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Individual Learning Packet

Teaching Unit

*The Adventures of
Tom Sawyer*

by Mark Twain

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Tom Sawyer

Objectives

By the end of this unit, the student will be able to:

1. support or refute the following generalization by referring to incidents or comments in the novel: this novel is a good example of a “coming of age” story.
2. define the terms “episodic novel” and point out how this term might apply *Tom Sawyer*.
3. define the term “foil” and point out how Sid performs that function.
4. define the term “caricature” and point out how Injun Joe may fit the definition.
5. write a character study for the following:
 - Tom
 - Becky Thatcher
 - Huck Finn
 - Aunt Polly
6. define the term “idyll” and discuss the possibility that this work fits that description.
7. point out and comment on the picture of small-town life in America of the mid 1800’s, identifying and commenting on the variety of social classes and character types.
8. identify incidents or comments that relate to these motifs in the novel:
 - bad boys versus model boys
 - adults versus children
 - sincerity versus insincerity
9. trace the development of these themes and support your ideas by referring to incidents and comments from the novel:
 - material success as the passport to respectable adult society
 - malignant human behavior as motivated by revenge
 - the moral uncertainty of right and wrong behavior as a part of growing up
 - the conflict between civilization with all of its restrictions and the non-civilized life with all its freedom.
10. define the term “dialect” and tell how it is used in this novel.

11. identify and comment on Twain's comic commentaries on society and life.
12. identify the development of these four plots and point out where they intersect:
 - Tom and Becky Thatcher's relationship
 - Dr. Robinson's murder and the framing of Muff Potter
 - the Jackson Island adventures
 - the fate of Injun Joe
13. Define the term "classic" and point out why this book fits that description.

Tom Sawyer

Notes

The setting of this novel is St. Petersburg, Missouri, adjacent to the Mississippi River in the mid 1800's. It is a small town populated by average people and some very mischievous young boys. While the adventures are entertaining and provide a glimpse into the dialect, superstitions, and imaginations common to young boys of the time, they are also notable because of Twain's humorous observations about politics and human nature.

*All page references come from the Prestwick House Literary Touchstone Press edition of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Copyright 2005.*

Tom Sawyer

Definitions and Terms

1. *Personification* - A literary term in which an object or animal is given human characteristics. Example: The pig laughed all of the way to the barn.
2. *Cliché* - A familiar word or phrase that is used so often so that it is no longer fresh or meaningful, but trite. Example: The boy is as fast as greased lightning.
3. *Theme* - The central or dominant idea behind the story; the most important aspect that emerges from how the book treats its subject. Sometimes theme is easy to see, but, at other times, it may be more difficult. Theme is usually expressed indirectly, as an element the reader must figure out. It is a universal statement about humanity, rather than a simple statement dealing with plot or characters in the story. Themes are generally hinted at through different devices: a phrase or quotation introducing the novel, a recurring element in the book, or an observation made that is reinforced through plot dialogue, or characters. It must be emphasized that not all works of literature have themes in them.

In a story about a man who is diagnosed with cancer and, through medicine and will-power, returns to his former occupation, the theme might be: “real courage is demonstrated through internal bravery and perseverance.” In a poem about a flower that grows, blooms, and dies, the theme might be: “youth fades and death comes to all.”

4. *Sarcasm* - The use of harsh words to deride someone.
5. *Hyperbole* - Exaggeration for emphasis; overstatement.
6. *Metaphor* - A comparison of two things that are basically dissimilar, but are brought together in order to create a sharp image. Example: The moon, a haunting lantern, shone through the clouds.
7. *Dialect* - A distinctive variety of language spoken by members of an identifiable regional group, nation, or social class.
8. *Flat character* - A one dimensional character, who lacks diversity and complexity. Example: a character that is either all good or all bad. Because the character behaves in just one way, he/she is easy to comprehend.
9. *Caricature* - A caricature is an exaggerated flat character. Certain features or mannerisms are exaggerated for satirical effect.

10. *Round Character* - Characters that have many sides, they have both faults and virtues and, therefore, are able to surprise the reader; they are more like real people.
11. *Inference* - The act of drawing a conclusion that is not actually stated.
12. *Allusion* - A reference to a person, place, poem, book, or movie outside of the story that the author expects the reader will recognize.
13. *Foil* - A character whose qualities or actions usually serve to emphasize the actions or qualities of the main character, the protagonist, by providing a strong contrast. On occasion the foil is used as a contrast to a character other than the main one.
14. *Idyll* - A work that describes country life in terms of idealized innocence and contentment.
15. *Classic* - A work that endures long after its initial appearance.
16. *Episodic novel* - A novel made up of a succession of loosely connected incidents rather than an integrated plot.

Tom Sawyer

Definitions

It is helpful for the student to understand the following definitions before reading this novel. Understanding them helps maintain the reader's interest and increase the flow of the story.

Barlow knife - A knife named for Joe Barlow, US poet and diplomat (1754-1812)

Barrow - A small cart with two wheels

Bully rag - To intimidate or bully

Comb - Straighten out

Conflagration - a big, destructive fire

Death watch - Small beetle whose head taps; regarded as an omen of death

Dominie - In Scotland, a schoolmaster

Fortnight - Two weeks

Fuddled - Confused or stupefied as with alcohol

Hogsheads - Large barrels or casks

Lam - Beat or thrash

Lucifer Match - An early type of match

Marbles - A game involving hitting one marble with another

Old Scratch - The devil

Percussion cap box - A charge that explodes when struck

Roundabout - A short tight jacket or coat worn by men or boys

Skylark - To play about, frolic

Slope - To run away

Spunk-water - Water from the stump of a tree

Stile - A set of steps leading over a fence or wall

Sure 'nough crystal - A type of marble

Swag - Stolen money or property

Taw - A large marble used to shoot with in playing marbles

Toils - Nets for trapping

Up a stump - Unable to act or think; perplexed

Variety - Entertainment

Verdi grease - The green blue tinge on copper, poisonous

White alley - A very fine marble

Whitewash - Mixture of lime, whitening, and water for whitening walls

Tom Sawyer

Questions for Discussion and Essay

1. Discuss how the meanings of a word may change over time and differ from one part of the country to another. Point out the role of dialect in this story.
2. Because Huck's father is a drunk and no longer in town, Huck is left to fend for himself. How would a boy in that situation be treated today?
3. What are some superstitions still prevalent today? For example: Walking under a ladder is bad luck. Do superstitions have any practical purpose?
4. Aunt Polly is interested in miracle cures. Discuss the wave of health and diet products available today. Do we approach them any differently than Aunt Polly?
5. "Coming of age" stories are usually one of two types:

Loss of Innocence - The young person is innocent. Through the events in the story he/she comes face to face with evil and recognizes that evil is part of life. As a result, he/she is now wiser about the world and maybe also a little sadder.

Rite of Passage - The boy or girl becomes an adult by undergoing a test or ordeal and passing the test.

Is *Tom Sawyer* a "coming of age" story? If so, which kind?

6. Briefly review the attitudes toward women at this time in history. Are the female characters believable by today's standards?
7. Why is this book considered a "classic"? What elements make it pass the test of time?
8. Discuss the role religion plays in the lives of the people of St. Petersburg. How does the author feel about religion in general?
9. Racial bigotry is a part of this story. Find these instances and discuss how they illustrate the beliefs of the time.
10. Mark Twain is famous as a master storyteller. In the preface, he states that these adventures really occurred to himself or his schoolmates. Do you think the plot is believable? Is it interesting?

11. Compare the school in the book with your school. Specifically compare the teacher, students, size, testing methods, and discipline.
12. Do you think Injun Joe and Muff Potter receive justice? How would they be treated today? In what way may Injun Joe be a caricature?
13. Tom has adventures all over the town and the surrounding area. Is that kind of freedom available to children today?
14. Discuss the chapter titles. How do they add interest and help the reader to anticipate coming events?
15. Discuss the four major plots and point out where they come together:
 - Tom and Becky's adventures/relationship
 - Dr. Robinson's murder and Muff Potter's trial
 - Jackson's Island and the boys' funeral
 - The fate of Injun Joe and the treasure
16. Define "idyll." How does this novel portray an idyllic kind of life from Tom's point of view?
18. Discuss the playful conflict between Aunt Polly and Tom. Are all adult/child relationships similar?
19. Compare Huck and Injun Joe. They are both described as outcasts. How is their outcast status different?
20. Define the term "episodic" and explain how the term relates to this novel.
21. Define the term "foil" and point out to which characters it refers.
22. Comment on the following points that appear in this novel
 - bad boys versus model boys
 - adults versus children
 - sincerity versus insincerity
23. Support or refute the following statements of theme by referring to incidents or comments in the book:
 - material success as the passport to respectable adult society
 - malignant human behavior as motivated by revenge
 - the moral uncertainty of right and wrong behavior as a part of growing up
 - the conflict between civilization with all of its restrictions and the non-civilized life with all its freedom.

Tom Sawyer

Test

- Which of the following is **not** an accurate statement about this novel?
 - The author shows an interest in the dialects spoken in this region.
 - All the characters in this novel are depicted as realistic, believable figures.
 - The novel is a series of episodes rather than a tightly plotted novel that builds to a climax and conclusion.
 - A and B.
 - A, B, and C.
- We may infer that Tom represents the author's point of view regarding
 - civilization.
 - democracy.
 - war.
 - crime.
- Tom trades for enough tickets to win a Bible because
 - he is mad at Sid for tattling and wants to get a Bible before him.
 - they are difficult to get.
 - he wants the attention and admiration of all the other children.
 - he is mocking Sunday school and the whole idea of memorizing verses.
- We may say of Sid that the author
 - uses Sid as a mouthpiece for his views.
 - uses Sid as a foil for Tom.
 - believes that Sid is the ideal model that both Tom and Huck should work toward.
 - A and C.
 - A, B, and C.
- Injun Joe kills the doctor because
 - the doctor refuses to pay him for the grave robbing.
 - he wants to frame Muff Potter for the murder.
 - he is evil and doesn't need a reason to murder.
 - the doctor's father had him put in jail for vagrancy.
- The last chapter suggests that
 - material success affects the way society views individuals.
 - it is best to forgive and forget our enemies.
 - evil is punished in the next world, if not in this one.
 - revenge and the desire for revenge hurt all parties.
 - B and D.

7. Huck is an outcast because
 - A. his father is a drunk.
 - B. he doesn't go to school.
 - C. he swears and smokes.
 - D. A and B.
 - E. A, B, and C.

8. Tom pretends to dream about his aunt because
 - A. he just doesn't think about her feelings.
 - B. he thinks it is all a big joke.
 - C. he is afraid if he tells her he was in the house she will whip him.
 - D. A and B.
 - E. A, B, and C.

9. The picture we get of small town life in America may be described as
 - A. realistic.
 - B. idyllic.
 - C. practical.
 - D. urban.
 - E. B and C.

10. Tom's actions in church clearly demonstrate that
 - A. the sermons are boring and lack variety.
 - B. most of the youngsters are not listening to the services.
 - C. he attends out of fear of a whipping from his aunt.
 - D. A and B.
 - E. A, B, and C.

11. In the end, Tom comes forward to clear Muff because
 - A. his conscience is bothering him and he is sure that without his help Muff will be convicted.
 - B. he is afraid God will punish him for not telling his story.
 - C. he wants all of the attention in the court.
 - D. he thinks Judge Thatcher will like him and that will make it easier for him to see Becky.

12. Huck is against marriage because
 - A. his parents fought all of the time and women try to change their husbands.
 - B. Tom is too young to get married.
 - C. Tom will lose his freedom to be with Huck.
 - D. he doesn't go to church and doesn't believe in marriage.

13. Tom gets many of his ideas from
- A. Muff.
 - B. Huck.
 - C. the widow.
 - D. books he reads.
14. This book makes fun of
- A. health quacks.
 - B. superstitions.
 - C. organized religion.
 - D. A, B, and C.
 - E. B and C.
15. Mark Twain pokes fun at
- A. kings and politicians.
 - B. cats, teachers, and pirates.
 - C. drunks and vagrants.
 - D. strange dialects and Tom's simplicity.
16. Tom and Becky get lost in the cave
- A. because they are worried the bats will put out their candles.
 - B. because Tom is frightened by Injun Joe's hand and forgets to mark the passage.
 - C. their candles burn out and they can't find their way in the dark.
 - D. they try to find a good place to write their names on the wall like other lovers.
17. Huck runs away from the Widow's home
- A. because he can't stand living on a schedule.
 - B. but Tom talks him into going back so he can be respectable.
 - C. because eating isn't any fun if you don't need to catch it or go to any effort to get the food.
 - D. A and B.
 - E. A, B, and C.
18. What is the following quotation is an example of?
- "The drowsing murmur of the five and twenty studying scholars soothed the soul like the spell that is in the murmur of bees." (pg. 51)
- A. simile
 - B. allusion
 - C. sarcasm
 - D. dialect
 - E. B and C

19. This novel can be considered a “coming of age” novel because
- A. in the end Huck finds a home with the Widow and must change his ways.
 - B. Tom convinces Huck to live a respectable life, demonstrating his change from a boy who admires the free life to one who understands responsibility.
 - C. Tom and Huck learn the value of money when they find the treasure and the responsibility that comes with it.
 - D. Huck and Tom undergo and pass a number of ordeals that test their courage.
20. Which of the following is a caricature?
- A. Injun Joe
 - B. Tom
 - C. Huck
 - D. Aunt Polly

Essays

(Answer any two.)

1. Mark Twain wrote about cats throughout this book. There are at least eight incidents featuring cats. When Huck calls to Tom, he pretends to be a cat. Use four events from the story involving cats to compare Huck Finn’s position in the town with that of the cats.
2. The concept of good and bad is often backwards in this book. For example, the school master is considered a good man by the community but is mean to his students. Using events from the story, show how this idea applies to the following:

Tom / Sid

Tom / Alfred

Injun Joe / Muff

3. Discuss Tom’s life compared to Huck’s in the following areas: home, position in town, prospects for the future, happiness, and education. Whose life do you think is better? Use events from the story to support your opinion.
4. Use events from the story to support the following statement:

Mark Twain thinks that people who preach to others are often the least worthy.

Tom Sawyer

Test Answer Key

1. B	6. A	11. A	16. A
2. A	7. E	12. A	17. E
3. C	8. D	13. D	18. A
4. B	9. B	14. E	19. D
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. A

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

Study Guide Teacher's Copy

CHAPTER ONE

1. Personification is a literary term in which an object or animal is given the characteristics of a human. Find an example of personification in this chapter.

Example: "She looked perplexed for a moment, and then said, not fiercely, but still loud enough for the furniture to hear..." (pg. 11)

2. Find an example of a cliché in this chapter.

"Can't learn an old dog new tricks..."

3. A theme is a general statement about life. Find an example of this on page 2 of this book.

Example: Humans forget their troubles when they learn something new and exciting.

4. Briefly identify Tom, Aunt Polly, and Sid.

Aunt Polly - She is Tom's aunt and guardian. She tries to keep him out of mischief, but he outsmarts her most of the time.

Tom - Tom Sawyer is a young boy living in St. Petersburg in the mid 1800's. He is full of mischief.

Sid - Sid is Tom's younger half-brother. He also lives with Aunt Polly. Aunt Polly perceives him as a perfectly behaved boy.

5. Why does Tom dislike the new boy?

The new boy is well dressed and makes Tom feel shabby.

6. How does Aunt Polly justify her decision to make Tom work on Saturday?

She believes the Scriptures tell her to discipline Tom by whipping him, but she doesn't have the heart to do it. She decides to make him work as a punishment to satisfy both her conscience and the scriptures.

7. Why does Tom want to “lam Sid for that. I’ll learn him!”? (pg. 14)

Sid reminds Aunt Polly she sewed Tom’s shirt with white thread instead of black. Because of his help, she realizes Tom played hookey that afternoon, ripped his shirt, and sewed it back together with white thread. Tom decides to get back at Sid for pointing that out.

8. In what way may the new boy and Sid be foils for Tom?

Answers may vary.

CHAPTER TWO

1. Briefly identify Cardiff Hill. Why is it so important to Tom?

Cardiff Hill is a lush, green hill outside the village. It is important to Tom because it is far enough away from home to be a good place to escape and dream.

2. Briefly identify Jim. How does Tom try to trick him?

Jim is a “Negro boy” working for Aunt Polly. Tom tries to get Jim to whitewash the fence for him by offering him a “white alley” and a peek at his sore toe.

3. Find an example of figurative language in this chapter that would mean, “You are in bad shape.”

“Hi-yi! You’re up a stump, ain’t you!” (pg. 19)

4. How does Tom convince Ben Rogers to give him his whole apple?

He makes Ben believe that “there ain’t one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand” who is good enough to whitewash the fence. Ben wants to be as good as Tom, so Tom gets the apple and Ben gets a chance at whitewashing.

5. What two generalizations about people does Twain make from Tom’s whitewashing incident?

Humans want what is difficult to get.

Humans usually think of work as something they must do and play as something they do not have to do.

CHAPTER THREE

1. How does Tom take revenge on Sid?

He pelts Sid with clods of dirt.

2. Sarcasm is the way an author says something innocently but really intends an insult or criticism instead. How is the following quotation an example of sarcasm?

“These two great commanders did not condescend to fight in person - that being better suited to the still smaller fry - but sat together on an eminence and conducted the field operations by orders delivered through aides-de-camp.” (pg. 24)

The quotation states the commanders are important and mighty, but it really means they think they are too good to do their own fighting. They command armies but do not risk their own lives.

3. Support the following statement: The new girl appreciates Tom’s performances and likes him, too.

She pauses before going into the house to throw him a pansy. In this way she acknowledges his “showing off” and by giving him a gift lets him know she likes him, too.

4. Why do you think Tom loses interest in Amy Lawrence? Is this quick change of heart normal? Do you find it common that young people fall in and out of love quickly?

Answers may vary.

Example: Tom wants a new challenge. He has already won Amy’s heart, so now he wants someone else.

5. Do you think Tom is really angry at Aunt Polly for striking him? Find a quotation to support your answer.

No, Tom is enjoying that idea that his aunt is sorry and wants to make up with him. He is enjoying being the wronged one. “He knew that in her heart his aunt was on her knees to him, and he was morosely gratified by the consciousness of it.” (pg. 26)

6. What has Sid “thought better of” in the following passage?

“Not long after, as Tom,...was surveying his drenched garments...Sid woke up; but if he had any dim idea of making any ‘references to allusions,’ he thought better of it.” (pg. 27)

Sid decides not to mention Tom’s wet clothes.

CHAPTER FOUR

1. Tom's Sunday clothes are similar to his everyday clothes, except that they are clean. Why is he so uncomfortable?

He thinks being neat and clean makes him restrain his behavior so that he would remain that way. He is uncomfortable because clean clothing makes him feel as if he needs to be careful.

2. What are blue and yellow tickets? What do they buy?

Blue tickets are the reward for learning two Bible verses. Ten blue tickets equals one red, and ten red equals one yellow. A student receives a Bible from the superintendent for ten yellow tickets.

3. Why does Tom want a Bible?

He does not really want a Bible; he wanted the admiration from the other students.

4. How do Tom, Mr. Walters, and Judge Thatcher "show off" in church?

Tom pulls hair, punches other students, and makes faces to show off to Becky. Mr. Walters gives directions, judgments, and orders to show off to the Judge. The Judge sits in a chair and smiles warmly on all of the other people, showing off his superiority.

5. Find a theme for this story found in Judge Thatcher's speech to Tom.

Knowledge is the source of human greatness and human goodness.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. Find an example of humorous exaggeration early in this chapter.

Answers may vary.

Example: All church choirs are ill-bred, except maybe one the narrator remembers in a foreign country.

2. What generalization about human behavior may we infer from the reference to the church bulletins.

Humans keep their old customs long after those habits have ceased to be useful.

3. Tom isn't the only one watching the pinchbug and the dog. What is the author trying to say about the sermon?

The pinchbug is more interesting to the people in church than the sermon.

4. Referring to the following quotation, what do you think is the narrator's opinion of religion?

“...and yet it was an argument that dealt in limitless fire and brimstone and thinned the predestined elect down to a company so small as to be hardly worth the saving.” (pg. 39)

He feels that there are not very many people who can live the perfect kind of life necessary to get into heaven. Therefore, it is useless to go to church since so few will be saved.

5. State a generalization about human behavior found in the last paragraph of the chapter.

Humans will listen to a sermon if there is some entertainment in it.

6. Briefly identify Widow Douglas.

She is forty years old, pretty, generous, and rich. Her home is considered to be the best in St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER SIX

1. How does Tom try to avoid school? Does it work?

First he tells Aunt Polly his sore toe is hurting. When that doesn't work, he tells her his loose tooth is bothering him. She laughs about the toe, pulls the loose tooth, and sends Tom to school.

2. Why is Tom glad Aunt Polly pulls his tooth?

He is able to spit through the gap and is the envy of the other boys.

3. Briefly identify Huckleberry Finn.

He is the son of the town drunk, idle, bad, poorly dressed, and totally free. He has no home and doesn't have to go to school. All of the children admire him, but the parents forbid them to play with him.

4. How does Huck use spunk-water to remove warts?

To cure warts with spunk-water, a person must go alone, at midnight, back up to the stump, put a hand in, say the verse, walk away eleven steps with eyes shut, and turn around three times.

5. How does Huck know when Mother Hopkins is “a-witching”?

She looks right at a person and mumbles the Lord’s prayer backwards.

6. Why are the boys going to the graveyard at midnight? Note: another use of cats in the story.

They are going to a grave where someone wicked has just been buried. Then when the devils come to get him, they plan throw a cat at them and recite the verse. This is also supposed to cure warts.

7. How does Tom outsmart the teacher?

He tells the teacher he is late because he talked to Huck Finn. Tom knows he will be punished for this by being told to sit with the girls and he very much wants to sit with the girls so he can be near Becky.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. Briefly identify Joe Harper.

Joe and Tom are good friends. He is the other general when they play war. They get in trouble in school by playing with a tick.

2. Why does Becky agree to meet Tom at lunch time?

He is going to teach her to draw pictures on his slate.

3. What promises does Tom claim are part of their engagement?

They agree to walk to school together when no one is looking, to choose each other at parties, not to marry anyone else, and not to love anyone else.

4. How does Tom break Becky’s heart? How does he try to make amends?

He accidentally says that he had been engaged to Amy Lawrence. He claims he doesn’t love Amy anymore, but Becky doesn’t believe him. Tom gives her a brass knob, but it doesn’t help.

5. Compare Tom's problems with Becky to his argument with Joe. How does he solve his problems?

Tom is not true to his word with Joe. He violates the agreement not to cross the center line to stir up the tick. He also violates his agreement with Amy never to love another when he asks Becky to become engaged. Tom escapes to the hills and doesn't come back to school that afternoon.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. To make Becky sorry for rejecting him, what professions does Tom contemplate? Which one does he decide to pursue?

He considers dying temporarily or becoming a clown, a soldier, an Indian, and finally a pirate. He decides to become a pirate.

2. List two of Tom's superstitions described in this chapter. Do any of these work for Tom?

If a boy buries a marble and leaves it for two weeks, he will find all the other marbles he has ever lost when he digs it up.

If he calls to a doodle-bug and it comes out, then a witch has been there.

3. What literary allusion do we find in this chapter?

Tom plays Robin Hood.

CHAPTER NINE

1. Find two superstitions Tom believes about death.

He thinks the sound of a death-watch beetle means someone is going to die. He also believes the wind is the spirit of the dead upset about being disturbed.

2. Briefly identify Muff Potter and Injun Joe.

Muff Potter is a drunk and stupid. Injun Joe is a half-breed, and the boys believe he is a murderer.

3. Why does Injun Joe insist the doctor pay him more money?

The doctor's father refused Injun Joe food, and then reported him to the sheriff a long time ago. Injun Joe is taking his revenge out on the doctor.

4. What important information is revealed to the reader after the boys flee the murder scene?

Injun Joe puts the knife in Muff's hand; when Muff awakens, Injun Joe lets him believe he (Potter) has murdered the doctor. Injun Joe promises not to tell anyone; and Muff runs away, leaving the incriminating knife behind.

CHAPTER TEN

1. Why do Tom and Huck decide to promise in blood not to reveal anything about the murder?

They are afraid of Injun Joe, and they can't be sure he will be hanged for the crime.

2. What is Huck's opinion of girls?

He thinks they will betray a promise if they get mad.

3. Why are the boys terrified of the stray dog?

There was a superstition that someone will die if a stray dog is facing the person and howls.

4. How does Aunt Polly punish Tom? Is it effective?

She punishes him by crying and being disappointed in him. This makes Tom feel terrible and promise to behave in the future. It is effective, and he goes to school sad and sorry.

5. Why does the brass knob add to Tom's troubles?

He gave that to Becky; by returning it, she is breaking up with him.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. Why don't Tom and Huck come to Muff's aide the following afternoon?

Injun Joe tells everyone the lie that Muff murdered the doctor. Tom and Huck expect God to strike him down. When Injun Joe remains unharmed, they conclude he must be working with Satan. They can't fight the devil, so they keep quiet.

2. What superstition is hinted at when the body is moved and bleeds a little?

It is implied that they believe a murdered body will bleed when the murderer is nearby.

3. Why does Tom pretend to have a toothache?

He wants to tie a bandage around his jaw to keep himself from talking in his sleep.

4. How does Tom ease his conscience?

He takes things to Potter in prison.

5. Why isn't Injun Joe punished for graverobbing?

He doesn't admit to it at the inquest, and no one has the courage to tar and feather him.

CHAPTER TWELVE

1. What statement is the author making about "health" journals? Why is Aunt Polly a perfect customer?

The journals are frauds. Aunt Polly is simple and trusting, so she believes what she reads.

2. What is the water cure?

Aunt Polly first douses Tom with cold water, then wraps him up until he begins to sweat.

3. Why does Tom tell Aunt Polly he likes Painkiller? How does it taste?

Tom tells her he likes it so she will stop trying out remedies on him. It tastes hot and burning.

4. What lesson does Tom teach his aunt?

She learns that in giving all of the medicines to Tom she is just as cruel as Tom when he gives Painkiller to the cat.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

1. Why does Joe Harper want to run away with Tom?

He is feeling sorry for himself because his mother unjustly whips him for drinking some cream.

2. Describe Jackson's Island. Why is it attractive to the boys?

It is three miles below St. Petersburg, is uninhabited, and has a nice forest. The boys think an island is the perfect place for pirates to live.

3. Why is being a pirate better than being a hermit?

A hermit must live alone, sleep in a hard place, and pray, whereas a pirate gets to eat by a roaring fire and live on a nice island with his friends.

4. Why are Joe and Tom troubled by their consciences? How do they resolve their problem?

They are worried about stealing the food, which is forbidden in the Bible. The boys are finally able to sleep once they decide that they will not steal as long as they are pirates.

5. Support the following statement: Huck is not troubled by a conscience because he doesn't attend school.

Huck doesn't have anyone to tell him to say his prayers; he doesn't go to Sunday school; he isn't worried about anyone in town missing him. For these reasons, Huck is able to sleep conscience-free.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

1. What is another of Tom's superstitions we see early in this chapter?

Tom believes he will get a new suit of clothes if a green worm crawls over him.

2. How does Tom think bread helps locate a body?

Tom and Huck put quicksilver in the bread and float it on the water. Tom believes the bread will float over the body. Tom thinks they should also say some magic words before they put it into the water.

3. Why are the boys thrilled when Tom figures out whose body they are looking for in the river?

They are thrilled because Tom thinks they are looking for the bodies of the three boys and everyone who has been mean to them will be sorry.

4. Speculate on what Tom writes on the two pieces of white bark?

Answers will vary.

5. Why do you think Tom leaves his valuables in Joe's hat?

Answers will vary.

Example: The raft drifts away, so he will need to swim to shore. He leaves his valuables so they will not be lost in the river.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

1. How does Tom feel when he hears his aunt and Mrs. Harper talking?

He feels important and noble. He likes hearing them say nice things about him. He is also sad for causing his aunt pain.

2. Why doesn't Tom leave his Aunt the note as plans?

Answers will vary.

Example: He hears about the funeral planned for Sunday. He is probably going to wait for it.

3. What does the note Tom leaves on Joe's hat say?

It says that if he is not back by breakfast, Joe and Huck can keep his treasures.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

1. List the activities the boys enjoy on the island.

They enjoy swimming, finding turtle eggs, burying themselves in sand, and playing circus and marbles.

2. Why do Joe and Huck want to go home? How does Tom convince them to stay?

Joe misses his mother and Huck is lonely, too. Tom gets them to come back by telling them his "secret."

3. What are Joe and Tom doing when they leave Huck to find Tom's "lost knife"?

They are both sick from smoking the corncob pipes and have gone into the forest, sick to their stomachs.

4. What are the boys thankful for after the storm?

The large sycamore tree above their camp is struck by lightning. They are thankful they are not under it when it was hit.

5. State a generalization about human behavior based on the following quotation:

“...for they were but heedless lads, like their generation, and had made no provision against rain.” (Pg. 102)

Humans must be prepared for life's problems, and children do not consider the future when fun beckons.

6. What do the boys learn from playing Indians?

Joe and Tom learn they can smoke a little without getting sick.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

1. What do the school children bicker about before the funeral?

They are trying to decide who last saw the boys alive.

2. State a generalization based on the glowing way the clergyman describes them at their funeral.

Answers will vary.

Example: Humans don't appreciate what they have until it is gone.

3. Why does Twain refer to the congregation as “sold” before they leave church?

They are moved by the miraculous return of the boys, so they believe in religion and the Bible.

4. Why does Tom get “more cuffs and kisses that day...than he had earned before in a year”? (Pg. 107)

Aunt Polly kisses him when she thinks about how much she missed him and cuffs him when she remembers the mischief he caused by running away and then attending his own funeral.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

1. Why does Tom pretend he dreamed about his aunt? Does Sid believe his story?

He wants her to know he really does care about her. Describing the dream also makes Tom feel important. Sid thinks it is unlikely he remembers such a long dream without any mistakes.

2. How do the boys reach “the very summit of glory”? (Pg. 112)

They tell their adventures to the other children but are in real glory when they light up their pipes and smoke.

3. What does Becky do to win back Tom?

She shows off to get his attention. When that doesn't work, she starts inviting the children to a picnic. Finally, she decides to make him jealous by looking at a book with Alfred Temple.

4. After Alfred realizes Becky is using him, how does he get revenge?

He spills ink on Tom's spelling book.

5. Why doesn't Becky warn Tom?

She is angry with him for ignoring her when she was talking about the picnic.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

1. How does Tom's lie about the dream hurt Aunt Polly?

She feels foolish when she tries to tell Mrs. Harper about the dream. Joe has already told his mother that Tom was in the house that night and heard their conversation. Aunt Polly is hurt because she thinks Tom doesn't care for her.

2. Why is Aunt Polly reluctant to look in Tom's pocket?

He says he loves her so sweetly that she doesn't want to know the truth. She thinks he is lying and the white bark message isn't there.

3. List the two cruel things Tom does because he “doesn't think.”

He tells his Aunt he didn't let her know he was alive because he “didn't think.” He next lets her embarrass herself with Mrs. Harper because he “didn't think.”

CHAPTER TWENTY

1. Briefly identify Mr. Dobbins.

He is the middle-aged schoolmaster. He dreams of being a doctor and secretly reads an anatomy book.

2. Why does Tom think Becky's mistake will be discovered?

He thinks she will look guilty when the master asks who tore his book. She will give herself away.

3. What is Tom's reaction to the whipping for the spilled ink?

He doesn't care because he thinks he probably did spill the ink without realizing it.

4. How does he plan to help Becky? What does he ultimately do?

Tom plans to grab the book out of the master's hands and run out the door with it. He waits too long to implement his plan and ends up confessing to the crime. He takes her punishment.

5. What is worse than a whipping for Tom? How does Becky help?

Tom must remain two hours after school. It is horrible, but he knows Becky will be waiting outside for him.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

1. Define "gilded." How does the title suggest the action to come?

Gilded - to coat with a gold color

Answers will vary.

Example: The title suggests the master's head will be painted gold.

2. Why do the small boys want revenge on the master?

He is punishing them more than usual because of the approaching Examination Day.

3. What aspect of the girls' compositions does the author most dislike?

They all end with a religious idea or moral designed to teach the listener something.

4. State a theme for this novel based on the author's opinion of sermons.

Answers will vary.

Example: Often people who preach to others are the least worthy.

5. What aspect of the prank pulled on the headmaster is unbelievable?

It is not believable that he spends the entire day unaware his head is covered with paint.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

1. Why is Tom depressed to find Huck Finn quoting scriptures?

After all of the boys go to a revival meeting and get religion, Tom is depressed because no one is any fun; he is sure he is the only sinner left in the town.

2. Find an example of a metaphor on page 133. What is Tom convinced of?

"It might have seemed to him a waste of pomp and ammunition to kill a bug with a battery of artillery." (Pg. 133 Tom is the bug, and the thunderstorm is the battery of artillery. He is convinced the storm is God's way of killing him for being wicked.

3. How do Joe and Huck suffer a relapse like Tom?

Tom has a relapse of the measles, but Joe and Huck are eating a stolen watermelon. They have a relapsed from the religion they felt during the revival to the boys they were prior to it.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

1. Why does Muff's gratitude for the tobacco bother Huck and Tom?

They know he is innocent but haven't come forward to clear him. They feel ashamed of themselves when he thanks them for their small gifts.

2. How does the attitude of the spectators change as the prosecution put on its case?

They start out ready to convict Muff but change to sympathy for Muff when the defense lawyer refuses to cross examine any of the prosecution witnesses. They feel sorry for Muff and are upset his lawyer isn't fighting for his life.

3. Where do you think Tom goes the night before the trial, when he “was out late, that night, and came to bed through the window”? (Pg. 137)

He is telling his story to the defense attorney.

4. What evidence is there that Muff doesn't know of his own innocence during the trial?

Muff is surprised his attorney doesn't cross examine any witnesses, and he buries his face in his hands when the prosecution rests.

5. Why do you suppose Injun Joe gives a “barely perceptible start” (Pg. 139) at the mention of Tom's hiding place behind the elms?

Injun Joe knows there are elms there and realizes Tom is proving that he is guilty beyond any doubt.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

1. Why doesn't Huck trust the defense attorney's word not to tell anyone Huck had been with Tom?

Since Tom breaks his oath to Huck, he thinks the attorney will, too.

2. At first, Tom is afraid to go out after dark because Injun Joe is loose. Find a quotation letting the reader know that the old Tom will be back to mischief soon.

*“The slow days drifted on, and each left behind it a slightly lightened weight of apprehension.”
(pg. 142)*

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

1. Where does Tom think buried treasure is to be found?

It can be found on islands, in a dead tree, where a shadow falls at midnight, or in haunted houses.

2. Dialect is a distinctive variety of language spoken by members of an identifiable regional group, nation, or social class. Find an example in this chapter of dialogue representative of the local dialect.

Answers may vary.

Examples: "Hain't you every seen one, Huck?"; "Plenty bully enough for me;" "Oh, kings have slathers of them." (pg. 144)

3. How does Mark Twain insult kings?

He compares the fact that kings have only one name to "niggers" who have only one name.

4. What does Huck have against marriage?

His parents fought all of the time. He also thinks that girls will try to straighten their husbands out and make them behave.

5. Why do the boys give up digging that night?

They are not sure where to dig since they cannot tell when it is midnight. They need to dig where the shadow of the limb is at midnight.

6. List the reasons Tom thinks it is safe to dig for treasure in the daytime at the haunted house.

Ghosts come only out at night, and they use a blue light. There have been no regular ghosts seen at that house, just an occasional blue light; therefore, it will be safe in the daylight. Another reason is that no one goes near the haunted house because people don't want to go near a place where a man has been murdered.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

1. List the superstitions that keep the boys away from the haunted house the next day.

Friday is an unlucky day, and Tom dreams about rats. In his dream they are not fighting, but if they were, it would mean trouble is coming.

2. What fortunate things happen to the boys at the haunted house?

They are upstairs when Injun Joe arrives. He doesn't hear them when Tom tries to leave. They see the buried treasure the outlaws uncover, and the staircase collapses so Injun Joe can't get upstairs to discover the boys.

3. Do you think Injun Joe plans to take revenge on Tom? Find a quotation in the chapter to support your answer.

Answers may vary.

Example: He could have attacked the boys the day before when they were playing on the hill. "...it warn't any use trying to stir out of here, with those infernal boys playing over there on the hill..." (Pg. 151)

4. Why are the boys sorry they bring their tools to the house?

Injun Joe discovers the fresh dirt on the pick and knows the boys have been around the haunted house. He is worried they will find the treasure, so he decides to bury it at his den.

5. Is Injun Joe a round character, a flat character, or a caricature? Use events from the story to support your answer.

Injun Joe is a caricature. He is all bad. His evil qualities are exaggerated by his sinister appearance and nasty attitude. First, he kills the doctor and blames it on Muff. In addition, he has the enough money to leave the town but decides to stay for "revenge." Twain continually refers to him as a "half-breed." Later on, Twain has the Welshman claim that, "white men don't take that sort of revenge. But an Injun! That's a different matter altogether." (Pg. 173) No action he takes deviates at all from his basic nature, that of uncompromising meanness.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

1. What evidence is there in Tom's mind that the adventure at the haunted house is only a dream?

It all seems very unreal to him and far away and he cannot conceive of all that money in one place; therefore, he must be dreaming.

2. How does Tom plan to find out if it is all a dream?

He waits for Huck to bring up the subject. If he doesn't, then it was a dream.

3. Why does Tom “. . .not care to have Huck's company in public places”? (Pg. 158)

Tom will get in trouble for playing with Huck. The town considers Huck to be unsuitable. Tom obviously cares about public opinion and maintaining a “good appearance” in this instance.

4. Where do they think Injun Joe's Number Two is located?

They think Number Two is a room in a tavern. It is kept locked, and the tavern keeper's son doesn't know why.

5. Why are the boys going to get all the doorkeys they can find? What is implied about the safety of the locks at the time?

They are going to try them in the lock of Number Two. Apparently, the locks then could be opened by more than one key.

6. Do you think Tom is being fair to Huck when he wants him to follow Injun Joe? Why does Huck agree?

While answers will vary, the point may be made that Tom is taking advantage of Huck. Huck is taking all of the risk while Tom lives a regular life. Huck agrees to track Injun Joe because of the treasure.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

1. Why doesn't Tom want to go back and look for the box?

He does not think Injun Joe is drunk enough. There is only one bottle next to him.

2. How does Huck get Tom out of his house at night?

He throws gravel at the windows and meows.

3. Why does Tom think, "Maybe all the Temperance Taverns have got a ha'nted room"? (Pg.162)

A Temperance Tavern is one that doesn't serve liquor. Tom thinks they all have a locked room where they store their illegal drinks.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

1. Where does Tom plan to go after the picnic? Does he consider Huck in his plans?

Tom plans to go to the Widow's house with Becky for ice cream. He thinks of Huck and the treasure, but he decides nothing will happen that night and pushes all thoughts of the treasure and Huck out of his mind.

2. Briefly describe McDougal's Cave.

It is a deep labyrinth of passageways leading in all directions, formed out of solid limestone, and cold and damp. No one knows all of the cave passages.

3. Why does Huck decide to follow the men instead of getting Tom?

They have carried the box with them, and he is afraid to lose the treasure while trying to find Tom.

4. What does Injun Joe have against the Widow? How does he plan to get revenge?

Her husband had him horsewhipped, and is going to try to ruin her good looks by cutting her face.

5. Why do you suppose Huck runs to the Welshman's house?

He and his two sons are strong and able to fight Injun Joe.

CHAPTER THIRTY

1. What word is Huck amazed to hear from anyone in town? Why is he hearing it now?

“Welcome.” Huck is welcome because he has saved the widow from Injun Joe.

2. Why does Huck reveal the deaf Spaniard’s identity?

He lets it slip that the Spaniard talked about hurting the widow. The Welshman then convinces Huck to trust him and tell all of the story.

3. State a theme from this story based on Huck’s joke.

People need to laugh to stay healthy.

4. What is the bundle captured that night? Why is Huck worried about it?

They find burglar tools at the stile. Huck is worried because at first he thinks they found the treasure.

5. Why does the Widow nurse Huck?

She doesn’t care if he is good or bad; he is a child of the Lord, so she decides to help him get well.

6. How do the townspeople discover Tom and Becky are missing?

At church on Sunday Mrs. Thatcher asks Mrs. Harper if Becky is still asleep. Aunt Polly also asks her where Tom is hiding. After questioning the other children, they conclude they must still be in the cave.

7. How long are Tom and Becky lost in the cave?

They are lost for three and a half days.

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

1. Tom makes smoke marks to find his way in the caverns. How then do the children get lost?

They come across thousands of bats, which scare the children; when the children return, they decide to go up a different route to avoid the bats. Tom is worried the bats will put out their candles with their wings.

2. State a generalization about humans based on the idea of hope that may be inferred from this section.

Unless they are old and accustomed to failure, people hope without logical reasons.

3. What is the significance of Tom taking Becky's candle?

He takes it because he knows they will be in the caves a long time and using two candles is wasteful. It is significant because Becky now understands that Tom knows their situation is dangerous.

4. Why does Tom decide to explore the passages leading away from the Spring? What does he discover?

Tom decides to explore because it is better than doing nothing. He discovers Injun Joe in the passage.

5. How does Tom find his way back to the Spring? What is Becky's condition?

Tom uses a kite string to find his way back to Becky. She is weak and depressed, thinking of death.

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

1. How do Tom and Becky find their way out of the cave? How far from town are they?

Tom is exploring a passageway when he sees a spot of light. He sticks his head through and sees the Mississippi River. They are five miles outside of town.

2. Do you think the ragged man has drowned while trying to escape? What else could have happened to him?

While answers will vary, it seems probable that Injun Joe killed him to keep all of the treasure.

3. What does the Judge do that upsets Tom?

He has an iron gate put across the cave. Tom is upset because he knows Injun Joe is in the cave.

4. Speculate on Injun Joe's fate. Where is the treasure?

Some students may feel that he escapes the cave the same way Tom and Becky did and he takes the treasure with him. Some may believe he dies alone in the cave, unable to get out and that the treasure is lost somewhere in the cave.

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

1. Describe Injun Joe's cup.

He breaks off a stalagmite and places a scooped-out rock on top to catch the drop of water that falls every three minutes. The cup is still there and is called Injun Joe's cup.

2. What do you think is the author's opinion of pardons for criminals?

Twain probably thinks pardons are wrong and the work of weaklings who have feelings of misplaced sympathy.

3. What does Huck do that surprises Tom?

Huck surprises Tom when Huck tells about his part in saving the widow.

4. Why is Tom planning to start a gang?

He thinks the secret entrance to the cave is the perfect place for a gang.

5. What frightens Huck and makes him want to leave the treasure? How does Tom change his mind?

Huck thinks Injun Joe's ghost is around. Tom points out that the ghost would not be there because it is too close to a cross.

6. Why do the boys leave the guns behind?

They will need them when they play robbers with the gang.

7. State a generalization based on the Welshman's ideas of metal collecting.

Answers may vary.

Example: Many people enjoy discovering valuables far more than working for them.

8. Why do you suppose everyone is waiting at the Widow's home for the boys?

Answers will vary.

Example: They know about Huck's part in saving the Widow and want to have a celebration.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

1. Why does Huck want to run away from the Widow's house? What does Tom say to keep him there?

Huck is not used to being around a lot of people and does not want to go downstairs to the party, but Tom promises to protect him.

2. How does Sid spoil Mr. Jones' surprise?

He tells everyone that Mr. Jones plans to say that Huck saved the Widow.

3. Why do you suppose Tom tells everyone about the treasure after he originally planned to bury it in the forest?

Answers will vary.

Example: He is protecting Huck from the Widow's charity, or it may be that he wants to be the center of attention.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

1. State a theme for this novel based on the way the community reacts to the boys' wealth.

Answers may vary.

Example: The deeds and opinions of people with money are more respected than those of people without it.

2. Why does Huck run away from the Widow?

He cannot stand all of the rules in her house. He must wear uncomfortable clothes, get up at the same time, is not allowed to swear or smoke, and must learn proper manners. The Widow prays all of the time, and Huck doesn't want to go to school. Most importantly, Huck does not want to be civilized because it means losing his freedom.

3. State a theme for this novel based on Huck's opinion of civilization and respectability.

Civilization forces people to go against their better instincts, forces them to lose freedom, and makes them unhappy.

4. How does Tom convince Huck to return to the Widow's house? Why do you think Huck does it?

Tom tells Huck no one he can be in the gang unless he is respectable. Huck agrees to try respectability for a month.

Answers will vary.

Example: Tom wants Huck to have a home and a chance at a better life. Even though he admires Huck's freedom, Tom believes living with the Widow is better for Huck.

5. What generality about *Tom Sawyer* does Twain give the reader in the conclusion?

Twain offers his opinion that Tom has become a man through the adventures described in the book, which reinforces the concept that Tom Sawyer fits into the "coming of age" type of novel.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

Study Guide Student Copy

CHAPTER ONE

1. Personification is a literary term in which an object or animal is given the characteristics of a human. Find an example of personification in this chapter.
2. Find an example of a cliché in this chapter.
3. A theme is a general statement about life. Find an example of this on page 2 of this book.
4. Briefly identify Tom, Aunt Polly, and Sid.
5. Why does Tom dislike the new boy?
6. How does Aunt Polly justify her decision to make Tom work on Saturday?

7. Why does Tom want to “lam Sid for that. I’ll learn him!”? (Pg. 14)

8. In what way may the new boy and Sid be foils for Tom?

CHAPTER TWO

1. Briefly identify Cardiff Hill. Why is it so important to Tom?

2. Briefly identify Jim. How does Tom try to trick him?

3. Find an example of figurative language in this chapter that would mean, “You are in bad shape.”

4. How does Tom convince Ben Rogers to give him his whole apple?

5. What two generalizations about people does Twain make from Tom’s whitewashing incident?

CHAPTER THREE

1. How does Tom take revenge on Sid?
2. Sarcasm is the way an author says something innocently but really intends an insult or criticism instead. How is the following quotation an example of sarcasm?

“These two great commanders did not condescend to fight in person - that being better suited to the **still** smaller fry - but sat together on an eminence and conducted the field operations by **orders** delivered through aides-de-camp.” (pg. 24)

3. Support the following statement: The new girl appreciates Tom’s performances and likes him, too.
4. Why do you think Tom loses interest in Amy Lawrence? Is this quick change of heart normal? Do you find it common that young people fall in and out of love quickly?
5. Do you think Tom is really angry at Aunt Polly for striking him? Find a quotation to support your answer.
6. What has Sid “thought better of” in the following passage?

“Not long after, as Tom,...was surveying his drenched garments...Sid woke up; but if he had any dim idea of making any ‘references to allusions,’ he thought better of it.” (Pg. 27)

CHAPTER FOUR

1. Tom's Sunday clothes are similar to his everyday clothes, except that they are clean. Why is he so uncomfortable?
2. What are blue and yellow tickets? What do they buy?
3. Why does Tom want a Bible?
4. How do Tom, Mr. Walters, and Judge Thatcher "show off" in church?
5. Find a theme for this story found in Judge Thatcher's speech to Tom.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. Find an example of humorous exaggeration early in this chapter.
2. What generalization about human behavior may we infer from the reference to the church bulletins.
3. Tom isn't the only one watching the pinchbug and the dog. What is the author trying to say about the sermon?
4. Referring to the following quotation, what do you think is the narrator's opinion of religion?
"...and yet it was an argument that dealt in limitless fire and brimstone and thinned the predestined elect down to a company so small as to be hardly worth the saving." (Pg. 39)
5. State a generalization about human behavior found in the last paragraph of the chapter.
6. Briefly identify Widow Douglas.

CHAPTER SIX

1. How does Tom try to avoid school? Does it work?
2. Why is Tom glad Aunt Polly pulls his tooth?
3. Briefly identify Huckleberry Finn.
4. How does Huck use spunk-water to remove warts?
5. How does Huck know when Mother Hopkins is “a-witching”?
6. Why are the boys going to the graveyard at midnight? Note: another use of cats in the story.
7. How does Tom outsmart the teacher?

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. Briefly identify Joe Harper.
2. Why does Becky agree to meet Tom at lunch time?
3. What promises does Tom claim are part of their engagement?
4. How does Tom break Becky's heart? How does he try to make amends?
5. Compare Tom's problems with Becky to his argument with Joe. How does he solve his problems?

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. To make Becky sorry for rejecting him, what professions does Tom contemplate? Which one does he decide to pursue?
2. List two of Tom's superstitions described in this chapter. Do any of these work for Tom?
3. What literary allusion do we find in this chapter?

CHAPTER NINE

1. Find two superstitions Tom believes about death.
2. Briefly identify Muff Potter and Injun Joe.
3. Why does Injun Joe insist the doctor pay him more money?
4. What important information is revealed to the reader after the boys flee the murder scene?

CHAPTER TEN

1. Why do Tom and Huck decide to promise in blood not to reveal anything about the murder?
2. What is Huck's opinion of girls?
3. Why are the boys terrified of the stray dog?
4. How does Aunt Polly punish Tom? Is it effective?
5. Why does the brass knob add to Tom's troubles?

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. Why don't Tom and Huck come to Muff's aide the following afternoon?
2. What superstition is hinted at when the body is moved and bleeds a little?
3. Why does Tom pretend to have a toothache?
4. How does Tom ease his conscience?
5. Why isn't Injun Joe punished for graverobbing?

CHAPTER TWELVE

1. What statement is the author making about "health" journals? Why is Aunt Polly a perfect customer?
2. What is the water cure?
3. Why does Tom tell Aunt Polly he likes Painkiller? How does it taste?
4. What lesson does Tom teach his aunt?

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

1. Why does Joe Harper want to run away with Tom?
2. Describe Jackson's Island. Why is it attractive to the boys?
3. Why is being a pirate better than being a hermit?
4. Why are Joe and Tom troubled by their consciences? How do they resolve their problem?
5. Support the following statement: Huck is not troubled by a conscience because he doesn't attend school.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

1. What is another of Tom's superstitions we see early in this chapter?
2. How does Tom think bread helps locate a body?
3. Why are the boys thrilled when Tom figures out whose body they are looking for in the river?
4. Speculate on what Tom writes on the two pieces of white bark?
5. Why do you think Tom leaves his valuables in Joe's hat?

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

1. How does Tom feel when he hears his aunt and Mrs. Harper talking?
2. Why doesn't Tom leave his Aunt the note as plans?
3. What does the note Tom leaves on Joe's hat say?

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

1. List the activities the boys enjoy on the island.
2. Why do Joe and Huck want to go home? How does Tom convince them to stay?
3. What are Joe and Tom doing when they leave Huck to find Tom's "lost knife"?
4. What are the boys thankful for after the storm?
5. State a generalization about human behavior based on the following quotation:

"...for they were but heedless lads, like their generation, and had made no provision against rain." (Pg. 102)
6. What do the boys learn from playing Indians?

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

1. What do the school children bicker about before the funeral?
2. State a generalization based on the glowing way the clergyman describes them at their funeral.
3. Why does Twain refer to the congregation as “sold” before they leave church?
4. Why does Tom get “more cuffs and kisses that day...than he had earned before in a year”? (Pg.107)

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

1. Why does Tom pretend he dreamed about his aunt? Does Sid believe his story?
2. How do the boys reach “the very summit of glory”? (Pg. 112)
3. What does Becky do to win back Tom?
4. After Alfred realizes Becky is using him, how does he get revenge?
5. Why doesn't Becky warn Tom?

CHAPTER NINETEEN

1. How does Tom's lie about the dream hurt Aunt Polly?
2. Why is Aunt Polly reluctant to look in Tom's pocket?
3. List the two cruel things Tom does because he “doesn't think.”

CHAPTER TWENTY

1. Briefly identify Mr. Dobbins.
2. Why does Tom think Becky's mistake will be discovered?
3. What is Tom's reaction to the whipping for the spilled ink?
4. How does he plan to help Becky? What does he ultimately do?
5. What is worse than a whipping for Tom? How does Becky help?

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

1. Define “gilded.” How does the title suggest the action to come?
2. Why do the small boys want revenge on the master?
3. What aspect of the girls’ compositions does the author most dislike?
4. State a theme for this novel based on the author’s opinion of sermons.
5. What aspect of the prank pulled on the headmaster is unbelievable?

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

1. Why is Tom depressed to find Huck Finn quoting scriptures?
2. Find an example of a metaphor on page 133. What is Tom convinced of?
3. How do Joe and Huck suffer a relapse like Tom?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

1. Why does Muff's gratitude for the tobacco bother Huck and Tom?
2. How does the attitude of the spectators change as the prosecution put on its case?
3. Where do you think Tom goes the night before the trial, when he "was out late, that night, and came to bed through the window"? (Pg. 137)
4. What evidence is there that Muff doesn't know of his own innocence during the trial?
5. Why do you suppose Injun Joe gives a "barely perceptible start" (Pg. 139) at the mention of Tom's hiding place behind the elms?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

1. Why doesn't Huck trust the defense attorney's word not to tell anyone Huck had been with Tom?
2. At first, Tom is afraid to go out after dark because Injun Joe is loose. Find a quotation letting the reader know that the old Tom will be back to mischief soon.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

1. Where does Tom think buried treasure is to be found?
2. Dialect is a distinctive variety of language spoken by members of an identifiable regional group, nation, or social class. Find an example in this chapter of dialogue representative of the local dialect.
3. How does Mark Twain insult kings?
4. What does Huck have against marriage?
5. Why do the boys give up digging that night?
6. List the reasons Tom thinks it is safe to dig for treasure in the daytime at the haunted house.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

1. List the superstitions that keep the boys away from the haunted house the next day.
2. What fortunate things happen to the boys at the haunted house?
3. Do you think Injun Joe plans to take revenge on Tom? Find a quotation in the chapter to support your answer.
4. Why are the boys sorry they bring their tools to the house?
5. Is Injun Joe a round character, a flat character, or a caricature? Use events from the story to support your answer.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

1. What evidence is there in Tom's mind that the adventure at the haunted house is only a dream?
2. How does Tom plan to find out if it is all a dream?
3. Why does Tom “. . .not care to have Huck's company in public places”? (pg. 158)
4. Where do they think Injun Joe's Number Two is located?
5. Why are the boys going to get all the doorkeys they can find? What is implied about the safety of the locks at the time?
6. Do you think Tom is being fair to Huck when he wants him to follow Injun Joe? Why does Huck agree?

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

1. Why doesn't Tom want to go back and look for the box?
2. How does Huck get Tom out of his house at night?
3. Why does Tom think, "Maybe *all* the Temperance Taverns have got a ha'nted room"? (Pg.162)

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

1. Where does Tom plan to go after the picnic? Does he consider Huck in his plans?
2. Briefly describe McDougal's Cave.
3. Why does Huck decide to follow the men instead of getting Tom?
4. What does Injun Joe have against the Widow? How does he plan to get revenge?
5. Why do you suppose Huck runs to the Welshman's house?

CHAPTER THIRTY

1. What word is Huck amazed to hear from anyone in town? Why is he hearing it now?
2. Why does Huck reveal the deaf Spaniard's identity?
3. State a theme from this story based on Huck's joke.
4. What is the bundle captured that night? Why is Huck worried about it?
5. Why does the Widow nurse Huck?
6. How do the townspeople discover Tom and Becky are missing?
7. How long are Tom and Becky lost in the cave?

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

1. Tom makes smoke marks to find his way in the caverns. How then do the children get lost?
2. State a generalization about humans based on the idea of hope that may be inferred from this section.
3. What is the significance of Tom taking Becky's candle?
4. Why does Tom decide to explore the passages leading away from the Spring? What does he discover?
5. How does Tom find his way back to the Spring? What is Becky's condition?

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

1. How do Tom and Becky find their way out of the cave? How far from town are they?
2. Do you think the ragged man has drowned while trying to escape? What else could have happened to him?
3. What does the Judge do that upsets Tom?
4. Speculate on Injun Joe's fate. Where is the treasure?

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

1. Describe Injun Joe's cup.
2. What do you think is the author's opinion of pardons for criminals?
3. What does Huck do that surprises Tom?
4. Why is Tom planning to start a gang?
5. What frightens Huck and makes him want to leave the treasure? How does Tom change his mind?
6. Why do the boys leave the guns behind?
7. State a generalization based on the Welshman's ideas of metal collecting.
8. Why do you suppose everyone is waiting at the Widow's home for the boys?

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

1. Why does Huck want to run away from the Widow's house? What does Tom say to keep him there?
2. How does Sid spoil Mr. Jones' surprise?
3. Why do you suppose Tom tells everyone about the treasure after he originally planned to bury it in the forest?

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

1. State a theme for this novel based on the way the community reacts to the boys' wealth.
2. Why does Huck run away from the Widow?
3. State a theme for this novel based on Huck's opinion of civilization and respectability.
4. How does Tom convince Huck to return to the Widow's house? Why do you think Huck does it?
5. What generality about *Tom Sawyer* does Twain give the reader in the conclusion?

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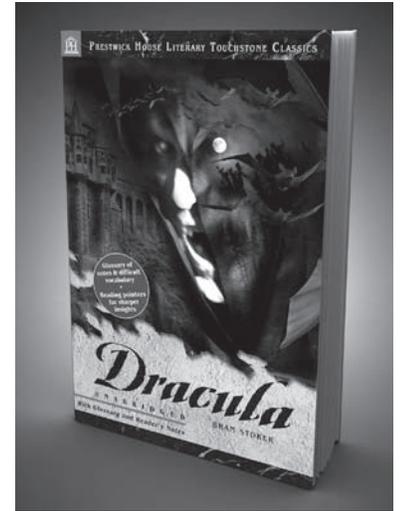
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