

Call of the Wild Review:

You are responsible for the following information.

Character Traits	All characters flat/round and the different qualities they possess.	Study notes on class discussion.
Characterization	Static, Dynamic, Round, Flat, Antagonist, Protagonist	Power Point presentation and notes
Comma Rules	In a series, extra information, dates, places etc.	Worksheet
Conflict/ Central Conflict	Person vs. Person Person vs. Self Person vs. Nature Person vs. God/Supernatural	Buck vs. Spitz Buck vs. Wild/Domesticated Buck vs. Environment/Cold
Narration	What person narration is Call of the Wild?	First Person? Second Person? Third Person? <i>Third Person Omniscient</i>
Plot	Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution	Santa Clara Valley to arrival in Yukon, Buck adapts, Buck finds Thornton and kills the Yeehats, mourns Thornton/becomes more wild, answers the "Call."
Point of View	First and third.	The book is written from a third person point of view. <i>An outside narrator tells the story.</i>
Pronouns	Personal, Reflexive/Intensive, Relative, Demonstrative, Indefinite, Interrogative	Study worksheet and examples on the back.
Setting	Santa Clara Valley, San Francisco, Seattle, Yukon, Alaska	Understand the importance of setting within the novel, and how it affects the plot.
Simile	A comparison using like/as.	Be able to identify a simile.
Study Guide	All questions and answers on the study guide.	Comprehend the events of the story and discussed in class. (Class notes)
Theme	Why is the ability to adapt so important? <i>Adapting/Intelligence</i> What makes a good leader ? <i>Leadership</i>	Understand and be able to recognize examples from the text that support the novel's themes.
Vocabulary	Words, part of speech, common synonyms and antonyms	Study vocabulary list and worksheets given in class

Name: _____

Review for Call of the Wild

ELA 8

Character Attributes:

Plot Structure

The EXPOSITION	The Beginning, when the characters and setting are introduced
Rising Action	the problem(s) faced by the characters are revealed
The CLIMAX	Most Exciting Point, Turning Point
Falling Action	events leading to the solving of the story's problems
The RESOLUTION	All problems are resolved

<i>Element of Poetry</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
Alliteration	The repetition of consonant sounds, most often (but not always) at the beginning of words	<i>She sells seashells by the seashore</i>
Metaphor	a comparison that talks about one thing as if it were another	"Life for me aint been no crystal Stair"
Onomatopoeia	The use of a word or phrase that imitates or suggests the sound of what it describes	The snake <i>hissed</i>
Personification	Giving human qualities to non-human things	The sun smiled.
Rhyme	The repetition of the same or similar sound in words that appear near each other in a poem	Cat/Bat/Hat/Sat Found/Round/Hound/Bound
Simile	Comparing to different things using "like" or "as"	At night the city is like a forest, The cars like fireflies And all the buildings reaching up, Like trees support the skies.
Symbol	A figure of speech in which something (object, person, situation, or action) means more than what it is	Peony/Rose Wine/Bread
Theme	The controlling idea of a poem developed throughout by sets of key words that identify the poet's subject and his attitude or feelings about it. It is rarely stated explicitly in the poem. Rather, the reader can infer the theme by reading the poem and stating it in different ways.	Have Pride in yourself Balance your wants and needs Keep trying, don't give up

Directions: Match the quote with the character it best represents! Place the letter of your answer in the boxes to the left of the characters.

Similar to questions on the Test - Test is Multiple Choice

	Character		Quote
B	BUCK	A	It is impossible to defeat an ignorant man. - William G. McAdoo
A	JOHN THORNTON	B	Change is difficult, but often essential to survival. - Les Brown
E	HAL	C	Be friendly to everyone. Those who deserve it the least need it the most. - Bo Bennett
I	FRANCOIS & PERRAULT	E	It is impossible for a man to be saved in ignorance.
F	DAVE	F	There is joy in work! - Henry Ford
C	BILLEE	I	Loyal and efficient work bears much fruit. - Jawaharlal Nehru

_____ Number Right

Vocabulary Word	POS	Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms
Cunning	Adj	Clever, Sly	crafty, gulleful, insidious, keen, Machiavellian, streetwise, tricky	gullible, naive, trustful
Deft	Adj	Skillful, quick	dexterous, adroit, nimble	awkward, clumsy, incompetent, inept
Docile	Adj	Easy to handle, tame	adaptable, agreeable, complacent, tame	defiant, obstinate, stubborn, uncooperative, unruly
Egotistical	Adj	Concerned with ones own needs	arrogant, conceited, pompous, pretentious, snooty,	humble, modest
Futile	Adj	Without success, hopeless	forlorn, fruitless, in vain, ineffective, useless	efficient, fruitful, productive.
Impending	Adj	Occurring immediately, unavoidable	approaching, imminent, looking to, ominous, threatening	distant, remote
Intimated	Adj	Hint, marked by close association	allusive, hinted at, implicit, implied, inferred, suggested	
Kindred	Adj	Related	family, relation, relationship	unrelated
Latent	Adj	Hidden; dormant	concealed, contained, inactive, unseen, veiled,	Acquired, contracted, learned
Morose	Adj	Sad, unhappy, gloomy	acrimonious, choleric, cranky, cross, depressed, gruff, harsh, melancholy, mournful, sullen, surly	Agreeable, cheerful, genial, nice, pleasant
Obscure	Adj	Not clear, hidden	in secret, insidiously, privately, stealthily	obvious
Primitive	Adj	Ancient, simple, crude	basic, fundamental, primal, primordial,	
Taunt	Verb	Make fun of, insult.	insult, jab, jeer, mock, outrage, put-down, reproach, ridicule	appease, assuage, gratify, placate
Vile	Adj	Evil	atrocious, bad, corrupt, , immoral, nefarious, satanic, sinful, sinister	ethical, honest, legit, moral, noble, pure, righteous, uprite

Name _____
Review Sheet

Call Of the Wild

Prepare answers to the following questions to review for the test.

1. Why was Buck taken to the Yukon?
 2. What is the "Law of Club and Fang?"
 3. Who is responsible for the death of Spitz?
 4. Why do Hal, Charles, and Mercedes die?
 5. Identify one stereotype in the novel and tell why it is a stereotype?
(HINT: think about how the author portrays Mercedes)
 6. What name do the Yeehats give Buck and why do they do so?
 7. How is the conflict within Buck resolved?
 8. How did Perrault help ease Buck's problem with his feet?
 9. How and why did Buck start a mutiny among the dogs?
 10. What made Buck such a good lead dog?
 11. Why did John Thornton and his friends go back to the wild?
 12. Why did Buck return back to the camp?
 13. Name some of the ways (more than one) that John Thornton was "an ideal master."
 14. Name some of the ways that Buck showed his love for John Thornton.
(Be specific)
 15. Name some examples of how Buck had to change or adapt in order to survive. (Be specific)
 16. What lessons did Buck learn from "the man in the red sweater?"
 17. Name some of the leadership qualities that Buck possessed.
 18. Name some of the reasons, with examples from the book, of how Hal, Charles, and Mercedes proved they were totally out of place in the wild.
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19. Know the chapter titles and be able to explain why the title describes the events in the chapter. Example the law of club and fang: Buck learns the law of club means that the man with the club is the leader and he will break you in, and that the law of fang means...
 20. Know Bucks owners in chronological (first, second, third) order and what their job or role in the book.
 21. Know at least a few of the names of the dogs and be able to describe some of their characteristics.

English

The Call of the Wild Notes

Chapter 1: "Into the Primitive"

- Takes place during the gold rush
- 1st paragraph: foreshadows what happens to Buck (men need dogs on the trail)
- Buck
 - 4 yr. old St. Bernard and Scotch shepherd mix
 - 140 lbs., muscular, thick & furry coat:(a big dog)
 - Lives at Judge Miller's in the Santa Clara Valley
 - "Buck was neither house dog nor kennel dog. The whole realm was his."
 - Plays with Judge's Miller's grandchildren and keeps Judge Miller company
 - Friendly, playful, loyal, trusts people, intelligent, egotistical, has an air of dignity
- Manuel, a gardener's helper always gambled, and sold Buck to get money
- Buck is aware that he is on a train, and tries to attack anyone who walks by
- "The man with the red sweater" teaches Buck the Law of Club: "A man with a club is a lawgiver, a master to be obeyed, not conciliated."
- Francois and Perrault
 - They buy Buck for \$300 because he is "one in ten thousand" & another dog, Curly
 - They join Spitz and Dave on a boat called the *Narwhal*
 - Work for French-Canadian gov't (messengers)
- Aboard the *Narwhal*
 - Buck meets these dogs:
 - Curly: (Newfoundland) Friendly, good-natured
 - Dave: Took interest in nothing, disinterested, gloomy, morose
 - Spitz: Big, snow-white dog from Spitzbergen, used to work on whaling ship, friendly but treacherous
 - Spitz tries to steal Buck's food, and Francois whips him. Buck thinks this is fair
 - Buck has his first encounter with snow

Chapter 2: "The Law of Club and Fang"

- Curly is killed by a husky, and all the other dogs leap on her
- Buck learns the Law of Fang: "Once down, that was the end of you.", and remembers never to let himself falter in a fight
- Buck learns to pull the sled from Dave and Spitz

- Two new dogs, Billee and Joe
 - Billee: Excessive good nature
 - Joe: Sour, introspective, malignant eye, perpetual snarl
 - Buck is friendly, Dave ignores them, and Spitz attacks them
- Sol-leks "The Angry One"
 - Husky, long, lean, gaunt, battle-scarred face, 1 eye
 - Attacks when approached on blind side (Attacked Buck)
 - Disinterested, like Dave
- Buck's changes show his adaptation in his new environment
 - Physical Changes
 - Stronger body and muscles

- Not a fussy eater, loses his fastidiousness
- Better sight & scent
- Can bear more pain

Personality Changes

- Steals food
- More independent
- Uses his instincts and becomes wild again
- Less civilized and forgets his morals

Chapter 3: "The Dominant Primordial Beast"

- Spitz and Buck bully and attack each other
- A bunch of wild huskies invade the camp
 - They are "irresistible" & the wild beast in Buck has an instinct to kill
 - As Buck attacks the huskies, Spitz attacks Buck
- The sled goes through the ice
- Francois and Perrault are kind and make Buck moccasins so his feet won't freeze
- Dolly goes crazy after being bitten by the huskies & attacks Buck so Francois kills her with an axe
- Buck finally beats Spitz in a fight and Spitz runs off, leaving Buck to claim the team's leadership

Chapter 4: "Who Has Won to Mastership"

- When Francois and Perrault try to put Sol-Leks in the lead dog position, Buck keeps driving Sol-Leks away, until they can do nothing but give Buck the spot
- With Buck leading the team, they work harder than they ever have and become a the most celebrated team in the Yukon
- Buck leaves Francois and Perrault who are so sad that they cry, and is bought by a Scotch half-breed
- As Buck watches the fire, he imagines a primitive cave-man
- Dave is so weak he can't pull the sled, but he keeps trying because it is in his nature. Finally, he can't even move, so the Scotch half-breed shoots him in the woods

Chapter 5: "The Toil of Trace and Trail"

- The team is bought by Hal, Charles, and Mercedes
- Hal
 - Young man (19-20 yrs. old)
 - Wears belt with gun & knife
 - Cruel & abusive to the dogs and mean to people
 - Brother of Mercedes
 - Arrogant, inexperienced, unprepared, headstrong, uses violence, immature (callow)
- Charles
 - Married to Mercedes
 - Middle-aged, lightish-colored, weak & watery eyes, twisted moustache
 - Determined, cruel to the dogs, not observant
- Mercedes
 - Married to Charles, sister of Hal

Tries to be kind to the dogs

Devoted to Hal & Charles

Spoiled (When her clothes are thrown out, when she refuses to walk and makes the dogs pull her on the sled)

- New dogs are added to the team, including Teek and Koonah. The team was disgusted at them & quickly taught them their place
- Hal won't take people's advice, and doesn't know how to command the dogs
- They feed the dogs too much and run out of food, and the dogs start to die off
- Mercedes refuses to walk. They pull her off the sled, but she refuses to come, so they make the dogs pull her on the sled
- They reach John Thornton's camp
- Buck falls because he is so weak and makes up his mind not to get up as Hal beats him
- John says threatens Hal as he beats Buck, so they leave Buck with John Thornton
- Mercedes, Hal, Charles and the sled with the dogs all fall through the ice, leaving a gaping hole because the trail bottom dropped out

Chapter 6: "For Love of a Man"

- Buck joins John and his camp, including two dogs, Skeet and Nig
- Skeet & Nig always follow John waiting to be petted, but Buck adores him at a distance
- The chapter refers to the love Buck has for John, and there are many examples where Buck risks his life for John
- John tests Buck by telling him to jump over a cliff, and Buck tries and has to be restrained. John thinks it is both splendid and terrible
- A man hits John in a bar, and Buck kill him
- John falls in a river, and Buck risks his life to save John from drowning
- John says Buck can pull 1000 lbs for 100 yards although it is almost impossible, but Buck pulls it even though he is tired and wins money so John can pay off his debts

Chapter 7: "The Sounding of the Call"

- The group searches for the legend of a cabin near a treasure of gold
- They don't find the cabin, but they find a river full of gold
- Buck has impulses about running in the wild as if he hears the call of the wild
- Buck meets a timber wolf and runs with him through the woods. Soon Buck tries to find the wolf all the time to answer the "call" of the wild
- Buck comes back and finds everyone killed by the Yeehat Indians
- Buck kills all the Indians although they are armed, proving that he could be the dominant primordial beast no matter what he was faced against
- Buck joins the wolves, and legends arise about the "Ghost Dog" and timber wolves with peculiar markings. Buck becomes a legendary dog
- Every year Buck returns with his new pack of wolves to the place where John died

"Call of the Wild"- Chapter 1- Summaries

We are introduced to the main character; Buck. Buck is a dog who proves that you must adapt to certain situations in order to survive. He has qualities like humans. He can feel, express himself and show emotion. Buck was born in California and was given anything that he desired or wanted. Life has now changed for Buck and he is in the wild and experiences difficult times. For example he is choked by *Manuel* and has to fight back in order to save his life. He is put in a cage and treated like a "caged animal." He has his dignity taken away from him and learns the "law of the club." This means he learns that man is stronger and more powerful than animal.

In this chapter we are also introduced to some house- dogs, kennel dogs, and a rare dog a Spitzgergen. The house- dogs are; Toots a Japanese Pug and Ysabel a Mexican hairless dog. They are high maintenance dogs and require a lot of special attention. The kennel dogs are dogs that have been through tough situations of animal cruelty and abuse and some even witnessed death. Buck has

a difficult time relating to these dogs because he has such a different personality and lives a completely different lifestyle. The Spitzbergen is apart of the dogsled team and he and Buck really don't have a close relationship, their personalities are very different. Through the next couple of chapters we will really learn more of who Buck is from the inside and out.

Chapter 2

The theme of this chapter is "survival of the fittest." Buck learns that the dogs that he encounters are savages and mean dogs. Buck's friend; Curly is killed by a pack of dogs and Buck has a hard time facing Curly's death. We are introduced to 2 more dogs;

~~Billee and Joe. They are brothers and will join Bucks sled team.~~

There is another important dog and he is; Sol-leks. In this chapter Buck experiences the cold weather and has to adapt in order to survive. He learns that he must eat fast when he finds food because

the other dogs will eat his food and he must fend for himself. Buck discovers that he must listen to his intuitions and instincts.

Chapter 3

In this chapter we learn about Buck and Spitz's relationship. They are 2 very different dogs from very different backgrounds and they don't get along at all. Spitz steals Bucks food, Spitz is the leader of the dogsled, and Spitz watched Curly being killed. Buck has a hard time knowing that Buck is the leader of the sled and Buck and Spitz always seem to fight against one another. There is a serious fight between the 2 dogs and Francois; a master has to get involved and intervene.

..... Another important event in this chapter is the fight between Buck and the starving huskies. It is a terrible scene and the dogs are badly injured. Buck and his dogsled also experience hardships such as; ice breaking on their journey, the team falling in, and Buck's feet freezing.

Another incident that occurs in this chapter is a dog; Dolly going mad and having to be killed in order to keep Buck alive. Francois is the type of person who always comes to Buck's aid and assist him in many life-threatening situations.

The concluding part of this chapter is Spitz attacks Buck again and Spitz gets him at his lowest point and Francois has to be there again to help Buck out. Buck has a hard time facing the fact that he needs help from others and feels inferior to Spitz. When a rabbit become a form of competition for the 2 dogs, Buck fights Spitz once again and breaks Spitz's legs and proves that he is the "king of the wild." This is a main factor why these 2 dogs always have conflicts between one another and Buck proves that he is answering the "call of the wild" to show that he is in most control of it.

The Call of the Wild

Chapter 4

Summary

The next morning, Perrault discovers Spitz missing and Buck covered with wounds. The dog-driver harnesses the dogs. Buck trots over to the space Spitz used to occupy, but Francois does not notice him and harnesses Sol-leks to the lead position. Buck lunges at Sol-leks, but Francois drags him away by the scruff of the neck. Sol-leks shows that he is afraid of Buck and does not mind giving up the position, but Francois comes back with the club. Buck retreats but then refuses to take his old position. Buck thinks that he has earned the lead position and will be satisfied with nothing less.

Perrault tells Francois to throw down his club, and Buck trots back to the lead position. Buck takes up the job easily and shows himself to be superior even to Spitz. He is a born leader and excels at making the others live up to his expectations. Two native huskies are added to the team, and Buck breaks them in quickly. The team is ahead of their record now, and they cover the Thirty Mile River in one day, even though it took them ten days to cross before. They average 40 miles a day, and they reach Skaguay in record time. Perrault and Francois receive their official orders, and exit from Buck's life.

The team travels back to Dawson under the command of a Scotsman. They are carrying a heavy load of mail to the gold-miners in the North. Life is monotonous and laborious for Buck. He thinks about his life in California, but he is not homesick. His inherited instincts are stronger in him, and everything he encounters in this wilder place seems strangely familiar. The men he is with remind him of men from another, more primitive time.

The dogs are tired when they reach Dawson. They are treated well, attended to even before the men, but Dave is suffering from a strange illness that no one can diagnose. The men decide he is too weak to pull the sled and try to pull him out of his position, but he protests until they put him back into his rightful place. They realize that he wants to die working and harness him into his usual position. The

The Call of The Wild Chapter 5-Summary

① * At this point the dogs have delivered all of the mail. The dogs are becoming so tired and are losing large amounts of weight. They have been worked for the past 5 months and have only had 5 days of rest.

~~2 men Hal and Charles- 2 men from the states buy the dogsled and take over the mail runs. There are now more mail runs because more people have moved into the area.~~

3 new characters are introduced- Charles who is middle-aged and has a light mustache. **Hal** who is the younger than Charles and is about 19 or 20 ; he carries a knife and a gun with him, and **Mercedes** who is Charles's wife and Hal's sister.

Buck faces these new owners and he is feeling very overwhelmed. ~~Hal and Charles~~ have a difficult time putting up a tent and pack the sled too high with items such as dishes and things to keep them warm. The dogs can't move the sled and Buck just wished that they had more of a clue that the sled is too packed. Buck gets frustrated because just as soon as he gets used to a new master another one takes over. These 3 people have never dealt with a dogsled before because they have been from the North.

~~There is a twist in the story~~ because the sled over turns and some of the materials that they people had on the sled are lost. At this point they decide to buy 6 extra dogs and now there are 14 dogs pulling the sled. Buck notices these people's personalities and ~~he is having a hard time getting along with them.~~



Mercedes feels bad for the dogs and she steals food for them. Hal beats the dogs very severely and she tries to defend them. We get the sense that she has a strong love for dogs. Hal discovers that there is not a lot of food supply left and he reduces one of the portions of one of the dog's food and all of the other dogs suffer because they have to work twice as hard to compensate for that one dog.

It is a very stressful time for all of the owners and the dogs have gone through so much physically that only 5 dogs remain, they others have died. Mercedes has lost so much weight that she demands to ride on the sled and this makes the pull for the dogs even harder.

They reach a place called, "The Five Fingers" and the men make a deal with a man to sell their gun for some frozen horsehide. The dogs have a hard time digesting this food and they become out-raged.

They arrive at **John Thornton's camp**. Thornton is an experienced man from the North. He evaluates the dogs and discovers that Hal has been beating the dogs. Buck refuses to leave the camp because he fears that these new owners will not be able to cope with the conditions of Spring ahead. His instincts tell him to hold back. Thornton stand up for Buck and the dogs and threatens to kill him if he strikes Buck and the dogs again. Thornton nocks Hal's knife out of his hand and sets Buck free from the group.

At this point there is a sudden turn and the dogs and masters fall into a hole of ice and tragedy strikes.

Chapter 6 "Call of the Wild"

This chapter opens with, Buck beginning to recover, his body is repairing after having gone through such an ordeal.

Buck, Thornton, Skeet, and Nig were all waiting for the raft to arrive that would bring them back to Dawson.

Skeet took care of Buck's wounds and nursed him back to good health, she was like the mother figure to him.

Buck had a love for Thornton, he saved Buck's life and Buck thought of him as the "Ideal Master."

Buck followed Thornton around and always protected him. Buck always stayed close to his side because of the fear that this master would leave just as all of the other ones did.

The next scene we see the group at Circle City and they are in a bar. A man known as "Black Burton" was picking a fight with Thornton and Buck came to Thornton's defense and attacked the man. Buck attacked the man's arm and throat.

Buck saved Thornton's life again when the 3 partners were going down a Forty Mile Creek. There were huge rapids in the water and Buck helped get Thornton out. Thornton scrapped his body against rocks and Hans and Pete had a rope to pull themselves out with. Buck almost drowned in the rescue and from the sound of his masters voice, he was inspired to go on and survived. Buck broke 3 ribs in the rescue.

The next important scene take place with a group of men gambling on Buck's strength. They are curious to see how many pounds of flour Buck can carry. There was a competition between masters and their dogs and Buck won. Buck did so well that others wanted to buy him, but Thornton wouldn't allow them to buy him because Buck and Thornton have grown so close and built a real relationship.

Chapter VII: *The Sounding of the Call*


Summary

John Thornton pays off his debts with money he earns from the bet, and he sets off to the east to find a fabled lost mine that is supposed to make a man rich. Together with his other dogs and his friends Pete and Hans, he and Buck wander in the wilderness, hunting and fishing and living off the land, until they reach a shallow place in a valley full of gold. The men earn thousands of dollars a day panning for gold, and the dogs have nothing to do. Buck begins to feel wild yearnings. One night, he springs up from sleep with a start, hearing a call from the forest. He dashes through the woods and finds a timber wolf, one-third his size. Buck begins to circle the wolf and make friendly advances, but the wolf is afraid.



Finally, the two show their friendship by sniffing noses, and the wolf leads Buck away through the forest. They stop to drink, and Buck remembers John Thornton. The wolf encourages him to keep following, but Buck starts back toward the camp. When he arrives, Thornton is eating dinner, and Buck showers him with affection. For two days, he never allows Thornton out of his sight. Then, he hears the call more loudly than ever and is haunted by recollections of his wild friend. He begins to stay away from the camp for days at a time, hunting his own food.

Buck has two identities at this point: one as sled dog in Thornton's camp, another as wild hunter in the forest. He kills a bear and fishes for salmon the river; when the moose come in the fall, Buck hunts them eagerly. He cuts a bull away from the pack to kill him and finally brings him down after four days. Then he heads back to the camp. On the way, he feels a strange stirring in the wilderness, of something new abroad, and he feels a premonition of calamity. His feeling is proven correct when he finds Thornton's dog Nig and one of the dogs bought in Dawson, both dying on the trail. As he approaches the camp, he sees Hans lying facedown, arrows covering him. He peers out to where the lodge had been and sees Yeehat Indians dancing in the wreckage. Buck charges, cutting their throats with his fangs and killing several of them. The Indians scatter, and Buck finds the rest of his camp, including Thornton, dead.

Buck mourns his dead master but feels pride at having killed the Yeehats. Henceforth, he will not fear men unless they carry weapons. He hears the call of the wolf again. His ties to Thornton broken by death, he heads off to follow it. He finds the pack, and one wolf lunges for his throat, but he breaks its neck easily. Three others try but pull



back. After half an hour they all draw back, and one of them approaches Buck in a friendly manner. Buck recognizes him to be the wolf he encountered in the woods. Buck joins the wolf pack, and the Yeehats notice a difference in the local breed of timber wolves as years pass. They also tell of a Ghost Dog that runs at the front of the pack, singing songs and leaping above his fellows. They tell of a haunted valley—where Thornton lies dead—where an evil spirit dwells, and where, every year, Buck comes and mourns for a time beside the stream before loping away to rejoin the pack.



NAME: _____
Call of the Wild

COTW Vocabulary I&II
 ELA 8

Vocabulary Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms
Arduous	Adj	laborious; difficult:	hard, toilsome, onerous, wearisome, burdensome, exhausting.	easy
Cunning	Adj/ Noun	skill employed in a shrewd or sly manner, as in deceiving; craftiness; guile.	crafty, guileful, insidious, keen, Machiavellian, sharp, shrewd, slick, sly, streetwise, tricky, clever, sly	gullible, naïve, trustful
Deft	Adj	Skillful, quick	dexterous, adroit, nimble	awkward, clumsy, incompetent, inept
Docile	Adj	Easy to handle, tame	adaptable, agreeable, complacent, tame	defiant, obstinate, stubborn, unruly
Egotistical	Adj	Concerned with ones own needs	arrogant, conceited, pompous, pretentious, snooty,	humble, modest
Futile	Adj	Without success, hopeless	forlorn, fruitless, in vain, ineffective, useless	efficient, fruitful, productive.
Gaunt	Adj	Extremely thin and bony; haggard and drawn, as from great hunger, weariness, or torture; emaciated.		
Impending	Adj	Occurring immediately, unavoidable	approaching, imminent, looking to, ominous, threatening	distant, remote
Instinct	Noun	An inborn pattern of activity or tendency a natural or innate impulse	genius, knack, faculty, talent.	
Kindred	Adj	Related	family, relation, relationship	unrelated
Latent	Adj	Hidden; dormant	concealed, contained, inactive, unseen, veiled,	Acquired, contracted, learned
Morose	Adj	Sad, unhappy, gloomy	acrimonious, choleric, gloomy, glum, grouchy, melancholy, mournful, sullen, surly	Agreeable, cheerful, genial, nice, pleasant
Obscure	Adj	Not clear, hidden	in secret, insidiously, privately, stealthily	obvious
Peril	Noun	Exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; grave risk; jeopardy; danger:	Danger, hazard, peril, jeopardy	Protection, safety, security
Ravenous	Adj	Extremely hungry	Voracious, starving, famished	Sated, satisfied
Taunt	Verb	Make fun of, insult.	insult, jab, jeer, mock, outrage, put-down, reproach, ridicule	appease, assuage, flatter, gratify, placate
Vile	Adj	Evil	atrocious, corrupt, damnable, foul, immoral, nefarious, sinful, sinister	ethical, honest, honorable, moral, noble, righteous

Four Basic Comma Rules

1. Use commas to separate items in a series of three or more.

Note: the comma separating the second-to-last from the last item in the list is optional.

- Subjects in the program of study include English, math, and psychology.
-or- Subjects in the program of study include English, math and psychology.
- Go up two flights of stairs, turn right, walk to the end of the hall, and you will be there.
- The receptionist will admit you, the radiologist will x-ray you, the nurse will prepare you for surgery, and the surgeon will operate.

2. Use a comma to separate independent clauses (complete thoughts) when they are joined by these transition words:

and or for nor so but yet

- Max started writing the draft two weeks ago, and he completed it today.
- We wanted to go to the movie, yet the idea of a quiet afternoon at home was also appealing.
- I have no intention of celebrating when I complete my degree, nor do I intend to go the the graduation.

3. Use commas to separate independent clauses (complete thoughts) from the word or words that introduce them.

- If I could relive my teenage years, I would do many things differently.
- However, Marx had a different theory.
- As a student, Ron had dreamed of being an Olympian athlete; unfortunately, his health made his dream impossible.
- By the time we got home, the late night news was over.

4. Use comma(s) to separate from the rest of the sentence any word or expression that is not essential to the sentence's meaning

- Writing essays is not difficult, if you plan them well.
- Carol Shields, a university chancellor, wrote The Stone Diaries and Larry's Party.
- Valerie, predictably, was named class valedictorian.

Name: _____

Commas/Call of the Wild

ELA 8

Directions: The following comma rules will be on your test. Write the letter of the correct rule, next to the sentence that demonstrates its use. You may use some rules twice.

- A. To separate three or more words, phrases, or clauses in a series.
- B. To set of words that are not essential to the sentences.
- C. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction.
- D. To set off introductory words.
- E. In dates, or between cities and countries.

- E Buck came from Santa Clara, California.
- A He traveled through Santa Clara, San Francisco, Seattle, and the Yukon.
- B He traveled on a ship, *The Norwhal*, before reaching Dyea Beach.
- B Yes, Dyea Beach was where he first saw snow.
- C Buck barked frantically hoping to get help for Curley, but nobody heard.
- C Actually, there was nothing else Buck could do.
- E On March 24, 1897 he began his life as a sled dog.
- A He would travel with Dave, Sol-lecks, and Billee for the next year.
- C Buck had to learn many lessons, if he were to survive.
- A I can't stand Hal, Charles, and Mercedes.
- B Honestly, Mercedes is the most annoying character.
- C Mercedes, Charles's wife, refuses to travel without a tent.
- C Hal knows nothing about dogs, nor does he know how to load a sled.
- A John Thornton took the axe handle, paced back and forth, and interceded.
- D Afterwards, John and Buck watched the sled break through the ice.
- A Buck returns to the valley each year to pay tribute to John Thornton, mankind, and the civilized world.

Name _____
DiTuri/Loughran/Ryan

Characters/Characterization

<p style="text-align: center;">Round</p> <p>These characters are considered "round" because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* His or her traits are fully described, are true-to-life and have a convincing personality* His or her motives are understood by the reader	<p>Described like real, living men or women</p> <p>Display many different aspects to his or her character and can't be described in a few phrases or sentences</p> <p>Main characters usually round characters</p> <p>Also known as dynamic characters</p> <p>Often have hidden qualities that surprise the reader</p> <p>Usually go through a noticeable change from the beginning of the story to the end</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Flat</p> <p>Flat characters are considered "flat" because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Their personalities never fully develop* The purpose of flat characters is to highlight the development of round characters	<p>Characterized by an easily identifiable single dominant trait such as "honest" or "side kick"</p> <p>Completely predictable and remain same throughout story</p> <p>Reader seldom knows about their feelings or motives</p> <p>Tend to be static since their personalities do not develop</p> <p>Things may happen to a static character, but nothing happens <i>within</i> the character</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dynamic</p>	<p>Dynamic characters are considered "dynamic" because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* They undergo some type of important change in personality or attitude during the course of the story* This change takes place within the character
<p style="text-align: center;">Static</p>	<p>Static characters are considered "static" because they do not change or develop beyond the way in which he or she was first presented in the story.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Protagonist</p>	<p>a hero or heroine who is the central character and who engages the reader's interest</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Antagonist</p>	<p>the character that stands directly opposed to the protagonist and gives rise to the conflict of the story</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Direct</p>	<p>characterization is the method in which the author directly states what a character is like</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Indirect</p>	<p>The method in which the author shows or dramatizes a character's personality indirectly by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Showing the character acting and speaking* Revealing the character's inner thoughts* Giving a physical description of the character* Revealing what other characters think about the character or relate to him or her <p>The author allows you, the reader, to draw your own conclusions about the character.</p>

Name: _____

Mrs. DiTuri/Ms. Loughran/Mr. Ryan

ELA 8/Pronouns

Directions: Study the different types of pronouns. You should be able to identify them in sentences. You will have to be able to identify them and use them correctly for your Call of the Wild test.

Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns <i>Singular</i>	I, me, my, mine, he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its
Personal Pronouns <i>Plural</i>	We, our, ours, us, they, theirs, their, them
Personal Pronouns <i>Singular and Plural</i>	You, your, yours
Interrogative Pronouns	Who, whose, whom, which, what
Relative Pronouns	Who, whose, whom, which, what, that, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever
Demonstrative Pronouns	This, that, these, those
Indefinite Pronouns <i>Singular</i>	Another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, somebody, someone, something
Indefinite Pronouns <i>Plural</i>	Both, few, many, others, several
Indefinite Pronouns <i>Singular and Plural</i>	Any, all, more, most, none, some, such
Reflexive & Intensive Pronouns <i>Singular</i>	Myself, Yourself, himself, itself
Reflexive & Intensive Pronouns <i>Plural</i>	Ourselves, themselves, yourselves

Directions: Study the different types of pronouns. Then complete the sentences below with the correct type of pronoun. Be sure to identify the type of pronoun that you needed to complete the sentence.

Sentence	Pronoun Needed	Type of Pronoun
Buck was neither house dog or kennel dog, the whole realm was _____.	his	Personal/Singular
Buck had a fine pride in _____.	himself	reflective/intensive
The rope gave them an unfair advantage, but now that it was off he would show _____.	them	personal pronoun
_____ laughed uproariously, and he felt ashamed. He knew not why. It was his first snow.	They	Personal
The dogs in the sled team prepared _____ for the attack.	themselves	reflective
Buck taught _____ how to survive.	himself	reflective/intensive
_____ but Pike seemed to do their share of work.	Everyone	
The mushers had expected a long rest _____, and were unhappy with the news.	themselves	ref
Buck _____ was dead tired, and had decided not to get up.	himself	ref
Hal was furious with _____ for not moving, and began to beat him with the club.	him	Personal
John Thornton felt that if they wanted to kill _____ it was fine, but they should not be allowed to harm the dogs.	themselves	Singular Pronoun reflective
_____ people had given them advice, but Hal, Charles, and Mercedes did not listen.	Several	Indefinite

Name _____
Call of the Wild

Study Guide

Answer the following questions for *Call of the Wild*:

Chapter 1	Answer
1. Why were dogs such as Buck in demand?	They found gold in the Yukon Territory and needed dogs for dog sledding.
2. What breed of dog is Buck?	St. Bernard and Scottish Shepherd
3. What is the setting for this story?	The story starts out in Santa Clara Valley California and moves to Alaska or the Yukon Territory.
4. Why was Buck at a disadvantage first in dealing with Manuel and later with the other men who were transporting him?	Buck trusted Manuel and let Manuel lead him away. The other men had the rope around his neck.
5. Was their method of dog-breaking the most effective way to train a dog? Why/Why Not?	Yes, for that situation because the dogs were not going to be pets, they had a job to do and would be workers. No, because it was cruel, and we know today that there are other ways to effectively train dogs.
6. The "Law of Club" was Buck's introduction to his future. What did he learn from this experience?	Buck learned that the man with the club was the law giver a master to be obeyed.
7. Why did Buck respect Perrault and Francois?	Buck respected Francois and Perrault because they were fair at dispensing justice and taking care of the dogs.
Chapter 2	
8. How did this new setting differ from Judge Miller's home?	The new setting of Alaska and the Yukon Territory was much more primitive and brutal. Survival became the most important thing.
9. What did Buck learn while watching his first dog fight?	Buck learned the "Law of Fang" by watching Curly die. This means that once you go down in a fight you never get up again.

10. What factors encouraged Buck to learn the business of dog sledding quickly?	Buck had Dave behind him nipping the back of his legs to correct his mistakes, Sol-leks also corrected Buck and even Spitz through his weight around to make sure Buck was doing his job.
11. Why were Perrault and Francois impressed with Buck?	They were impressed with how quickly Buck learned the skills for sledding and survival.
12. What does London mean when he says Buck "remembers back to the youth of the breed...?"	Buck remembers back to his wild ancestors, he is getting in touch with his hidden instincts.
13. What kinds of skills has Buck developed thus far?	Buck has learned to sleep in the snow, bite the ice out from between his toes, break the ice with his forelegs to get water, steal food to survive, and eat faster so the other dogs won't steal it.
Chapters 3-4	
14. Why did the first fight between Buck and Spitz end prematurely?	The camp was attacked by 80 starving wild huskies.
15. What kinds of hardships did the dog teams face on their journeys?	The river ice was thin and the sled, the dogs, and often Francois or Perrault fell through the ice, causing them to have to stop and build a fire to prevent frostbite.
16. Why did Spitz dislike Buck so intensely?	Spitz disliked Buck because he felt threatened by Buck. Never had Spitz seen a Southland dog that could survive, learn so fast and possibly be a good leader.
17. How did Buck challenge Spitz's leadership?	Buck kept Spitz from disciplining the dogs when necessary. Buck would help the other dogs steal Spitz food, or not work together as a team. When Spitz tried to stop this Buck would assist the other dogs in fighting Spitz.
18. What made Buck an excellent leader?	Buck was an excellent leader because he pushed the dogs so that they were all working together and he disciplined those who did not push themselves.

<p>19. Who was the strange man Buck dreamed about?</p>	<p>Buck was dreaming about a cave man, through his dreams he is seeing the lives of his ancestors.</p>
<p>20. Why did the men who replace Francois and Perrault push their dogs so hard?</p>	<p>They were on the mail train and the mail was backed up and needed to be delivered throughout the Yukon Territory.</p>
<p>Chapters 5-6</p>	
<p>21. In what specific ways were Hal, Charles and Mercedes incapable of adapting and surviving in the Northland?</p>	<p>They would not listen to the others, they thought they knew everything, they were not prepared, and they overfed the dogs, and then starved them.</p>
<p>22. How did Hal, Charles and Mercedes die?</p>	<p>The ice gave out and they drowned.</p>
<p>23. What was the real cause of their accident and deaths?</p>	<p>They did not adapt.</p>
<p>24. Why did Buck feel that his relationship with John Thornton would one be a permanent one?</p>	<p>He loved John Thornton for saving his life and felt that he owed everything to John Thornton. This bond of love and thankfulness was different from any he had ever had even with Judge Miller.</p>
<p>25. How did Buck feel about a life in the wild when John Thornton was his beloved master?</p>	<p>Buck felt torn between the wild and John Thornton, he loved being wild, but his attachment and bond with Thornton always brought him back.</p>
<p>26. List some examples of how Buck demonstrated his love and devotion to Thornton.</p>	<p>Went to jump off the cliff, attacked Black Burton, won the bet for Thornton by pulling the sled, saved Thornton's life in the river.</p>

Chapter 7	
27. What clues are given that Buck might someday leave his association with civilization?	He is staying out and his instincts are drawing him to the wild.
28. What characteristics and skills did Buck have that could insure his success in the wild?	He could kill his own food, survive on his own, follow his instincts, sense the weather.
29. In most instances, Buck kept his cool and cunning. In one instance he became blind with raging passion. What caused this and why?	When the Yeehats killed John Thornton his love for John Thornton caused him to kill them.
30. How did Buck pay tribute to John Thornton, mankind, and the civilized world?	He goes back to the camp each year and howls mournfully.
31. How do you know that Buck has left his mark on the wolf pack?	The Yeehats notice a change in the wolf pack, the wolves now have patches of brown and white on head and chest.