

Lessons 11, 12



Write true or false.

- 19. _____ The message communicated by a symbol is often clearer, fuller, and more brief than that communicated by direct words.
- 20. _____ Details of the setting can sometimes symbolize things about a story character's life.
- 21. _____ Events in a story cannot serve as symbols about a character's life.
- 22. _____ The time of day or season of the year in which a story event occurs could be symbolic to the meaning of the story.



Match the symbols in "Shago" with their meanings.

- 23. _____ The storm a. Shago's strong, silent, immovable character
- 24. _____ The huge rocks b. Shago's red eyes
- 25. _____ Night c. Shago's battle with becoming blind
- 26. _____ The blood sun d. Shago's blindness



Write simile, metaphor, personification, or onomatopoeia.

- 27. _____ All the *trees of the field shall clap their hands.*
- 28. _____ Thou shalt be *like a watered garden, and like a spring of water.*
- 29. _____ They are all grievous revolvers, walking with slanders: *they are brass and iron;* they are all corrupters.
- 30. _____ The children of Israel *murmured* against Moses and against Aaron.
- 31. _____ *Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together.*
- 32. _____ *I set my face like a flint,* and I know that I shall not be ashamed.

Lesson 12

"A Spark Neglected"



Tell what each of these things symbolized in the story.

- 1. The egg. (What happens to eggs?)

- 2. The lost coupling pin. (A coupling pin connects two things together.)

- 3. The darkness. (The final scenes took place at night. See 1 John 2:11 if you need help.)

4. The spark that Gavriilo lighted that destroyed half the village.
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Tell what each of these actions symbolized.

5. When Gavriilo's spark leaped into flame, the whole figure of Gavriilo could be plainly seen. How is this symbolic of what happened to both Ivan and Gavriilo in the story? (Remember a similar thing from "Shago": during the storm, the huge rocks which symbolized Shago's character were made apparent.) _____
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6. When Ivan chased after Gavriilo, he chose to let the fire grow and his buildings burn to the ground. Later he says three times, "If I could only have pulled it out and put it out!" What does this symbolize? _____
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7. Ivan's father, who had always opposed the feud, was the only person fatally injured. How is this a symbol of the consequences of sin? _____
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Do these exercises.

8. Before Ivan's father died, he saw a change of heart in his son. After Ivan confessed his sin, he said he did not know how they would live. Copy the sentence where his father tells him the key to being able to manage. This sentence is good advice for everyone.
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9. a. According to Ivan's father, if Ivan truly had forgiven Gavriilo, what would he not do?
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- b. That was indeed the solution to the problem. Read Proverbs 26:20 and copy the last half of the verse.
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Point of View

Before you write a story, you will need to decide which point of view you will use. Before looking at the three possible points of view, study these definitions.

subjective: *directly explaining a character's thoughts and feelings*

objective: *showing only a character's outside facts and actions*



Study these examples.

"His [Ivan's] heart was pinched. He thought of how he should feel if he were condemned to be flogged, and he felt sorry for Gavriilo." (*Subjective; you see Ivan's thoughts directly.*)

"Ivan stood quietly and looked thoughtful. For the first time in days, it looked as though he were thinking of something other than revenge." (*Objective; we do not know for sure what Ivan is thinking, though we can get definite clues from his actions.*)

Lesson 12

This chart introduces you to the three points of view.

Points of View	Characteristics	Subjective vs. Objective
First Person	We see through the eyes of the storyteller; clues are the pronouns <i>I</i> or <i>me</i> .	Only the first person narrator can be treated subjectively.
All-Knowing	The storyteller is not a character in the story. The view can skip from character to character.	The characters can be either subjective or objective.
Third Person	Shows the story through one person’s eyes, but not the storyteller’s. Does not use <i>I</i> or <i>me</i> .	Only the main character can be treated subjectively. He can also be treated objectively.

The *first person point of view* tends to be the most personal because it makes the story seem like a true experience from the author’s life. (Not all first person accounts are actually true.) “Mama and the Garfield Boys,” “Second Chance” and “Shago” are all written in the first person and use the pronouns *I* and *me*.

- “I landed headfirst and my bike landed on top of me.”
- “All day long, I lived with that experiment.”
- “I was sick of heart and shaking and in great fear...”

Only the main character can be subjective in the first person view. We cannot know what the others are thinking.

In the *all-knowing point of view*, it is as if the storyteller is outside the story, watching events happen. He is not attached to any character, so he can skip from one to the next. He can tell what characters are thinking and feeling (*subjective*) or he can simply show their actions and words (*objective*). “The Horse” and “A Spark Neglected” are written from the all-knowing point of view.

Examples:

In “The Horse” we learn to know Martha through her thoughts and experiences. However, we also learn things about the other characters that Martha does not know.

In “A Spark Neglected,” we focus mainly on Ivan and his feelings and actions. However, the story begins with the egg incident where we see into the mind of Ivan’s daughter-in-law.

In both of these stories, the writer used the subjective approach and allowed us to know the feelings of the main character.

The *third-person point of view* is much the same as first person except that the main character does not pose as the teller of the story. Instead of *I* and *you* we find *he* and *him*. The next story you will read, “Cache of Honor,” is written from this point of view. As you read it, notice that everything is seen through the eyes of the main character, Farrell.

 **Write** first person, all-knowing, or third person.

- _____ jumps from character to character

11. _____ } only the main character
 _____ } can be subjective
12. _____ uses *I* and *me*
13. _____ } the writer is not
 _____ } “in the story”

CREATIVE WRITING

You will write two short passages describing the same event. Write the first one in *first person* and the second in *all-knowing*.

 **Study these examples:**

First person

We all love the Governor Dodge campground. As Gwen and I began the task of setting up the tent, Rosie and Cheryl ran down to the main camp to find a lantern. Priscilla had gone to the main camp to help Becky get supper ready before dark.

“Do you think this is the right pole to go through this loop?” I asked Gwen.

She looked at me ruefully.

“I wish I knew. Where’s Rosie? It’s her tent.”

In a few minutes the shadowy forms of Cheryl and Rosie reappeared. They were laughing, but looked a little pale.

“Priscilla wrapped a fake snake around our lantern!” they panted, obviously still recovering from the shock.

All-knowing

We all love the Governor Dodge campground. Gwen and Kerra worked on setting up their tent. Rosie and Cheryl went to the main camp to find a lantern. Priscilla was at the main camp as well, helping Becky prepare supper before dark.

“Do you think this is the right pole to go through this loop?” Kerra asked Gwen.

Gwen looked at her ruefully.

“I wish I knew. Where’s Rosie? It’s her tent.”

Rosie, back at main camp, knocked on the camper door and asked for a lantern.

Priscilla had been observing a fat rubber snake on the table. It was simply too inviting. She carefully wrapped it around the lantern handle and handed it out.

“Thanks! We’ll—Yaaaaaahhhhhhhhh!” both Rosie and Cheryl shrieked in horror.

Notice how the strategy changes with the all-knowing view. You are free to tell about everything, not only the events seen by one person.

 **It’s your turn. On other paper, write a paragraph from the first person point of view. Then write another about the same event from an all-knowing point of view.**

- Seed ideas:
- A birthday party
 - Mealtime at home
 - Riding with someone who can barely drive a manual-transmission car

14. Give your paper to your teacher.

LOOKING BACK . . .



Answer these questions about the spark.

15. At the time of the fire, Ivan could have saved his property if he would have done one simple thing. What was that one thing? _____
16. Find the paragraph (page 45 top) where Gavriilo and Ivan first get involved. What could either of them have done at that time that would have ended the whole feud?



Write the letter of the best answer.

17. _____ Which of these sentences best states the theme of “A Spark Neglected”?
 - a. Fires should be put out when they are small, lest they spread and cause much damage.
 - b. The best time to end an argument is at its beginning, before it grows large and causes much damage.
 - c. If neighbors would choose to ignore small hurts and love each other anyway, much damage would be avoided.
 - d. If you want a fire or an argument to grow, keep fanning it on.

18. _____ “Ivan,” said the old man, “my death has come, and you, too, will die. Whose sin is it?”
“Speak before God; whose sin is it? What did I tell you?”

Ivan’s father was actually trying to get Ivan to see that

- a. Ivan was entirely at fault for the feud between Gavriilo and himself.
- b. Ivan had sinned by not grabbing the bunch of burning straw and putting it out.
- c. That although Gavriilo had done wrong, Ivan was responsible for his own sinful actions.
- d. That Gavriilo was mostly at fault in the burning of Ivan’s buildings.



Match.

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|--|---|
| 19. _____ three-dimensional characterization | a. a comparison using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> |
| 20. _____ CLART | b. words that sound like what they are describing |
| 21. _____ complication plot | c. a series of crises and resolutions, with a climax |
| 22. _____ flashback | d. conversation, looks, actions, reputation, thoughts |
| 23. _____ metaphor | e. inner traits, outer traits, environment |
| 24. _____ simile | f. giving a thing characteristics of a person |
| 25. _____ personification | g. going back to an earlier time to fill in details |
| 26. _____ onomatopoeia | h. man against man, himself, or his environment |
| 27. _____ conflict types | i. a direct comparison, saying something <i>is</i> something else |