2

1. Louise was grieving and sobbing.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Cater can also mean to provide food for, as at a party or event.
4. A massive heart attack is a very serious attack that often causes death.

Learning New Skills: Story Sequence

Exercise 1

1. Richards brings a telegram declaring that Brently Mallard was killed in a train crash.
2. Louise weeps for her husband.
3. Louise begins to realize that her husband's death will grant her freedom.
4. Josephine begs her sister to open the door and let her in.
5. Brently Mallard enters his house.
6. Louise drops dead from the shock.
7. Josephine says that Louise died from joy at seeing her husband alive.

Grammar Review: Articles

Exercises 1 and 2

Examples are given in the text. Students write their own sentences following instructions.

Irregular Verbs

1. seen, went
2. give
3. hurt
4. heard
5. made

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	Spring, middle 19 th century in a home in New Orleans, Louisiana
Characters	Louise Mallard, Brently Mallard, Josephine, Richards, a doctor

Plot	Louise Mallard receives a telegram stating that her husband was killed in a train accident. At first she grieves, but then realizes that she will be free of his domination. She dies of shock when her husband unexpectedly appears unharmed.
Conflict	Louise's grief over her husband's supposed death and her happiness that she is free to spend her life without his control.
Theme	In 19 th century marriages, women were often not free of their husband's domination.
Ending	Josephine mistakenly believes that her sister died of joy in seeing her husband alive.

Chapter 6: The Man Who Had No Eyes

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

disaster, crawl, upset, mention, injured

Idioms and Expressions

Can I have a minute of your time?

It's the best cigarette lighter money can buy.

Can't you help a poor guy out?

... Over 50 of them lost their eyes. Blind as bats.

Out in the air there was still a chance even with the buildings exploding left and right.

A lot of guys made it safely out the door and got away.

Well, don't a make such a fuss about it, Markwardt.

Understanding the Story

1. Mr. Parsons is a successful businessman. He's about 40 years old, well dressed, and carries a cane.
2. The beggar is dressed in ragged clothes, carries a bag, and is blind.
3. They're both 40 years old. They were in the same disaster. They're both blind. One is a beggar; the other is a successful businessman.
4. Mr. Parsons overcame his handicap and went on with his life.
5. The beggar was angry and felt sorry for himself. He also twisted the story about the accident.
6. The beggar is blind about his own behavior during the explosion. He blames everyone else and doesn't "see" his own behavior.

Reading between the Lines

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a

Practicing Vocabulary

1. ragged 2. disaster 3. incident 4. mention 5. pouring
6. upset 7. crawl 8. injured 9. insurance 10. blast
11. sleeve 12. vision

Learning New Skills: Describing Characters

The Beggar

He is a liar.

He feels sorry for himself.

He has a disability.

He is poor.

Mr. Parsons

He has a disability.

He is rich.

He is successful.

He is blind.

He is blind.

He has a negative attitude.

He is guilty.

He lacks confidence.

He complains about life.

He sells insurance.

He has a positive attitude.

He is confident.

Grammar Review: Adjectives

Adjective

1. sunny
2. best
3. greatest
4. big
5. poor
6. big
7. last
8. crazy
9. true
10. dead

Word It Describes

- day
lighter
disasters
blast
workmen
guy
one
he
story
you

Other adjectives:

alive, blind

Irregular Verbs

1. took 2. lost 3. forget 4. think 5. lost, taken
6. takes 7. make

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	In front of a hotel in London on a spring day
Characters	Mr. Parsons, a businessman Mr. Markwardt, a beggar
Plot	A blind beggar asks a stranger for money and tells the man how he became blind. The stranger realizes he knows the man.
Conflict	Markwardt expects sympathy from the stranger, but instead the beggar realizes who Parsons is. He's caught in his own lie.
Theme	People who feel sorry for themselves can't overcome their difficulties. People with handicaps can become very successful.
Ending	Markwardt learns who the stranger is, and the beggar can't keep lying about his past.

Part Two: End-of-Part Activities

Words Frequently Confused

Two Thanksgiving Day Gentlemen

here	adv	hear	v.		
meet	v.	meat	n.		
fell	v.	feel	v.		
week	n.	weak	adj.		
past	adj., n.	passed	v.		
to	prep.	two	adj.	too	adv.

The Story of an Hour

life	n.	live	v.	live	adj.
dead	adj.	died	v.		
wait	v., n.	weight	n.		

The Man Who Had No Eyes

write	v.	right	adj.		
accept	v.	except	prep.		
pour	v.	poor	adj., n		
think	v.	thing	n.		
loose	adj.	lose	v.	lost	v., adj.
thought	v., n.	though	conj.	through	prep.

Some examples:

We will **meet** at the **meat** store.

When she **fell**, she could **feel** her leg break.

I stayed in bed for a **week** because I felt **weak** from the flu.

In the **past** week, he **passed** his two exams.

If you give **two** dollars **to** a beggar, he will still not have **too** much money.

The **life** she **lives** is shown on **live** TV.

After the crash, those who **died** were sent to the morgue, which is where they keep **dead** people.

If you want to lose **weight**, don't **wait** in line for ice cream.

It's the **right** thing to do when you **write** a thank-you note for a present someone gave you.

The restaurant will **accept** all credit cards **except** American Express.

He **poured** some milk in the dish for the **poor**, little kitten.

I **think** she did a wonderful **thing** when she left her money to charity.

The **lost** dog was running **loose** in the park; I followed him and tried not to **lose** him.

He **thought** he could get **through** the crowd **though** there were a lot of people.

Part Three: Mystery

Chapter 7: A Stolen Letter

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

desperate, confession, searched, huge, respectable, debts

Idioms and Expressions

You have until Tuesday morning to pay up.

Now, Will, you can see what a spot I'm in.

The manager will point out Davager to us.

Keep an eye on him.

Count out five groups of flowers

Understanding the Story

1. Because Alice was of lower social status. She had been the governess of Frank's sister.
2. Davager, a former employee of Alice Smith's father.
3. That he will send a note to Frank's father written by Alice's father in which he confessed to the crime of forgery.
4. If he received this note, Mr. Gatliffe would stop the wedding.
5. He finds the letter under a loose board in Davager's hotel room.

Reading between the Lines

1. Young people, even of legal age, needed their parents' permission to marry.
2. The publication of the letter would greatly compromise the Gatliffe reputation. Mr. Gatliffe would never allow his son to marry the daughter of a forger.
3. Because he paid back the debt and wrote a letter of confession.
4. He believes that Davager would not carry the letter on his person, and Will finds the code in Davager's notebook.
5. The mystery is solved when Will counts down a design in the rug of five flowers and four trees.
6. Will encloses a penny to let Davager know that he has outwitted him.

Practicing Vocabulary

3. C 4. C 5. I 6. I 7. C 8. I 9. C 10. I

Learning New Skills: Analyzing the Plot

2. g 3. e 4. f 5. d 6. a 7. b

Grammar Review: Adverbs

Exercise 2

I certainly hope so.	certainly, so	hope
Your father has finally accepted her.	finally	accepted
The Major was so ashamed.	so	ashamed
We won't be much longer.	not, much	will, longer

Irregular Verbs

Sally: became, put

Joe: Let

Sally: lost

Joe: taken

Sally: hid

Sally: meet

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	a small town in England, mid-19th century
Characters	Frank Gatliffe, Alfred Davager, Will Cunningham, Tom, Mary
Plot	Alfred Davager possesses a letter which, if published, will stop Frank Gatliffe's wedding to Alice Smith. He threatens to publish the letter unless Frank pays him a large sum of money. Will Cunningham, Frank's lawyer, searches for the letter.
Conflict	is between Davager and Frank Gatliffe. His lawyer Will Cunningham searches for the letter.
Theme	A criminal's attempt at blackmail is defeated.
Ending	Will Cunningham finds the letter, and leaves a note and a penny for Davager.

Chapter 8: *The Adventures of the Speckled Band*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

whistling, shivering, inheritance, consult, schedule

Idioms and Expressions

She left all her money to Dr. Roylott in trust for us while we lived with him.

We lived in daily fear of him.

Without your stepfather's knowledge, you must spend the night with a friend or relative.

We are just in time to prevent another murder.

Understanding the Story

1. She has recently become engaged, and she is afraid that her stepfather is planning to kill her as he did her sister.
2. She is afraid because she heard the same strange whistle that her sister heard just before she died.
3. From the bite of a deadly snake.
4. Because on her wedding, Julia would receive a large portion of her inheritance.
5. So that he can send the snake through the vent.
6. By striking at the snake and sending it into Dr. Roylott's room.

Reading between the Lines

1. Dr. Roylott arranged “the accidents.”
2. The clause that stated when her daughters married they would receive the greater part of the inheritance.
3. Because the snake had bands of speckles on its body.
4. The appearance of the snake.
5. Milk attracts a snake.
6. From living in India, Dr. Roylott was familiar with deadly snakes and he was able to smuggle one into England.

Practicing Vocabulary

1. shiver
2. repair
3. scheduled
4. smuggle
5. consult
6. deadly
7. identical
8. hinting
9. whistle
10. terror

Learning New Skills: Following Clues

2. c
3. b
4. f
5. g
6. a
7. d
8. e

Grammar Review: Infinitives

Exercise 1

1. Helen Stoner has come to consult Sherlock Holmes.
2. Julia died suddenly shortly after she became engaged to marry an officer in the Marines.
3. I also have become engaged and expect to be married soon.
4. I can show you the house as my stepfather plans to go out this evening.
5. We are just in time to prevent another murder.

Irregular Verbs

1. awakened
2. hit
3. bitten
4. heard
5. became
6. spent
7. came
8. saw
9. told
10. sat

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	England, mid-19th century
Characters	Sherlock Holmes Dr. John Watson Helen Stoner
Plot	Helen Stoner comes to consult Sherlock Holmes because she fears that her stepfather is trying to kill her as he killed her sister.
Conflict	The conflict is between Dr. Roylott's attempt to kill his stepdaughter with a deadly snake and Holmes' effort to prevent him.
Theme	Dr. Roylott is killed by his own murder weapon.
Ending	The snake reverses its path and kills Roylott instead of Helen.

Chapter 9: *The Monkey's Paw*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

dreary, depressing, fate, superstitious, shock

Idioms and Expressions

It looks as if I've got you, son.

I'll be disappointed if Morris doesn't show up.

Mr. White jumps from his chair and heads for the door and brings his guest into the living room.

Now you're talking.

It gave me a shock.

Understanding the Story

1. The Whites are expecting Sergeant Major Morris to visit.
2. Sgt. Maj. Morris lived in India.
3. He shows them a monkey's paw.
4. It can grant someone three wishes.
5. Mrs. White wants her dead son to return to her.
6. Mr. White wishes his son back to the grave.

Reading between the Lines

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a

Practicing Vocabulary

1. dreary
2. disappointed
3. superstitious
4. depressed
5. military
6. shock
7. compensation
8. sympathy
9. sorrow
10. interfered
11. identify
12. fate

Learning New Skills: Following Clues

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. f
5. d
6. e
7. h
8. g

Grammar Review: Present Continuous Tense

1. are playing
2. is teaching
3. remembers
4. believe
5. wants
6. am coming

1. He is teaching his sister how to ride a bicycle.
2. She is throwing out her old clothes.
3. I'm bringing a cake to the party.
4. The snow is falling.
5. My parents are paying a lot of money for my college education.

Irregular Verbs

2. told
3. made, fell
4. taught
5. took, threw
6. brought
7. came
8. went, saw

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	A small house in an English village
Characters	Mr. and Mrs. White Their son Herbert Sgt. Maj. Morris Mr. Evans
Plot	When Sgt. Maj. Morris visits the Whites, he brings along a monkey's paw that possesses magical powers. It will grant three wishes to whoever has it. Mr. White wishes for 200 pounds and receives it from an insurance payment after his son dies. Mrs. White asks her husband to use the second wish to bring back their dead son.
Conflict	The father is torn between his wish and the bad luck it brought. He's also torn between wanting his son back and knowing it's unnatural.
Theme	Bad luck can accompany good luck. Be careful what you wish for. We can't change our fate.
Ending	Mr. White uses his last wish to send his son back to the grave.

Part Three: End-of-Part Activities

Words Frequently Confused

A Stolen Letter

knew, read, met, lose, loose, hole

The Adventure of the Speckled Band

lived, close, leave, mind, expect, wrapped

The Monkey's Paw

tale, wish, son, loss

Part Four: Personal Relations

Chapter 10: *The Other Wife*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

Maitre d', usher, contented, bay, indulge, incompatibility, furtively

Idioms and Expressions

The way you indulge me, darling is so charming.

Besides, she doesn't exactly seem to be having a wild time being alone.

Understanding the Story

1. Because his ex-wife is sitting near the window.
2. He orders expensive food and talks about his chauffeur.
3. He is selfish, and wants his wife to "indulge" him.
4. "I wonder what she wanted from him? "I envy her. She looks so contented, so happy, so free, so superior."
5. Because the first wife is free from Marc's domination.

Reading between the Lines

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

ushered, specialty, furtively, incompatibility, contented, bay, victim, indulge, hesitantly, envied

Learning New Skills: Interviewing

Questions students might ask: Were you ever a wife like Marc's first wife or like Alice? Did you write this story from experience or from imagination? Do you believe that many women are too indulgent of their husbands? Would you like to meet Kate Chopin, who wrote *The Story of an Hour*. In what way is her story similar to yours?

Grammar Review: Modals

Exercise 1

Alice uses the word "could" because Marc is not in a position to see his first wife. Alice suggests that the first wife has an expression on her face that might interest Marc.

Alice comes to a conclusion that Marc's first wife is watching them.

Marc uses the word "would" because he is making a suggestion or offer. It is the polite use of the verb.

Irregular Verbs

known, put, sat, made, kept, meant, kept

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	France, in a restaurant near a bay
Characters	The maitre d' Marc Alice, Marc's new wife Marc's first wife
Plot	Marc and Alice are newly married. They go to an elegant restaurant where Marc unexpectedly sees his first wife. Alice is curious, and discovers that Marc's first wife seems very happy without him.
Conflict	Between Marc's controlling nature and his relationship with his first wife and with Alice
Theme	The sudden realization that one has made a mistake in marriage
Ending	Alice envies the contentment and freedom of Marc's first wife.

Chapter 11: Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

sympathize, misery, handouts, insensitive, resentful, ruthlessly

Idioms and Expressions

How come you feel so good?

You don't have to put up with anything

You ought to see how you look, Helen.

We hadn't counted on this at all.

I don't take handouts.

What a mess we're in.

Since we got married I've had to slave to make ends meet.

Understanding the Story

1. She thinks he is insensitive to her fears about having the baby.
2. Growing old, losing her looks, being poor, suffering.
3. Because she feels sorry for him.
4. "I don't take handouts."
5. The old man smiles at her and suddenly makes her feel more peaceful.

Reading between the Lines

2. "I don't take handouts."
3. "There are plenty of men out of work these days and if you offer a bum a quarter and he won't take it, well, lots will, and he's got no reason to be snooty."
4. "You knew all about that when you married me. You worked a long time when you were single. Why didn't you save something?"
5. "All her anger is gone."

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

2. resentful, insensitive 3. ruthless 4. glowing 5. quit
6. sympathize, misery 7. couple

Exercise 2

2. "If he was out of work, it would make him feel more resentful."
3. "But I do wish you wouldn't seem so insensitive."
4. "There's a ruthless streak in you, I guess, Bill."
5. "Your face is soft and plump and kind of all glowing."
6. "Now that this baby is coming, I'll have to quit my job."
7. "Can't I sympathize with him?"
8. "We're too poor and it would just mean a lot of misery, and it will make one look old."
9. "The young couple are sharing a secret."

Learning New Skills: Paraphrasing

The man looks poor and Helen feels sorry for him. She offers him money, which he refuses. Helen is embarrassed. She quarrels with her husband because he doesn't sympathize with the old man. As the couple return to go home, the old man smiles at Helen. Suddenly, her anger is gone and she is no longer afraid to have the baby.

Grammar Review: Comparison of Adjectives

reasonable	more reasonable	most reasonable
old	older	oldest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful

Irregular Verbs

felt, grow, did, taken, held

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	A sunny afternoon in a park
Characters	Helen Fairbanks Bill Fairbanks, her husband Old man
Plot	Helen feels frightened and worried because she is going to have a baby. She quarrels with her husband who doesn't seem sympathetic to her. Helen's encounter with an old man who smiles at her makes her feel peaceful.
Conflict	Helen and Bill quarrel about the coming of a baby.
Theme	An old man's smile brings peace to a worried young woman.
Ending	The old man's smile takes Helen's anger away and she is contented to have the baby.

Chapter 12: *She'll Never Know*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

arrange, fortune, laborers, huge, salary, displeased

Idioms and Expressions

Well, Jack, you asked for it.

Never, never, I know all about drug pushing.

We have sworn an oath never to tell the women.

Understanding the Story

1. Jack wants to assure Luigi that he will not tell anyone the secret about Gino. Jack means that it is impossible to find anyone in a large city like New York from just knowing his name.
2. She thinks that Jack doesn't want to help her.
3. He hasn't written because he is in prison.
4. The men think that the women will tell Lena the truth about her son.

Reading between the Lines

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. d

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

2. g 3. c 4. f 5. h 6. a 7. d 8. e

Exercise 2

1. Physical work, usually constructing buildings
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Students give their own opinions.
5. Knowing someone very well
6. Answers will vary.

Learning New Skills: Separating Fact from Opinion

3. O 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. O 8. F

Grammar Review: Uses of the Verb Do

Exercise 1

Quotation	Use
I don't know why you ever bothered to learn Italian.	Negative
He does not write.	Negative statement
And what do they say?	Question
Then you will do nothing, Signor?	Question
How did you hear about him?	Question

Irregular Verbs

thought, spoke, left, send, written, thinks, find, got, sold, swore

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	Italy in the little fishing village of Santa Balena
Characters	Jack Newland Lina Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Luigi
Plot	Lina asks Jack Newland, an American, to find Gino, her son. Gino went to New York and sent money home to his mother, but hasn't written to her in four years. Jack learns from Luigi, a fisherman, that Gino is in prison. It is a secret that none of the men of the village will reveal.
Conflict	The conflict is between Jack's inability to help Lina find her son and Lina's insistence that Americans can do anything

Theme	Only the men know what happened to Gino.
Ending	Jack promises to keep Gino's secret when he says, "All Italians are named Gino."

Part Four: End-of-Part Activities

Words frequently confused

The Other Wife

They're, there, sea, weight, weighs, there, quite, quit, quiet, see

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks

to, too, women, already, two, all ready, seam

She'll Never Know

guest, find, dead, died, whole, fine, hole, cell

Part Five: Fantasy

Chapter 13: *Rain, Rain, Go Away*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

attitude, predicted, forecast, horrified

Idioms and Expressions

They're sunbathing—always sitting in the sun.

That will be super, Dad.

We have to get home FAST.

Don't worry folks, you'll be home quickly.

Understanding the Story

1. They were afraid of getting wet.
2. They needed sugar to survive.
3. They carried instruments that forecast weather, such as a radio and a barometer.
4. They got caught in the storm and melted.

Reading between the Lines

1. He wanted to avoid George's question about how he made his living.
2. Rain did hurt the Sakkaros. It killed them.
3. When George said, "They'll turn into sugar if they eat all that," he was joking. At the end of the play, the reader learns that the Sakkaros were made of sugar.
4. The Sakkaros run into the house when it's the least bit cloudy.
5. They carry a radio and a barometer to the park on a sunny day.
6. The family rushes to buy candy.
7. Suddenly the rain comes down in huge, soaking drops.

Practicing Vocabulary

attitude, normal, forecast, predicts, odd, piled, horrified, collapse, heap

Learning New Skills: Analyzing the Plot— Making an Event Chart

3. The Sakkaros are always sunbathing on warm days.
4. Mrs. Wright invites the Sakkaros to go with them to the park.
5. The Sakkaros bring a radio and a barometer with them to the park.
6. They rush to buy huge sticks of candy.
7. The Sakkaros see a black cloud and beg George to drive them home fast.
8. They pile into the car.
9. They rush up their driveway just as a heavy rain falls.
10. The Sakkaros collapse into three heaps of sugar.

Grammar Review: Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Sentence
looking out	Mrs. Wright is looking out her window to see what her new neighbors are doing.
run into	Don't you notice that they run into the house whenever it looks the least bit cloudy?
go ahead	Go ahead and ask them.
returns from	George returns from work.
looked at, turned on	Mrs. Sakkaros looked at her husband and he turned on the radio to get the weather forecast.
get into	They get into the car.
turn into	They'll turn into sugar if they eat all that.

Irregular Verbs

Students follow directions and write sentences of their own.

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	A small town in America
Characters	Lillian Wright George Wright, her husband Tommy, their son Mr. and Mrs. Sakkaro, their new neighbors Jimmy, their son
Plot	The Sakkaro family seem to be afraid of rain. Even when they go with the Wrights to the park, they carry a radio and a barometer. They eat huge sticks of cotton candy and flee in fright at the sight of a black cloud. They beg George to drive them home fast, but

they get caught in the rain anyway. The Wrights are horrified to see the Sakkaro's bodies dissolve into three sticky heaps.

Conflict	The Sakkaro race to escape rain
Theme	The Sakkaros failed attempt to escape fate
Ending	The rain soaks the Sakkaros, and they melt into sticky heaps of sugar before the horrified eyes of the Wrights.

Chapter 14: *The Canterville Ghost*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

haunted, rattling, warned, behave, pest, nonsense

Idioms and Expressions

I have a first-rate cleaner here that removes any stain in no time.

There really is a ghost here, but we Americans can deal with him.

Nasty, old guy. He threw the can of oil at me and told me to keep you twins in bed at night.

My brothers are going back to school tomorrow and there will be no one here to pester you if you behave yourself.

Understanding the Story

1. They don't believe in ghosts.
2. The ghost painted it on the carpet.
3. The ghost painted the spot on the carpet again.
4. By going into the garden with him and weeping for his sins and praying for him

Reading between the Lines

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c

Practicing Vocabulary

1. c 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a

Learning New Skills: Cause and Effect

Cause

Mr. Otis gave the ghost a can of oil to keep his chains from rattling.

The Otis family buys Lord Canterville's house.

The ghost has lived a wicked life.

The ghost has been forgiven and is at peace.

Effect

When she goes upstairs to mend it, she meets the ghost.

He killed her.

When Virginia prayed for him, he found peace and forgiveness.

Grammar Review: Forming Plurals

Exercise 1

Noun	Sentence	Plural form
ghost	I fear the ghost actually exists.	ghosts
house	Now, will you sell me your house with all its furnishings?	houses

stain	Suddenly Mrs. Otis notices a red stain on the carpet.	stains
can	He threw the can of oil at me.	can
skirt	I tore the skirt of my riding dress.	skirts

Exercise 2

Noun	Sentence	Irregular plural
country	We're a modern country.	countries
library	I, myself, have seen him, and my wife can hardly sleep from the strange noises that come from the library.	libraries
wife	Mrs. Umney told us that you had killed your wife.	wives
family	Well, I quite admit it, but it was purely a family matter.	families
sandwich	I can get you a sandwich right away.	sandwiches
crash, cry	There is a crash and a cry.	crashes, cries

Irregular Verbs

1. sold 2. fought, threw 3. dealt 4. shook 5. slept, eaten
 6. burst 7. tore 8. led 9. forgiven

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	The English countryside, in the Castle of Canterville, late 19 th century.
Characters	Lord Canterville Mr. and Mrs. Otis Washington Otis, their son Virginia Otis, their daughter The Otis twins Mrs. Umney Cecil, the Duke of Cheshire Sir Simon, the ghost
Plot	The Otis family discovers the ghost of the wicked Sir Simon. When he begs Virginia Otis to pray for him, she saves his soul and he finds peace.
Conflict	The conflict is between the Otis family and the ghost
Theme	Love is stronger than death or evil.
Ending	The withered almond tree blossomed, showing that the ghost has been forgiven.

Chapter 15: *Rip Van Winkle*

Vocabulary Preview

Using the Vocabulary

nag, impatient, errand, load, dread

Idioms and Expressions

If he isn't hunting or fishing, he's wasting his time running errands for every woman in this village except me.

Wait until I get my hands on him.

Come on, Wolf. Let's get lost.

She sure does lead me a dog's life.

I'll have to face the music sooner or later.

That powerful drink put me right out.

Understanding the Story: Comprehension

1. Because he was lazy and she could never find him
2. He went into the mountains.
3. A large keg of liquor
4. They were playing nine-pins (a bowling game).
5. He slept for 20 years.
6. He had a long white beard.
7. His home was gone and his wife had died. His son and daughter were grown up. His daughter had a little child.

Reading between the Lines

2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c

Practicing Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. g 2. c 3. f 4. i 5. d 6. b 7. a 8. e 9. j 10. h

Exercise 2

2. impatient 3. loyal 4. growl 5. comfort 6. load 7. stiff
8. stare 9. beard 10. fit

Learning New Skills: Completing a Time Chart

Personal	Village Life	Nation
Rip discovers he has a long white beard.	The landlord of the inn is dead.	A patriotic name is given to a hotel.
Rip can't find the school teacher.	The teacher has gone to Washington.	There is a statue of George Washington.
Rip meets his grown daughter	Everyone is a free citizen.	There was a war of Independence.
Rip's wife has died.	Strangers come to the village to hear Rip's story.	The country is no longer a colony.

Grammar Review: Future Tense

Exercise 1

2. going to 3. going to 4. will 5. will 6. will 7. will 8. will
9. going to 10. will

Irregular Verbs

led, felt, began, feel, lay, took, slept, awoke

Literary Elements of the Story

Setting	Late 18 th century in a village at the foot of the Catskill Mountains in New York State
Characters	Rip Van Winkle Mrs. Van Winkle, Rip's wife Wolf, Rip's dog A stranger Judith Van Winkle Rip Jr. Old Man Officer in the Continental Army

Plot	After a 20-year sleep, Rip Van Winkle awakens to find dramatic changes in his life. He discovers his wife is dead, his children grown, and his country a free nation.
Conflict	between Rip's former life and the changes that have occurred while he was sleeping
Theme	The changes over 20 years bring happiness to a hen-pecked husband.
Ending	Rip goes to live with his daughter and lives to a happy old age.

Part Five: End-of-Part Activities

Words Frequently Confused

Rain, Rain, Go Away

always, whether, weather, fair, heard, change, chance, all ways, except

Word	Meaning	Sentence
fare	money paid for transportation	The subway fare has increased since last year.
herd	a group of cattle	The farmer built a fence to keep the herd of cows from eating his crops.

The Canterville Ghost

right, scared, decent, besides, faith, fate, sacred, beside, peace

1. Write: You should write a letter to the paper if you object to the Mayor's policy.
2. Descent: Mary is of Irish descent; Juan comes from a Spanish heritage.
3. Piece: Will you lend me a piece of paper?

Rip Van Winkle

led, life, excuses, where, were, roll, beer, affected, lie, beard, staring, find