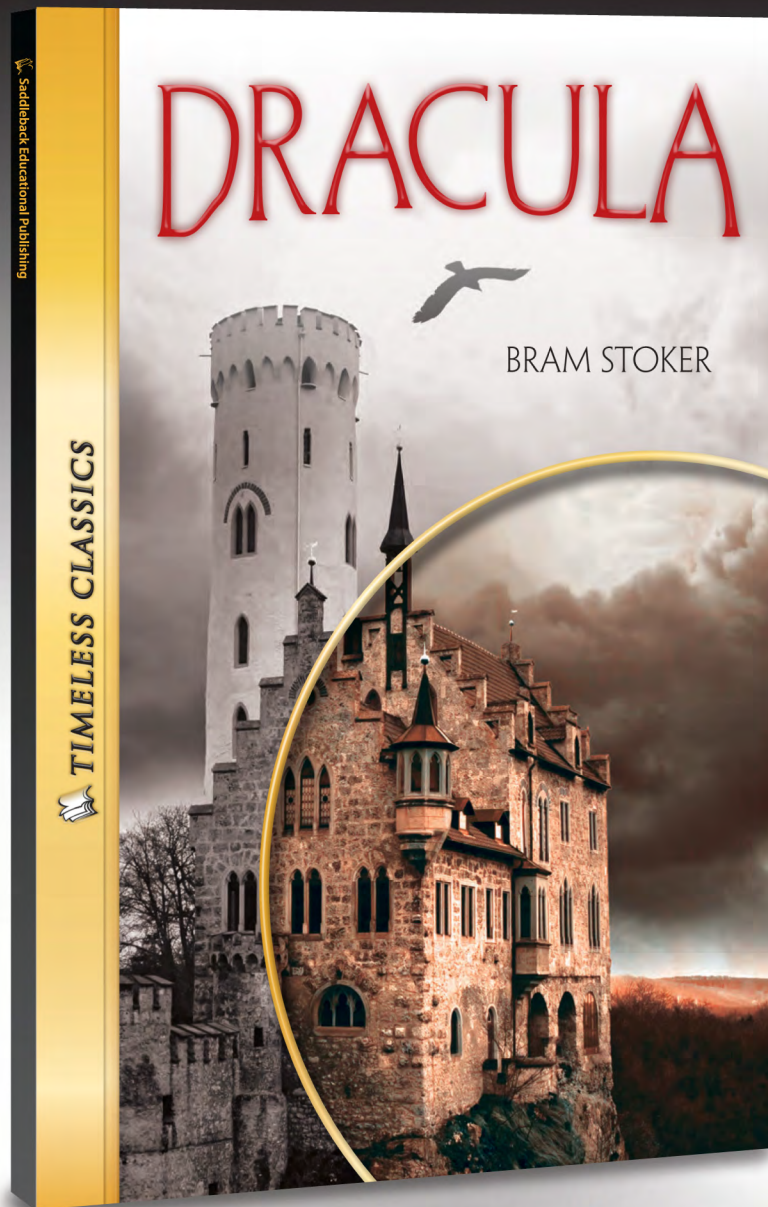


 *TIMELESS CLASSICS*

STUDY GUIDE



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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.

FACTS ABOUT THE AUTHOR

BRAM STOKER (1847–1912)

Abraham Stoker was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1847. This was a time when reports of vampirism were rampant among superstitious people. As a child, Bram, as he was called, was often confined to his bed with illness. Unable to play with the other children, young Bram began to develop his lifelong fascination with books and literature.

After recovering his health, Stoker attended Trinity College in Dublin and became a champion athlete. When he left school, he followed his father in a career with the Irish civil service. But office work bored the imaginative young man. An avid theater-goer, he started writing (without pay) drama criticism for his hometown newspaper, *The Dublin Mail*.

In the year of 1876, the world's foremost Shakespearean actor, Sir Henry Irving, came to Dublin to perform. Irving befriended the young man, and in 1878, Stoker took a job as Irving's

manager and secretary—a position he would hold until the famous actor's death in 1905.

Stoker continued to write drama criticism and articles for *The Dublin Mail* during his years with Irving. A year after Irving's death he published *Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving*. He then went on to write little-known stories and novels including *The Lair of the White Worm* and *The Snake's Pass*.

Dracula, Stoker's macabre masterpiece, was written in 1897, while Stoker was still employed by Irving. The publication of this classic tale of horror brought him immediate success. Even today *Dracula* stands as one of the great gothic novels of all time. Dozens of films have been based on this chilling story.

In his later years, Stoker wrote literary and theater criticism for the *London Telegraph*. He died on April 20, 1912.

FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

In 1847, when Bram Stoker was born . . . Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell were born . . . Mormons founded Salt Lake City . . . a workers' revolution broke out in Paris . . . gold was discovered in California . . . the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C., celebrated its first anniversary.

In 1897, when *Dracula* was published . . . William McKinley became the 25th U.S. president . . . Rudyard Kipling published *Captains Courageous* . . . "The Katzenjammer

Kids," the first American comic strip, appeared for the first time . . . famine raged in India . . . Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee.

In 1912, when Bram Stoker died . . . The *Titanic* sank on her maiden voyage . . . the Olympic Games were held in Stockholm, Sweden . . . F.W. Woolworth opened his first dime store . . . Arizona and New Mexico became U.S. states . . . Woodrow Wilson was elected president.

DRACULA

FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

JONATHAN HARKER

a young business traveler who has been sent to Transylvania to deliver documents to Count Dracula

COUNT DRACULA

a vampire who has lived on the blood of his victims for hundreds of years

MINA MURRAY

Jonathan Harker's fiancée, and later, his wife

LUCY WESTENRA

Mina's friend and a victim of Dracula's

MRS. WESTENRA

Lucy's sickly mother

DR. JOHN SEWARD

physician who records the story of Dracula in his journal; he tries to help Mina and Lucy

PROFESSOR VAN HELSING

a specialist in rare diseases called in by Dr. Seward, he helps Seward treat Dracula's victims

ARTHUR HOLMWOOD

Lucy's fiancé

THOMAS SNELLING

a lawyer with offices in Whitby

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1

Jonathan Harker, a young businessman, travels from London to Transylvania in order to deliver some documents to Count Dracula. Before setting out he researches Transylvania at the British Museum. There he learns that this country is the source of most of the world's superstitions. So he is not surprised when the innkeeper's wife, as well as other passengers in the carriage he takes, are worried about his destination.

Jonathan soon learns that Dracula's castle is indeed a frightful place, and his strange-looking host makes Jonathan even more uncomfortable.

CHAPTER 2

After a short discussion with the Count, Jonathan feels uneasy about the man's odd behavior. Soon he has even more reason to worry: Dracula's reflection does not show up in Jonathan's mirror, and the sinister-looking man is able to crawl up and down the castle walls like a lizard! Jonathan begins to suspect that there is no one in the castle but Dracula and himself. Then he is nearly attacked one night by three strange women who have mysteriously entered his room. Now it seems to him that the castle is a prison and he must quickly find a way to escape.

CHAPTER 3

While investigating the castle one day, Jonathan is horrified to find Dracula in an underground chapel, lying in a box of freshly dug earth. There are 49 more such

coffin-shaped boxes in the same room! Perplexed and frightened, Jonathan returns to his room, where he can hear the three strange women talking just outside his door. He overhears Dracula telling them to have patience—that Jonathan will be all theirs tomorrow night!

Horried, Jonathan returns to the chapel the next day and unsuccessfully searches the unconscious Dracula's body for a key to the front door. He is frantic to make his escape! Seeing fresh blood on Dracula's lips, he considers beating Dracula to death with a shovel, but is frightened away by his evil gaze.

CHAPTER 4

A young woman named Mina Murray arrives in the town of Whitby to visit her friend, Lucy Westenra. Mina finds Mrs. Westenra, Lucy's mother, concerned about her daughter's "sleepwalking." Lucy's health continues to fail, however, and Mrs. Westenra calls in Dr. Seward, who in turn sends for Professor Van Helsing, a specialist in treating rare diseases.

In the meantime, a storm-tossed ship comes ashore during a violent storm. Mysteriously, the crew is missing and a dead man is found tied to the helm. After much worry over not hearing from her fiancé, Mina gets word that Jonathan has been sick for weeks, and confined to a hospital in Budapest. She hurries there to nurse him, and they are immediately married in the hospital room.

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.

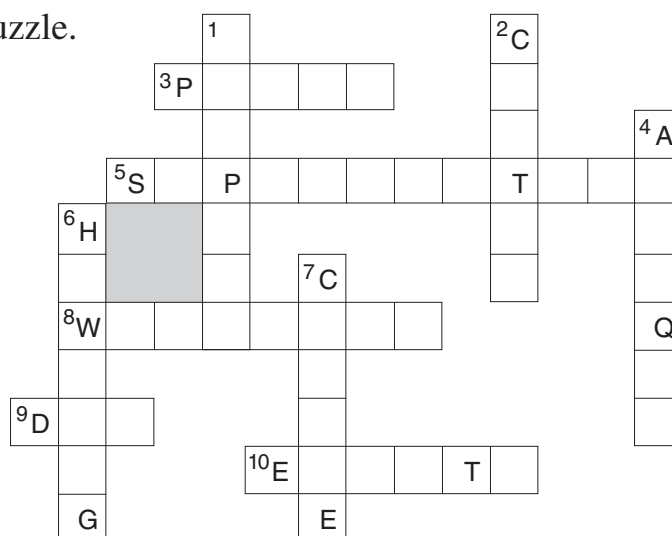
NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Use the clues to solve the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

3. inside part of the hand between fingers and wrist (plural)
5. an ignorant belief that is not rational or scientific
8. person in folktales who can change into a wolf
9. opposite of bright or clear light
10. big piece of land with a large home on it



DOWN

1. in folktales, a dead body that rises at night to drink blood from living people
2. grand home of a king or a noble
4. very old; of former times
6. making long wailing cries like a wolf
7. rough, harsh; not fine or smooth

B. Add the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to complete the words in the box.

Then use the words to complete the sentences below.

P__LMS	V__MP__R__	__ST__T__	C__RS__
C__STL__	W__R__W__LF	H__WL__NG	S__P__RST__T__N

1. Jonathan Harker read that every known _____ comes from Transylvania.
2. The coach trip from the hotel to the _____ was frightening.
3. Count Dracula had bought an _____ in London.
4. In his dictionary, Jonathan found that the strange words meant _____ and _____.
5. A wild _____ sound could be heard in the countryside.
6. Count Dracula's hands were rather _____, and there was hair on the _____ of his hands.

NAME _____

DATE _____

A story's *setting* is the time and place in which the action occurs.

- A.** A number of locations are mentioned in this chapter. Use a word from the box to identify each location. Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the box.

Borgo Pass	London	Golden Krone	Carpathian
Bistritz	cottage	Adirondack	Munich
Transylvania	New York	castle	Budapest

1. _____ is a small town in Transylvania.
2. Jonathan stayed at an inn called the _____.
3. Count Dracula's residence was an old _____.
4. Jonathan's destination was a country called _____.
5. Dracula's home was in the _____ Mountains.
6. In _____, Jonathan had visited the British Museum.
7. While traveling, Jonathan passed through _____, Germany.
8. Jonathan met a carriage at the _____.

- B.** Circle a word or words to correctly complete each sentence about the time an event occurred.

1. Jonathan (ended / began) his business trip in London.
2. (Before/After) arriving at Bistritz, Jonathan delivered papers to Count Dracula.
3. Jonathan was given a crucifix (before / after) he looked up the strange words in his dictionary.
4. The carriage pulled into the courtyard of the castle (before / after) Jonathan heard wolves howling.

NAME _____

DATE _____

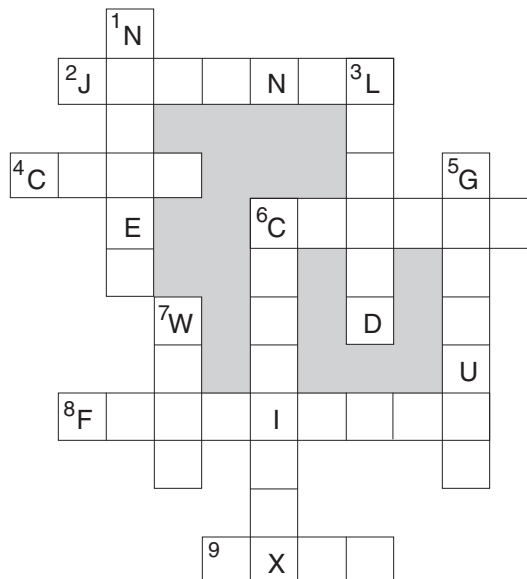
A. Use the clues to solve the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

2. someone's daily record of thoughts and actions; a diary
4. relaxed, peaceful; not nervous
6. a special room set aside for prayer or religious services
8. describes someone from another country; not a native
9. a door leading out; to go out

DOWN

1. members of royalty
3. four-legged reptile with a long tail
5. body movement that shows some idea or feeling
6. Christian symbol; a cross with the form of Jesus on it
7. to caution someone against a danger; to advise to be careful



B. Complete each sentence with an answer from the crossword puzzle.

1. Dracula did not want to be seen as a _____ when he moved to London.
2. Dracula was happy to hear there was a _____ in his London house.
3. When Dracula touched the _____, an instant change came over him.
4. Chapter 2 is made up of passages from Jonathan Harker's _____.
5. Much like a _____, Dracula crept down the castle wall.
6. Transylvanian _____ did not want their bones mixed with those of the common dead.
7. Dracula used the same _____ to drive off both the wolves and the strange women.