

II. Style: Using complete sentences, define the following items and explain what they are (or how they are used) in the book.

Point of View

Language (formal, informal, etc.)

Tone

III. Themes: Using complete sentences, explain how each of these ideas are themes in the

book. Use quotes and/or events from the book to show how they are important.

Poverty/Hunger

Alcoholism

Catholicism

Class Limitations

Robinson Crusoe

I. Identify the following characters explain their key qualities and characteristics. Use quotes or events to portray them accurately.

Robinson Crusoe

Friday

The Portuguese Captain

II. Symbolism: Using complete sentences, explain how the cross is an important symbol

in the book.

III. Motif: Using complete sentences, describe the significance of Crusoe's multiple encounters with the sea.

IV. Theme: Using complete sentences, analyze the importance of the idea of repentance in the novel.

And Then There Were None

I. Identify the following characters and explain their key qualities and characteristics. If necessary, use quotes or events to portray them accurately.

Judge Wargrave

Vera Claythorne

Philip Lombard

Dr. Armstrong

William Henry Blore

Emily Brent

Thomas Rogers

General Macarthur

Ethel Rogers

Anthony Marston

Isaac Morris

II. Predictability of a mystery: Using complete sentences, define the following terms and explain what event in the book exemplifies the term.

Exposition

Inciting Incident

Rising Action

Climax

Resolution

III. Foreshadowing: Using complete sentences, define foreshadowing and find two quotes that show foreshadowing in the novel. In addition, explain how each quote is

1. Near the outset, Ehrenreich (speaking of her own sister) employs the term “wage slave.” What does she mean by this?
2. What are the three rules the author sets for herself at the beginning of *Nickel and Dimed*? Does she ever break them? If so, when and why, in your view, and does she do so?
3. Early in Chapter One, Ehrenreich notes that, in terms of low-wage work, “the want ads are not a reliable measure of the actual jobs available at any particular time.” Explain why this is so.
4. On her first—and last—day of housekeeping in Key West, Ehrenreich is met by a manager who addresses her as “babe” and gives her “a pamphlet emphasizing the need for a positive attitude.” When and where else, throughout the book, does the author encounter cheap talk or hollow slogans in her endeavors as a low-wage worker? What purposes might such empty language serve? Why is it so prevalent?
5. In an extended footnote in Chapter Two, Ehrenreich explains how “the point” of the housecleaning service where she is employed “is not so much to clean as to create the appearance of having been cleaned.” Why is this? Why the deceit? Why does The Maids outfit not clean its clients’ homes properly?
6. Paraphrase the brief “story within a story” represented by the character called Caroline. What is Caroline’s tale? Why does Ehrenreich get in touch with this person, and what does she learn from this?
7. At the outset of her Evaluation chapter, the author seems to arrive at a new understanding of the phrase “unskilled labor.” Explain this new understanding. Do you agree with it? Why or why not?
8. Describe the problems that Ehrenreich has with how the “poverty level” is calculated in this country. Is she correct on this score, in your view? Explain. Also, how does one’s understanding of the poverty level—Ehrenreich’s or anyone else’s—relate to food costs,

and to the author's assertion that our "wages are too low and rents too high."

9. What is the "money taboo"—and why and how does it function, as Ehrenreich puts it, "most effectively among the lowest-paid people"?

10. Why does Ehrenreich refer to low-wage workers, at the close of her book, as "the major philanthropists of our society"?