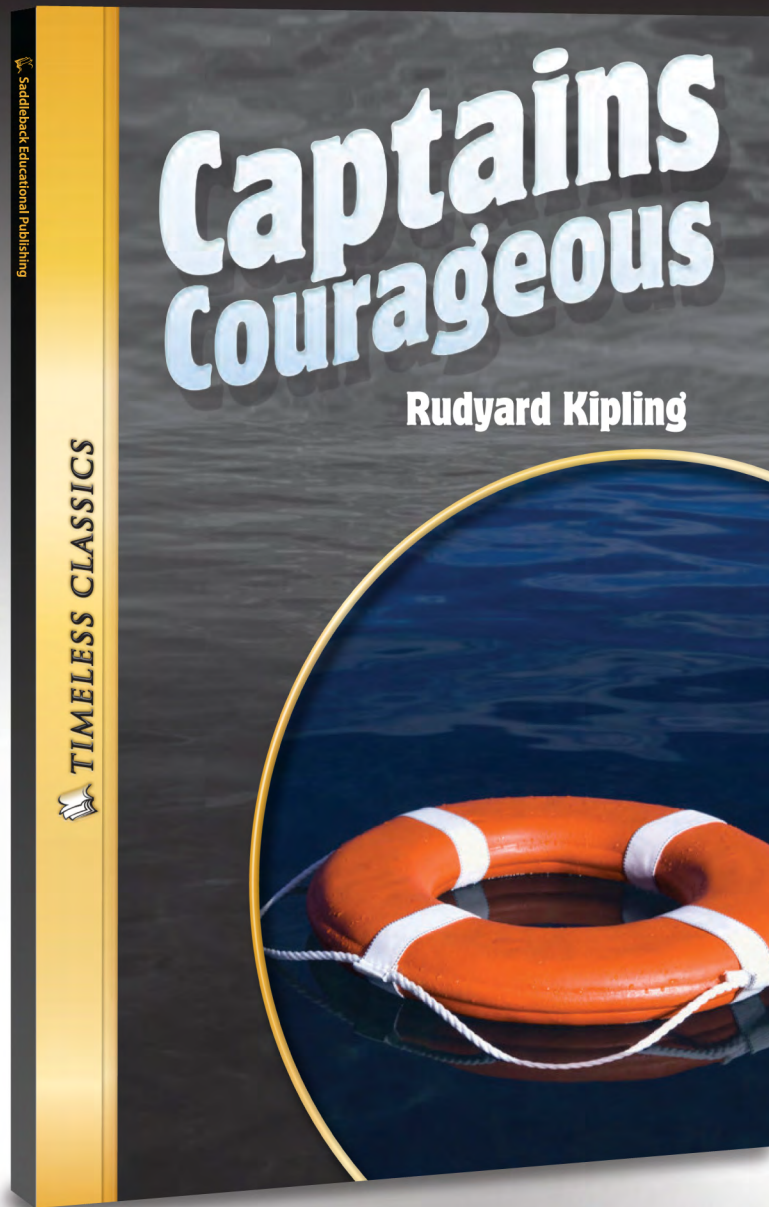



 *TIMELESS CLASSICS*

STUDY GUIDE



 **SADDLEBACK**
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING

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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.

THE CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS
FACTS ABOUT THE AUTHOR

RUDYARD KIPLING
(1865–1936)

In 1865, Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born of British parents in India. This was the time when British imperialism was reaching its peak. During his early years, Kipling observed much of life in India, which he would write about in the years to come. For young Kipling's formal schooling, he was sent to England. Later he returned to India, where he wrote for newspapers and magazines.

He first published a book of poetry, *Departmental Ditties*, which dealt with British civil and military life in India. A collection of his magazine stories, *Plain Tales from the Hills*, established him as a talented writer. When he returned to England, he became the most popular and influential writer of his time. He was a master of the short story. His clever poetry was written in the slang of the ordinary British soldier.

In 1901, Kipling was the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize for literature. In addition to *The Jungle Book*, his other short fiction includes *Just So Stories* for little children and *Puck of Pook's Hill*. His highly popular novels such as *Kim* and *The Light That Failed* added to his popularity.

Kipling married an American woman and lived in Vermont for a few years. Out of this experience came a great novel of fishermen and the sea called *Captains Courageous*. In his many writings, Kipling often emphasized the themes of duty and the importance of law and courageous action. He was a great defender of the righteousness of British imperialism. Kipling continued writing until his death in 1936.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

In 1865, when Rudyard Kipling was born...

America's Civil War ended...Abraham Lincoln was assassinated...Lewis Carroll published *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*...the first carpet sweeper came into use...Joseph Lister introduced antiseptic surgery...George Pullman designed the first railroad sleeping cars.

In 1897, when *Captains Courageous* was published...

William McKinley was inaugurated as U.S. president...Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee...India suffered a severe famine...H. G. Wells published *The Invisible Man*...

the gold rush in the Klondike drew prospectors from around the world...the first American comic strip appeared.

In 1936, when Rudyard Kipling died...

Jesse Owens won four gold medals at the Olympic Games in Berlin . . . in elections in Germany, Hitler got 99 percent of the vote...Boulder Dam was completed...Dr. Alexia Carrel developed the first artificial heart...Dr. Sigmund Freud published his autobiography...the Baseball Hall of Fame was founded at Cooperstown, New York.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

HARVEY CHEYNE, JR. the spoiled young son of wealthy parents who accidentally spends an entire fishing season working on a schooner

MANUEL a Portuguese fisherman on the *We're Here*, he's friendly and helpful

DAN TROOP the young son of the *We're Here's* captain, he introduces Harvey to life as a fishing boat helper

DISKO TROOP the captain of the *We're Here*, he's a skillful sailor and fisherman, tough but fair as the schooner's skipper

LONG JACK an Irish fisherman on the *We're Here*, he has a grizzly face and humped shoulders

TOM PLATT a fisherman on the *We're Here*, he has a long purple scar on his face

UNCLE SALTERS a fisherman on the *We're Here*, he's a small, tubby man and Disko's brother

PENN (JACOB BOLLER) a simple-minded fisherman on the *We're Here*, he was once a preacher named Jacob Boller in Johnstown, Pennsylvania

THE COOK the cook on the *We're Here*, a huge black man from Cape Breton whose native language is Gaelic

UNCLE ABISHAI the drunken master of a bedraggled boat, he's widely thought to be a "Jonah"—a bringer of bad luck

JASON OLLEY a survivor of the wrecked fishing boat, the *Jennie Cushman*, he's rescued by the *We're Here* crew

MRS. TROOP Disko's wife and Dan's mother; from their home in Gloucester, she worries about the dangers of life at sea

HARVEY CHEYNE, SR. an extremely successful businessman who appreciates the learning opportunities the *We're Here* provided his son

MRS. CHEYNE young Harvey's mother, she's amazed at how much her pampered son has changed since his experience on the *We're Here*

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1

As the story opens, a spoiled young man named Harvey Cheyne is bound for Europe on a luxury ocean liner. When a fellow passenger gives him a cigar, Harvey compliments its "fine, full flavor" but secretly feels sick and dizzy. He goes out on deck to clear his head but collapses from seasickness. He has no idea what's happening when a giant wave washes him overboard. Luckily, a fisherman in a nearby dory sees the boy fall. He fishes him out of the water and returns him to his own home ship—a fishing schooner named *We're Here*. When Harvey comes to, he's being cared for by a boy of his own age who explains what happened. Then he sends him to see his father, the schooner's captain. Harvey angers the proud fisherman by offering him money to abandon his own work and return Harvey to his parents. Instead, the captain, Disko Troop, offers Harvey a helper's job for the fishing season. When Harvey rudely objects, Disko hits the boy, giving him a bloody nose.

CHAPTER 2

Disko's son Dan begins to educate Harvey about life aboard a fishing boat. At first, Harvey's attitude is poor. He even suggests to Dan that the money missing from his pocket must have been stolen by Disko. When Dan hotly defends his father's honesty, Harvey changes his mind and apologizes to the captain. Dan introduces Harvey to the *We're Here* crewmembers, including Manuel, the friendly Portuguese fisherman who pulled Harvey out of the sea. Harvey follows Dan around all day, observing the daily tasks required of helpers on a fishing boat. At the end of the day, Harvey participates in "dressing down" the day's catch. He uses a pitchfork to transfer fish from the pen to the cleaning table. Since this is Harvey's first experience with heavy manual work, he's exhausted at the end of the day. But then Dan tells him that he and Harvey must stand "first watch" when the other crew members go to their bunks. Every time Harvey nods off, Dan snaps him with the end of a rope.

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.

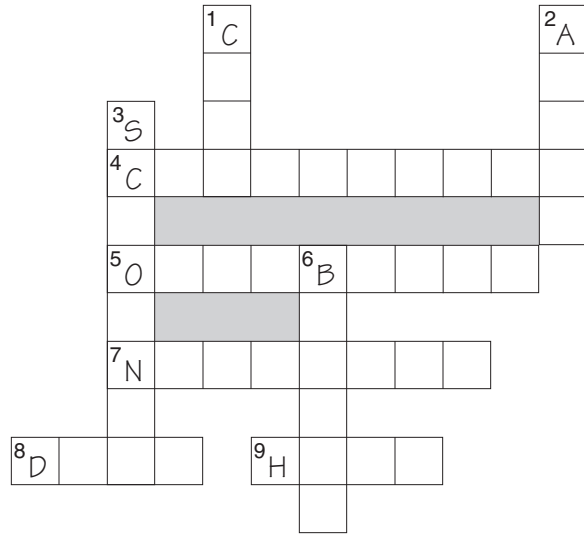
NAME _____

DATE _____

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

ACROSS

4. the color and appearance of the skin, especially the skin of the face
5. movement of something from a ship into the water
7. person or thing that causes trouble or bother
8. flat-bottomed rowboat with high sides, usually used for fishing
9. one who has the legal right to someone else's property when that person dies



DOWN

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. quiet; still; undisturbed | 3. ship with two or more masts and sails set lengthwise |
| 2. very great pain in the body or mind | 6. solid-colored sport jacket, often with metal buttons |

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

1. Someone with a pasty, yellow _____ does not look healthy.
2. A man fishing in a _____ witnessed Harvey's accident.
3. Harvey was the _____ to a great fortune.
4. Disko said, "Nobody falls _____ in a dead _____ sea."
5. The _____ *We're Here* was from the town of Gloucester.
6. Harvey wore knee pants and a cherry-colored _____.
7. The seasick boy was in _____ as he lay on the deck.
8. A fellow passenger on the ocean liner called Harvey a _____.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Read the *cause* on the left. Then write a letter to match each cause with its *effect* on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ Manuel sees someone falling off the ocean liner. | a. Fishing boats know to keep their distance. |
| 2. _____ The door of the smoking room is left open. | b. Harvey ends up flat on his back with a bloody nose. |
| 3. _____ Harvey accuses Disko of stealing his money. | c. Harvey wakes up in a dark, smelly room. |
| 4. _____ The ocean liner blows its whistle. | d. He becomes dizzy and sick to his stomach. |
| 5. _____ Manuel brings Harvey back to the <i>We're Here</i> . | e. A big wave washes him overboard. |
| 6. _____ Mrs. Cheyne can't control her son. | f. He pulls Harvey into his dory. |
| 7. _____ Harvey curls up on the deck of the ocean liner. | g. Harvey becomes spoiled, rude, and wild. |
| 8. _____ Harvey smokes a thin, black cigar. | h. Fog rolls in. |

B. In your own words, explain the *effect* of each *cause* below.

1. Harvey discovers that his money is missing from his pocket.

2. Harvey offers Disko money to take him to New York.

3. Dan orders Harvey to go to Disko's cabin.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NAME _____

DATE _____

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

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| ___ BITTER | ___ RUDE |
| ___ FLAVOR | ___ CALM |
| ___ AGONY | ___ SOGGY |
| ___ SWAYED | ___ DINGY |
| ___ SILENCE | ___ ERROR |
| ___ STAGGERED | ___ SHRUNK |

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

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

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

1. mistake / _____
2. taste / _____
3. lurched / _____
4. dirty / _____
5. misery / _____
6. rocked / _____

7. dry / _____
8. courteous / _____
9. sweet / _____
10. expanded / _____
11. clamor / _____
12. turbulent / _____