Prestwick House Teaching UnitTM

LONDON SETTIME LONDON SETTIME LONDON SETTIMES

MAYHEM

The Miracle Worker

Literature Teaching Unit

Prestwick House

by William Gibson

· Study Guide with

Background inform

Multiple-choice test

Essay questions
Literary terms

Click here to learn more about this

Teaching Unit!

Click here to find more Classroom Resources for this title!

Prestwick House

More from Prestwick House

Literature

Literary Touchstone Classics Literature Teaching Units **Grammar and Writing** College and Career Readiness: Writing Grammar for Writing **Vocabulary** Vocabulary Power Plus Vocabulary from Latin and Greek Roots **Reading** Reading Informational Texts Reading Literature



by William Gibson

- · Learning objectives
 - Study Guide with short-answer questions
 - Background information
 - · Vocabulary in context
 - · Multiple-choice test
 - Essay questions
 - Literary terms

Prestwick House

P.O. Box 658, Clayton, DE 19938 www.prestwickhouse.com 800.932.4593

ISBN: 978-1-58049-067-2

Copyright ©2017 by Prestwick House Inc.

All rights reserved. No portion may be reproduced without permission in writing from the publisher.

Item No: 300695

Objectives

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

- 1. read closely to recall significant details of characterization.
- 2. describe how characters develop, not only through their actions and dialogue, but also by their reactions and interactions with other characters, their mannerisms, and their appearance.
- 3. identify and discuss the following themes within this play and cite comments and incidents from the play to support them:
 - A. Society should have expectations for all its members; no person should be pitied and deemed hopeless.
 - B. A person achieves dignity and earns respect when he or she shows determination and refuses to be controlled by others.
 - C. Language is the means through which people think, understand, and communicate.
 - D. By helping others, we help ourselves.
 - E. Overcoming problems can give people the ability to be sympathetic and helpful.
- 4. examine conflicts between and within characters in the play:
 - A. Annie's inner conflict (using her memories) and need for "resurrection."
 - B. the conflict between James and his father.
 - C. the conflict between Captain Keller and Annie.
 - D. Kate's inner conflict about her child.
- 5. define the following literary terms and illustrate the terms with examples from the book:
 - allusion characterization conflict dialect dynamic characters flashback plot setting simile

Questions for Essay and Discussion

- 1. How do the stage directions help the reader understand the play?
- 2. How do the characters' reactions toward Helen change during the course of the play?
- 3. List the different ways the other characters in the play respond to Helen.
- 4. Describe the effect Annie has on other characters besides Helen.
- 5. How do the short flashbacks help advance the action of the play?
- 6. Write a short essay describing the conflict between James and his father.
- 7. Describe how attitudes toward the disabled have changed over the past century?

<u>Act I</u>

VOCABULARY

refuge – shelter or protection from danger disarray – disorder or confusion **appraisal** – the determination of value **erupt** – to explode or break out violently **contemplate** – to consider thoughtfully subtle - not obvious; difficult to detect encounter – to meet voluminous - having great volume, size, or fullness **imperious** – overbearing, bossy caricature – a picture in which a subject's features are exaggerated **serene** – unruffled, calm, tranquil chivalrous – having the qualities of honor, generosity, and courage **composed** – made up of parts; calm imperceptible - not able to be seen or felt oblivious – unaware of something evade - to escape or avoid deferential - courteous respect to the wishes of another tyrant – a person who uses power in a cruel, unjust way ominous - threatening or sinister revert – to return to a former condition **subside** – to sink to a lower level; settle **laborious** – requiring much hard work

1. How does Helen's family discover that she is blind and deaf?

2. To what point in time does the play move next?

Act II

VOCABULARY

diagonal – slanted **accommodate** – to supply with; to provide for **convention** – customs, accepted practices episodic - related events in the course of a continuous narrative encumbered – hindered, handicapped **vigil** – alert watchfulness disarrange – to upset the arrangement of indulgent – yielding to the desires of, pampering or spoiling acute – sensitive, keen vitality – energy; capacity to live and develop **fury** – violent rage crescendo – a gradual increase in volume vivacious – full of spirit, lively protruding – pushing outward **bizarre** – strange, strikingly odd **benign** – kindly; harmless indolent – lazy emphatic - expressed or performed with emphasis facetiously – humorously **impudence** – disrespect **groping** – reaching about uncertainly, feeling one's way (as in the dark) **placating** – pacifying or appeasing affliction – a condition that causes suffering; illness or handicap

1. What does Annie consider Helen's greatest problem?

2. What does Annie feel she must teach Helen? How is she trying to teach Helen?

<u>Act III</u>

VOCABULARY

morosely – very sad **commotion** – violent or agitated motion **perturbed** – disturbed greatly; made uneasy inexorable – not capable of being persuaded inarticulate – unable to speak, spoken without clarity collide – to come together with violent, direct impact repose – to rest replica – a copy or close reproduction obstinate – difficult to manage or control; stubborn **combative** – a tendency to fight; wanting to fight inflame - to cause strong feelings; to arise resurrection – a revival or rebirth meekly – patiently, humbly, submissively, modestly precocious – unusually early development of intelligence throng – crowd intimation – implication, hint impersonal – not for any one person; showing no emotion virtually – existing in effect although not in actual fact or form dismay – to fill with dread, anxiety, or fear **ironic** – showing a contradiction; meaning the opposite devastate - to ruin radical – extreme elude – to get away from

1. Why are the Kellers now delighted with Annie?

2. Why is Annie not content? What does Annie want?