



All

SEMINAR – Answer Key Literature

Tasks 1 and 2 – Based on classroom discussion.

Task 3 - Decoding

1. a) 'Twas, did, gyre,
gimble, were, outgrabe

b) brillig, slithy, mimsy,
mome

c) toves, wabe, borogoves,
raths

2. a) beware (x2), bite, catch,
shun

b) Jubjub, frumious

c) Jabberwock, son, jaws,
claws, bird, Bandersnatch

3. a) stood, came (x2),
whiffling, burbled

b) uffish, tulgey

c) thought, Jabberwock,
eyes, flame, wood

Task 4 – Fill in the blanks

A 1.fiction is a made-up story. This definition covers a lot of territory. It includes the homemade lies we tell to protect ourselves from annoying 2.scrutiny, and the casual jokes we hear and re-tell as polite (or impolite) conversation, as well as great visionary works of literature like Milton's Paradise Lost or the Bible. Because a story is 3.made-up does not mean it 4.lacks truth. The relation between fact and fiction is by no means as simple as one might think; and, since it is very important to an understanding of fiction, it must be 5.considered with some care. In ordinary conversation, fact is 6.associated with reality and truth, while fiction, on the other hand, is tied to unreality and lies. Fact still means for us quite 7.literally a thing done, while fiction has never lost its meaning of a thing made.

A thing done has no real 8.existence once it has been done. It may have 9.consequences, and there may be many records that point to its former existence (think of WWI, for example); but once it is done its existence is finished. A thing made, on the other hand, exists until it 10.decays or is destroyed. Once it is finished, its existence begins (think of a story about WWI, such as *Im Westen nichts Neues* by Erich Maria Remarque). Fact, finally has no real existence, while fiction may last for centuries.

We can see this rather strange relation between fact and fiction more 11.clearly if we consider one place where the two come together: the place we call history. The word history itself originally comes from a Greek word meaning inquiry or investigation, but it soon 12.acquired the two meanings that interest us here: on the one hand, a history can mean things that have happened; on the other, it can refer to a 13.recorded version of things that are supposed to have happened. That is, history can mean both the events of the 14.past and the story of these events: fact and fiction. What begins as an 15.investigation must end as a story. Fact, in order to survive, must become fiction. Seen in this way, fiction is not the opposite of fact, but its 16.complement.



Task 5 - Literary Terms

1. p	6. k	11. d	16. f
2. e	7. a	12. g	17. t
3. r	8. o	13. h	18. j
4. n	9. s	14. m	19. i
5. b	10. l	15. q	20. c

Task 6 – Reading and Analyzing

- the protagonist(s) – the three bears
- the antagonist(s) – the old woman
- the setting – the three bears' house in the morning
- the exposition – first paragraph, describing the bears and the woman, as well as setting up the premise for the story
- the rising action – once the bears come home and begin to discover what the woman had done
- the climax – the bears discover the woman in the bed
- the denouement – the speculation about what happens to the old woman, and the bears never see her again
- the example(s) of personification – the three bears

Task 7 - Grammar and Poetic Terms

- The repetition of the same or similar sounds at the beginning of words **is** called alliteration.
- A ballad is a poem that tells **a** story similar to a folk tale or legend and often has a repeated refrain.
- In** a poem, a pair of lines that are the same length and usually rhyme and form a complete thought is called a couplet.
- Homer wrote two of the most famous epic poems, **which** are entitled the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- When poetry is **composed** of either rhymed or unrhymed lines that have no set meter, the poet is using free verse.
- Meter is the arrangement of a line of poetry **by** the number of syllables and the rhythm of accented (or stressed) syllables.
- A foot is not just **found** at the end of a leg, it exists in poetry as two or more syllables that together make up the smallest unit of rhythm in a poem.
- One of the harder words to spell in **English**, onomatopoeia refers to words that imitate sounds like *buzz* or *hiss*.
- Poets sometimes use words that look alike when **they're** written, but don't sound the same when they're spoken to create rhyme.
- Poems are often **inspired** by the poet's feelings.