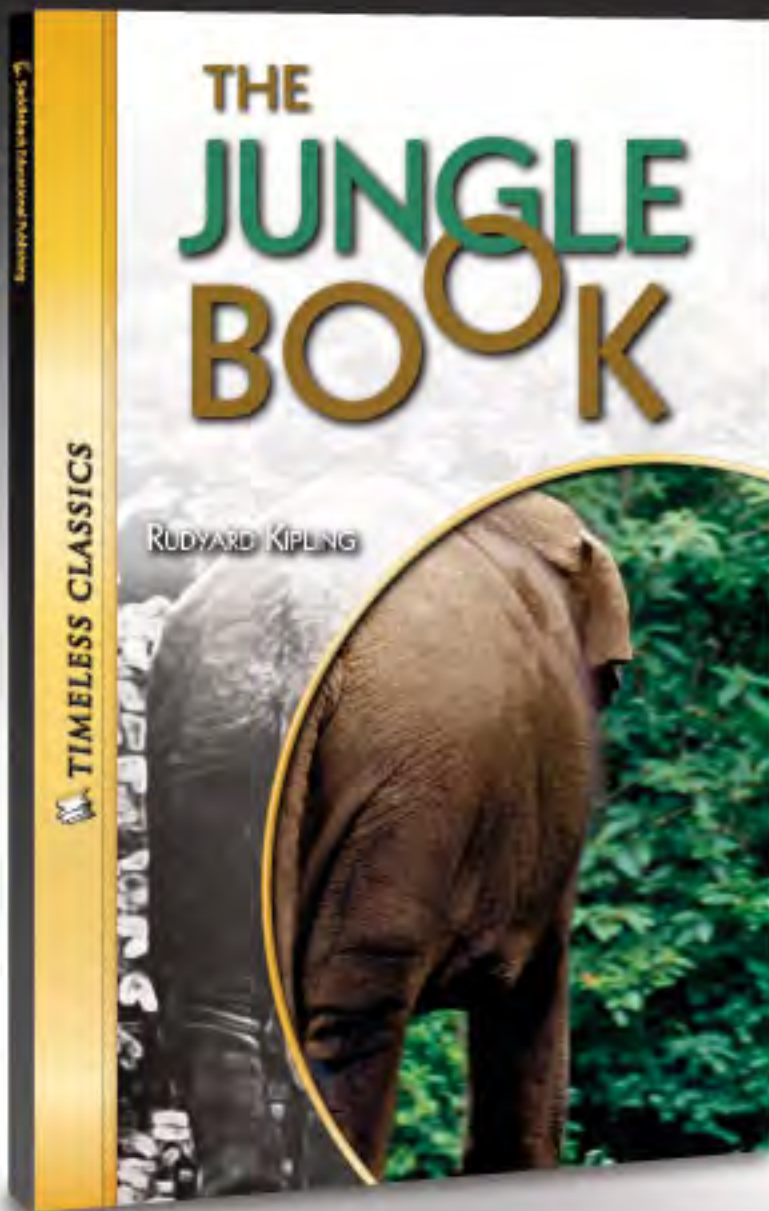




TIMELESS CLASSICS

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.....	9
Literary Glossary	12

CHAPTER EXERCISES

1 Words and Meanings, Ch. 1	14
2 Character Study, Ch. 1.....	15
3 Words and Meanings, Ch. 2	16
4 Character Study, Ch. 2.....	17
5 Words and Meanings, Ch. 3	18
6 Sequence of Events, Ch. 3.....	19
7 Comprehension Check, Ch. 3..	20
8 Words and Meanings, Ch. 4	21
9 Synonyms/Antonyms, Ch. 4...	22
10 Personalizing the Story, Ch. 4...	23
11 Words and Meanings, Ch. 5	24
12 Drawing Conclusions, Ch. 5....	25
13 Who Is Speaking?, Ch. 5.....	26
14 Words and Meanings, Ch. 6	27
15 Cause and Effect, Ch. 6.....	28

16 Sequence of Events, Ch. 6	29
17 Words and Meanings, Ch. 7 ...	30
18 Inference, Ch. 7	31
19 Words and Meanings, Ch. 8 ...	32
20 Who Did or Said What, Ch. 8...	33
21 Synonyms/Antonyms, Ch. 8 ...	34
22 Words and Meanings, Ch. 9 ...	35
23 Comprehension Check, Ch. 9...	36
24 Inference, Ch. 9	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.

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 later. He was sent to England for his formal schooling. 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 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.

THE JUNGLE BOOK

FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

In 1865, when Rudyard Kipling was born . . .

The American Civil War ended... Abraham Lincoln was assassinated... Lewis Carroll published *Alice in Wonderland*.

In 1894–1895, when *The Jungle Book* was published . . .

Cinematography (motion pictures) was invented... Grover Cleveland was

president of the United States... Marconi invented wireless telegraphy (radio).

In 1936, when Rudyard Kipling died . . .

The Spanish Civil War began... Edward VIII of England gave up his throne to marry an American divorcée... the *Queen Mary*, the world's largest passenger liner, made her maiden voyage... Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to a second term as president of the United States.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

MOWGLI

The “man cub,” an orphaned toddler raised by wolves; he learns the ways of the jungle well, but one day returns to the world of men.

BALOO

The giant bear who teaches Mowgli the Law of the Jungle; he is strong, loyal, and a patient teacher.

BAGHEERA

The panther who guides and advises Mowgli at critical times in his life; he is intelligent and well-respected by the jungle people.

SHERE KHAN

The fearsome tiger who kills not for food but for choice; he vows to kill Mowgli.

AKELA

The brave leader of the wolf pack

KAA

The large python; he is strong and resourceful, and a good ally of Mowgli.

HATHI

The great elephant; it is he who is truly king of the jungle.

MESSUA

A woman of the village who “adopts” Mowgli

BULDEO

A village elder and hunter; he accuses Mowgli of being a devil-child and tries to harm Messua and her husband.

GRAY BROTHER

A wolf-brother of Mowgli; he remains loyal when others want to cast Mowgli out of the pack.

THE JUNGLE BOOK
CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1

Mowgli, an orphaned toddler, wanders into the wolves' cave. Shere Khan, the man-killing tiger, demands that they return the man-cub to him. Mother and Father Wolf refuse and take their quarrel to the Council of Wolves. No wolves except Mother and Father speak up for the man cub called Mowgli.

Finally, Baloo the Bear, who teaches young wolves the Law of the Jungle, speaks up for the man-cub. He is joined by Bagheera the Black Panther, who buys the baby's life with a freshly killed bull. Shere Khan the Tiger is angry, but Mother and Father Wolf are allowed to raise Mowgli as a wolf.

CHAPTER 2

Bagheera and Baloo teach Mowgli the ways and laws of the jungle. Mowgli has been warned to stay away from the Monkey-People. The Monkey-People kidnap Mowgli and carry him away. Baloo and Bagheera get help from Kaa the Python—the only animal that the Monkey-People fear.

The three find the Monkey-People and Mowgli at a place called the Cold Lairs. After a fierce battle, they defeat the Monkey-People. Kaa proceeds to hypnotize the Monkey-People as Baloo, Bagheera, and Mowgli return home. Ashamed, Mowgli says that he has learned his lesson.

CHAPTER 3

During a Water Truce, Hathi the Wild Elephant tells Mowgli the tale of how Fear first came to the jungle. The First of the Tigers, a judge of the jungle, had killed a buck. This was the first time that any animals had killed each other. The Lord of the Jungle ordered the trees and vines to mark the First of the Tigers with stripes.

The animals now knew that Fear was man—the Hairless One. The Jungle-People were now afraid of him and of each other. The First of the Tigers was ordered to show mercy to man, but instead of following orders, he killed him. In that way, he had taught man to kill. From that day on, man was the enemy of the Jungle-People.

CHAPTER 4

Mowgli is now 10 or 11 years old and has become powerful within the pack. Shere Khan tries to turn the younger wolves against Mowgli. Bagheera warns Mowgli of this plot and tells him to return to the world of man. As Akela, the old wolf leader, is weakened, Mowgli goes to the man-village and steals fire.

He returns to Council Rock as Shere Khan and the younger wolves try to cast him from the pack. Mowgli throws his fire and frightens all of them. Feeling betrayed, he tells them that he would have remained a wolf forever. At last, with only his friends nearby, Mowgli cries. He says goodbye to Mother and Father Wolf and departs for the man-village.

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

- ___ **JACKAL** ___ **DISGUST**
- ___ **WHINE** ___ **NAKED**
- ___ **FORBID** ___ **BOLD**
- ___ **JUNGLE** ___ **FURIOUS**
- ___ **HUSH** ___ **CUNNING**
- ___ **GONGS** ___ **WOODCUTTER**

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

B. Place the letter of the definition next to the puzzle word it defines.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ jackal | a. be quiet |
| 2. _____ furious | b. sly and tricky |
| 3. _____ jungle | c. daring, fearless |
| 4. _____ hush | d. to disallow or prohibit |
| 5. _____ cunning | e. very angry |
| 6. _____ bold | f. a person who chops and sells wood |
| 7. _____ gong | g. wearing no clothing |
| 8. _____ woodcutter | h. a metal disk that makes a loud noise when struck |
| 9. _____ naked | i. an animal that resembles a dog |
| 10. _____ forbid | j. land overgrown with trees and plants |

CHARACTER STUDY

NAME _____ DATE _____

A. Write each character's name next to the kind of animal it is.**tiger** _____ **male wolf** _____**jackal** _____ **panther** _____**female wolf** _____ **bear** _____**B.** Write a character's name to complete each sentence.

1. _____ warned Father Wolf that Shere Khan was coming to their part of the jungle.
2. _____ killed the cattle belonging to men and made the villagers angry.
3. _____, Mother Wolf, named the man-cub "Mowgli the Frog."
4. _____ volunteered to teach Mowgli the Law of the Jungle.
5. _____ supported Baloo and spoke up for Mowgli.
6. _____, the leader of the wolf pack, traded Mowgli for a bull from Bagheera.

C. Write the name of the character who is speaking.

1. "How little and smooth he is! How bold!" _____
2. "I have come for my game. Give me the man's cub." _____
3. "I speak for the man's cub. There is no harm in him. Let him run with the pack. I myself will teach him." _____
4. "The time will come when this naked frog will make you roar another tune—or I know nothing of man." _____

