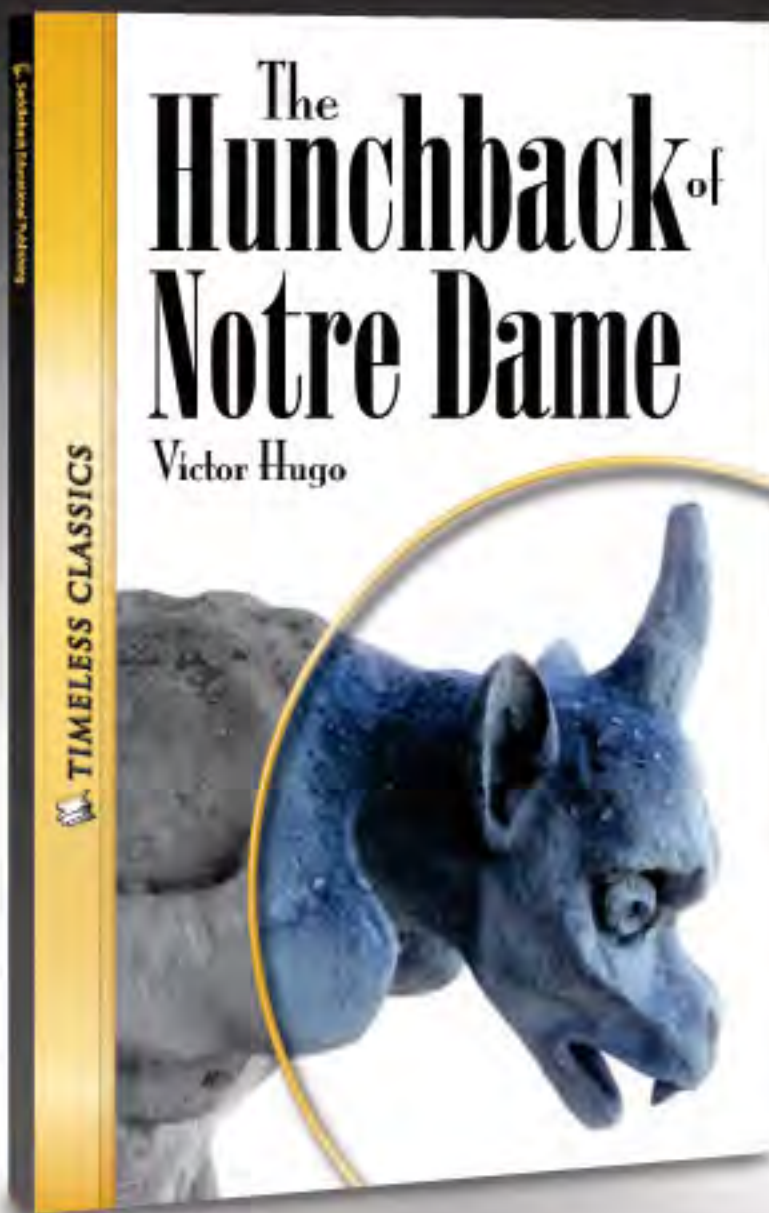


 **TIMELESS CLASSICS**

# 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.

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME  
FACTS ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**VICTOR HUGO**  
(1802–1885)

The son of an army general, Victor Hugo wrote extraordinary poetry at an early age. A many-sided genius, Hugo was also involved in French politics for 40 years. He was elected to the Popular Assembly in 1848.

As a lover of liberty with great hopes for mankind, Victor Hugo initially supported Napoleon for the presidency of France. But in 1851, when Napoleon declared himself emperor and abolished the constitution, Hugo fled his beloved country.

For 18 years, Hugo lived in exile in the Channel Islands. “I shall return,” he said, “when freedom returns.” His opposition to tyranny never wavered. Ultimately, however, his influence on government didn’t amount to much.

But Hugo’s influence on 19th-century French literature was unrivaled. His novels and plays reveal a heartfelt humanitarian interest in the problems and suffering of ordinary people. As a result, his works became very popular and he was quickly rewarded with fame, honor, and fortune. Critics praised him especially for his colorful language, his melodramatic plots, and his innovative mixture of comedy and tragedy.

Victor Hugo’s best-known novels are *Les Misérables* and *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, which he wrote in only four months. Until the end of his life, this leader of the Romantic movement in France remained steadfastly devoted to popular humanitarian causes.

## THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

### FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

#### **In 1802, when Victor Hugo was born...**

Thomas Jefferson was in the second year of his term as U.S. president . . . John Dalton introduced atomic theory into the field of chemistry . . . Robert Fulton propelled a boat by steam power for the first time.

#### **In 1831, when *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* was published...**

James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States, died . . . James Garfield, who would one day become the nation's 20th president, was born . . . A cholera epidemic ravaged India . . . London Bridge

opened . . . The first horse-drawn buses appeared in New York City.

#### **In 1885, when Victor Hugo died...**

Grover Cleveland was inaugurated as the 22nd president of the United States . . . American poet Ezra Pound was born . . . Former U.S. president and Civil War general Ulysses S. Grant died . . . The game of golf was introduced in America . . . Louis Pasteur devised the first rabies vaccine.

---

### FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

#### **QUASIMODO**

The deaf, deformed bellringer of Notre Dame was adopted by Frollo. Quasimodo is an innocent and trusting young man. His love for Esmeralda is deep and everlasting.

#### **PIERRE GRINGOIRE**

A penniless writer. Esmeralda marries him to save his life.

#### **ESMERALDA**

A beautiful young gypsy dancer, loved by Quasimodo and Frollo. She is wrongly accused of stabbing Captain Phoebus, whom she loves.

#### **DJALI**

Esmeralda's little white goat. Her clever tricks make people suspect that Esmeralda is a witch.

#### **ARCHDEACON CLAUDE FROLLO**

A priest who shows kindness in his adoption of Quasimodo and in raising his brother Jehan. His obsessive passion for the gypsy Esmeralda, however, is twisted and selfish.

#### **CLOPIN**

The King of the Outcasts, he nearly murders Gringoire for pleasure. Later, he leads his band of outcasts in an attempt to rescue Esmeralda.



**PHOEBUS**

Captain of the king's bodyguards, he falls in love with Esmeralda, but later forgets about her.

**JEHAN**

Frollo's younger brother, he is a wild, lazy, and ignorant young man.

**SISTER GUDULE/PAQUETTE**

A gypsy-hating recluse. Years ago, the gypsies stole her baby girl, who is later revealed to be Esmeralda.

**FLEUR-DE-LYS**

A wealthy young woman, she is engaged to Phoebus.

---

**THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME  
CHAPTER SUMMARIES****CHAPTER 1**

It is 1482 in Paris, France. Crowds of people come to see a play at the Palace of Justice. Unfortunately for the author, Gringoire, the crowds become bored with the play. Instead of watching it, they decide to elect the Pope of Fools.

The man they elect is Quasimodo. He is the deformed bellringer at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Because of the loud ringing of the bells, he is deaf. He does not hear the laughter of the crowd as they carry him through the streets. He thinks he is being honored.

**CHAPTER 2**

Gringoire sees a beautiful gypsy woman, Esmeralda, dancing in the street. Also watching Esmeralda is the Archdeacon of Notre Dame, a priest named Claude Frollo.

When Esmeralda is finished with her performance, Gringoire follows her. He finds her struggling to escape from two men—Frollo and Quasimodo.

Esmeralda cries for help; horsemen from the king's bodyguard hear the call. While Claude Frollo disappears, the bodyguards quickly tie up Quasimodo. Esmeralda thanks the captain, Phoebus, for rescuing her. Then she vanishes.

Gringoire becomes a captive of Clopin, King of the Outcasts. Clopin threatens to hang him—unless a woman will volunteer to marry him.

At the very last moment, Esmeralda appears. She agrees to marry Gringoire in order to save his life.

## 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.

**WORDS AND MEANINGS**

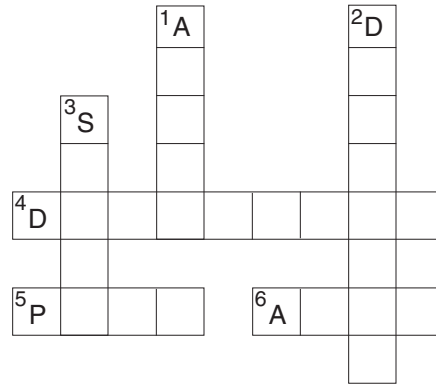
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle with words from the story.

**ACROSS**

- 4. a person who holds a position of honor
- 5. to look at searchingly
- 6. to form a curve



**DOWN**

- 1. to add something beautiful; to decorate
- 2. to draw away one’s attention
- 3. ill will or hatred

**B.** Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

- 1. The crowd ( peered / plucked ) at Quasimodo’s ugly face.
- 2. Gringoire saw the Cardinal’s arrival ( disgust / distract ) the crowd.
- 3. An eyebrow ( ached / arched ) over Quasimodo’s small left eye.
- 4. The Cardinal was an important ( secretary / dignitary ).
- 5. Quasimodo’s face showed ( sarcasm / spite ), wonder, and sadness.
- 6. A truly ugly face had ( leered / peered ) out of the hole.
- 7. People were interested in the ( dignitaries / dignity ), not the play.
- 8. A beggar ( distracted / inspected ) the audience from the actors.
- 9. Pictures of all the kings of France ( adorned / framed ) the walls.

**C.** Use at least two of the words from the crossword puzzle in a sentence of your own.

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**THE CROWD**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Crowds play an important part in the story. Answer the questions to show your understanding of the crowd described in Chapter 1.

**A.** Write **T** if the statement is *true* or **F** if the statement is *false*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The crowd preferred plays to tree-planting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The crowd likes to gossip about important people.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The crowd was not impressed by the Palace of Justice.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The crowd felt that hanging should be outlawed.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Many people tried to be the Pope of Fools.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The man who announced the play was afraid of the crowd.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The crowd was content to wait for the Cardinal.

**B.** Circle one word that best describes the crowd in Chapter 1.

**wise**      **polite**      **fearful**      **patient**      **noisy**      **shy**

**C.** 1. Would you like to perform in front of this crowd? Why or why not?

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2. If you were part of this crowd, how would you feel?

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**DESCRIPTIVE WORDS**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Complete each sentence with the adjective used in the story.

Hint: You will *not* use all the adjectives in the box.

<b>second</b>	<b>tall</b>	<b>fake</b>	<b>marble</b>	<b>angry</b>
<b>thousand</b>	<b>foul</b>	<b>ugliest</b>	<b>finest</b>	<b>grand</b>
<b>enormous</b>	<b>shy</b>	<b>smelly</b>	<b>empty</b>	<b>ugly</b>

1. Paris was awakened by the \_\_\_\_\_ peal of all the bells.
2. The floor was made of the \_\_\_\_\_ black and white marble.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ pointed windows were made of stained glass.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ crowd started to move toward them.
5. Every eye was fixed on the \_\_\_\_\_ table.
6. There were a \_\_\_\_\_ whispers at each name.
7. His play was cut short a \_\_\_\_\_ time!
8. The one who made the \_\_\_\_\_ face was chosen the Pope of Fools.
9. People put their heads through the \_\_\_\_\_ circle.
10. His right eye was buried under an \_\_\_\_\_ growth.
11. Quasimodo was crowned with a \_\_\_\_\_ tiara.