**11th grade Final Exam Study Guide – All answers are supplied except for the original Devil and Tom Walker Study Guide, from which final exam questions will be taken. These were given to students at the beginning of the story and you may use your textbook to look them up.**

**PLEASE DISREGARD THE NUMBERING ON THIS STUDY GUIDE**

**Nonfiction Document Passage**

***Directions:*** *Choose the BEST answer based on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

*From "Carbohydrate Craze" by Dr. Rubina Gad. Copyright 2008.*

The American public's obsession with dieting has led to one of the most dangerous health misconceptions of all time. Many television ads, sitcoms, movies, magazine articles, and diet-food product labels would have consumers believe that carbohydrates are bad for the human body and that those who eat them will quickly become overweight. We are advised to avoid foods such as pasta, potatoes, rice and white bread and opt for meats and vegetables instead. Some companies promote this idea to encourage consumers to buy their "carb-free" food products. But the truth is, as I stress to patients who come to our weight-loss clinic, the human body needs carbohydrates to function properly, and a body that relies on carbohydrates but is exhausted of this dietary element is not in good shape after all.

Carbohydrates are macronutrients, meaning they are essential sources of fuel that are necessary for survival. Contrary to popular belief, carbohydrates have many health benefits; however, the key to maintaining a healthy body is to consume these and other macronutrients – such as protein and fat – in appropriate amounts. Most foods that we consume on a daily basis are loaded with carbohydrates. Many people mistakenly believe that carbohydrates can only be found in filling foods such as potatoes and pastas. In truth, carbohydrates are also naturally found in fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and whole grains. Many of these carbohydrate-containing foods also contain essential health benefits; some fight diseases such as high blood pressure and heart disease, and others help to prevent cancer and stroke. Cutting these foods out of your diet many increase your chances of contracting one of these diseases. It also deprives your body of the many health benefits of carbohydrates. One of the best benefits of carbohydrates is their ability to provide fuel to the muscles and the brain. They also help to maintain the health of our organs, tissues, and cells. Scientific studies have shown that one type of carbohydrate called fiber, also commonly referred to as roughage, reduces the risk of heart disease and diabetes, Carbohydrates also contain antioxidants, which protect the body's cells from harmful particles with the potential to cause cancer. This does not mean that the human body can survive on a diet composed entirely of carbohydrates. We also need certain percentages of proteins and fats to maintain healthy bodies. But carbohydrates certainly should not be shunned altogether. In fact, the food pyramid, the recommended basis of a healthy diet, shows that a person should consume six to eleven servings of breads, grains, and pastas, as well as three to four servings each of fruits and vegetables – all carbohydrate-containing foods. It is easy to see why cutting carbohydrates out of a person's diet is not a good idea. The only way to know what is truly healthy for your own body is to talk to a nutritionist or dietician, who can help you choose foods that are right for you as well as guide you toward a proper exercise program for weight loss, muscle gain or toning. These professionals will never tell you to cut out carbohydrates entirely! The bottom line: listen to the experts, not the advertisers!

1. As it is used in the last sentence in paragraph 1, the word *exhausted* most nearly means (RI4):

a. famished

b. fatigued

c. depleted

d. derived

2. Based on the first paragraph, which of the following statements would best coincide with the

author's opinion of advertisers who sell "carb-free" products (RI5)?

a. Advertisers are not promoting the truth when they promote carb-free products.

b. Advertisers are money-hungry people who would rather make a dollar than consider

the safety of their carb-free advertising campaigns.

c. Despite their best intentions, advertisers are contributing to obesity in the U.S.

d. Advertisers have consumers' best interests in mind when they provide healthy options

for Americans.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT one of the essential health benefits

of carbohydrates (RI8)?

a. Prevention of cancer

b. Prevention of stroke

c. Prevention of heart disease and diabetes

d. Prevention of chronic pulmonary disorders

4. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that a diet that incorporates pasta and rice is (RI1)

a. lacking enough protein and fat to maintain energy.

b. high in carbohydrates and low in fiber.

c. balanced because the body needs carbohydrates.

d. reasonable because the body responds well to them, despite their lack of necessity.

5. The main function of the last paragraph is to (RI6):

a. describe the many ways to a healthy, happy lifestyle.

b. describe ways in which carbohydrates can be helpful in readers' lives.

c. persuade readers to trust nutritionists instead of advertisers about carbohydrates.

d. persuade readers to make up their minds for themselves when it comes to

carbohydrate consumption.

6. The purpose of this article is (RI6):

a. to convince people to eat more pasta

b. to dispel common misconceptions about carbohydrates

c. to show people how to lose weight

d. describe the many ways to a healthy, happy lifestyle

7. According to this article, protein and fat (RI5):

a. are macronutrients

b. are not in the food pyramid

c. prevent cancer

d. are essential sources of fuel

8. One of the most important roles of carbohydrates in the body is to (RI5):

a. fight cholesterol

b. provide fuel to the muscles and the brain

c. provide protein and fat

d. help control weight loss

9. The word “shunned” most likely means (RI4):

a. consumed

b. rejected

c. thrown away

d. used up

10. According to the article (RI5):

a. The human body can survive on a diet of carbohydrates alone

b. The food pyramid contains only carbohydrates and proteins

c. Carbohydrates must be part of a diet which also includes proteins and fats

d. Proteins and fats must be eaten in very limited amounts

**Nonfiction Passage:** Research, tone, vocabulary in context, purpose

**U.S. Sports Going the Way of the Gladiators?**

**http://pointofthegame.blogspot.com/2012/09/gladiators-rome-and-american-football.html**

Are American sports fans turning into the citizens of ancient Rome, turning up to sports events to see mayhem akin to gladiators fighting for their very lives?

Stars in two of the country's most prominent sports were asking those kinds of questions Sunday.

Dale Earnhardt Jr., arguably the sport’s most popular personality in NASCAR racing, said he wonders if fans are "bloodthirsty."

If they watch races to see what transpired at the end of Sunday’s race at Talladega Superspeedway, Earnhardt said they are.

And he’s had enough.

Earnhardt was part of a 25-car pileup at speeds of 200 mph on the final lap of Sunday’s Good Sam 500 that left the Alabama track looking like a junkyard.

"It's not safe. Wrecking like that, it's ridiculous. It's bloodthirsty if that's what people want,” Earnhardt said afterward, according to news reports, including SI.com.

"If this is what we did every week, I wouldn't be doing it. I'd find another job," Earnhardt said.

This isn’t what NASCAR does every week, but the drivers face what they call “The Big One,” the massive wrecks at the speedways in Talladega and Daytona Beach, Florida, four times a year.

“I don't even want to go to Daytona and Talladega next year, but I ain't got much choice,” Earnhardt said. He has to run the sport’s marquee tracks to run for a championship.

But Earnhardt knows well the dangers of these tracks and the consequences of accidents on them. His father, seven-time Sprint Cup series champion Dale Earnhardt Sr., was killed in an accident on the last lap of the 2001 Daytona 500.

 NASCAR race cars use restrictor plates at Talladega and Daytona. The plates restrict airflow into the engines, cutting speeds but also evening out advantages that might be gained from tweaking the engine. The result is the cars run in big packs. Advantage is gained pairing up with other drivers as cars running tightly together can go faster than one running alone.

 But one slight miscue can bring mayhem. That’s what happened Sunday.

"I just screwed up," said Tony Stewart, who was leading the race when he moved down the track slightly to block a run by Michael Waltrip, who was being pushed by Casey Mears.

"I turned down across, I think it was Michael, and crashed the whole field. It was my fault blocking to try to stay where I was at. So I take 100% of the blame," Stewart said, according to NASCAR.com.

But Earnhardt wasn’t blaming his fellow driver.

"The way we are going ain't the right direction," Earnhardt said, according to *Autoweek*. "There are plenty of engineers out there. I'm just a driver. There are plenty of smart people out there that can figure something out where, when one guy gets in trouble, we don't have 30 cars tore up at the expense of it.

"I don't care what anybody says. For the good of the sport – I mean it's good for the here and now and it will get people talking today – but for the long run that is not going to help the sport the way that race ended and the way the racing is. It's not going to be productive for years to come,” Earnhardt said.

Meanwhile, in Kansas City, Missouri, on Sunday, Chiefs offensive tackle Eric Winston was making the comparison to ancient Rome after the team's starting quarterback, Matt Cassel, who's been enduring a poor season for the Chiefs (1-4), was knocked from the game.

In the fourth quarter against the Baltimore Ravens, Cassell grabbed a snap and looked downfield for a receiver when the Ravens' Haloti Ngata hammered him. He stayed down on the ground and eventually left the game with a concussion. As medical staff tended to Cassel, backup quarterback Brady Quinn began warming up. Cassel walked off the field, and as Quinn entered, the fans in Kansas City began to cheer – but not for Quinn.

1. Who is the publisher of this website (hint: use the URL)?
2. Gladiators R Us
3. Point of the Game
4. Blogspot
5. US Sports
6. What is Dale Earnhardt Jr.’s tone in this article?
7. Happy
8. Matter-of-fact
9. Disappointed
10. Scared
11. Using context clues, choose the best meaning of the word “tweaking.”
12. Vacuuming
13. Launching
14. Burning
15. Adjusting
16. Why are both auto racing and football mentioned in the same article?
17. They are both sports
18. They both have gladiators in them
19. The author is showing the violence in both sports
20. The author is showing that both sports have spectators

**Fiction Passage: Research, tone, vocabulary in context:**

Excerpt of Novel*: Sleep No More*, by Susan Crandall

From page 1 (Prologue):

The house where Abby Whitman’s family lived wasn’t like the plantation houses in the movies. There was no sweeping staircase and grand foyer. The house did have two sets of stairs. The second was at the back of the house — it was for servants “back in the day,” as Abby’s daddy said. The foyer stairs was fancier, sure, but it was no Tara.

It was at the bottom of the foyer stairs that Abby’s mother stopped her and held her by the shoulders. Confused and disoriented, Abby tried to pull away. She didn’t know why panic was squeezing the breath from her lungs. She shouldn’t be afraid of Momma.

“Abby. Abby, stop,” her mother’s voice was quiet, but Abby heard something underneath; a dark whisper of fear.

1. What is the correct MLA in-text citation to quote the second sentence in Line 2?

“The house did have two sets of stairs” (Crandall 1).

1. What is the tone of this excerpt?
2. Suspenseful
3. Violent
4. Unhappy
5. Angry
6. Using context clues, choose the best meaning of the word “foyer.”
7. Garage
8. Tunnel
9. Hallway
10. Branch

**RESEARCH**

1. A works cited list in MLA citation:
2. Is numbered
3. Is indented at the first line of each entry
4. Must be single spaced instead of double
5. Lists the title of the book in italics
6. Has quotes around the titles of articles
7. None of the above
8. An in-text citation for the play “The Crucible” from page 14 looks like this:
9. (Miller 14)
10. (*The Crucible 14*)
11. ( Miller p. 14))

**UNDERSTAND AND REVIEW:**

* **Citations and MLA formatting and Works Cited in Research**

**The Crucible**  Correct Answers:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_A slave to Reverend Parris Tituba

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Minister of Salem Reverend Parris

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Was very ill after an evening in the woods Betty Parris

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Lost seven children Goody Putnam

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Very well-respected wife of a Salem landowner Rebecca Nurse

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Servant who has an affair Abigail

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_Very rich Salem farmer Thomas Putnam

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ “Ghost buster” from Beverly Hale

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Cranky old man; says his wife reads “strange books” Giles Corey

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The Proctors’ new servant Mary Warren

 11. A theme represented by Danforth’s behavior is that

a. good and evil must finally be determined by law.

b. those in power tend to act in the interest of preserving power.

c. the absence of evidence renders authority powerless.

d. legal systems cannot take personal character into account.

12. Betty reveals that Abigail drank a charm to kill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. Ruth c. Elizabeth

b. Mary d. Tituba

13. The rumor is that Betty….

a. Had several dead babies. c. had an affair

b. Drank a charm to make someone fall in love with her. d. can fly

14. After Proctor is taken off to execution, Parris urges Elizabeth to go to her husband in order to

a. comfort him in his final moments.

b. try once more to persuade him to confess.

c. show that she believes the death sentence is just.

d. make a last appeal to the mercy of the judges.

15. Who says she saw Sarah Good and Goody Osburn with the devil? She also claims to have been instructed to kill Reverend Parris.

a. Tituba c. Betty

b. Abigail d. Mary

16. Why are Proctor and Putnam arguing in Act I of the play?

a. Proctor doesn’t go to church c. About land

b. Putnam knows Proctor cheated on his wife d. About who is accused of witchcraft.

 17. She admits to “dancing with the devil” and “writing in his book” at the end of Act I. She also claims to have turned to Jesus.

a. Abigail c. Betty

b. Tituba d. Goody Putnam

18. Where did Elizabeth ask John to go?

a. Help Reverend Parris with Betty

b. To apologize to Abigail

c. Go into Salem and tell the authorities Abigail is lying

d To convince Tituba to have the girls tell the truth.

19. What did Mary Warren do that upset her employers?

a. Accused Tituba of being a witch c. Put a spell on Betty

b. Disobeyed them and went to Salem d. Had Martha Corey arrested.

20. Why was Elizabeth suspicious of John Proctor?

a. He reads strange books c. He lied about being alone with Abigail.

b. He doesn’t believe in witches. d. He always gets into arguments with people.

21. What gift did Mary Warren give Elizabeth?

a. A Bible c. A needle

b. Flowers d. A poppet

22. What was the “evidence” against Sarah Good?

a. She confessed to witchcraft. B. She mumbled when begging for food

c. She could not recite the commandments d. All of the above

23. Why does Elizabeth think that Abigail wants to kill her?

a. She’s sick and a little paranoid

b. She believes Abby wants to take her place as John’s wife

c. She believes Abby is bewitched and will try to destroy anything good

d. a & c.

24. Why did Hale come to Proctor’s house?

a. He wanted to eat some rabbit.

b. He wanted to question them about their Christian nature

c. He wanted to make new friends in town

d. He asked Proctor a favor.

25. What things are “suspicious” about Proctor and his family?

a. Proctor does not go to church regularly

b. Their youngest son has not been baptized.

c. He could not remember all of the commandments

d. All of the above.

26. On what charge(s) was Rebecca Nurse arrested?

a. The murder of Goody Putnam’s babies

b. Conduct unbefitting a Puritan

c. Inability to say her ten commandments

d. For making a voodoo doll.

27. Why does Cheever come to the Proctor house?

a. He comes to question John

b. He comes to arrest Elizabeth

c. He comes to talk with John about what to do about Parris

d. he comes to ask John’s opinion about whether the girls are lying.

28 Why doesn’t Mary want to testify about the doll?

a. She doesn’t want to get involved

b. She is afraid of Abigail

c. She is afraid of the devil

d. She thinks she will look like a fool

29. Toward the end of Act II, Giles Corey reveals that two more women were accused of witchcraft. Who were they?

a. Abigail and Mary c. Betty and Abigail

b. Martha and Rebecca d. Martha and Mary

30. Where does Act III take place?

a. At Reverend Parris’s house c. The Proctors’ house

b. The courtroom d. The village square

31. These two men burst into the courtroom unexpectedly and are accused of contempt of court.

a. Proctor and Putnam c. Parris and Hale

b. Francis and Giles d. Cheever and Herrick

32. Why did John and Mary Warren go to court together?

a. They are having an affair

b. Mary wants to tell everyone that Elizabeth really is a witch.

c. Mary is confessing that she was pretending to be witched.

d. Mary is under John’s spell and obeys him.

33. Who makes snide comments about John Proctor through Act III and insists that he is trying to overthrow the court?

a. Giles Corey c. Reverend Hale

b. Reverend Parris d. Abigail

34. Why isn’t Proctor considered a “good” Christian?

a. He stole Giles Corey’s mare c. He burned his Bible

b. He curses d. He plows on Sunday

35. Who does Giles Corey charge of “reaching out for land” and falsely accusing people of witchcraft?

a. Thomas Putnam c. Reverend Hale

b. Abigail Williams d. Mary Warren

36. What is Mary Warren unable to do that makes her seem like a liar?

a. She doesn’t go to church c. She wasn’t honest about the poppet

b. She cannot faint whenever she wants to d. She’s always changing her story

37.When Abigail is called to the court…

a. She threatens the judges

b. She shifts the blame onto someone else

c. She denies that the witchcraft is pretend

d. All of the above

38. How do the judges find out about Abigail and John’s affair?

a. Abigail admits it

b. John admits it

c. They took a lie detector test

d. Elizabeth tells on John

39. Who is brought into court to back up John’s testimony?

a. Elizabeth Proctor

b. Giles Corey

c. Danforth

d. Parris

40. What does Elizabeth do in court that surprises everyone?

a. Confesses to witchcraft

b. Lies to the judges

c. Calls Abigail a rude name

d. Faints

41. Why did Hale quit the court?

a. His conscience won’t allow him to participate any longer

b. He found a better paying job

c. He believes Abigail

d. He is fearful that his wife may be accused.

42. Danforth does not want to find out that the girls’ accusations are false because he

a. will not be able to acquire the victims land

b. will be blamed for the deaths of innocent people

c. is afraid people will think him ignorant of the law

d. does not want involvement with Abigail revealed

43. The term “Goody” is

a. the first name of characters in the play

b. a title meaning Good wife

c. A good Christian woman

d. A term the author made up

44. Why does Elizabeth refuse to influence John’s decision whether to confess

a. She feels he must face his own conscience and make his own decision.

b. She cannot feel guilty if he refuses to confess.

c. She feels that he cannot blame anyone but himself if he does not confess.

d. She hates Abigail, and doesn’t want to do anything that may help her

45. The setting of Act IV is

a. Parris’s house, where the investigation began.

b. the Salem jail, the autumn after the trial.

c. the prison in Andover, just before the Proctors’ child is due.

d. Danforth’s chambers in Boston, where he hears final appeals.

46. What idea about the law is conveyed by Danforth’s determination to proceed with the executions immediately?

a. Judges tend to be corrupted by the power of their office.

b. To delay doing justice is to commit injustice.

c. Laws made by human beings cannot be reconciled with divine law.

d. Injustice may be committed in the name of the law.

 47. What is ironic about calling the confessions of witchcraft “coming to God”?

a. The confessions are made publicly, not in prayer.

b. The confessions are lies and therefore sins against God.

c. The confessions confirm that sins against God have been committed.

d. Confession saves the confessor from death, thereby postponing the confessor’s “coming to God.”

 48. What lesson has Elizabeth Proctor learned during her three months’ imprisonment?

a. that all people carry the seeds of evil within themselves

b. that human beings cannot be held responsible for their actions

c. that one should not judge human frailty too harshly

d. that there are no meaningful standards of right and wrong

 50. Which idea about the play is applicable today?

a. Superstitions of colonial America are no longer an issue.

b. Belief in the supernatural is ipso facto dangerous.

c. Government is overly concerned with religious issues.

d. Fear and suspicion can lead to perversions of justice

**For the questions below, study the speeches/rhetorical devices in the textbook:**

* **Speech to the Convention: Patrick Henry**
* **Speech in the Convention: Benjamin Franklin**
* **Rhetorical Devices**
1. Who said, “Give me liberty or give me death!”?
2. Frederick Douglass
3. Paul Revere
4. Patrick Henry
5. George Washington
6. Frederick Douglass’s use of the word “great” over and over in the introductory portion of his speech “What to the slave is the fourth of July” is an example of what rhetorical device?
7. Parallelism
8. Rhetorical question
9. Repetition
10. Antithesis
11. For Douglass’s speech, what is the purpose of telling the audience how great they are?
12. It softens the listeners for what is coming later
13. It allows the listeners to know that they are great
14. To appear as though he is being submissive to the white men
15. To apologize for his argument
16. Douglass uses which rhetorical device in the following passage?

“Fully appreciating…firmly believing…honorably inviting…reverently appealing…”

1. Repetition
2. Parallelism
3. Rhetorical question
4. Metaphor
5. Choose the best meaning of the title of Douglass’s speech: “What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?”
6. Why should the slaves celebrate the fourth of July when they are not allowed to have fireworks?
7. How do slaves celebrate independence from the British government when it has no positive effect on them?
8. What does it mean to slaves to celebrate the fourth of July if they cannot vote?
9. Why would a slave care about the Fourth of July if it is only meant for freed slaves?

Patrick Henry:

1. What is the purpose of Henry’s speech?
2. To defend the King of England
3. To urge the colonists to fight for independence
4. To overthrow the president
5. To convince the colonists to sign a petition
6. Choose the rhetorical device that is used in the following excerpt from Henry’s speech: “…I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery.”
7. Repetition
8. Metaphor
9. Hyperbole
10. Parallelism
11. What is the best paraphrase for the following rhetorical question from the speech?

“And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the house?”

1. Based on the behavior of the colonists there is no proof that they will defend themselves
2. Based on the behavior of the British there is no reason for the colonists to think things will improve
3. Based on the behavior of the British the gentlemen of the audience have no reason to be pleased with themselves
4. Because of the past there is no reason to justify the hopes of the British to receive more tax money
5. “Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss” is an allusion to what literary reference?
6. The Odyssey
7. The bible
8. Frederick Douglass’s speech
9. Romeo and Juliet
10. “I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience” is an example of which rhetorical device?
11. Allusion
12. Hyperbole
13. Metaphor
14. Parallelism

***Devil and Tom Walker***

1. What is the purpose of the description of the swamp?

Foreshadowing

“…She must have died game, however; for it is said Tom noticed many prints of cloven feet stamped upon the tree, and found handfuls of hair that looked as if they had been plucked from the coarse black shock of the woodman. Tom knew his wife’s prowess by experience. He shrugged his shoulders, as he looked at the signs of a fierce clapper-clawing. “Egad,” said he to himself, “Old Scratch must have had a tough time of it!”

1. From the above passage, what do we learn about Mrs. Walker’s time with the devil through *indirect characterization*?

That Mrs. Walker is a good fighter and didn’t go down easily

1. What other descriptions in the story does *the author imply* is representative of the Walkers’ lives and personalities?

The horse, the house

1. What is supposed to be hidden under one of the big trees beside the inlet? Why is that a good hiding place?

A. a skull; no one will look there

B. Indian gold; it’s supposed to be cursed

C. a silver teapot; it’s far away from any town

D. Kidd’s treasure; it’s near an Indian ruin said to have hosted human sacrifices

1. What evidence is there that Tom and his wife are always fighting?

Tom was physically abused by his wife and his face had bruises; people walking by could hear them fighting;

1. What does the tree with Deacon Peabody’s name on it show about him? (How is it used as a symbol of his character?)

A. That he is a seemingly strong and prominent figure, but rotten on the inside

B. That he is dead because the tree is Deacon Peabody and it’s been cut down

C. That he is a pillar of society and should be revered

D. That Deacon Peabody has sold his soul to the devil

1. After the devil cuts down a tree, what does he do with it? What is that a symbol of?

Uses the timber for firewood; that the person whose name is on the tree will burn in hell.

1. When his wife hears Tom’s story, what is her reaction? How does this change Tom’s attitude?

A. She is glad he is safe; he realizes he loves her

B. She is annoyed that he didn’t take the devil’s offer but is resigned to a life with no treasure

C. She is upset that he didn’t take the offer and insists; Tom changes his mind because he wants to please his wife

D. She is upset that he didn’t take the offer, and insists; Tom refuses because he doesn’t want to please his wife

1. How does Tom feel about the devil after he finds his wife’s apron?

 He feels that the devil has done him a kindness by killing his wife.

1. Why is it a particularly good time for Tom to undertake his new career?

A. The speculating land fever ended in hard financial times

B. There was an influx of immigrants

C. The economy was booming

D. More houses were being built

1. How does Tom become rich? How does he spend his money? What shows he is still a miser?

He becomes rich lending money at high interest rates; being a userer.

He spends his money on his lavish and extravagant house.

He doesn’t furnish his house; he starves his horses.

1. What favor does a customer ask on Tom’s last day of life? Why does he think Tom might grant it?

A. The customer asks for an extension on his loan because Tom is a good friend.

B. The customer asks for more money because Tom is a good friend.

C. The customer asks for Tom to put in a good word for him because they’ve worked together so long.

D. The customer asks if Tom will come to his daughter’s wedding because Tom is a good friend.

1. Discuss the theme of hypocrisy in “The Devil and Tom Walker.” Name at least two instances of hypocrisy. Discuss the “Romantic” view of Washington Irving and why he would make “religious” characters out to be hypocrites.

 Hypocrisy - the practice of claiming to have moral standards or beliefs to which one's own behavior does not conform; pretense.

Tom Walker is a hypocrite: He goes to church to try and be a good Christian to get to heaven, but he turns in his neighbors for sinning, and he is still a sinner himself (still taking people’s money).

Tom Walker’s marriage is a total hypocrisy: they turn on each other and hate each other.

The Deacon is supposed to be a man of the church but got wealthy making money off of cheating the Indians.

Match each word with its correct definition.

1. avarice \_e\_\_
2. userer \_\_c\_
3. ostentation\_\_a\_
4. termagant\_d\_\_
5. parsimony\_b\_\_
6. pretentious or conspicuous show, as of wealth or importance; display intended to impress others
7. extreme or excessive economy or frugality; stinginess
8. a person who lends money and charges interest, especially at an exorbitant or unlawful rate; moneylender
9. a violent, turbulent, or brawling woman
10. insatiable greed for riches; inordinate, miserly desire to gain and hoard wealth
11. What does Tom accidentally dig up with his walking staff while resting at the old Indian fort?

Skull and tomahawk

1. What name does Tom call the devil? Old Scratch
2. What did Tom find (be VERY SPECIFIC! Not just one thing) when he went to look for his wife?

Her liver and heart wrapped in her apron

1. What was the one term/thing that Tom would not agree to (when making his deal with the devil) because it went against his conscience?

Running a slave ship

1. Name two things that Tom did in his old age to alleviate the anxiety that he had about the deal he made with the devil.

Became more religious: attended church and carried a bible in his pocket

***STUDY AND FINISH:***

***Devil and Tom Walker Study Guide for the answers below:***

4. This short story is a satire; how does Irving depict the religious hypocrisy that he believed existed in the new America?

1. What does Tom notice about most of the tall trees that were in the swamp?
2. Who is Faust?

7. How does Washington Irving incorporate into this story his views on how the white men treated the Native people?

8. What is Mrs. Walker’s immediate reaction when she is told about her husband’s interactions in the woods?

9. Why does Tom reject his wife’s request?

10. What is Tom’s immediate reaction when he realizes his wife is first missing?

11. What are his thoughts when he realizes that she is dead?

12. How does Washington Irving incorporate his views on the slave trade into the story? (What is his opinion of this institution?)

14. What deal does Tom make with the Devil?

15. When Tom acquires money, how does he behave? How does he treat others?

16. What paradoxes (contradictions) exist regarding Tom’s lifestyle once he acquires money? (In other words, what about his behavior and choices seem to be in direct opposition to each other?)

17. What happens to Tom and all his property in the end?

18. Towards the end of the short story, what reference does Irving make to the lunacy of Salem?

19. What is the “deadly sin” that moves this story forward? What effect does this negative trait have on the society at the time?

20. Considering Tom’s fate, what is the lesson Irving wants his readers to learn from the story? Create a motto or moral for this story.

21. Do you think Tom’s conversion to religion is genuine? Why or why not?

22. Why is Tom called “the universal friend of the needy”? Is Tom actually a friend? Why or why not?

23. What statement does Tom make that leads to the end of his life and the loss of his ill-gotten wealth?

24. What are two things you learn from the third person omniscient narrator about Tom Walker’s character?

25. Name two things you learn about Tom Walker through indirect characterization.

27. What inference can you draw of the New Englander’s cultural attitudes toward the woods from such descriptions as “black smothering mud,” “dark and stagnant pools,” the “sudden screaming of the bittern, and “great gloomy pines and hemlocks”?

28. What inferences can you draw about the cultural attitudes of New Englanders from Tom’s sudden attention to the bible and attendance of church, following his deal with the Devil?