

English 1A

Name _____

Mr. Day

Date _____

The Scarlet Ibis

Part 1: *Complete the Elements of Literature for the story*

Title:

Author:

Setting:

Place:

Time:

Characters (Major) :

Conflict:

Theme:

Plot:

1. How old was the narrator when Doodle was born?
2. What is wrong with Doodle?
3. What is the narrator's reaction to his new brother?
4. What kind of brother does the narrator want?
5. What is Doodle's reaction to seeing Old Woman Swamp for the first time?
6. How long does it take to teach Doodle to walk?
7. Why does the narrator cry when everyone congratulates him for teaching Doodle how to walk?
8. The narrator says that sometimes he is cruel to his brother: give to examples to show that this is true.
9. The narrator says that Doodle is really good at telling lies. What are these lies?
10. How does Doodle imagine his perfect world will be?

Tone:

Tone is a literary technique that is a part of composition, which encompasses the **author's attitudes** toward the subject and toward the audience implied in a literary work. Tone may be formal, informal, intimate, solemn, somber, playful, serious, ironic, condescending, or many other possible attitudes. [see the [list of words to describe tone](#).] Tone and mood are *not* interchangeable. (*Wikipedia*) Mood encompasses the **reader's feelings** toward the subject (as the author intends, by the way).

Similes and Metaphors:

Hurst uses some great similes and metaphors that help the reader see exactly what he's describing. Find three of them and record them in the table below. Show what is being compared – both the literal term (the thing being compared) and the figurative term (the thing being compared to.) After recording the simile or metaphor, include the page number in (). Set up your chart like the one below.

Simile? or Metaphor?	Literal term	Figurative term
1.		
2.		
3.		

A **metaphor** is an analogy between two objects or ideas, conveyed by the use of a word instead of another. A **simile** is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things, often introduced with the words "like" or "as."

Symbolism

A **symbol** is a thing or idea that stands for something else. Authors use symbols to enhance the theme or to give readers a greater understanding of a key idea in the story. The main symbol in this story is the scarlet ibis itself. The author implies that the bird is like Doodle, and at the end of the story, the narrator tells himself that his brother looks just like the sad, lifeless bird. To get us ready for this symbol, the author "paints" his story in red.

Assignment: Skim through the story and find **five** things, images, ideas that are red. Use the chart below to record them. Follow the example given for you. Remember to use quotation marks to show that you have taken this information directly from the text.

Example	Page Number, Column
"Bleeding tree"	Page 1, Column 1
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

