

Remote Learning Packet

NB: Please keep all work produced this week. Details regarding how to turn in this work will be forthcoming.

April 6-10, 2020

Course: 6 Literature & Composition **Teacher(s)**: Ms. Arnold jacqueline.arnold@greatheartsirving.org

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 6 practice poem read and annotate TWTW Chapter III

Tuesday, April 7

practice poem

answer the TWTW Ch III questions

Wednesday, April 8 practice poem read and annotate TWTW Chapter IV

Thursday, April 9 practice poem answer the TWTW Ch IV questions

Friday, April 10

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently. I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Parent Signature

Student Signature

Monday, April 6

Recite the poem aloud at least two times. Remember to follow the punctuation of the lines, to pronounce each word clearly, and to avoid a monotone recitation!

Carefully read and annotate TWTW Chapter III. Pay special attention to the role of memory and story-telling.

Tuesday, April 7

Recite the poem aloud at least two times. Remember to follow the punctuation of the lines, to pronounce each word clearly, and to avoid a monotone recitation!

Answer the questions about TWTW Ch III. Either answer them on looseleaf or print the reading question handout included in the packet. If you are using looseleaf, please title your page "TWTW Ch III Questions". Remember to write neatly, to include our usual header, and to write in complete sentences.

Wednesday, April 8

Recite the poem aloud at least two times. Remember to follow the punctuation of the lines, to pronounce each word clearly, and to avoid a monotone recitation!

Carefully read and annotate TWTW Chapter IV. Pay special attention to Badger's personality and how he shows hospitality to his various guests.

Thursday, April 9

Recite the poem aloud at least two times. Remember to follow the punctuation of the lines, to pronounce each word clearly, and to avoid a monotone recitation!

Answer the questions about TWTW Ch IV. Either answer them on looseleaf or print the reading question handout included in the packet. If you are using looseleaf, please title your page "TWTW Ch IV Questions". Remember to write neatly, to include our usual header, and to write in complete sentences.





The Wind in the Willows Chapter III Reading Questions

1. Through the words of Ratty, what do we learn about Badger's personality? What is Ratty's attitude towards Badger's preferences, which are quite different from his own?

2. During what season does this chapter take place? What are some of Rat's hobbies/pastimes/activities during this season?

3. "Such a rich chapter it had been, when one came to look back on it all! With illustrations so numerous and so very highly coloured (p28) Explain this metaphor; what is being compared to a chapter? Describe at least two of the "illustrations", or examples, of this "chapter".

4. What is the role of recollection and story-telling in the animals' lives, particularly during the season of winter?

5. What literary device is used in this sentence: "Nature was deep in her annual slumber and seemed to have kicked the clothes off" (p29).

6. Contrast the different effects summer and winter have on Nature.

7. Name, in order, three "scary" things that Mole experiences as he walks through the Wild Woods.

8. After Rat finds and rescues Mole, he explains why he tried to shield Mole from the terrors of the Wild Wood. Did Mole act out of pride/stubbornness, ignorance, or mere carelessness when he set off to find Mr. Badger? Include one quotation to provide evidence for your answer.

9. What are the effects (both aesthetic and practical) of the snow? (remember: aesthetic means concerned with beauty or appearance)

10. What does Mole's leg injury allow Rat to discover? What are the three clues that lead Ratty to this discovery?





The Wind in the Willows Chapter IV Reading Questions

1. Describe Badger's kitchen in your own words. On page 40, which literary device is used to describe the atmosphere of the kitchen? List at least two instances of this literary device.

2. Why does Badger think manners are unimportant? Why is it "narrow" to disregard manners and etiquette as Badger does? Despite this attitude, what kind of hospitality does Badger provide?

3. Rat and Mole express their concern for Toad. Why are they worried for him? Which flaw(s) of his do his actions reveal?

4. What new rule of animal-etiquette do we learn about?

5. What does Badger resolve to do once the weather changes?

6. Who appears at breakfast who had been sent to search for Ratty and Mole? What does this reveal about the people of the River-bank?

7. Mole and Badger understand one another's love for underground living. Why do they prefer the underground?

8. How did Badger's home come to exist? Who used to live there and built the walls and passageways which have been incorporated into Badger's home? What character trait of the badgers is revealed as Mr. Badger tells the history of the building of his home? What, according to Badger, is the only enduring thing?

9. How does Rat react to being confined underground?

10. Throughout the chapter, Badger is described as "kindly" and "paternal". What is the Latin root of "paternal"? Provide one quotation of Badger acting paternally. How does Badger exemplify the maxim "Never judge a book by its cover"?

Answer Key	 	



The Wind in the Willows Chapter I Reading Questions

1. What alliteration and metaphors are used to describe the personality of the River?

Alliteration: sleek, sinuous; chasing, chuckling; a-shake, a-shiver Metaphors: full-bodied animal; man who holds one spellbound through exciting stories

2. Rat expresses a great love for the River and for boats. What do these loves reveal about Rat?

Rat loves the River for both its rhythms/cycles and its unexpected & surprising nature. His love for boating reveals his love of freedom--freedom from worry (because one's mind is occupied) and freedom from the obligations and responsibilities of everyday life.

3. What is revealed about the following characters? What do we learn about their personalities, their likes and dislikes, and where they live?

Mole:

- Very polite & clean; hardworking
- Not very clever; child-like
- *Quiet and sensitive*
- *Homebody; not naturally adventurous*
- *Has moments of pride & jealousy (eg: when rowing the boat)*

Rat (Ratty):

- Very clever; more knowledgeable about their world
- Generous & forgiving
- Loves the River and messing about in boats
- Very social
- Finds joy in life and simple things

Otter:

- Very social; prone to gossip
- Easily distracted
- Very fast-moving

Badger:

- Dislikes Company (new people & things)
- Likes what is familiar
- Lives in The Wild Wood
- Reserved and wise

Toad:

- Longs for adventure
- Constantly changes hobbies (is wasteful)
- Very wealthy
- Irresponsible; self-centered

4.Describe the four "worlds" depicted in this chapter:

In the earth

- Mole's world
- "Dark and lowly" but snug
- *Represents the self*

The river

- Rat's world (also Otter's, and somewhat Toad's)
- "Chasing and chuckling", full of life
- *Represents the community/village (intimate community)*

The Wild Wood

- Badger's world
- Dark and somewhat dangerous place
- Represents nearby but unknown communities

The Wide World

- *"Where it's all blue and dim"*
- *Rat doesn't consider it important to discuss (the animals are so far removed from it)*
- *Represents the rest of the world*

5. What rules of "animal etiquette" have we learned so far?

Rule 1: Never dwell on possible trouble ahead, nor even allude to it Rule 2: Never comment on the sudden disappearance of a friend

Pay special attention to the following quotations:

"Spring was moving in the air above and in the earth below and around him, penetrating even his dark and lowly little house with its spirit of divine discontent and longing" (p3)

This idea of "divine discontent and longing" is a constant theme throughout the book; pay attention to moments where the characters experience deeper connections with nature and nature's goodness. Begin to build an understanding of what is meant by "divine discontent".

"Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing--absolutely nothing--half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats" (p6)

This famous line from Ratty expresses his idea of leisure: Ratty is so entranced by boats and boating because it symbolizes both his love for freedom and his love for cheerful work. The boat both ties him to his home and provides him with a means of escaping from it.

"He learnt to swim and to row, and entered into the joy of running water; and with his ear to the reed-stems he caught, at intervals, something of what the wind went whispering so constantly among them" (p14)

This is the second time we hear Nature calling/speaking to Mole. As he spends more time with Ratty, he becomes more sensitive to Nature and the divine. Pay attention to the wind and what it says to the characters.

Answer Key	 	

GreatHearts Irving

The Wind in the Willows Chapter II Reading Questions

1. What inspires Rat to compose a song?

Rat has an encounter with nature and beauty as he is playing with his friends, the ducks. After the ducks implored him to leave them alone and mind his own business, Rat left, observed them as they played, and wrote a song (poetry) about his observation.

2. Mole and Rat engage in a conversation regarding the value of poetry. What are their (opposing) views concerning poetry?

Mole doesn't think much of Rat's "little song," and Mole "was no poet himself." Having more of a candid nature, Mole does not yet understand the value or beauty of poetry as Rat does. Rat, on the other hand, after engaging in nature and passing time with the ducks, has seen beauty and been inspired to convey it.

3. How do the ducks understand poetry? What does this scene reveal about the active and contemplative life?

The ducks echo Mole's sentiments about poetry, and regard poetry as silly ('nonsense').

This scene portrays both the active and contemplative life as essential and good, as shown through Rat's positive experience of a life of 'activity' with the ducks, followed by his brief contemplation of the ducks, which then incites him to compose a song conveying truth about these creatures.

4. After Mole and Rat encounter Toad, Toad expresses his disdain for which "silly boyish amusement" that Mole and Rat enjoyed in the previous chapter?

Toad expresses his disapproval for boating, which is one of Ratty's favorite pastimes and an activity that Mole himself attempted and enjoys.

5. Toad instead wishes to devote his time to his new little cart, "show [Rat and Mole] the world" and "make animal[s] out of them." What might this little cart represent/symbolize?

Toad's new "little cart" offers a means to "travel, change, interest, excitement." The cart may symbolize a life of thrill and adventure, and the means of embarking on a journey into the unknown.

6. Contrast the River (Ratty's idea of a good life) with the Open Road (Toad's idea of a good life).

The river seems to be alive in that it moves along on its own and moves with it all who venture into it. The road is a product of man, not nature, and requires more effort from those who travel on it. The road is hard and dusty while the river is cool and clean. The road requires the traveler to make decisions about where to go and how quickly, while the river moves with its own purpose and will. For Toad, the road symbolizes "travel, change, interest, excitement" while the river is "dull" and "fusty". Rat finds the river cozy and home-like; he can find plenty of adventure while maintaining the ties of home.

7. Contrast Toad's vision of travel with the canary-coloured cart (p.18) with his vision of travel with the motor-car (p.24). How do these two visions reveal an inner conflict in Toad?

When Toad describes travel with the cart, he describes visiting and viewing various places ("the open road, the dusty highway, the heath, the common, the hedgerows); when he describes travel with the car, he has no mention of nature and spends no time enjoying anything but travel itself ("villages skipped, towns and cities jumped"). He becomes so obsessed with various objects that he no longer can enjoy life and nature around him.

8. Compare Ratty's description of Toad (p16-17) with Toad's actions throughout the chapter (particularly how he convinces Mole to go on the journey with him). Is Ratty accurate in his understanding of Toad's nature? Does Ratty's description change how you view Toad's actions?

Ratty describes Toad as always good-tempered, simple, and not very clever. However, when Toad wanted to convince them to travel with him, he watched them very closely and then "proceeded to play upon the inexperienced Mole as on a harp". Toad realized that Ratty wants to make Mole happy and would go along with Toad's plan if Mole asked him to. Ratty's description would lead us to view Toad more favorably and gently, rather than just viewing him as selfish and manipulative.

9. Contrast Toad's view of Nature with Ratty's.

Ratty is intimately connected with nature; he stops and observes it and so is able to see beauty. He follows the rhythms of nature and sees the changes that happen with each passing day and each passing season. Toad, however, does not interact with nature in nearly so personal a level. He passes through nature; he does not stop to truly see it.