



TIMELESS CLASSICS

STUDY GUIDE



| Contents |

Notes to the Teacher	4
Facts About the Author	5
Facts About the Times	5
Facts About the Characters	6
Chapter Summaries	7
Answer Key	9
Literary Glossary	12

CHAPTER EXERCISES

1 Words and Meanings, Ch. 1 . . .	14
2 Comprehension Check, Ch. 1 . . .	15
3 Words and Meanings, Ch. 2 . . .	16
4 Cause and Effect, Ch. 2 . . .	17
5 Words and Meanings, Ch. 3 . . .	18
6 Recalling Details, Ch. 3 . . .	19
7 Words and Meanings, Ch. 4 . . .	20
8 Main Ideas, Ch. 4	21
9 Words and Meanings, Ch. 5 . . .	22
10 Comprehension Check, Ch. 5 . . .	23
11 Words and Meanings, Ch. 6 . . .	24
12 Sequence of Events, Ch. 6 . . .	25
13 Words and Meanings, Ch. 7 . . .	26
14 Drawing Conclusions, Ch. 7 . . .	27
15 Words and Meanings, Ch. 8 . . .	28

16 Character Study, Ch. 9	29
17 Words and Meanings, Ch. 9 . . .	30
18 Words and Meanings, Ch. 10 . . .	31
19 Inference, Ch. 10	32
20 Words and Meanings, Ch. 11 . . .	33
21 Words and Meanings, Ch. 12 . . .	34
22 Comprehension Check, Ch. 12 . . .	35
23 Words and Meanings, Ch. 13 . . .	36
24 Mystery Words, Ch. 13	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.

JACK LONDON

(1876–1916)

EARLY LIFE

Born in 1876, Jack London was raised in dire poverty in the slums of Oakland, California. As a boy of 10, he sold newspapers on the streets before going to school each day. While still a teenager, he worked as an oyster pirate, a cannery laborer, and a salmon fisherman.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Before he was 20, he joined the gold rush to Alaska. His stepsister loaned him \$1,500 for his trip to the Klondike. The only “gold” he found there, however, was the rich and colorful material he used in his wonderful adventure stories.

While still very young, Jack London was making a name for himself as a reporter for the Hearst newspaper chain. But, like all of his other jobs, this one didn’t last long. Early in 1900, at the

age of 24, he began his career as a serious writer.

London’s literary interest included science fiction and serious novels about the plight of the underprivileged. Although he wrote for only 16 years, he produced an impressive body of work: 19 novels, 18 books of essays and short stories, and numerous other books.

OTHER WORKS

His most popular works, however, are *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*, which have been translated into 30 languages and are still popular all over the world.

LATER LIFE

Troubled all of his life by ill health and financial problems, Jack London died at the age of 40 in 1916.

FACTS ABOUT THE TIMES

In 1876, when Jack London was born...

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, Mark Twain’s *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* had been out for a year, and the first American zoo was established in Philadelphia.

In 1903, when *White Fang* was published...

Work began on the Panama Canal, Orville and Wilbur Wright flew the first

powered airplane, and the first car trip across the United States was made in 65 days.

In 1916, when Jack London died...

Jazz was sweeping the United States, the Battle of Verdun was fought in World War I, Pancho Villa invaded Columbus, New Mexico, and the first Rose Bowl football game was held.

WHITE FANG

FACTS ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

BILL and HENRY

two weary men are trying to make their way across Alaska by dogsled. As they travel, their dogs are eaten, one by one, by a starving pack of wolves who eventually eat the men as well

KICHE

a part-dog “she-wolf” lures away Bill and Henry’s sled dogs. She returns from the wild to Gray Beaver, an Indian, and is then passed on to a man named Three Eagles. Along the way, the she-wolf gives birth to White Fang

ONE EYE

Kiche’s mate and the father of White Fang, he is eventually killed and eaten by a lynx

WHITE FANG

Kiche’s gray cub, his first master is Gray Beaver, followed by a cruel man named Beauty Smith, and finally by Weedon Scott. His many hardships in the wild, followed by his adaptation to civilization, form the central storyline of the book

GRAY BEAVER

an Indian who teaches White Fang his first lessons about the ways of man. He eventually trades White Fang for a supply of whisky

LIP-LIP

a big sled-dog puppy who constantly torments White Fang. He finally becomes White Fang’s victim when they are both out in the wild

THREE EAGLES

the Indian who takes Kiche from Gray Beaver as partial payment of a debt

MIT-SAH

Gray Beaver’s son, he recognizes Lip-Lip’s bullying ways and teaches him a lesson

BASEEK

the first sled dog that White Fang successfully challenges

BEAUTY SMITH

a harsh and brutal man who takes ownership of White Fang by giving whisky to Gray Beaver, he makes a good deal of money by betting on White Fang in dogfights

TIM KEENAN

the owner of Cherokee, a fighting bulldog

WEEDON SCOTT

a mining engineer, he forcibly buys White Fang from Beauty Smith and returns to his family home in California with the half-wild wolf-dog

MATT

Weedon Scott's assistant, he begins taming White Fang by gently offering him meat

JUDGE SCOTT

Weedon's father, he is the owner of Sierra Vista, an estate in the Santa Clara Valley

COLLIE

a sheepdog on the Scott estate, she becomes White Fang's mate and bears a litter of puppies

JIM HALL

an escaped convict sentenced to 50 years in prison by Judge Scott, he is killed by White Fang when he comes to Sierra Vista, seeking revenge on the judge

WHITE FANG

CHAPTER SUMMARIES**CHAPTER 1**

Two hungry men named Bill and Henry are traveling the wilds of Alaska on a dogsled. Game has been scarce for days, and their dogs are gradually being picked off by starving wolves. Frightening howls surround them when they're camping one night. They see a she-wolf stealing food from their dogs. Bill becomes so angry and upset that Henry determines to cheer him up the next day.

CHAPTER 2

The next morning, the men have to unharness their dogs when the sled overturns. The two men watch as a dog called One Ear runs after the she-wolf. Furious, Bill takes his rifle and runs into the forest after them. Henry hears a great commotion and sadly realizes that both the man and the dog have been fatally attacked by the wolves. Now he has only two dogs to pull his sled the

next day. That night and the next night, Henry throws firebrands at the starving wolves as they circle the campfire. Finally giving in to exhaustion, he stops fighting, falls asleep, and allows the wolves to close in on him.

CHAPTER 3

The wolves bring down an 800-pound bull moose and end their fasting. Then, two by two, the males and females separate from the pack and go off into the woods. Of the four left, the three males fight it out for the she-wolf. She and the winner, One Eye, go on together, sharing their food and adventures in the wild. One day the she-wolf leads the way to a cave and stays to bear five wolf pups. One Eye vies with a lynx for a porcupine and eventually brings his kill back to the she-wolf.

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.

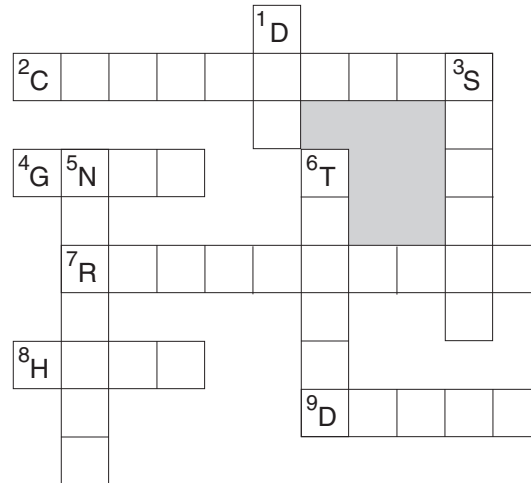
NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle. Answers are words from Chapter 1.

ACROSS

- 2. tubes that hold gunpowder and the bullet or shot used in a firearm
- 4. to chew away bit by bit
- 7. the act of repeating something again and again
- 8. the long wailing cry of dogs, wolves, etc.
- 9. something used as a lure to attract attention



DOWN

- 1. faint light; somewhat dark
- 3. large, silver fish with orange-pink meat
- 5. restless, tense feeling
- 6. worked with great effort

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

- 1. A _____ form disappeared across the snow.
- 2. Henry asked Bill how many _____ they had left.
- 3. That day was a _____ of all the days that had gone before.
- 4. The two men _____ without speech across the face of the frozen world.
- 5. One Ear could _____ through leather as clean as a knife.
- 6. The she-wolf was the _____ for the pack.
- 7. In the frozen Northland, meat was _____.
- 8. The she-wolf snatched part of the dogs' _____.

NAME _____

DATE _____

A. Circle a letter to complete the sentence or answer the question.

1. The region called the Arctic is located
 - a. in southern Alaska.
 - b. around the North Pole.
 - c. around the South Pole.

2. Bill and Henry were traveling on what kind of vehicle?
 - a. snowmobile
 - b. toboggan
 - c. dogsled

3. Instead of camping in the wild, Bill wished he was
 - a. in Florida.
 - b. at Fort McGurry.
 - c. home in bed.

4. The strange thing about the she-wolf was her
 - a. cinnamon color.
 - b. savageness.
 - c. red eyes.

5. How did Henry signal Bill to turn around and look behind him?
 - a. He waved.
 - b. He called out.
 - c. He whistled.

6. Bill compared wolves to what kind of aquatic animals?
 - a. whales
 - b. sharks
 - c. polliwogs

7. Bill called their rifles
 - a. shootin'-irons.
 - b. wolf-killers.
 - c. M-16s.

B. Look back through the chapter if you need information to answer the questions.

1. Name three of the four dogs mentioned in the chapter.

2. Why did Henry tell Bill to “shut up his wishing”?

NAME _____

DATE _____

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ___ AMMUNITION | ___ SEIZE |
| ___ CRITTERS | ___ RIBS |
| ___ EXHAUSTED | ___ SNARLS |
| ___ BLISTERING | ___ GLOOM |
| ___ HESITATED | ___ SPASM |
| ___ ENORMOUS | ___ SWERVED |

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

B. Write the puzzle word that matches each clue.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____:
bullets, bombs, rockets | 7. _____:
turned aside, changed direction |
| 2. _____:
grab, snatch | 8. _____:
animals, creatures |
| 3. _____:
huge, gigantic | 9. _____:
uncontrolled muscle clench |
| 4. _____:
paused, held back | 10. _____:
curved bones around the chest |
| 5. _____:
tired, weary, worn out | 11. _____:
dim light, partial darkness |
| 6. _____:
fierce growls | 12. _____:
becoming injured by heat |