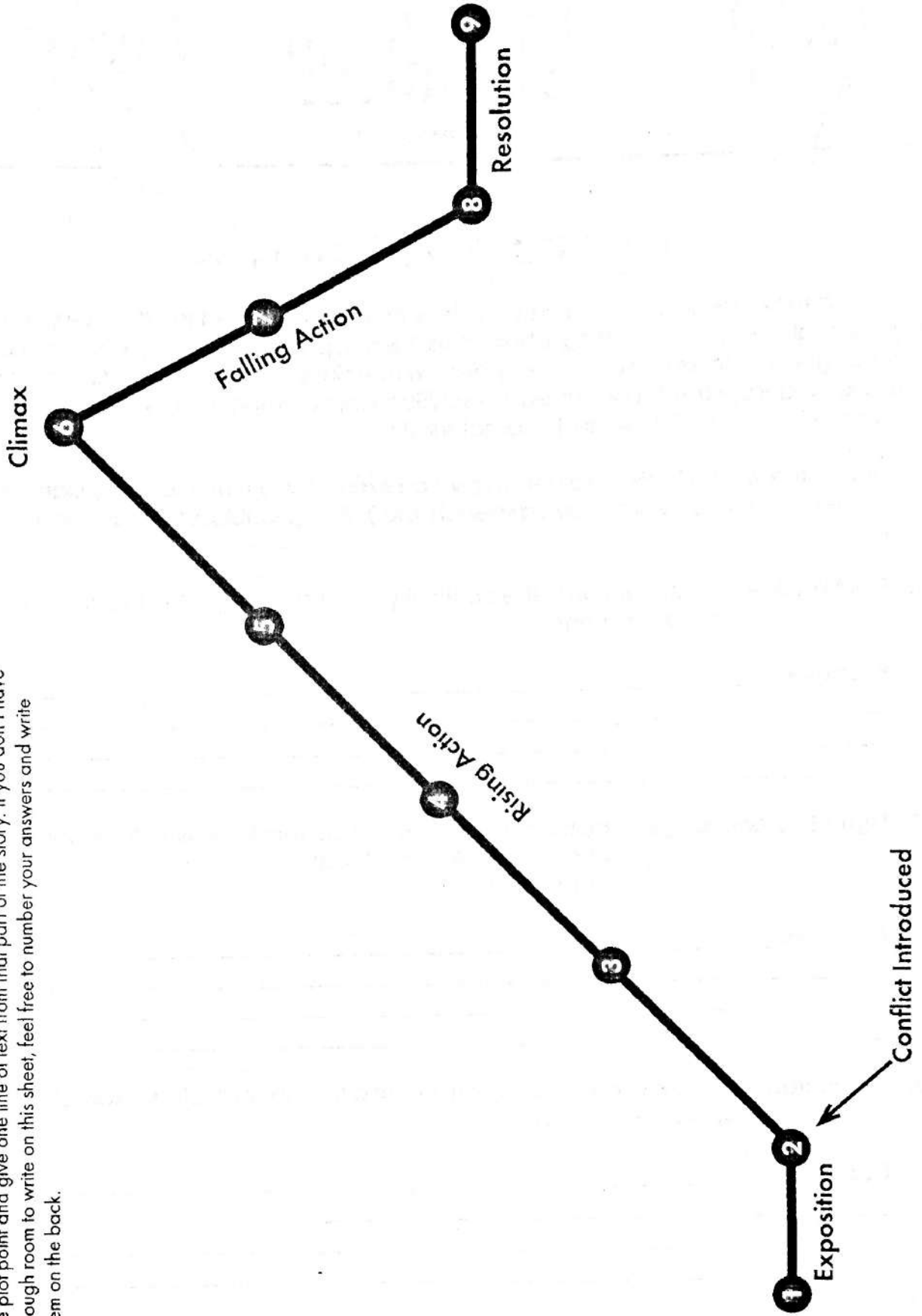


Name: _____

Period: _____

Breaking Down the Story Steps

Directions: For each of the nine points on the Storytelling Arc below, summarize the plot point and give one line of text from that part of the story. If you don't have enough room to write on this sheet, feel free to number your answers and write them on the back.





The Giver

by Lois Lowry



Exploring Writing Techniques

Writers make decisions when creating their novels. They need to effectively develop fundamental elements like setting, characters, theme, plot, and the sequencing of events. However, good authors also consciously decide to include writing tools like flashback, figurative language (metaphor, simile, personification, and repetition), symbolism, mood, foreshadowing, point of view, and characterization.

For each of the writing tools listed below, give an example from any source (example: film, novel, poem, script, television show, a speech, etc.). If applicable, use examples from *The Giver*.

1. **Flashback** – an interruption in the continuity of the story sends the reader/viewer to an earlier event

Example: _____

2. **Figurative Language** – builds comparisons to assist reader/viewer to understand the characters, places or ideas
– emblematic

Example: _____

3. **Symbolism** – the use of an object to represent a feeling or an idea, example: dove symbolizes peace

Example: _____



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4. **Mood** – the feeling or atmosphere the reader/viewer gets from the story
(example: peaceful, scary, disappointed)

Example: _____

5. **Foreshadowing** – a clue in the story which indicates beforehand of things to come

Example: _____

6. **Point of View** – the voice in the story
– the first person point of view is told by the character using "I"
– third person point of view is told by someone other than the characters in the story using "she, he or they"

Example: _____

7. **Characterization** – description of a character's physical and psychological attributes

Example: _____

Making Inferences

As you read a literary work, you begin to make inferences or logical guesses about what's going on in the story and what it means. These inferences are based on the evidence in the story as well as on your own experience. To complete the chart below, first summarize the reactions of the characters after each event or revelation. Then make an inference based on what you know.

	EVENT OR REVELATION	REACTION	WHAT YOU CAN INFER
Chapter 5	Jonas has a dream and is told that he must begin taking pills.	From Jonas: Jonas remembers Asher taking pills, just like the adults.	The pills suppress the effects of puberty.
Chapter 6	The Elder recalls how Asher was "disciplined" until he learned the difference between "snack" and "smack."	From the audience:	
Chapter 7	The community replaces the child Caleb, who was lost, with a new child called Caleb.	From Jonas:	
Chapter 8	Jonas is selected to be the next Receiver of Memory.	From Jonas:	

Making Inferences

After you have finished reading Chapters 9–14, answer the following questions. They can help you make inferences about Jonas's society and what may happen as the novel progresses.

1. In Chapter 10, Jonas is surprised when The Giver turns the speaker off. Why is he surprised? What inferences can you make about the privacy of normal citizens?

2. In Chapter 9, Jonas is told he can lie. What might be the reasons for this permission? How might it affect his relations with his family and friends? (Think about the relationship between lying and developing a unique personality. Think about the special job that Jonas has been assigned.)

3. In Chapter 14, Jonas sends a memory to Gabriel and decides not to tell about his decision. Predict what Jonas might do with the memories in the chapters that follow.

4. The Giver tells Jonas that to be the Receiver of Memory is an honor. Later he tells him that it is also a burden. What can you infer about how The Giver really feels about his job?



Characterization

The character in a novel is the central figure. Through his/her writing, the author can make a character respected, humorous, vile, loved, mischievous, despicable, or have any other characteristics that are necessary for the story. The author creates characters using many different approaches.

When the reader is describing a character every known detail must be taken into consideration so that the character's personality may be delineated. Once a character sketch is created, the essential points are gathered and then the reader may decide which characteristic is most suitable for the character (example: amiable, feared, etc.).

Developing Character Sketches and "Types"

Jonas:

1. Describe his physical attributes, example: age, appearance.

2. Describe what he likes to do.

3. Describe his attributes (character qualities, example: honest) and give an example from the text. (Look in Chapter Eight in particular.)

4. What "type" of character is Jonas?

The Giver:

1. Describe his physical characteristics.

2. Describe what he likes to do.

3. Describe his attributes and give examples from the text.

4. What "type" of character is The Giver?



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Developing Characterization

Read the passages taken from the text and answer the accompanying questions about characterization.

A) Taken from Chapter Nine.

"He had never, within his memory, been tempted to lie. Asher did not lie. Lily did not lie. His parents did not lie. No one did. Unless..."

Now Jonas had a thought he had never had before. This new thought was frightening. What if others – adults – had upon becoming Twelves, received in their instructions the same terrifying sentence?

What if they had all been instructed: You may lie?

His mind reeled. Now empowered to ask questions of utmost rudeness – and promised answers – he could conceivably (though it was almost unimaginable), ask someone, some adult, his father perhaps: "Do you lie?"

But he would have no way of knowing if the answer he received was true."

1. What are Jonas' feelings about lying?

2. Why is Jonas feeling this way about lying?

3. Which words or phrases from the text help to demonstrate how Jonas is feeling?

4. Conceivably means: **possible** **impossible** **unimaginable**

5. Why are some of the words written in italics?

6. What does this passage indicate about this character?



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Quotes for Reflection

Review each of these quotations from the novel The Giver and describe what they mean and how they make you feel.

1. "...each such error reflected negatively on his parents' guidance and infringed on the communities sense of order and success." (Chapter Six)

2. "The punishment used for small children was a regulated system of smacks with the discipline wand: a thin, flexible weapon that stung painfully when it was wielded." (Chapter Seven)

3. "A name designated Not-to-Be-Spoken indicated the highest degree of disgrace." (Chapter Nine)

4. "It was extremely rude for one citizen to touch another outside of family units." (Chapter Thirteen)

Symbolism



Symbolism is the use of a concrete or real object to represent an idea. It is a craft an author uses to make connections and clarify themes. For example, a bird, because it can fly, often symbolizes freedom. In *The Giver*, several examples of symbolism are used discreetly to signal stages of life that the community members are undergoing, particularly in relationship to the Ceremonies.

- Complete the chart by filling in examples of symbolism from *The Giver*. Then give examples of symbolism in your own life.

Symbol	What It Represents
Jackets that buttoned in back for Fours, Fives, and Sixes	Interdependence and reliance upon others
Gabe's stuffed hippo and Lily's stuffed elephant	Comfort and love
Bicycles	
Hair ribbons	

- List two or three symbols that are part of your life, and what they represent to you and others.
- Examples:

Symbol	What It Represents
Baseball hat	Fashion choice
Car keys	Independence
Nose ring	Rebellion, individuality



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Complete the chart below.

Conflict	Example	Resolution
Character versus Character:		
Character versus Society:		
Character versus Nature:		
Inner Conflict:		