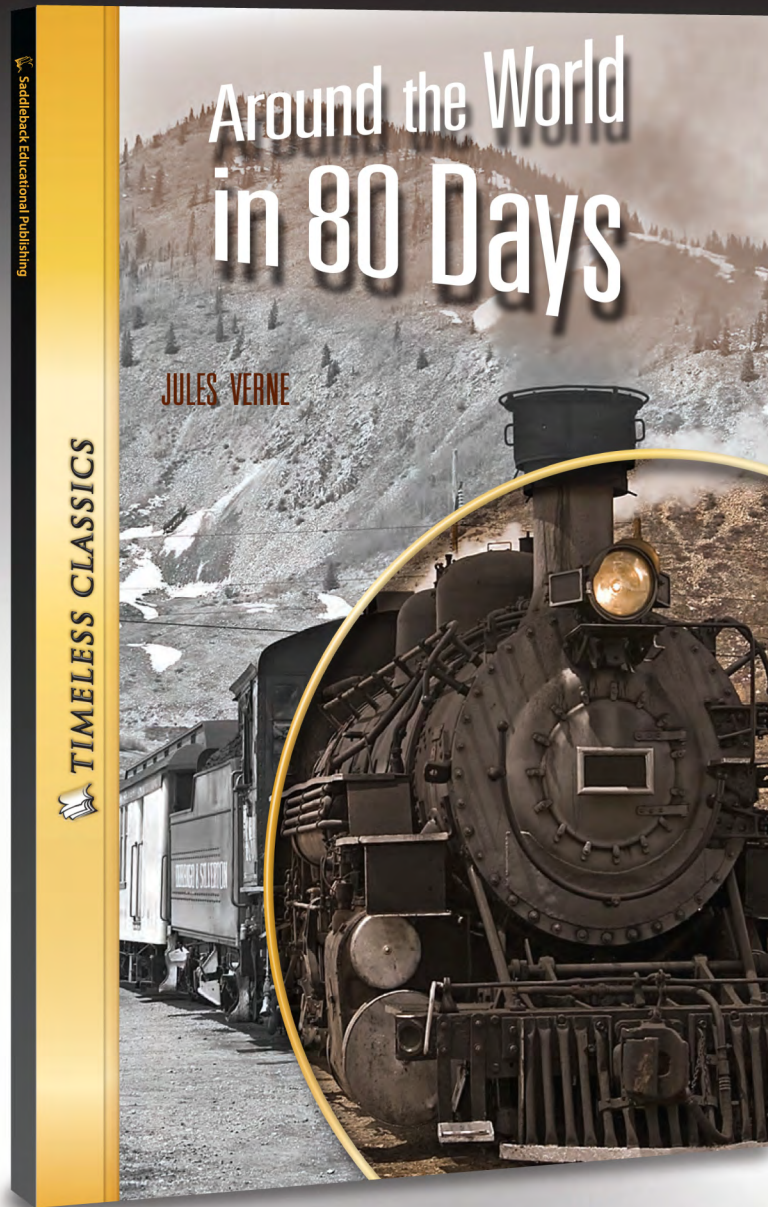


 *TIMELESS CLASSICS*

STUDY GUIDE



| Contents |

Notes to the Teacher	4
Facts About the Author	5
Facts About the Times	6
Facts About the Characters	6
Chapter Summaries	7
Answer Key	10
Literary Glossary	12

CHAPTER EXERCISES

1 Words and Meanings, Ch. 1 . . .	14
2 Recalling Details, Ch. 1 . . .	15
3 Synonyms and Antonyms, Ch. 1	16
4 Words and Meanings, Ch. 2 . .	17
5 Cause and Effect, Ch. 2	18
6 Words and Meanings, Ch. 3 . .	19
7 Sequence of Events, Ch. 3 . .	20
8 Words and Meanings, Ch. 4 . .	21
9 Comprehension Check, Ch. 4	22
10 Inference, Ch. 4	23
11 Words and Meanings, Ch. 5 . .	24
12 Recalling Details, Ch. 5 . . .	25
13 Words and Meanings, Ch. 6 . .	26
14 Sequence of Events, Ch. 6 . .	27
15 Character Study, Ch. 6	28
16 Words and Meanings, Ch. 7 . .	29

17 Cause and Effect, Ch. 7	30
18 Words and Meanings, Ch. 8 . .	31
19 Comprehension Check, Ch. 8	32
20 Words and Meanings, Ch. 9 . .	33
21 Comprehension Check, Ch. 9	34
22 Words and Meanings, Ch. 10 .	35
23 Sequence of Events, Ch. 10	36
24 Personalizing Story Events, Ch. 10	37

END-OF-BOOK EXERCISES

25 Book Sequence	38
26 Final Exam, Part 1	39
26 Final Exam, Part 2	40

UNIVERSAL EXERCISES

27 Beyond the Text	41
28 Plot Study	42
29 Theme Analysis	43
30 Character Study	44
31 Vocabulary Study	45
32 Glossary Study	46
33 Book Review, Part 1	47
33 Book Review, Part 2	48

TIMELESS CLASSICS

NOTES TO THE TEACHER

THE NOVELS

Timeless Classics were expressly designed to help struggling readers gain access to some of the world’s greatest literature. While retaining the essence and stylistic “flavor” of the original, each novel has been expertly adapted to a reading level that never exceeds grade 4.0.

An ideal introduction to later investigations of the original works, *Timeless Classics* utilize a number of strategies to ensure the involvement of struggling readers: airy, uncomplicated page design; shortened sentences; easy-reading type style; elimination of archaic words and spellings; shortened total book length; and handsome illustrations.

To further engage struggling readers, some of our *Timeless Classics* titles are available in a new and exciting graphic format, which can bridge literacies and build complex reading skills—a perfect opportunity for differentiation.

THE STUDY GUIDES

The *Timeless Classics Study Guides* provide a wealth of reproducible support materials to help students extend the learning experience. Features include critical background notes on both the author and the times, character descriptions, chapter summaries, and eight “universal” exercises that may be used for any *Timeless Classic* or *Saddleback Illustrated Classic*.

In addition to the universal exercises, 26 title-specific activities are included to review, test, or enrich the student’s grasp of important vocabulary and concepts. These reproducible worksheets are designed to be used chapter-by-chapter as the student’s reading of the novel proceeds. At least two exercises are provided for each book chapter. One of the two always focuses on key vocabulary. The other may be a simple comprehension check or present an important literary concept.

Research shows that the most effective way to improve comprehension is to teach students strategies. The foundation of any comprehension strategy requires knowledge of the skills found in these activities including: main idea, noting details, drawing conclusions, finding the sequence, cause and effect, making inferences, and more. A two-page final exam is also included in every *Timeless Classics Study Guide*.

USING THE STUDY GUIDES

Before assigning any of the reproducible exercises, be sure your students each have a personal copy of the *Glossary* and the *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times*. By organizing the reading process in this way, you will be able to set a purpose for reading and activate prior knowledge. The *Facts About the Author* and *About the Times* lend themselves to any number of writing or research projects you may wish to assign. To further preview the novel, you may wish to review the *Facts About the Characters*. Students will also need to be familiar with many of the literary terms in order to complete the worksheets.

The title-specific exercises may be used as a springboard for class discussions and role-playing. Alternatively, you may wish to assign some exercises as homework and others during the closing minutes of a class period.

All exercises in this Guide are designed to accommodate independent study as well as group work. The occasional assignment of study partners or competitive teams often enhances interest and promotes creativity. Oral language activities, such as paraphrasing or summarizing a part of the story, provide an intervention opportunity to strengthen oral language skills and, in turn, strengthen reading skills.

JULES VERNE

(1828–1905)

The son of a prosperous lawyer, Jules Verne was born in the port of Nantes, France. As a teenager, he moved to Paris, where he, too, studied the law. There, his uncle introduced him to popular French writers such as Alexandre Dumas, the author of *The Three Musketeers*.

That inspired young Verne; at the age of 22, he published a one-act comedy called *The Broken Straws*. While studying for his law degree, Verne became an enthusiastic fan of Edgar Allan Poe's eerie stories, which had recently been translated into French.

Inspired by Poe's imagination, Verne kept on writing. His early work shows a fascination with scientific progress and inventions that would last all his life. Before long, Verne's novels, written for young people as well as adults, became popular throughout the world. His fantastic plots carried his readers all over the earth, under it, and above it.

In time, his works became recognized as unbelievably prophetic. In *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, for example, his *Nautilus* submarine predated the real power submarine by 25 years. And his imaginary spaceship predicted the actual development of such a craft by 100 years.

Today, Verne is regarded (along with H. G. Wells) as the founding father of science fiction. His best-known novels are *A Journey to the Center of the Earth*, *Around the World in Eighty Days*, *The Mysterious Island*, and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*.

For more than 40 years, Jules Verne published at least one book a year. In addition to novels, he wrote short stories, essays, plays, geographical works, and even opera librettos.

Jules Verne died at the age of 77 in Amiens, France.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

In 1828, when Jules Verne was born...

Andrew Jackson defeated John Quincy Adams for the presidency of the United States . . . Alexandre Dumas published *The Three Musketeers* . . . Noah Webster published *The American Dictionary of the English Language* . . . Jean Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, was born . . . the Austrian composer Franz Schubert died.

In 1873, when *Around the World in Eighty Days* was published...

Lawn tennis was first introduced as a game in England . . . the American poet Robert Frost was born . . . the

first American zoo was established in Philadelphia . . . the first exhibition of Impressionist paintings was held in Paris . . . Buda and Pest were united to form the capital of Hungary.

In 1905, when Jules Verne died...

Ty Cobb began his major league baseball career . . . Theodore Roosevelt won a second term as U.S. president . . . Albert Einstein formulated the theory of relativity . . . the first neon light signs appeared . . . the first movie theater in America was established in Pittsburgh . . . the artist Picasso arrived in Paris.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

PHILEAS FOGG an unusually calm, precise, and daring English gentleman who makes an amazing wager

JEAN PASSEPARTOUT Fogg's newly hired French servant; a jack-of-all-trades whose many talents serve his master well

FLANAGAN, STUART, SULLIVAN, FALLENTIN, and RALPH Fogg's friends and fellow card players at the Reform Club

MR. FIX a determined detective who makes it his business to trail Fogg around the world in the hope of making an arrest

SIR FRANCIS CROMARTY an English gentleman who accidentally gets involved in Fogg's adventures in India

AOUDA a beautiful young Indian woman, who, after being rescued by Fogg and

Passepartout, accompanies them on their trip around the world

JUDGE OBADIAH an Indian magistrate who sentences Fogg and Passepartout to a prison term in Benares

JOHN BUNSBY captain of a pilot boat that carries the travelers from Hong Kong to Yokohama, Japan

MR. BATULCAR manager of a troupe of Japanese acrobats

COLONEL STAMP PROCTOR a burly American who first challenges Fogg with his fists and then to fight a duel

MUDGE operator of a strange, wind-propelled sled that carries the travelers from Fort Kearny to Omaha, Nebraska

CAPTAIN ANDREW SPEEDY owner of the *Henrietta*, a ship Fogg commandeers to take them from New York to Ireland

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1

Phileas Fogg, a wealthy and very precise British gentleman, hires a versatile young Frenchman named Jean Passepartout as his personal servant. Shortly after that, Fogg goes, as usual, to spend the evening playing cards at the Reform Club. Fogg and his whist partners discuss the recent robbery of 55,000 pounds from the Bank of England. One man suggests that the robber will escape, while another claims escape is easier than it used to be because “a man can now go around the world 100 times faster than he could 100 years ago.” Fogg insists that it’s possible to travel the world in 80 days—a statement that is challenged by all the other card players. One of the players, Stuart, bets Fogg 4,000 pounds that it can’t be done. As the chapter concludes, Fogg says he can and will accomplish this feat if each of his other doubting friends will also bet 4,000 pounds. If he loses, Fogg goes on, he will pay them 20,000 pounds. The deal is struck, and Fogg declares that he will leave that very evening. It is October 2, 1872.

CHAPTER 2

Back at his home, Fogg instructs Passepartout to pack two small bags, and the two men quickly board a train for Paris. From Paris, they sail to Suez, Egypt, on a ship called the *Mongolia*. Little do they know that, after just a week away, London police have begun speculating that Fogg himself may be the robber since his portrait matches the robber’s description. An English detective called Mr. Fix is waiting for them when they arrive in Egypt. Without revealing his identity, he befriends Passepartout and discovers that Fogg is bound for Bombay, India, on the

next ship out. Eager to make an arrest, Fix arranges to be a passenger on the same ship. He plans to apprehend his prey as soon as Fogg sets foot on English ground in India.

CHAPTER 3

Rough weather on their journey bothers Fogg not a bit. Fix continues to extract bits of information from Passepartout about his master. In Bombay, Passepartout goes sightseeing, and Fix is disappointed that the arrest warrant he needs has not arrived. Unfortunately, Passepartout is furiously attacked by three priests for entering a sacred pagoda without taking off his shoes. The servant fights off his attackers, but only after they’ve taken his shoes. Shoeless, he meets Fogg at the train station, where they depart for Calcutta. On the train, they meet Sir Francis Cromarty, one of Fogg’s whist partners on the *Mongolia*. When their trip is halted by a gap in the railway, Fogg buys an elephant and hires a guide to take them to the next station. Along the way they witness preparations for a suttee, the ceremonial burning of a man’s wife along with the corpse of her husband, a rajah. Fogg suggests that they rescue her.

CHAPTER 4

The guide tells Fogg, Passepartout, and Sir Francis that the wife about to be sacrificed is a beautiful young woman named Aouda. Their first try at saving Aouda—reaching her by removing bricks from the pagoda where she is being kept—fails. Calm and collected, Fogg insists that they wait for another chance, which occurs the next morning. A noisy crowd has gathered for the

TIMELESS CLASSICS

LITERARY GLOSSARY

action what happens in a story; the acts or events that take place

The war story was full of battle action.

author the writer of a book, story, article, etc.

Ernest Hemingway was an American author.

author's purpose the author's specific goal or reason for writing a certain book

In that novel, the author's purpose was to make readers laugh.

character a fictional person who plays a part in a story or novel

Long John Silver is an important character in *Treasure Island*.

classic excellent artwork, novel, painting, symphony, etc. that remains popular over many years

Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead* has become an American classic

climax the outcome of the novel's main conflict

The capture of the criminal was the climax of the detective story.

conclusion the resolution of all plot conflicts, bringing the story to a close

That play's conclusion was very satisfying. Every conflict was resolved.

conflict The struggle between characters or forces at the center of the story

The conflict was resolved when the suspect confessed.

description the parts of a story or novel that tell about the appearance of the setting or characters

His description of the Alps was breathtaking.

dialogue words spoken by the characters in a novel, story, or play

The dialogue in that comedy is very witty and amusing.

effect in literature, an impression created by the writer

Murder mysteries often create a suspenseful, chilling effect.

event a specific occurrence; something that happens

A plane crash is the first event in that adventure novel.

fiction a literary work in which the plot and characters are the products of the author's imagination

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is a popular work of fiction.

figurative language colorful wording not meant to be taken literally, but to form a colorful, sharp picture in the mind

A "screaming" headline may be set in large type, but it makes no sound at all.

imagery figures of speech that help the reader to visualize the characters or setting; pictures in words

In Stephen Crane's imagery, the color of blood suggests courage.

introduction a short reading that presents and explains a novel; sometimes the first part of a novel that sets the scene

The introduction to *Frankenstein* is in the form of a letter.

mood the overall feeling or atmosphere the author creates in a story or novel

The author's skillful use of language created a dismal, hopeless mood.

moral the instructive point of a story or novel; the lesson to be drawn by the reader

The moral of the story is to choose your friends carefully.

NAME _____

DATE _____

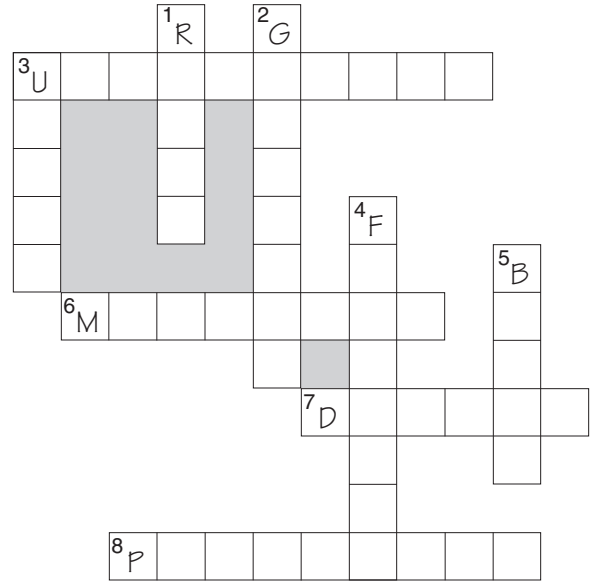
A. Complete the crossword puzzle with words from Chapter 1.

ACROSS

- 3. not expected or considered before it happens
- 6. having well-developed muscles
- 7. tasks that are part of a person’s work
- 8. college teacher of the highest rank

DOWN

- 1. the road or course traveled
- 2. willing to share; not stingy
- 3. common; normal; most often seen, heard, used, etc.
- 4. parts of the face, such as nose, eyes, chin, etc.
- 5. short in length; not lasting very long



B. Use words from the puzzle to complete the sentences.

- 1. According to Phileas Fogg, “the _____ does not exist,” due to his careful planning.
- 2. Passepartout was expected to perform his _____ at exact times.
- 3. Passepartout had a _____ body and a pleasant face.
- 4. Before going to his club, Fogg had a _____ talk with his new servant.
- 5. Passepartout had been a fireman and a _____ of gymnastics.
- 6. Phileas Fogg was known to be rich and often _____.
- 7. At the Reform Club, Fogg ate breakfast at his _____ table.
- 8. Fogg went places by the shortest _____, so he wouldn’t have to take an extra step.
- 9. Passepartout noticed that Fogg’s _____ were fine and handsome.

NAME _____

DATE _____

Circle a letter to answer each question.

1. **About how many years ago does this story take place?**
 - a. 75 years
 - b. 130 years
 - c. 100 years
2. **In French, what does *passepartout* mean?**
 - a. “jack-of-all-trades”
 - b. “trusted servant”
 - c. “go everywhere”
3. **Why did Phileas Fogg avoid most people’s company?**
 - a. He didn’t want to waste time.
 - b. He was a very shy man.
 - c. He was leading a secret life.
4. **How much had been stolen from the Bank of England?**
 - a. 55,000 dollars
 - b. 55,000 pounds
 - c. 55,000 gold coins
5. **What words did the newspapers use to describe the thief?**
 - a. “smooth talking”
 - b. “very handsome”
 - c. “well-dressed”
6. **Who said, “I’ll bet you 4,000 pounds that such a trip is impossible!”?**
 - a. Stuart
 - b. Passepartout
 - c. Fallentin
7. **Who said, “You’d lose it all if a single accident made you late!”?**
 - a. Ralph
 - b. Flanagan
 - c. Sullivan
8. **Who said, “The robber will have to be very clever to slip through.”?**
 - a. Fallentin
 - b. Ralph
 - c. Stuart
9. **What was the first stop on Fogg’s journey?**
 - a. Paris
 - b. Liverpool
 - c. Dover

NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Circle the hidden words. They may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ___ MASTER | ___ ACCEPT |
| ___ HABITS | ___ CONTINUE |
| ___ DUTIES | ___ OBSERVED |
| ___ NECESSARY | ___ EXPLORED |
| ___ ARRIVED | ___ PERHAPS |
| ___ FASHIONABLE | ___ CLEVER |

A	S	O	D	E	R	O	L	P	X	E	D
H	A	B	I	T	S	E	S	A	Z	E	E
P	S	E	I	T	U	D	C	O	L	D	V
C	V	D	R	N	K	C	L	B	W	S	I
K	O	L	A	W	E	M	A	S	T	E	R
P	J	N	I	P	F	N	G	E	H	L	R
C	E	O	T	P	O	U	D	R	S	N	A
V	S	R	D	I	C	L	E	V	E	R	M
B	E	O	H	A	N	Q	W	E	D	J	H
M	S	S	D	A	B	U	C	D	E	M	L
L	A	F	J	H	P	Y	E	K	C	P	A
F	N	E	C	E	S	S	A	R	Y	N	B

B. Use a puzzle word to complete each pair of *synonyms* (words with the same or similar meanings) or *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings).

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. maybe / _____ | 7. departed / _____ |
| 2. routines / _____ | 8. servant / _____ |
| 3. investigated / _____ | 9. optional / _____ |
| 4. watched / _____ | 10. reject / _____ |
| 5. tasks / _____ | 11. terminate / _____ |
| 6. intelligent / _____ | 12. outdated / _____ |

C. Use words of your own to complete the pairs below.

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. thief / _____ | 3. usually / _____ |
| 2. brief / _____ | 4. generous / _____ |