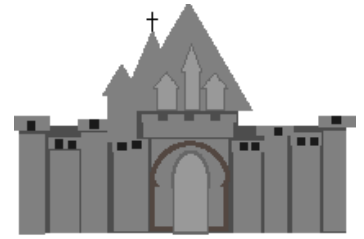


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Novel by Brian Jacques



QUICK TABLE OF CONTENTS

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ABOUT OUR UNIT STUDY

Kick back and relax while reading *Redwall*, the story of a legendary mouse and his peaceful companions threatened by a horde of evil rats. Spoiler alert: this isn't real history, so you won't be quizzed on dates.

What you should be on the alert for is this: what makes a good, fun story a good, fun story? Brian Jacques gives us some clues. And, lucky you, with this unit study you will be

prepared to answer it.

For every chapter we have activities that you might find easy. Don't be fooled by their simplicity; they will help you answer our question above. And just in case you brushed over some important little detail in the chapter, a question just might signal its significance.

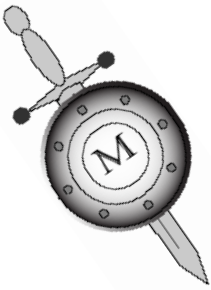
WRITING YOUR OWN FABLE

A fable is an animal story with a moral message. While reading *Redwall*, you will get to write your own fable. Here are some options, starting with the easiest.

1. Rewrite your own version of a classic fable. *The Three Little Pigs* would be a ready-made story for you. (You don't have to make them pigs and a wolf however.) Or choose another. Don't sweat it. Just write it.
2. Create your own fable with characters and a plot you make up yourself. Kaleidos or Write On students can use Write On #14 - the *Three Tries Story* as a starting point for a two to three page fable.
3. Develop an outline of a longer novel (like *Redwall*.) Write one chapter.
4. What? You want to write an entire novel? No one is going to stop you.

ABOUT YOUR FABLE

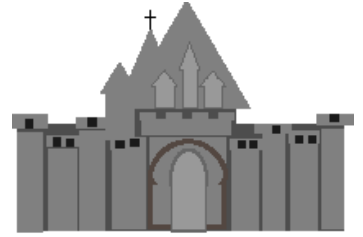
Keep your first draft in a safe place. (Hand one copy in to your teacher and keep one for yourself.) As you read *Redwall* and work through our unit study activities, we will point out some of the elements used by Brian Jacques to make this a best-selling story. See how those same elements can enliven *your* story.



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VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

Vocabulary lists are provided on page 56-63. Words are listed in the order they appear in the text. Read the list before you read the chapter and mark each word:

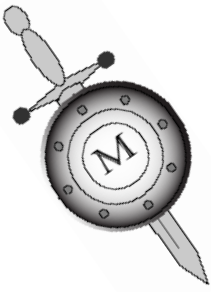
- A) Unknown - This is a new word for you.
- B) Partially known - You are slightly familiar with this word but not entirely sure of its denoted meaning.
- C) Well known - You wonder why we included it in the list at all.

Tip: The vocabulary lists can be folded into thirds and used as book markers while you are reading.

Super Vocabulary User - See if you can incorporate at least one vocabulary word for every chapter into your story.

GETTING ORGANIZED

We recommend you keep a separate folder for your student pages and your vocabulary lists. As an alternative, you can keep them in a three-ring binder and put the vocabulary lists (page 56-63) in a front pocket or in a page protector. The Writer's Tools list on page 55 can be put in another pocket or page protector and be convenient for you to refer to when writing.



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CHAPTER ONE

MAP AND COUNTRYSIDE

Before jumping in, let's get a little acquainted with the geography of Redwall Abbey and Mossflower Woods. Reread the prologue while following the map in the front of your book.

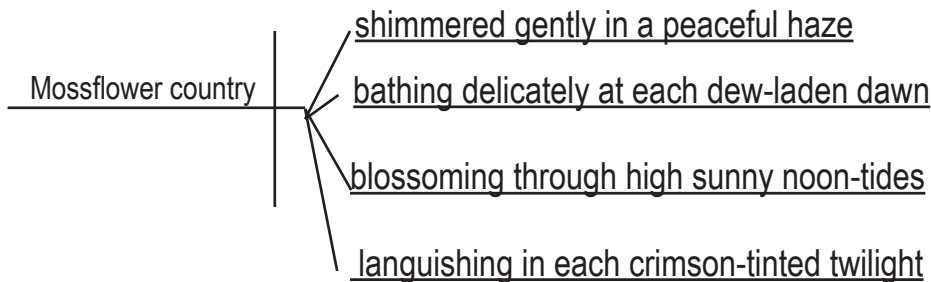
MOSSFLOWER DESCRIPTION (FROM THE PROLOGUE)

Let's look carefully at the second sentence of the prologue.

Mossflower country shimmered gently in a peaceful haze, bathing delicately at each dew-laden dawn, blossoming through high sunny noon-tides, languishing in each crimson-tinted twilight that heralded the soft darkness of June nights.

This is a sentence with compound verb phrases. There is one subject (Mossflower Country) with four different verbs, each verb followed by a prepositional phrase.

Let's look at it more carefully.

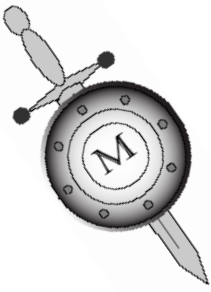


1. Add the four verbs to the lines above.
2. Draw a line through the four prepositional phrases following the verbs.
3. Two of the verbs have adverbs which modify them. Circle those two words. HINT: Words ending in "ly" are usually adverbs.
4. Three of the prepositional phrases specify a time of day following this sequence: morning, noon, and night. Put a box around those words.
5. Do you notice that the structure is parallel, following a pattern? Yes No
6. Notice the mood of this sentence. Which word below best describes what it communicates:

Peacefulness

Storminess

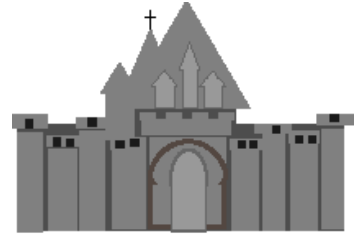
Sadness



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COMPLEX VERB: (FOR THE ADVANCED GRAMMARIAN)

Let's look at the last phrase from that model sentence

that heralded the soft darkness of June nights.

Even though “heralded” is a verb, it is not one of the compound verbs that tells what Mossflower country (the subject) does. That entire phrase “*that heralded the soft darkness of June nights*” is an adjective phrase that modifies the noun “twilight” in the last prepositional phrase.

We won't worry about that extra phrase right now. But it does give us some additional information about the setting. In what month does our story start? JUNE

MATTHIAS

In the very first paragraph of chapter one we are introduced to our main character. Circle adjectives that describe Matthias:

young angry wise clumsy gentle funny

MARTIN

As the abbot and Matthias look at the tapestry, we learn about the hero, Martin. Which statement is true?

- a) Martin was a warlord who ruled Redwall.
- b) Martin was a warrior who gave up fighting to live in peace.
- c) Martin will become the next abbot of Redwall.

REDWALL ABBEY

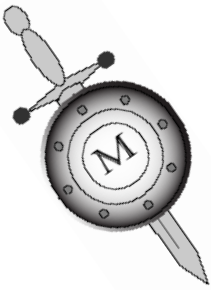
Abbot Mortimer also tells about the founding of Redwall and its mission.

Which statement is NOT part of its mission:

- a) Heal the sick and injured
- b) Help the poor
- c) Fight injustice with the sword

WHAT IS AN ABBEY?

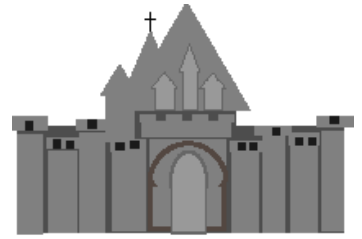
An abbey is a religious monastery ran by an abbot or abbess. Redwall is an allusion to Roman Catholic Monasteries in the Middle Ages. While there are indirect references to God in this story, it is not primarily a religious story.



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SUMMER OF THE LATE ROSE

Abbot Mortimer tells Matthias that the age of the warrior is over. He calls the current season “*The Summer of the Late Rose*.” Think what that season might symbolize. (You won’t find out until later. But watch for it.)

MOUSEKIND: AN ANTHROPOMORPHISM

The abbot refers to mousekind as we might refer to human kind. This is a world of talking animals. Anthropomorphism is giving animals human characteristics. All stories of talking animals have anthropomorphism. But *Redwall* takes it even further. They have their own world forest creatures which include not just language but a monastic order recognized across an established world of forest animals.

YOUR MISSION

You are invited to write your own animal story using *Redwall* as an example. Here are a few examples to get your mental engine revved.

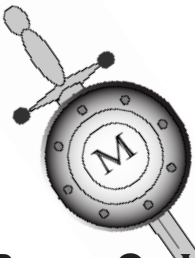
- **Anthropomorphism:** Jungle animals, insects, ocean creatures, zoo animals
- **Setting:** Retail stores, Congress, Hollywood, School, Ship
- **Main Character:** three adjectives to describe him or her
- **Hero:** Will you include one? Is it one of your characters? What action made them a hero? What are their qualities?
- **Era:** Historical (which period) or modern or futuristic

CHAPTER TWO

THE ANTAGONIST

Chapter two starts immediately with our antagonist (or bad guy.) It is Cluny the Scourge. Read again the seventh paragraph of this chapter and highlight words that give readers the hint that this is not a pleasant rat:

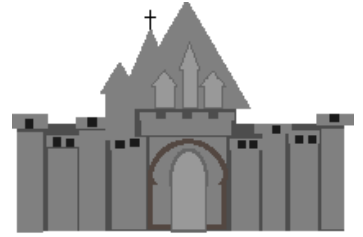
Cluny was a bilge rat; the biggest, most savage rodent that ever jumped from ship to shore. He was black, with grey and pink scars all over his huge sleek body, from the tip of his wet nose, past his green and yellow slitted eyes, across both his mean tattered ears, down the length of his heavy vermin-ridden back to the enormous whiplike tail which had earned him his title: Cluny the Scourge!



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POINT OF VIEW

What's up, Matey? We started Chapter One with Matthias but Chapter Two follows Cluny. This indicates that this book is written in which perspective? (Choose one)

- First person - written by narrator (uses "I" "we" and "us")
 Second person - written to someone else (uses "you")
 Third person limited - ("he" and "she") but from the limited perspective of one character
 Third person omniscient - has a "birds eye view" and follows multiple characters

We not only know what Matthias, Abbot Mortimer, and Cluny are doing, we also know what they are: (choose one)

- thinking not doing going to do in the future

FOLLOWERS

Cluny isn't our only antagonist. He has followers: five hundred to be exact. What do you know about them?

- a) They love Cluny and will do anything for him.
 b) They include rats, mice, and rabbits.
 c) They are afraid of Cluny.

YOUR STORY

What point of view will you use? Who is your antagonist? What kind of animal? Adjectives to describe this character? Does he/she have followers?

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERS

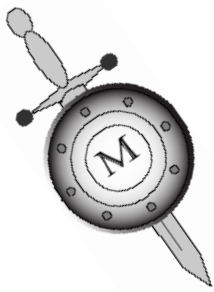
We begin to meet some additional characters. Match three names to their description.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Constance | A. Pretty young mouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friar Hugo | B. Strong badger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cornflower | C. Fat cook |

EVENT

In this chapter woodland creatures are gathering for:

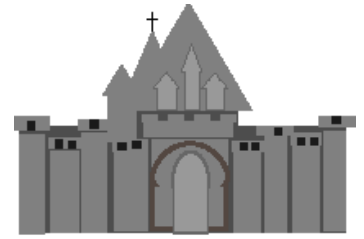
- a) a celebration
 b) a funeral
 c) a business meeting



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CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERS

We meet Skullface, one of Cluny's followers. Which statement is true?

- Cluny mourned Skullface's death.
- Cluny didn't care about his followers.
- Skullface was willing to sacrifice his life due to loyalty to Cluny.

DEPICTIVE NAMES

Skullface? Cluny the Scourge? The names themselves sound a bit sinister. Do you think that might be intentional?

The author chose names that depicted the character. (Clue: do you see a common root in "picture" and "depict?") Some of these names might be a bit unrealistic in a real-life tale. If you were writing a realistic story could you still use names to identify traits of characters?

Just for fun, come up with an obvious name of a malevolent (or bad) character.

Now try a less obviously evil name.

ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia is a word that describes its own sound. Circle the words that show onomatopoeia.

Swish! Crack! Cluny wielded his mighty tail as if it were a bullwhip.

Read that line above out loud, using your voice to make those words reflect their sound. Besides the two obvious words, what other words in this sentence could be emphasized with oral reading to add clarity.

STORY BEHIND THE STORY

Brian Jacques originally told this story for children at a blind school. Watch for colorful descriptions, forceful names, and onomatopoeia. Consider the impact of this language on people without sight.

CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

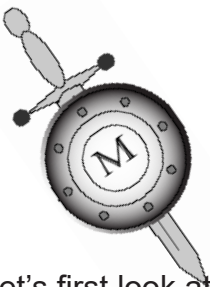
Examine the meaning of these two words. We will look for examples in this chapter.

Denotation: (*noun*) the direct meaning of a word

Denote: (*verb*) to state the direct meaning of a word

Connotation: (*noun*) the suggested meaning of a word in its context

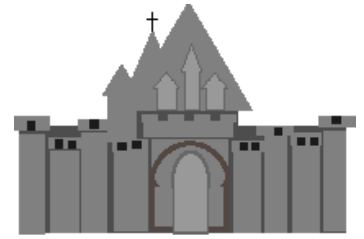
Connote: (*verb*) suggesting a new meaning of a word



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Let's first look at the word "mutiny" which Cluny shouted when Skullface did not want to jump on the horse and bit him.

MUTINY

Denotation: a legal term referring to a revolt of sailors against the ship's captain. This is a serious crime.

Connotation: any rebellion against authority. One could jokingly describe someone guilty of mutiny for not singing *Happy Birthday* at a birthday party.

Connotation changes the meaning of the word in a particular context.

HORDE

Original denotation: a nomadic group without official legal organization

Current denotation: a large disorganized group

Connotation: a negative or destructive group

The connotation of horde is negative. Cluny's group is called a horde. One might write about a horde of weeds in their yard but not a horde of tulips. We could change the connotation more while describing a horde of two year olds. Two year olds really aren't terribly dangerous and sinister.

Can you create new connotations for any of these verbs?

- Cook up
- Enroll
- Design
- Suture
- Fly
- Chisel

YOUR TURN

Let's see if you can add these to your own story-telling endeavor:

- Descriptive names
- Onomatopoeia
- A new connotation to a denoted meaning

CHAPTER FIVE

JUBILEE

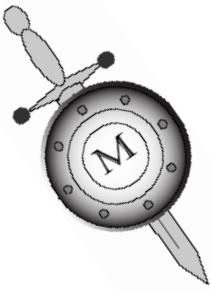
A jubilee is a special anniversary. Often 25th, 50th, and 70th anniversaries are called jubilees. The Redwall Jubilee celebration was an anniversary of when Abbot Mortimer started at Redwall, but it doesn't tell us exactly how many years it was. But it does lead us to infer that he is: Circle One

Old

Young

Cranky

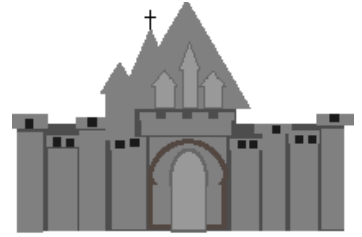
New



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METHUSELAH - ALLUSION

Methuselah is the gatekeeper at Redwall. This is an allusion to the Biblical Methuselah in Genesis. An allusion is a reference to a well-known person in a well-known book. Methuselah was the oldest man recorded in the Bible. What might that tell us about this story?

- Redwall Abbey and its gatekeeper are both ancient.
- This is a Biblical story.
- Methuselah and Abbot Mortimer are related.

That last question might have been a little hard. The gatekeeper is ancient. His knowledge of Redwall is ancient. That means that Redwall itself was old at the time of Matthias. Note references to ancient times in the coming chapters. This has the effect of giving both the Abbey and the story a sense of history.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM

There are many examples of descriptive writing throughout. Consider this sentence:

As the cart rolled out into the road a sliver of golden moon looked down from a star-pierced summer night.

In this story animals are given anthropomorphic (or human-like) qualities. What object in this sentence is given human-ability? Circle those words above that show anthropomorphism. Underline other descriptive words in the sentence.

RAMBLING ROSE

We learn that it was Methuselah who called this the “Summer of the Late Rose” because:

- They planted the rose bushes late that year
- There had been no roses blooming for over a century
- Only three times had the roses not bloomed by June

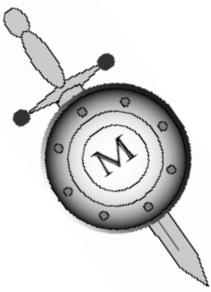
JUXTAPOSITION

Juxtaposition is a contrast in two people, things, or events. Here the mood of Matthias and the other mice at the beginning of the chapter is juxtaposed with the mood afterwards. Authors add words that indicate mood. Circle the words in the sentences below that show mood.

The old cart rolled on gently, down the long dusty road.

Then

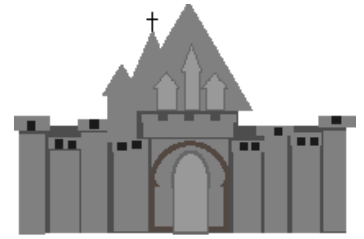
Suddenly, and without warning, they were roused by the thunder of hooves.



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How do the two moods compare?

IN COMMAND

Who is in command and second in command of the two sides:

Command of the Rats:
Command of the Mice:

Second in Command of Rats:
Second in Command of Mice:

YOUR TURN

Add one or more of these to your story:

- Anthropomorphism
- Allusion (may be a name or an object)
- Mood
- Juxtaposition

CHAPTER SIX

STRONG SIMPLE SENTENCE

We have looked at some descriptive sentences and how they communicate mood or pictures. Sometimes, a short simple sentence can be your strongest communicator. Let's look at the first and last sentences of this chapter:

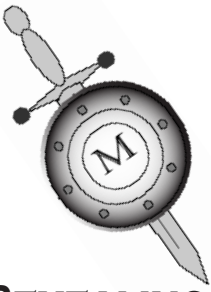
First: *The horse had gotten away swiftly.*
And Last: *Cluny had arrived!*

The first sentence introduces the chapter by telling you what happened to the horse (it was gone and the rats were left.) The final sentences summarizes everything the preceding paragraphs told you (Cluny is a real rat - even to his rats.)

CREATIVE INSULTS

While we do not recommend name calling, if you have an affinity for insults you might note Cluny's creative insolence:

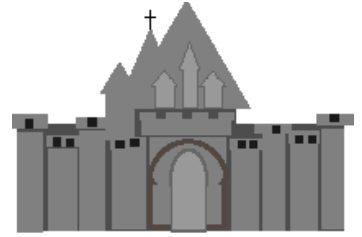
- *You cringing load of catsmeat*
- *You dead-and-alive ragbags*



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REVEALING ACTIONS

Besides his lack of kindness to his injured followers, what else in this chapter demonstrates Cluny's character?

YOUR TURN

Demonstrate your own growing writing ability by writing:

- A strong simple sentence
- A creative insult
- Action or speech that flaunts your antagonist's character

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE BOGEY MAN

It turns out that Cluny is a folk legend, a bogey man whose name was known to every child. Can you think of any such legends from your childhood?

SIMILE

Constance lectured the laughing mice with these words

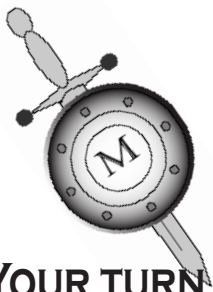
*You should all be ashamed of yourselves giggling like
silly little otter cubs that have caught a beetle.*

A simile is a comparison of two items using the words "like" or "as." What is Constance's comparison?

How does that compare to Cluny's insults?

THREADS

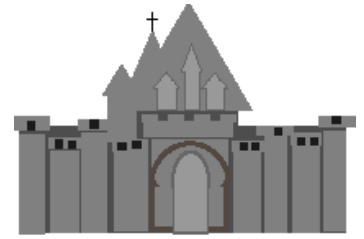
Perhaps you have noticed that the narrative goes back and forth every chapter from the perspective of Matthias and the mice to that of Cluny and the rats. These two different perspectives are threads. Threads are sometimes called "story-lines." Like threads in a tapestry, the different story-lines will eventually meet. Can you predict how these threads will come together?



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YOUR TURN

Incorporate at least one of these in your story:

- Legend or bogeyman
- Simile
- A separate thread (This is harder than you might think. It's for the brave or experienced writer.)

CHAPTER EIGHT

CLUNY'S DREAM

Cluny's dream is an example of:

- Flashback - events that have occurred before
- Foreshadowing - events that will occur in the future
- Both
- Neither

Oops, that's a trick question. Remember in the dream he saw carnage and destruction he had caused in his life. But he also saw something that frightened him that he didn't understand. What was it?

RECRUITS

How would you like this offer if you joined a club:

Desert and you'll be killed.
Retreat and you're under sentence of death.
Disobey and you'll die.

- Let me think about it.
- Sounds good. Sign me up.
- No thanks.

FIGURES OF SPEECH

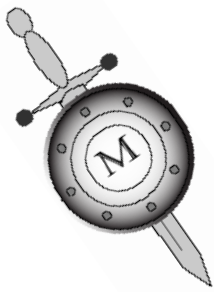
Match the sample sentences from this sentence with the literary element in Column B.

COLUMN A

- ___ *Cluny went like a bat out of hell.*
 ___ *a million lights flashed from its deadly blade*
 ___ *Bong!*

COLUMN B

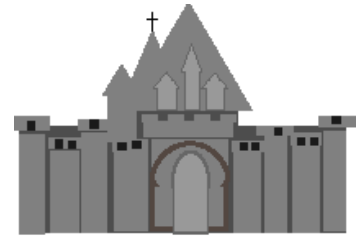
- Exaggeration
- Onomatopoeia
- Simile



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CHAPTER NINE

LIST TO DESCRIBE

I'm sure you noticed some of the lists sprinkled throughout the narrative that help you visualize the setting:

- A** *Diligent mice tended the neat little vegetable patches which every season gave forth an abundance of fresh produce: cabbages, sprouts, narrows, turnips, peas, carrots, tomatoes, lettuces and onions, all in their turn.*
- B** *Many a leisurely nap had he taken on sunny afternoons with the aroma of ripening fruit hovering in his whiskers: apples, pears, quince, plums, damsons, even a vine of wild grape on the warm red stone of a south-facing wall.*
- C** *Healing, aid, food, shelter and good advice were granted to all.*

In this case the lists recount the many plants making up the agriculture of the abbey. But other lists can help you paint different pictures. Consider these lists:

- Items in a suitcase
- Dogs in a kennel
- Passengers on a plane
- Repairs needed on a house
- Toys in a toy chest
- Things at the bottom of your closet

That list of items adds both a visual layer and contributes to the mood of the tale.

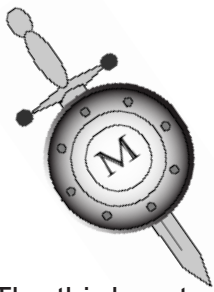
Punctuation: The first two sentences above use colons. Compare the two below with A & B above.

Rummaging desperately through her purse she impatiently brushed aside her lipstick, crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hairbrush, and diverse unneeded receipts. This was not a good time to lose her keys.

OR

This was not a good time to lose her keys. Impatiently she rummaged through her purse brushing aside the items she didn't need: lipstick, crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hairbrush, and diverse receipts.

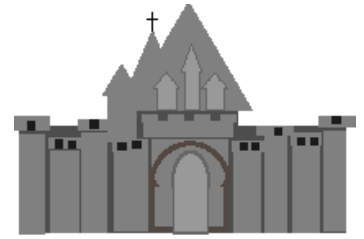
In the first of our sample sentences above all the items are direct objects of the main verb and are separated by a comma. It is similar to Sentence A at the top of the page. In the second sentence a colon introduces it as a list as Sentence B from the book.



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The third sentence listed above from our chapter uses the list as a compound noun phrase. We could do the same thing with our list:

Lipstick, a crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hair-brush, and diverse unneeded receipts were brushed aside as she desperately rummaged through her purse.

Try writing your own list here:

CONTRASTING DYADS

These two statements are short and contrasting.

Feed the body, nourish the mind.

Time of danger, place of sanctuary

In the first example, “feed” and “nourish” are synonyms while “body” and “mind” contrast somewhat. In the second example, “time” and “place” are comparisons while “danger” and “sanctuary” are contrasts.

ROLE OF MATTHIAS

We saw in Chapter Two that Constance took charge of the cart and Matthias was second in command. In this chapter as they prepare to defend their abbey, we still see Constance in charge but Matthias taking an active role. What does he do? Put an X by the things Martin did.

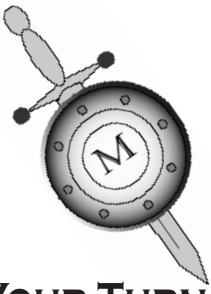
- Ordered everyone to leave the abbey.
- Ordered a mount on guard of the walls.
- Outlined a plan to defend the abbey.
- Ordered mice to wear their hoods for camouflage.
- Argued with Abott Mortimer.

CONFLICT

The conflict in the story is now well under way. The main problem is:

- a) The rats are attacking the mice.
- b) The mice are attacking the rats.
- c) The abbey is falling apart.

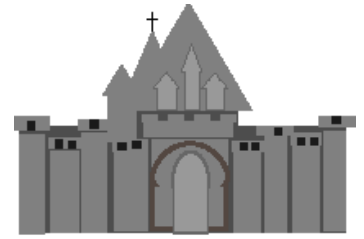
All stories have a main conflict. I’m sure you knew several chapters ago what the main conflict in this book would be. For your own story, this is the simplest conflict you can develop: the bad guys attack the good guys. Of course, most books have a little more complicated plot than that.



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YOUR TURN

For your story, consider the following:

- What is the conflict between the protagonist(s) and antagonist(s)?
- How does the role of the protagonist (main character) develop or change?
- Consider adding a descriptive list or a contrasting dyad.

CHAPTER TEN

PICTURE OF CLUNY

Reread the 7th paragraph of Chapter Ten. Make a sketch of Cluny based on that description. (Note: remember that paragraphs can have only one sentence, as paragraph five and six of this chapter do.)

CLUNY'S SURPRISE

Cluny had a number of surprises, including the bounty of the abbey and the bravery of Constance and Matthias. What was his biggest surprise?

Who was the mouse in Cluny's dream?

ROLE OF MATTHIAS

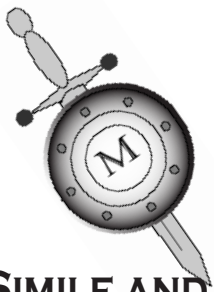
What does our little mouse do in this chapter? Put an X by the things done by Matthias.

- Speaks for the Abbott when Cluny first arrives.
- States the horde must stay out when Cluny and Redtooth come into the abbey.
- Destroyed Cluny's sword.
- Orders Cluny to tie his tail around his waist.
- Ordered mice to their posts
- Answered Cluny without waiting for the Abbott to speak
- Yelled at the Abbott for pulling him into a chair. NO
- Threw his staff through the articles of surrender while Cluny was reading them.
- Threw the dining table at Cluny and Redtooth. NO
- Led Cluny and Redtooth out of the abbey.

THE ABBEY'S RESPONSE

What was the response of the Redwall creatures to Cluny's threat?

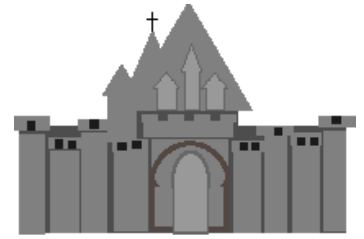
- a) Resist
- b) Surrender
- c) Call for help



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SIMILE AND METAPHOR

We previously looked at similes which are comparisons using the words “as” or “like.” Perhaps you recognized this sentence as a simile.

Cluny had sent the defenders scattering like butterflies in a whirlwind.

A metaphor is similar but does not use “like” or “as.” Here is an example from this chapter:

Abbott stared Cluny in the eye, his face a mask of cold fury.

The second sentence does not say his face was “like a mask” in which case it would be a simile.

YOUR TURN

- Write a description of one of your characters. You can use the paragraph on Cluny as a model.
- Write a comparison. Write it both as a simile and metaphor. Which do you like better for your comparison?

CHAPTER ELEVEN

MATTHIAS' DILEMMA

What problem does Matthias have in this chapter?

- He can't find Ambrose Spike.
- The abbot forbids him from rescuing the Vole family.
- He can't stand to listen to the taunts from Cluny and the rats.

WORDS TO PONDER

Think of Cornflower's words to Matthias:

Even the strongest and bravest must sometimes weep. It shows they have a great heart.

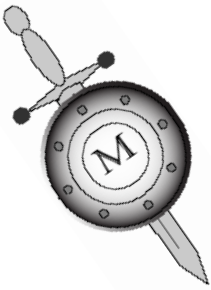
Do you agree? Can you think of any examples?

CORNFLOWER'S GIFT

In addition to her support, Cornflower also gave Matthias: (Choose One)

- A map
- Food to take on a journey
- Her headband

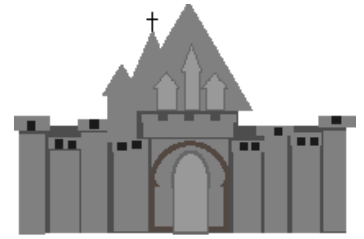
A Maiden's colors were given to a knight to show that a lady had won his heart and would be waiting for him. Rather bold move for a shy, little mouse.



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CHAPTER TWELVE

SHADOW

We meet a new character in this chapter. Describe him.

CLUNY'S PLAN

What did we learn in this chapter is Cluny's plan?

- Steal the tapestry to dishearten the mice.
- Burn the abbey.
- Put the abbey under seige for over a year and starve them out.

YOUR TURN

For your story you have already chosen your setting, characters (antagonist and protagonist), and conflict.

Now for the action plot. You need to create a series of events that occur as the problem unfolds. You see, a writer needs to develop the action with the end in mind. They start with the initial situation at the opening, decide the conflict, and determine how everything resolves in the end. Once you know your beginning point and ending point, you can create little battles and situations and events that will get you from the beginning to the end.

In this book, each chapter has one main point of action. For your work, you could write a short story that has only one or two events, or outline a multi-chapter action plot.

Of course, you don't know yet how *Redwall* ends. I hate to give it away. But maybe I should so you can understand the action better. **SPOILER ALERT.** Don't read this if you don't want to know. I'm seriously going to give away the whole plot. Stop here if you don't want to know what it is. It could ruin the story for you. But if you want to follow how the author developed his action plot, keep reading this. I'm seriously going to give it away. If you want to know, turn the paper over.

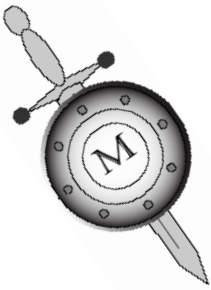
The mice win.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

PICTURESQUE WRITING

Reread the first sentence of this chapter:

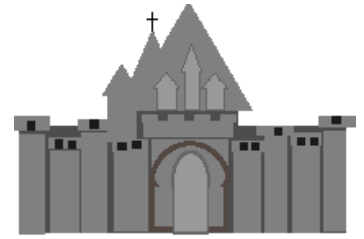
The sun's first rays flung wide the gates of dawn.



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Besides painting a picturesque picture, this sentence uses two other literary elements. Draw a line to match to words in Column A to the type of literary element in Column B.

Column A

Sun's rays fling or throw

Morning is "the gate of dawn"

Column B

Metaphor (comparison without is or like)

Anthropomorphism (human qualities)

ANOTHER ANTHROPOMORPHISM

Which of these sentences is another example of anthropomorphism? Put an X by that sentence.

You would have little use for the dusty bones of a by-gone hero.

Some birds can be dreadful liars when they have a mind to be.

WHAT DOES MATTHIAS WANT?

Put an X by Matthias' desire.

- a) Martin's Sword
- b) The sparrowhawk's talon
- c) An army of badgers

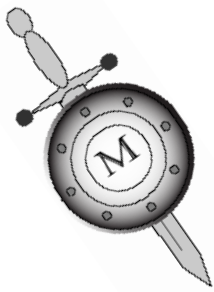
METHUSELAH

What did he learn from Methuselah?

- a) The bees have found the tomb of Martin.
- b) The sparrowhawk has a map of the Redwall Abbey.
- c) The sparrows stole something from the abbey.

YOUR TURN

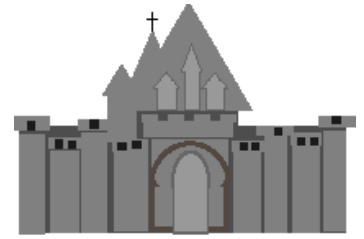
In addition to the main conflict of the story, most stories have a major goal or desire for the protagonist. Achieving the goal becomes part of the action plot and perhaps part of the solution. What is the main desire of motivation for your antagonist?



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CHAPTER FOURTEEN

DID YOU NOTICE?

We have been changing back and forth from the point of view of the mice and the point of view of the rats. In the first few paragraphs of this book, we see the rats from the perspective of a frog who determines there are two rats and a shadowy something. He decides it is none of his business. What was the author's purpose in using the frog's perspective?

- The frogs are a new group of enemies the reader will be following.
- We see the impending invasion of the abbey from a neutral perspective.
- Likely a prince will be coming along to kiss the frog soon. What else would it be doing here?

IRONY

Irony is the opposite of what is expected. What is ironic about Ragear's pride in accompanying Cluny and Shadow on this expedition?

- He was more important than Shadow or Cluny in the attack.
- The mice and Ragear were friends.
- Cluny brought him because he was expendable.

SIMILE AND METAPHOR

Mark these statements about Shadow as "S" for simile or "M" for metaphor. You may need to check vocabulary words for the meaning of "basilisk" or "sinuous" and "wraith."

_____ *...wilting beneath the basilisk stare of Shadow's dead eyes*

_____ *two dense obsidian eyes stared at the sleeping mouse*

_____ *Like a sinuous black lizard, he slithered past slumbered creatures*

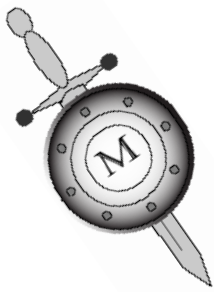
_____ *Gently as a night breeze, Shadow replaced the hood*

_____ *gliding like a cloud's shadow cast upon the ground by the moon*

_____ *Like a wraith of oily smoke Shadow completed a clever double maneuver.*

_____ *Shadow wriggled like an eel.*

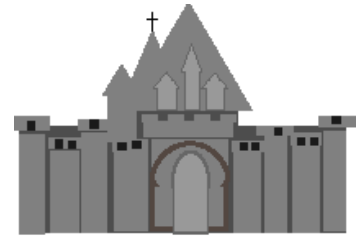
_____ *His flat black eyes clouding over, Shadow watched Matthias.*



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ACTION PLOT

What happened to the tapestry of Martin? It was:

- a) Burnt
- b) Lost
- c) Stolen

GOOD OL' CLUNY

Are there any other actions here that highlight Cluny's character?

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

COMPLEX SENTENCE

Let's look at this sentence more closely:

*With wild yells very uncharacteristic of peaceful mice,
the friends seized their staves and charged out (fired with new zeal.)*

- Underline the main sentence (the independent clause.) It has a subject and compound verb.
- Draw a line through the prepositional phrase that modifies the subject.
- Put the verbal phrase that modifies the main verbs in parenthesis.

You probably correctly identified that the main clause is: the friends seized their staves and charged out. The prepositional phrase (with wild yells very uncharacteristic of peaceful mice) modifies the main subject. The verbal phrase (fired with new zeal) modifies their main action of seizing and charging.

YOUR TURN

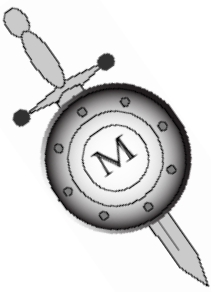
Turn a simple sentence into a complex sentence using phrases and/or clauses as modifiers.

(For your inner grammarian: A clause has a subject and a verb. A phrase does not have subject and verb.)

MARTIN'S PLAN

What is Martin's plan? Circle all the correct answers.

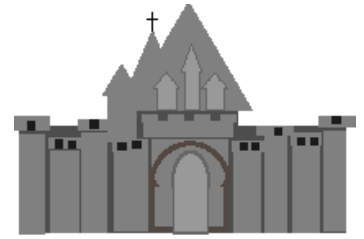
- a) He pretended to go into his room and rest.
- b) He and Cornwall are going to find Martin's sword.
- c) He plans to take the tapestry from the rats.
- d) He is using Shadow's rope and dagger.
- e) He is going to find the sparrowhawk that talked to Methuselah.



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CHAPTER SIXTEEN

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Prepositional phrases begin with prepositions: words that tell the position usually in time or place. Here are some common examples: in, on, after, before, with.

Cross out the prepositional phrases or single prepositions from these sentences in this chapter. (This is tricky. Don't kick yourself in the nose if you don't find all of them in these sentences after the first try.)

- *At the camp of Cluny the Scourge, the rat army was girding itself up for war.*
- *Inside the church, Cluny sat up in the choir loft.*
- *At Cluny's feet were the Vole family.*
- *Cluny lashed out with his long tail, sending the Vole family flat upon floor.*

THOSE RATS

Write a prepositional phrase to tell us:

What happened to the tapestry

What happened to the Vole family.

YOUR TURN

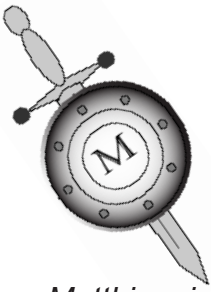
So how do you turn a great idea of a story into a written narrative? One little piece at a time. Have you ever heard of "Writer's Block?" It's a real disease. Ask any writer. It's what happens when you plan to write but every possible thing you might otherwise do suddenly must get done right now.

Here's the cure for "Writer's Block." Just write one tiny piece of your story now. Maybe it's the next event in your action plot list of events. Maybe it is just one paragraph. It won't take long. Whatever you really, really need to do (like clean out the bottom drawer of your dresser or email your old buddy who moved out of town when you were both five years old) can wait. Just one paragraph or one event. I am not going to remind you to keep writing your story a little each day. But if you do, I guarantee it will get written.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

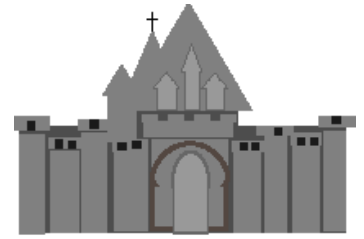
Character development refers to the change in a character from the beginning of a story to its end. What does this second paragraph tell you about a change in Matthias since the story began?



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Matthias risked a swift glance over his shoulder. There was a rat clumsily trying to stalk him, a fat awkward-looking rodent, but nevertheless an enemy. The young mouse strode onwards, his mind working coolly and without fear, confident that he could handle the situation.

How has Matthias changed? Have you ever found that you became confident and able to handle something that previously frightened you?

IRONY IN ACTION

How did you enjoy this little scene?

Then I says to meself, Ragear says I, you'd better capture this last one...By Satan's whiskers, you rodent! Have you ever thought of retiring and letting me lead the horde? Why with a gallant warrior like me in command..."

THWACK!

What elements did you find present in the passage above. (Choose six.)

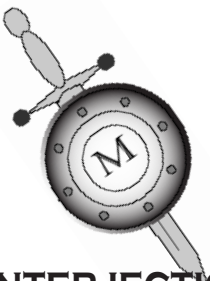
- a) Irony. Ragear gets the opposite of what he expects.
- b) Juxtaposition: a contrast in events
- c) Dialect: Speech that reflects a person's culture or personality
- d) Simile: A comparison using "like" or "as"
- e) Interesting interjections
- f) Allusion: reference to a well-known story
- g) Onomatopoeia: A word that sounds like itself
- H) Internal Dialogue: Talking to oneself

A NEW CHARACTER

We meet Mr. Basil Stag Hare in this chapter. What qualities does he have?

- a) Talkative
- b) Quick moving
- c) Strange
- d) Selfish
- e) Humble
- f) Daring
- g) Boring
- h) Young

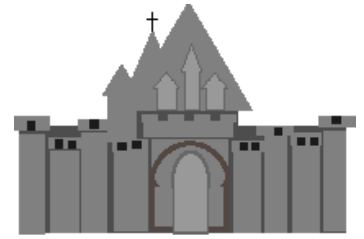
And speaking of irony, what do you think of his name?



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INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are one of the eight parts of speech. They are words that indicate emotion and do not change the sentence grammatically. Circle the interjections in Basil's speech below.

- *Right, first things first.*
- *I prefer me own company, ya know.*
- *Come on, Matthias, tack to the left and wheel to the right.*
- *Dear, dear, don't you chaps ever take a bath?*

DOUBLE DUTY

Here's a phrase from our new friend, Basil:

Quick's the word and smart's the action!

What words contrast with each other? Use two different colors of highlighters or color pencils and show two pairs of words that contrast with each other.

CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

- Denotation: Exact meaning
- Connotation: To use a word in context to signify a positive or negative intent

In this chapter, Basil uses a word that denotes a grouchy person, but uses it with a positive connotation. (That doesn't happen very often that one uses an insult as a compliment.)

Ask away, Matthias, you young curmudgeon.

Consider the clues in this context that give the word "curmudgeon" a positive connotation.

SIMILE VS METAPHOR

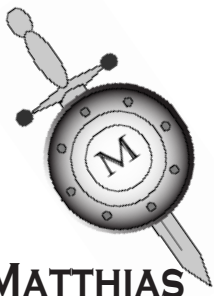
Mark "M" for Metaphor or "S" for Simile:

_____ *Each flower and blade of grass was decked out in jeweled pendants with necklaces of sparkling raindrops.*

_____ *A magnificent royal stag with great coathanger antlers*

_____ *We can't sit about here all day like two fat rabbits at a celery chew.*

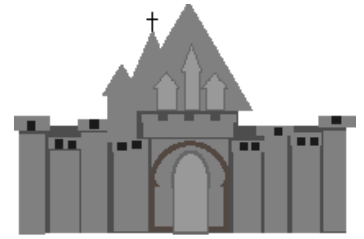
_____ *It was like trying to catch smoke with their claws.*



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MATTHIAS

What does Matthias accomplish in this chapter?

- He gets the tapestry of Martin from the rats.
- He breaks the vole family out of the shed.
- He hides Basil Stag Hare from the rats.
- He leads the abbey in the fight against Cluny.

CHAPTER'S END

Things were going so well for Matthias, until the end of the chapter when he leads the vole family right into _____

Our chapters ends with (choose one) Humor Suspense Justice

YOUR TURN

Let's sprinkle at least three of these into your own narrative:

- An action that indicates character development has started
- Irony
- Juxtaposition
- Dialect
- Dialogue of a person with himself/herself
- Interesting interjections
- Contrasting dyad
- Suspenseful end to a chapter

Bless my ears! If you can get all that into one sentence you'll be as smart as a chicken in an ant farm, no doubt about it!

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THREADS

You have noted the two main threads: point of view of rats, point of view of mice.

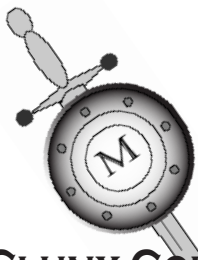
In this chapter the threads have split and joined.

- Split Thread: Matthias is not at the scene with the other mice. He is currently in a different thread.
- Joined Thread: Cluny and Constance are in the same thread at the battle. (The point of view still seesaws between them.)

ROUND ONE

In the first attack on the abbey, Constance outsmarts Cluny by:

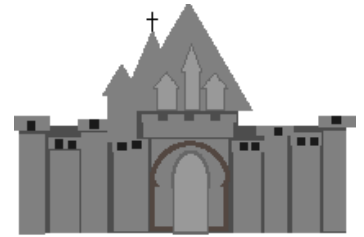
- Sending scouts to burn the rats camp
- Waiting until lots of rats are on the ladder before dropping it.
- Tricking Cluny into coming into view where her archers can shoot him.



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CLUNY COUNTERS

What is Cluny's plan after Constance outsmarts him?

- Waive a fake surrender flag and get inside the abbey.
- Continue a seige until they starve the mice and woodland creatures.
- Climb a tree and get over the abbey walls in the back.

CONSONANCE AND A NEW CREATURE

Speaking of new threads, halfway through the chapter we get a new one and we meet a new creature. Note the sibilant sound of the snake's surname.

What is it's name:

You are probably familiar with alliteration or the repeated use of the first sound in a word:

SAMMY THE SNAKE SELLER SISTER

Although our snake's name does not begin with an "s" sound, it hisses that S throughout. We call that "consonance" when a consonant (letters that are not vowels a,e,i,o,u) repeats itself in a word.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

PARADOX

A paradox is a contradiction. How is Matthias use of this term a paradox?

Let's see what you rats are made of. First come, first served.

HYPERBOLE

Hyperbole is exaggeration that is not intended to be believed. What is the hyperbole in this chapter?

- The mouse whacks the rats with a branch.
- Basil invites them for mint tea.
- Matthias sees a dragonfly.

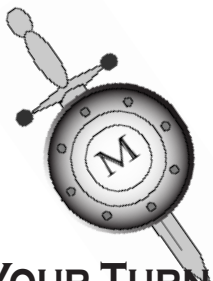
ACTION

What happened in this chapter? Mark the statements true or false.

Matthias and Basil get into a fight with Asmodeus. True False

Basil takes charge of the Vole family. True False

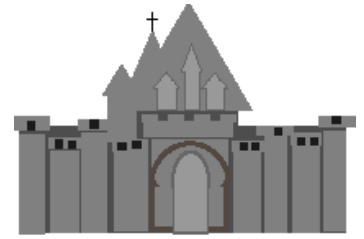
Matthias falls asleep. True False



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YOUR TURN

Incorporate hyperbole, paradox, or irony into your narrative.

CHAPTER TWENTY

OUCH!

The mole and otter sent a boulder hurling through the air to crush rats. After hearing their scream Foremole stated:

Oi reckon they pesky varmints got'n an 'eadache

This is an example of:

- a) Hyperbole: exaggeration that is not meant to be believed
- b) Paradox: a contradiction
- c) Understatement: stating less than what actually occurred

JEALOUSY

Why is Cheesethief jealous of Scragg?

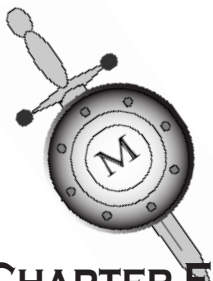
The word "jealousy" is not mentioned in the text. Instead, he uses internal dialogue when Cheesethief thinks, "*Who does that snotty weasle think he was?*"

YOUR TURN

Use internal dialogue to show what emotion a character is feeling. Do not name that emotion. It would not have been as effective if the author wrote, "Cheesethief overheard Cluny and became jealous."

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS

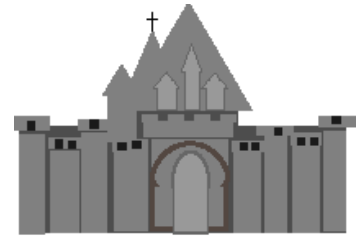
Speaking of jealousy, you do not see it among our protagonists. They employ their own strengths while accepting that others are better at something else. What examples do you see?



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CHAPTER ENDING

While Constance and her crew are on the walls fighting, we begin a new thread with Methuselah standing where Martin's tapestry use to hang. He is weak and unable to fight, but he is serving his abbey in his own way. What does he find?

END OF BOOK 1

Some stories have books or parts made of multiple chapters. We have just completed Book 1. Book 1 is called "The Wall." Now that you have read this far, why do you think these chapters are grouped together with the title THE WALL?

What is the situation at the end of Book 1? Mark statements true or false.

Matthias is asleep.	True	False
Basil has joined the rats.	True	False
The abbey is under attack.	True	False
The vole family is still in captivity.	True	False
The abbot is angry at Mattias.	True	False
Cluny is planning to cross the plank into the abbey.	True	False
Methuselah has made an important discovery.	True	False

Book Two

CHAPTER ONE

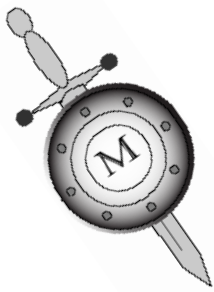
BOOK II

Book One was "The Wall." What is Book Two called?

MATTHIAS

Which statements are true of Matthias in this chapter?

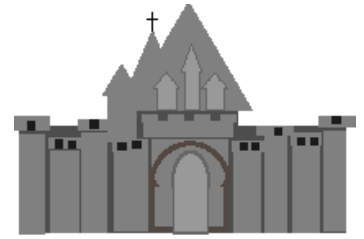
- He fell asleep.
- He got lost in the woods.
- He was attacked by a squirrel.
- He fell into a river.



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CHAPTER TWO

METHUSELAH

Methuselah said that *“you cannot see half the things that my old eyes observe.”* What did Methuselah see?

NARRATIVE DIALOGUE

Notice the action one can visualize while listening to these words:

“Steady now, Cheesethief, you moron. Keep your end up! Keep it going upwards, not down.”

Compare that to Cluny’s dialogue to Scragg?

Up a bit, left a touch, take it forward steady now, good. hold it.

Besides action, what else does this dialogue tell you?

RATS

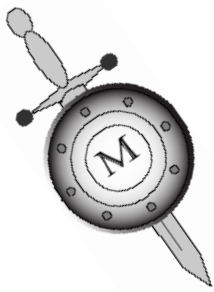
What behavior of the rats in this chapter indicated their character? Choose all correct statements.

- a) They stole the belongings of their dead comrades.
- b) They were jealous, covetous, and insulting.
- c) They burned their own camp.
- d) Cheesethief killed Scragg.

ABBOTT

How did Father Mortimer’s actions at the end of the chapter contrast with those of the rats? Choose all correct statements.

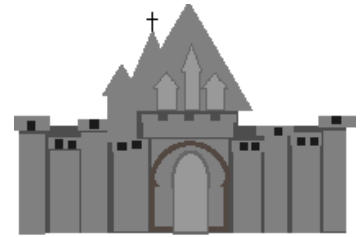
- a) He was willing to listen to those whose ideas were different.
- b) He insisted others needed permission to talk.
- c) He appointed others to be the leaders in case of another attack.
- d) He asked Matthias to take over as the abbot.



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CHAPTER THREE

CLUNY'S HAUNTED DREAM

Who did Cluny see in his fevered dream? Choose all correct statements.

- a) Ragear the Rat
- b) The Mouse Warrior
- c) Constance
- d) A Snake

CLUNY'S ORDERS

What does Cluny order at the end of the chapter? Choose all correct answers

- a) A healer
- b) A log for a battering ram
- c) A noose
- d) A large bell

YOUR TURN

Just doing a little check-in to make sure your story is coming along. For your convenience you will find a list of literary elements we have covered on page 55. Every time you work on a paragraph or event, you can glance at the list and spice up your writing.

CHAPTER FOUR

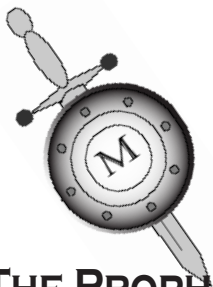
ANAGRAM

An anagram is a puzzle made by rearranging the letters of a word. What word or name did Methusalem discover was indicated by "am that is?"

Make an anagram of your name.

ALLUSION

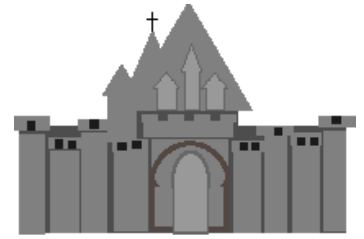
The names "I" and "am that is" are an allusion to the Biblical name "I Am." That is the name of God as written in the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament.



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THE PROPHECY

What did the prophecy written on the wall behind Martin's tapestry indicate about him?

THE DISCOVERY

What important discovery did they find at the end of this chapter?

- a) A map off Mossflower
- b) A stairway in a stairway
- c) A rusty sword inside a sheath

CHAPTER FIVE

SELA

Which words would describe Sela? Some may be used in the story, some inferred by the story. (Inferred means not directly stated but implied.)

healer thief a deceiver liar motherly

SELA'S PLAN

What is Sela's plan?

- a) To lead the mice on an attack on Cluny.
- b) To poison Cluny.
- c) To sell the abbey the date of the next attack.

POLYPTOTON

Polyptoton is a stylistic phrase that repeats the same root of a word with different meanings. Here is an example from Cluny's brain:

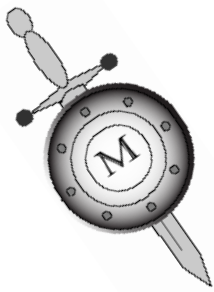
She may be a fox, but she'll never outfox me.

Find two more examples of Polyptoton below. Mark the correct examples.

- a) How dreamy it would be to dream an unending dream.
- b) 'Fire" yelled the fired man under fire.
- c) The maid made the bed.
- d) I could not untie the naughty knot.

(Answer: two of the examples above use homonyms which are words that are pronounced the same but have unrelated meanings. Homonyms are not used in polyptoton. The user must find uses that may be used or unused in many useful ways. (OK, that was bad. But it WAS polyptoton.)

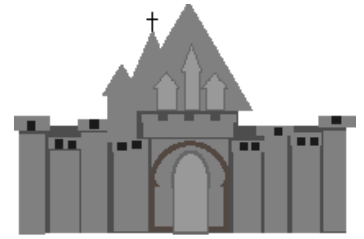
Oh, and by the way, what DO you think of Cluny's statement about Sela above?



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CHAPTER SIX

IN THE TOMB

What did Matthias get in the tomb?

- a) Sword
- b) Healing ointment
- c) Sword belt
- d) Shield

INCARNATION

This chapter and its prophecy imply that Matthias is the incarnation of someone else. Who?

- a) The abott
- b) Martin
- c) Methuselah

PROPHECY

Matthias reads this poem in Martin's tomb. Circle the vowels.

By the moonlight, on the hour,
 In my threshold space lay me.
 Watch the beam reflect my power,
 Unite once more my sword with me.
 I - am that is, stand true for all.
 O warrior Mouse, protect Redwall.

What does this poem instruct Matthias to do?

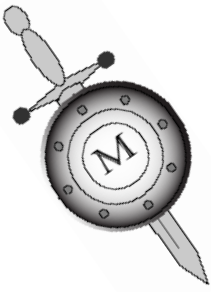
- a) Bury the shield and the sword together in the tomb
- b) Get his sword and put it in the threshold
- c) Hide his tomb from enemies of Redwall.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONSTANCE AND THE FOX

What is Constance's plan?

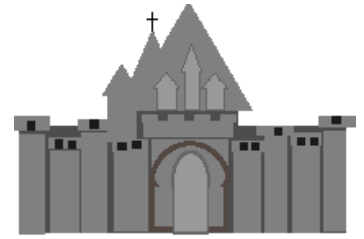
- a) She plans to tell the abbott and Matthias about Chickenhound and Sela.
- b) She is going to capture Chickenhound and give him to the rats.
- c) She will deal with them herself.



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THE THRESHOLD

Matthias and Martin had to find the threshold or doorway mentioned in the prophecy. But which doorway? What did Methuselah find in his ancient manuscripts?

- The threshold was destroyed long ago.
- The threshold was in the doorway to the tomb.
- The Gatehouse was the threshold to the abbey.

THE CIRCLE

Beneath the rubble that the moles removed, they found a circle cut into the stone. Here is the paragraph that describes the circle with a few words removed. Place the correct words from the word box in the blank.

M Circles Domed Shallow

On one side it was cut _____, while at the opposite side it was carved deeply. The center was _____ with two slots graven into either slope. At the apex of the dome was the letter _____. Beneath it were carved thirteen small _____, each with a smiling face upon it.

What did Constance help Matthias and Methuselah discover about the circle? Mark which statements are true.

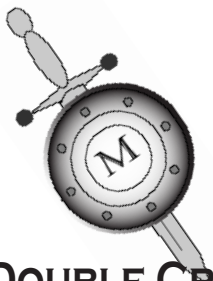
- It was shaped to hold the sword of Martin.
- It would only work in the rain.
- The arm-holds of the shield would fit into the slots.
- The circles stood for the summer sun.
- It was tilted to reflect the moonlight.
- They should put the shield in at 3 am.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CLUNY'S PLAN

What is Cluny's real plan of attack? Choose the correct answer.

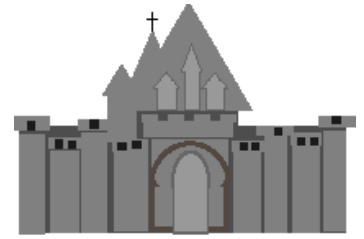
- Tunnel under the south west corner of the abbey.
- Use a battering ram against the main gate.
- Climb the elm tree again.



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DOUBLE CROSS

In the answer choices above, put two XX's by the false plan that Cluny let Sela steal.

CHAPTER NINE

PLAYFUL JESTS

We have been listening to the rats insult each other through the whole story. And Basil likes to throw in some creative put-downs. Not let's look at some of the pretended-abuse Old Methuselah tosses to his friends:

To Matthias: You young Scalawag

To Constance: You great stripey lump

To Constance: You old fogey

Add some playful jests and insults into your own characters' dialogue.

COMIC RELIEF

Comic relief refers to funny scenes or actions that decrease the stress for the readers, or the characters (or both.) The drama between the friends as Methuselah boasts he would beat Matthias in a race and they both threaten to tuck the other one into bed is comic relief for them. Can you think of other scenes in books or movies that offered comic relief?

SEE THIS SCENERY

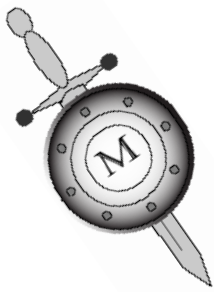
Mark the color and mood in these few words:

The nearby pond was bathed in a silver sheen, parts of the sandstone wall reflecting back a wavy bluish light.

DAME FORTUNE

Matthias decided to wait to put the shield in the niche until exactly at 1 am because there was "no use tempting fickle Dame Fortune." How would you characterize the literary element of "Dame Fortune?"

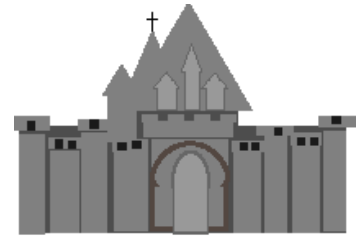
- Personification - An abstract concept represented by a person
- Anthropomorphism - giving animals or objects human features
- Paradox - a contradiction



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LOOK TO THE NORTH

What did Martin's shield reveal when it was placed in its niche at 1 am on the 6th full moon?

- a) The hideout of the rats
- b) The weather vane
- c) A secret door

JESS'S ASCENT

How would you describe Jess's climb to the top?

- a) It was quick and easy.
- b) She was unwilling.
- c) It was unsuccessful.

WARBEAK

We meet a new character at the end of this chapter, a sparrow named Warbeak. How would you describe her?

Bad Tempered

Friendly

War-like

Young

Wise

Funny

CHAPTER TEN

DECEIT

Through this chapter, all the characters are devious and untrustworthy. Mark the statements with

- C for Cluny
- R for Redtooth
- S for Sela

_____ Pretended not to know the other is trying to betray him, which was the plan all along.

_____ Planned to sell vital information with the expectation of a big reward.

_____ Ordered to watch the prisoner even though the plan is to let the prisoner escape.

OH THE IRONY

Let's juxtapose Sela's situation as she is heading towards Redwall as that when she is going back. Draw a line from one column to the other.

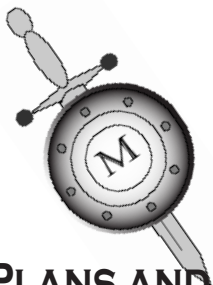
Column A

Trying to escape from Fangburn

On her way to Redwall

Trying to develop a plan with Fangburn

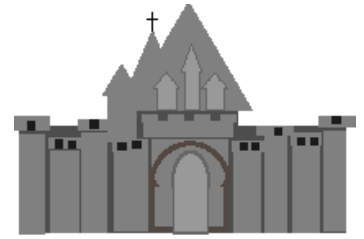
On her way back from Redwall



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PLANS AND COUNTERPLANS

What is the situation at the end of this chapter? Mark the statements True or False.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| a) Constance has Cluny's fake plans. | True | False |
| b) Redtooth and Fangburn are both dead. | True | False |
| c) Cluny trusts Sela. | True | False |
| d) Constance is seriously wounded. | True | False |
| e) Sela is afraid of Cluny's reaction. | True | False |

CHAPTER ELEVEN

DYAD

Dyad's are double statements with words that may emphasize (agree with) or contrast (disagree with) with one another. Let's look at two examples which are not from the book:

Emphasis: The snow was frozen; the wind was chilled.

Contrast: She inhaled the brisk, frosty air; then exhaled a warm, balmy mist.

- In the first sentence above, mark two words that mean cold and agree with each other.
- In the second sentence, find two words that mean cold in this first phrase, and two words that mean the opposite in the second phrase.
- Also in that contrasting second sentence, find the two verbs that are the opposite.

Now let's use a dyad from our story which contains both emphatic and contrasting phrases.

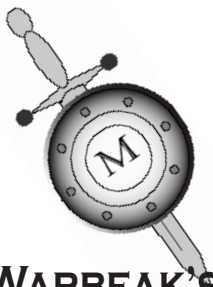
Methuselah also attended to act as mediator and counselor, approving some ideas while discouraging others, calming the hothead and encouraging the timid.

Here are the words that are in parallel. Mark if they emphasize the same meaning or contrast with opposite meanings.

Mediator	vs	Counselor	Agree	Oppose
Approving	vs	Discouraging	Agree	Oppose
Some ideas	vs	Other (ideas)	Agree	Oppose
Calming	vs	Encouraging	Agree	Oppose
The hothead	vs	The timid	Agree	Oppose

(NOTE: you may need to check the vocabulary list for a few words. The abbreviation "vs" stands for versus which means "compared to.")

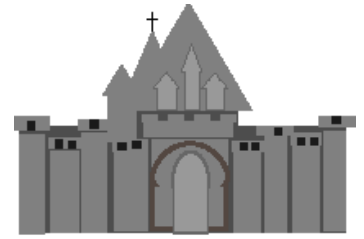
Superwriter's Challenge: Try to write a dyad with either agreement or contrast. Double bonus points if you can do both, as the statement about Methuselah did.



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WARBEAK'S WORDS

What does Warbeak confirm?

- The sparrows are on the side of the rats.
- The sparrows have the sword.
- Constance is a traitor to the mice.

CHAPTER TWELVE

CLUNY HEARS

What was Cluny's reaction to hearing Sela and Fangburn's excuse?

- He believed Sela but not Fangburn.
- He was upset about losing Redtooth.
- His plans were completely ruined.
- Things worked out as he planned.

THE TEST-TAKERS DEDUCTION

If you read the last chapter you really should have got that last question right. But let's say you didn't read the chapter and got a pop quiz thrown at you. (Shame on you!) Or you are taking a test and are really stumped by a question. (It happens to the best of us.)

Just for the exercise, re-read those four answers in the question above as if you hadn't read the chapter and weren't familiar with the material. Do you notice something about Answers C & D? They are the opposite of each other. It is highly probable that one of these is right and one of these is wrong. (If the test maker is really, really sneaky it is possible that the truth is that the plans were **partly** ruined. But most tests really aren't that tricky.) Answers A & B don't conflict with any of the others.

Another trick: if two answers say the same thing and there is only one right answer, then both of those answers are false.

- Two answers conflict with each other: one of them is right.
- Two answers agree with each other: both are wrong.

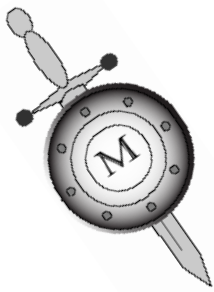
Here's another very, very savvy test-taking trick that has saved the grades of millions of students: read the chapter!

THE SNAKE

Once again we meet the snake. Match the words or phrases with the literary element.

- _____ Assmodeuss
- _____ Deceptive as the speckled shadows
- _____ But patience and stealth, patience and stealth
- _____ A lesson soon learned is a meal soon earned
- _____ There was but one efficient undertaker.

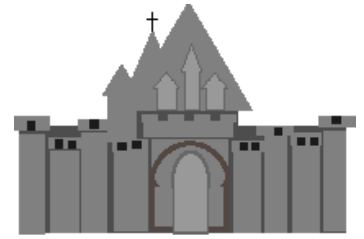
- Consonance - repeating an internal consonant sound.
- Metaphor - comparison without "as" or "like"
- Simile - comparison with "as" or "like"
- Repetition - repeating words for emphasis
- Rhyme - ends of the word sound the same



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CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE PLOT CONTINUES

Choose the correct answer of the action in this chapter.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Warbeak is getting | meaner | friendlier. |
| Cluny's hoard is arguing about | officers | plunder |
| The foxes are caught | stealing | eavesdropping |

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WARBEAK

How did the relationship with Warbeak change in this chapter?

- They became friends.
- Matthias saved Warbeak.
- Warbeak betrayed Matthias.

CAPTURED!

At the end of this chapter, who held Matthias prisoner?

- Warbeak
- Cluny
- King Bull Sparra

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

CHICKENHOUND

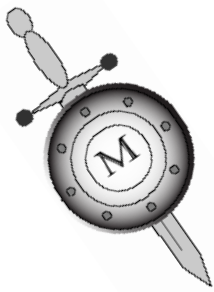
At the end of this chapter Chickenhound:

- Decided to help the mice.
- Deceived the mice about the rats true plans.
- Is only for himself.

THEME

Chickenhound displays one of the themes of the book. Which is the theme?

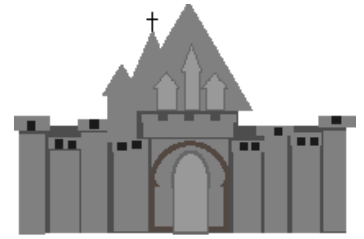
- All animals and people are basically good.
- There is no loyalty with evil folk.
- Forgive your enemy.



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YOUR TURN

There is another little thing about writing a story. You do have to go back and improve it. Ouch! Don't hate me!

I'm not just talking about the boring kind-of proof-reading you did in the past. You know spelling, punctuation, verb-tenses, yawwwwn. Everybody has to do that. This means re-reading it and seeing if you can add some sizzle, find a better word. Write On! students can read some of the quotes about writing sprinkled between Write Ons! for inspiration.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

KING BULL SPARRA

At the end of this chapter the sparrow king has: (Choose two)

- a) Martin's belt
- b) The sword
- c) The scabbard
- d) The shield

THE SEARCH

Dunwing told Matthias who last had the object he is seeking for. Who had it?

- a) Cluny
- b) Sela
- c) Asmodeus

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

THICK AS THIEVES

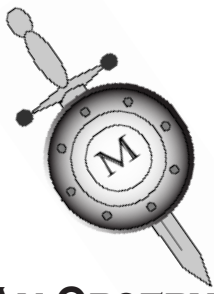
The first sentence in this chapter states:

Basil Stag Hare and Jess Squirrel were as thick as thieves.

This expression means that they were close and shared secrets. It comes from the fact that thieves have secrets that would get them in trouble which keeps them loyal to each other.

This expression also contains all these literary elements EXCEPT:

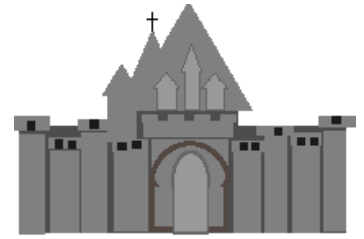
- a) Simile
- b) Alliteration (repeats the initial sound)
- c) Foreshadowing
- d) Hyperbole



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AN OBSERVATION

Jess and Basil watched the chaos of Cluny's army:

Jess observed that it was the contrast between slaving under a tyrant and voluntary cooperation that arose from determination and good fellowship.

This quote above points to the theme of:

- a) Tyranny vs Loyalty
- b) War and Peace
- c) Animals vs People

ALLITERATION PLUS

And to that great observation of Jess', Basil adds these humorous words:

Well, you old tree-jumper. Let's see if we can't baffle the blighters with science!

I double dare you to come up with a comical communique like that!

TRICKY RABBIT

What tricks and deceptions did Basil and Jess use? Or better yet, what did they not use? Mark the answer that they did NOT do.

- a) Basil distracted while Jess grabbed the tapestry.
- b) Jess pretended she was worried about her family.
- c) Jess kept Cluny busy while Basil escaped.
- d) Basil used the Vole family as bait.
- e) They had a fake tapestry.

THE TAPESTRY

Thanks to Jess and Basil, the tapestry is now:

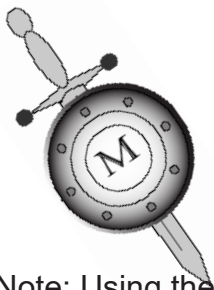
- a) Sewn back in its place by Methuselah
- b) Hidden in the abbot's room
- c) With Matthias

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

MATTHIAS AND DUNWING'S PLAN

Matthias agrees with Dunwing's plan that he should:

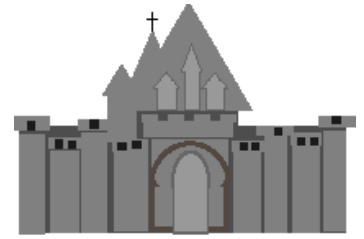
- a) Take King Bull Sparra's place
- b) Live with the sparrows
- c) Escape



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(Note: Using the test taking skill of eliminating two that are the same, you should get this right even if you didn't read the chapter. But I bet you did.)

SUSPENSE

It is common for chapters to end in suspense. It's a favorite device of authors. What suspense is at the end of this chapter?

- Warbeak has betrayed Matthias and her mother.
- Asmodeus is climbing up the roof.
- Matthias is falling.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

IRONY

Chickenhound bragged to himself about how great he was and famous he would become. Why is this irony? Check all statements you think reflect irony.

- He was despised as a useless murderer.
- He destroyed what he did not steal for no reason. (And it took longer.)
- He made both sides hate him.
- He considered himself great but was fleeing from mice.

ACTION PACKED CHAPTER

Mossflower sees a lot of death in this chapter. All of the following died EXCEPT:

- Chickenhound
- Matthias
- Methuselah
- King Bull Sparra

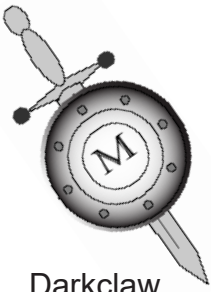
CHAPTER TWENTY

MOOD

Note the contrast in the mood in the first paragraph and in the last paragraph of this chapter. How are they juxtaposed (contrasting two things next to each other?)

NAME

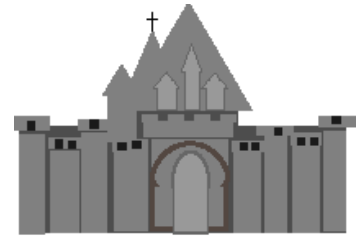
We have already noted some of the delightful names of Cluny's troops. Can you add a name or two to this list?



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- Darkclaw
- Frogblood
- Fangburn
- Cheesethief
- Scumnose
- Mangefur
-
-

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

A NEW MISSION

What is Matthias new mission? Write true or false by the statements.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| a) Methuselah left a map for Matthias. | True | False |
| b) Matthias is to find an owl named Captain Snow. | True | False |
| c) Basil gave Matthias a metal to show Snow. | True | False |
| d) Alf packed food for Matthias' journey. | True | False |

QUEST: A GENRE

You may remember that this second book is entitled "Quest," just as the first book was "The Wall." Now let's think about that. A Quest is a search. In fact, quest literature is an entire genre (or type) of literature. Normally, a literature quest has these qualities:

- A hero _____
- A desired treasure _____
- A journey _____
- Multiple obstacles on the journey _____

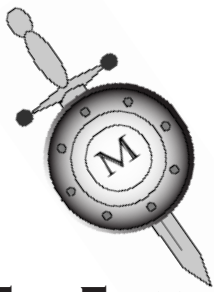
Can you write down the hero and other elements in this story on the lines above? This entire story is not a quest. It's primarily an attack. But Matthias needs something to repel the attack so the quest is a story within the story.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

GUOSIM

Matthias meets the Guerrilla Union of Shrews in Mossflower. So, how would you describe these little critters? Circle adjectives that describe them.

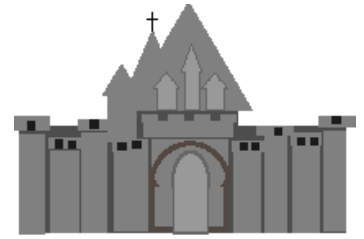
Argumentative Very Dangerous Opinionated Sweet Tempered



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FUN FACTS: SHREWS

Shrews are mole-like animals that are more closely related to hedge-hogs than mice, though they are the size of mice. Not dangerous to humans, they still are a venomous animal who can kill mice with their bite.

The word “shrew” also is used to refer to a nasty woman with a violent temper.

SHREWD SHREWS

What was the shrews final decision?

- They would not allow Matthias to enter their territory.
- They escorted him to Captain Snow’s farm but kept out of sight.
- They decided they would all work together to capture Snow.

CHAPTER’S END

This chapter has another suspenseful ending: But instead of meeting Captain Snow, Matthias found himself in the mouth of a:

- Marmalade cat
- Asmodeus
- Bilge rat

PICTURE THIS

If you don’t know what shrews or marmalade cats look like, you might want to do a quick Internet search. Cute, huh?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

FUN EXPRESSIONS

Here are a few other expressions you may have noted in the chapter:

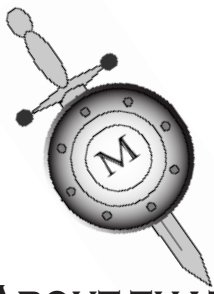
Instead of the animals picking up weapons close to hand, they were “*close to paw.*”

Constance’s reaction to the invitation to surrender, “*Go and boil your head, rat!*”

ATTACK!

What were some of the outcomes of the rats attack? Circle Mice or Rats depending on who you think got the upperhand with each of these incidents.

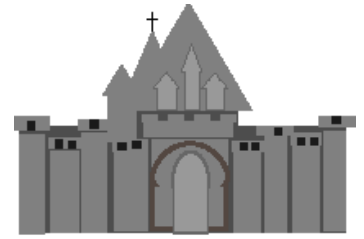
Rats attacked with the sun shining from the east	Rats	Mice
Killconney left her drum near the wall.	Rats	Mice
Moles were watching for signs of tunneling.	Rats	Mice
Battering ram is slammed against the door constantly.	Rats	Mice
Killconney begins the tunnels	Rats	Mice



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ABOUT THAT DRUM

Jess risked her life getting Kilconney's drum. Any advice you might give her about how to use it?

BOOK THREE - CHAPTER ONE

WHO DID IT?

What did each side do in their battle against the other in this chapter?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| a) Threw a hornets nest | Attackers | Defenders |
| b) Greased the battering ram | Attackers | Defenders |
| c) Tunneling | Attackers | Defenders |
| d) A huge cross bow | Attackers | Defenders |

Super Writer's Challenge: Any other unexpected ideas you can come up with to keep enemies on their toes?

CHAPTER TWO

THE CAT

What did Matthias find out about the cat?

- He had a reputation as a dangerous killer.
- He was blind.
- He didn't eat red-meat.

CAPTAIN SNOW

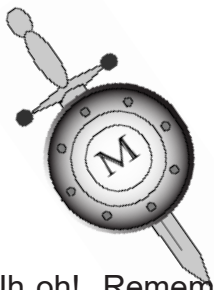
Captain Snow promised all of the following if Matthias gets the sword from Asmodeus EXCEPT:

- To give Basil's medal back
- To help fight Cluny's hoard
- To never eat shrews
- Apologize to Julian Gingivere

THE SHREWS

What was the reaction of the shrews?

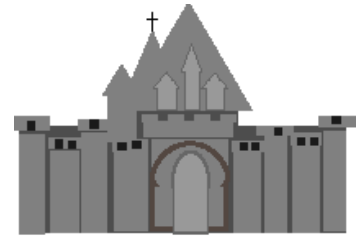
- They all agreed to come with Matthias.
- They all refused to go with Matthias.
- They argued.
- They adopted Matthias as their leader.



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Uh oh! Remember the test-taking rule I told you about: if two answers are the opposite then one of them must be true. Well, this was one of the tricky exceptions I warned you about. The trick was the word ALL. Now, I'm sure I didn't catch any of you crafty scholars with that old trick, did I? (Especially if you read the chapter.)

CHAPTER THREE

CONTANCE'S PLAN

How did Constance's plan with the crossbow work?

- It worked perfectly as she planned.
- It worked in Cluny's favor.
- Cluny pretended it worked in his favor.
- It was a miserable fail for Redwall.

CLUNY'S PLAN

The book refers to Cluny's three-fold plan, but doesn't give us all the details. (That helps build suspense.) What we do know is that the his plans include all EXCEPT:

- Tunneling
- A scheme with rats collecting something in Mossflower
- Dormice
- Giving up and returning to the ocean

DORMICE

Dormice is the plural form of dormouse. Their name does not come from "door" but "dormitory" which means place of sleep. They are sleepy little critters which is how the nasty rats in our story found them. They look somewhat like mice and are about the same size but are actually in a different family. They have squirrel like tails and are often considered cuter than regular mice. Check out their pictures and see if this is a critter you would like to have as a pet.

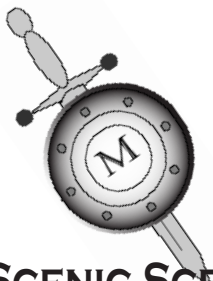
- Ahh, I want one.
- Are you kidding; it's still a rodent!

CHAPTER FOUR

SHREWS ARE BACK

Matthias woke up with a warm blanket covering him, camp fires around him, and a nice breakfast delivered to him. Matthias' initial response when he woke was:

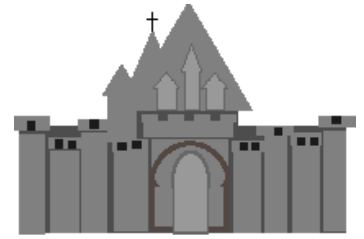
- Ignored them
- Wholeheartedly thanked them
- Ordered them all to leave



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SCENIC SCENES

Mark the phrases with the type of literary element it represents:

J for Juxtaposition

M for Metaphor

S for Simile

- _____ *The blazing sun hung over the watchers like a fiery disk*
 _____ *Matthias was on duty when the first fingers of dawn probed the quarry.*
 _____ *To think that all this peaceful beauty should mask such cold evil.*

YOUR TURN

I would love to read all of your stories. No joke! Send it to the web address below and I guarantee it will get read. (Okay, you may need to wait a day or two because I don't get to everything in my In-Box at once.)

But let's talk about what you can do with your story.

- Share it with someone as a written story
- Turn it into a skit and get others to act it out with you
- Turn it into a video presentation
- Keep working on it until it is ready for publication

Did you ever realize that every good movie starts with a good story? Which statement below is correct?

- a) A lousy movie can be based on a good story.
- b) A good movie can be based on a lousy story.

I hope you realize that every good movie is based on a good story. Yes, some directors have managed to make crummy movies out of good stories. But the other can't be done.

CHAPTER FIVE

CLUNY'S SURPRISE

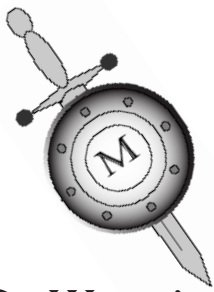
Cluny's surprise attack in this chapter turned out to be:

- a) Flaming arrows
- b) Siege tower
- c) Boiling water through the tunnels

HURRAY!

The Redwall hero that met this surprise was:

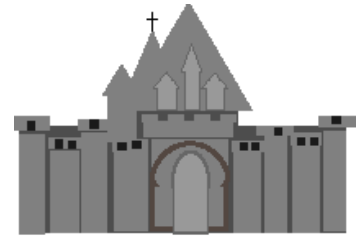
- a) Constance and her strength
- b) Cornflower and her soup
- c) Foremole and his crew



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SO WHAT'S UP WITH CLUNY?

What happened to Cluny's reputation as a result of his actions in this chapter?

- He was considered more fearsome than ever.
- Both sides laughed at him and scorned him openly.
- The horde is starting to wonder.

CHAPTER SIX

IN THE CAVE

Matthias found a number of things in Asmodeus' cave. He found all EXCEPT:

- Martin's Sword
- Guosim
- Asmodeus' mate
- A lake

CHAPTER SEVEN

LISTEN TO THIS

- Kilconey: *"If we move the army along fast enough we should all be inside the Abbey before they know what's hit them."*
- Mole: *Above ground a mole learning his ear against a thiny-beaten coppery basin that was up-turned on the earth listened carefully to every word the ferret was saying. He repeated it to Brother Alf.*
- Brother Alf: *Wrote down everything word for word.*
- Constance: *Scanned the report and picked up her heavy cudgel. "Before we know what's hit us, eh?" she growled. We'll be doing some hitting of our own before the day is through.*

This exchange includes all the following EXCEPT: (Choose the one that is not correct.)

- Irony
- Comic Relief
- Hyperbole
- Play on words

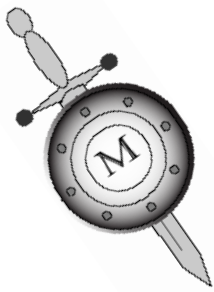
PICTURE THIS

Here's a little more irony:

From the south-west corner of the wall, moles had marked the exact run on the tunnel with two lines of cord and pegs.

Why is this irony?

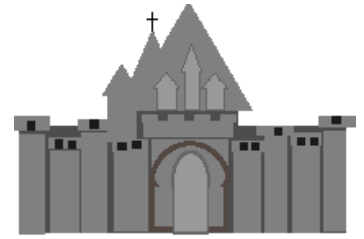
- Moles do not know how to use cord and pegs.
- It is supposed to be a secret attack.
- The rats are actually attacking from the south-east corner.



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CLUNY'S DREAM

Cluny's dream contains all EXCEPT:

- a) The Warrior Mouse
- b) A ship on the ocean
- c) His deceased captains
- d) Enemies he had killed

CONSTANCE'S PLAN

Constance's plan included all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Capturing the leader
- b) Boiling water
- c) Collapsing the tunnel
- d) Secrecy until the last minute

MORE IRONY

Mark the following sentence from this chapter that is NOT irony.

- a) Darkclaw grinned wolfishly. They were obviously playing some kind of silly little country game.
- b) "Chief, it's me Darkclaw. Look what they did to me."
- c) "You're a naturally superior rat. You'd better go first."
- d) It looks like the Chiefs asleep. He might not thank us for waking him out of a nice dream.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SNAKE METAPHORS

Here are a few metaphors you don't want to meet. Match the metaphor in Column A with the feature of Asmodeus in Column B.

Column A

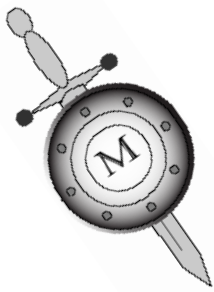
Twin pools of eternity
Cold, dark green velvet fog
Kiss of eternal sleep

Column B

Serpent's eyes
Adder's bite
Snake's voice

REPETITION

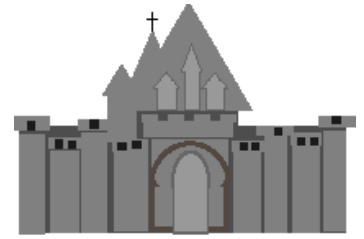
I am thinking you would have had a very hard time NOT noticing the repetition in these sentences which are used for emphasis:



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He struck for Redwall!
He struck against evil!
He struck for Martin!
He struck for Log-a-log and his shrews!
He struck for dead Guosim!
He struck as Methuselah would have wanted him to!
He struck against Cluny the Scourge and tyranny!
He struck out against Captain Snow's ridicule!
He struck for the world of light and freedom!
He struck until his paws ached and the sword fell from them!

If you could sum up in five words or less what Matthias was fighting for, what would you write?

THEME

Based on the quote above, what would you say is a main theme of the book

_____ vs. _____

(Hint: It is a common literary theme in Epic literature.

Double Hint: The first word begins with G and the second with E.

Triple Hint: Look at the second line above.)

CHAPTER NINE

WISE WORDS

Gingivere gives Matthias sage advice about the sword:

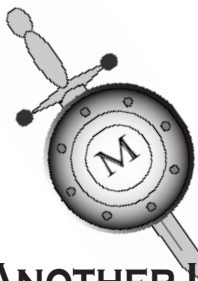
It contains no secret spell, nor holds within its blade any magical powers.

This sword was made for one purpose: to kill. It will only be as good as the one who wields it.

Never allow yourself to be tempted into using it in a careless or idle way. It would inevitably cost you your life or that of your dear ones.

Martin the Warrior used the sword only for right and good. This is why it has become a symbol of power to Redwall.

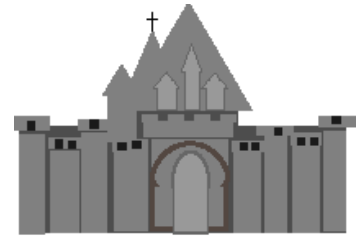
Knowledge is gained through wisdom, my friend. Use the sword wisely.



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ANOTHER INSULT

Probe this statement of Gingivere's when looking for a model insult.

Does one have to stand around listening to that befeathered regimental bore giving air to hide-bound militaristic views.

Note that this is a simple way of saying "Do I have to listen to that XYZ talk about ABC." But instead of "talking about" he calls it "giving air."

Of course, the owl's descriptions aren't too bad either:

I'm not saying another word while that salad-eating cat is within hearing range.

Go away! Begone! I can't stand all those little dinners dancing around.

Super Writer's Challenge: Offer sage advice or transcribe one little insult into your own story.

WING IN PAW

Instead of hand in hand, the two enemies go off "*wing in paw*." The relationship between Julian and Captain Snow represents:

- a) Good vs Evil
- b) Humans vs Nature
- c) Comic Relief

MOOD

The mood at the end of this chapter is:

- a) Joy
- b) Fear
- c) Grief

CHAPTER TEN

TIMELINE

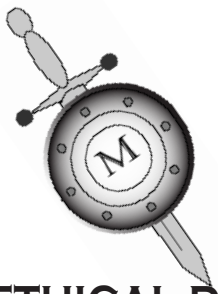
Mark the order of the events that occurred with Plumpen:

- _____ Plumpen helped repair the walls.
- _____ Cluny ordered a large bonfire.
- _____ Plumpen loosened the bolts on the gate.
- _____ Cluny threatened Plumpen's family.

PLUMPEN

Circle the words that describe Plumpen

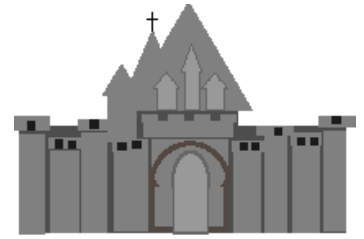
- A traitor Weak Under Pressure A Loyal Friend Betrayed Unwilling



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ETHICAL DILEMMA

Did Plumpen do the right thing? If you were his friend, could you give him different advice?

INFERENCE

An inference is unstated information that the reader gathers from clues in the text. What can you infer from this chapter? Mark all correct inferences.

- Cluny will burn Plumpen's family if he doesn't open the door.
- The gate has been successfully opened.
- Jess has been injured.
- Plumpen has been killed.
- The abbott states they must stop fighting.

YOUR TURN

One more thing about writing your story: this isn't just a skill for those with a future in writing. Every time you give a speech or introduce someone you can improve it with a short narration or well-worded literary elements.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

SPARRA RULER

Who has replaced King Bull Sparra as their new ruler?

- Dunwing
- Warbeak
- Matthias

LET'S GO!

Which character uttered each quote? Mark the quote with the character's first initial.

_____ We're off to the Abbey at Redwall. I want no argument or votes!

_____ I fought hard for this sword in order to save Redwall! Come on!

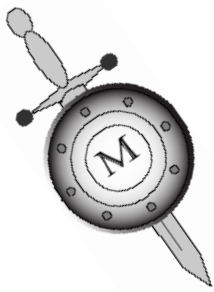
_____ I bring all a tribe Sparra warrior. We come, help.

W = Warbeak L = Log-a-log M = Matthias

FORESHADOW

What internal foreshadowing does Matthias reflect on as they prepare to advance to the abbey?

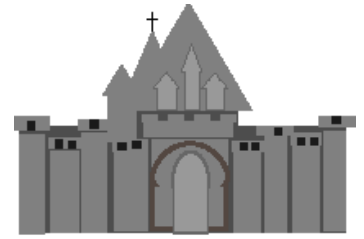
- He must die in order to save Redwall.
- He must face Cluny alone.
- He will be betrayed by the sparrows and shrews.



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CHAPTER TWELVE

CONQUERED!

It is a distressing start to the chapter when the abbot awakens to rats holding him at sword-point. Mark these statements true or false.

Constance is captured by a net.	True	False
Silent Sam is dead.	True	False
Abbott Mortimer convinces the ferret to abandon the rats.	True	False
Cluny has gone bezerk.	True	False
Cluny burns the tapestry of Martin.	True	False
It looks bleak for Redwall's creatures.	True	False

PROPHECY

Cluny revealed to the picture of Martin that he had heard voices that stated:

- He would be free of nightmares before sunset that day.
- He would rule over all of Mossflower and the quarry as well as the abbey.
- The sparrows would be his slaves.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

ANTICIPATION!

Unbeknownst to the poor creatures of Redwall, help is on the way. Mark the statements true or false.

A war council decided Matthias will hurry ahead with the 500 shrews right behind.	True	False
Warbeak is hurrying to the abbey before the others.	True	False
Plumpen is found alive and rescued.	True	False
Sela and Cheesethief have joined Matthias and company.	True	False
The sparrows are quietly opening all the small doors into the abbey.	True	False
A thousand sparrows are in the trees around the abbey waiting for Warbeak.	True	False

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

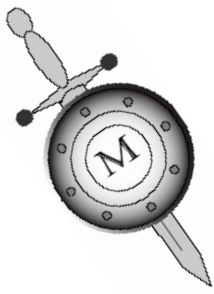
THE LATE ROSE

Like many chapters, this opens with a beautiful scene.

The sun's rays tinged the sandstone walls to a dull pink and clouded red. Dew was upon the late rose.

What symbol which we have seen before is repeated in these sentences?

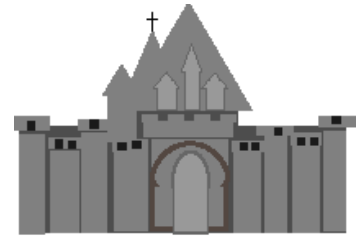
- Sun
- Sandstone
- Dew
- Late rose



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PARALLEL WRITING

This sentence uses a series of verbs to create a picture of the action:

Oblivious to the fighting around them they sought to destroy each other, hacking, stabbing, lunging and swinging in mortal combat.

The verbs are written in parallel form, all of them are participles ending in “ing.” It is not necessary to use participles to write in parallel, but it is necessary to use the same part of speech.

Super Writer’s Challenge: Write a sentence using repetition and parallel writing for emphasis.

AN UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE

At the moment of his triumph, Cluny is met by the appearance of:

- Matthias
- 500 shrews
- 1000 sparrows
- The owl and cat

VICTORY!

Matthias kills Cluny with:

- The sword of Martin
- The Joseph Bell
- The shield and belt
- None of the above

CLIMAX

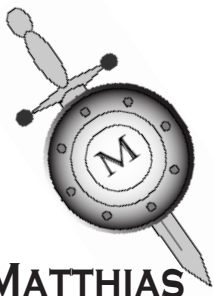
The climax is the highest point of the excitement in a story. What is the climax of this book?

- The return of the owl and cat
- The battle and death of Cluny
- The death of Friar Hugo

FALLING ACTION

The falling action follows the climax and tells us how the story ends. How does the falling action unfold in this story?

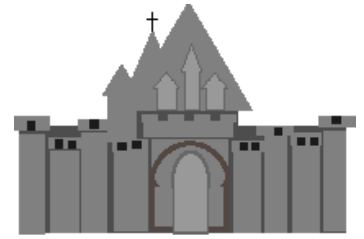
- The dying of the last rose
- The end of the Joseph Bell
- The death bed instructions of Abbott Mortimer



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MATTHIAS

Things turned out differently for Matthias than he expected. Which statement is NOT true.

- Matthias will enter the order as a brother and become the next abbott.
- He and Cornflower will marry.
- He will live in Methuselah's gatehouse.
- He is declared the Champion of their order and the Warrior Mouse of Redwall.

THE LATE ROSE

What does the summer of the late rose symbolize?

- The bravery of all the mice in Redwall Abbey.
- The end of the abbey because Matthias returned too late.
- Bloodshed that brought the mice, sparrows, and shrews together.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

DENOUEMENT

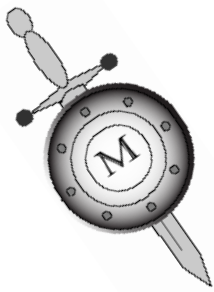
The denouement is the ending of the story. In this story, the final chapter is the denouement and it consists of the record made by John Churchmouse. What do we discover in this denouement?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| a) It is the Summer of the Talking Squirrel | True | False |
| b) Matthias has a son and a daughter | True | False |
| c) The shrews are friends with bees | True | False |
| d) There will be another feast tonight | True | False |
| e) The Joseph Bell has been made into a shield | True | False |
| f) The owl, cat, and hare are residents of Redwall | True | False |
| g) Warbeak is moving the sparrows to a new location | True | False |
| h) The grass is green, the sky is blue, and the honey sweeter than ever before. | True | False |

Notice in the denouement that all threads are brought together, and all loose ends are tied up. In this story the author does that by:

- Drawing a picture
- Telling what every character is doing
- Listing the names of those who died in the war

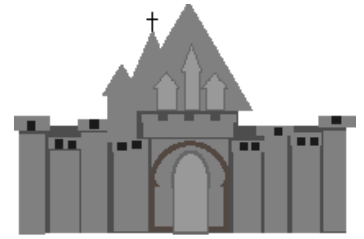
Super Writer's Challenge: Write a denouement that brings all characters, threads, and issues to an end.



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A CLOSING THOUGHT

We are so used to denouements in stories we often lose sight of how hard they are to write.

Which do you think is harder to write, the denouement of:

- A fiction story
- A true story.

On the one hand, the author of fiction has to create an ending. But the author of a true story has to bring many threads together at one point, something that doesn't happen in real life. In our lives, one issue is resolved while other issues continue to develop. Therefore the author of non-fiction has to develop a strategy to bring them together and create a point of closure. Consider how that might be done.

YOUR TURN

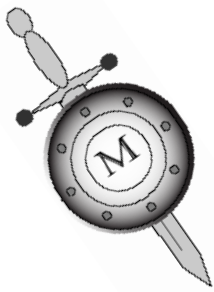
Compare your completed story with the original. Share your final version with someone else. What parts did you enjoy? What were the hardest parts?

AND NOW

Answer this question: What makes a good, fun story?

KALEIDOS 8

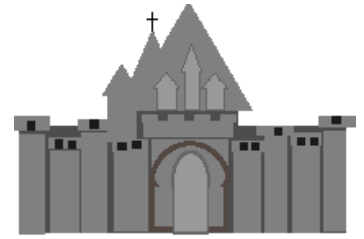
If you are following the Kaleidos curriculum, the first story in Kaleidos 8 is *The Golden Goblet*. This exciting story of suspense and mystery takes place in Ancient Egypt.



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WRITER'S TOOLS

Here is a quick review of the literary tools discussed in this unit. They are listed in the order they appear in this unit study.

All Stories Need These

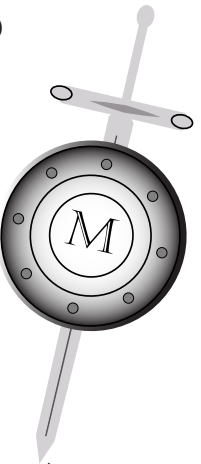
Setting
 Characters: Protagonist and Antagonist
 Point of View
 Conflict
 Action Plot (List of events)
 Protagonist's Goal
 Character Development
 Theme
 Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action
 Denouement

Split and Joined Threads
 Consonance and Alliteration
 Hyperbole, Paradox, and Irony
 Internal Dialogue
 Narrative Dialogue
 Allusion
 Polypoton
 Jests
 Comic Relief Personification
 Emphatic Dyads
 Descriptive Scenery
 Repetition
 Sage Advice
 Inference

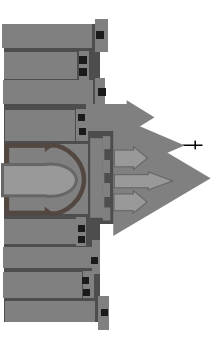
Literary Elements

Anthropomorphism
 Onomatopoeia
 Depictive Names
 New Connotation of Words
 Allusion
 Mood
 Juxtaposition
 Creative insults
 Revealing actions
 Simile and Metaphors
 Threads
 Descriptive lists
 Contrasting Dyads
 Physical Descriptions
 Picturesque Writing
 Irony
 Dialect
 Internal Dialogue
 Interesting Interjections
 Suspense

Kaleidos students can refer to the Literary Treasure Map and the list of literary elements in the appendix of their curriculum guide for a complete and alphabetized list of literary elements and their definitions.



Reedmall Vocabulary



CHAPTER ONE

Novice - beginner, first order in a monastery before becoming a monk
 Buffoon - clown, foolish person
 Singed - burn the edges
 Yearnings - desires
 Sedate - calm
 Feign - pretend
 Jauntily - easily, cheerfully
 Nonchalant - pretending not to care
 Cloister - monastery
 Vermin - disgusting creatures like rats or cockroaches
 Benign - kind, without harm

CHAPTER TWO

Scourge - person who causes trouble or punishment
 Bilge - floor of a ship
 Graven - engraved

CHAPTER THREE

Angling - fishing with hook and line
 Culinary - related to cooking
 Ranting - speaking wildly
 Gyrate - move in a circular pattern
 Cavort - move merrily like a dance
 Legerdemain - magic trick with sleight of hand
 Aromatic - pleasant aroma or smell
 Swagger - to walk or strut with pride
 Precariously - uncertain, danger of falling

CHAPTER FOUR

Mutiny - crew's rebellion against a ship captain
 Insubordination - refusal to obey lawful commands
 Horde - large group, negative connotation
 Loathsome - something that causes loathing or repulsion
 Haunch - animal's hip
 Careered - moved at high speed
 Jugernaut - destructive force

CHAPTER FIVE

Slackened - decreased
 Replete - filled
 Spectre - denotation: ghost
 connotation: atmosphere
 Trundle - roll
 Balmy - calm
 Rambler - a plants that grows by climbing upward
 Dormant - sleeping through winter

CHAPTER SIX

Blinkered - unable to see due to wearing blinkers or blinders
 Contemptuous - with contempt or dislike

CHAPTER SEVEN

Derisive - a quality of showing scorn or derision to another's statement
 Bristled - hair stands up from anger or fear
 Ferocity - fierceness

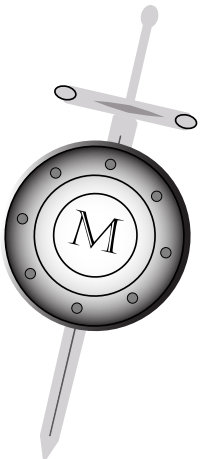
Dignified - showing dignity or nobility
 Solitude - quietness, being alone
 Consternation - worry, dread
 Agitated - nervous

CHAPTER EIGHT

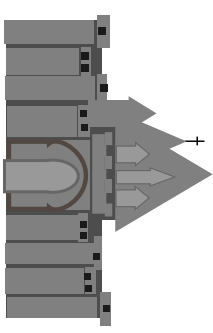
Allotted - assigned
 Carnage - slaughter and destruction
 Phantom - ghost-like
 Garbed - dressed
 Wield - handle or use
 Omen - phenomenon that predicts good or evil in one's future (often evil)
 Vivid - bright, intense
 Timid - shy, quiet
 Reverie - dream
 Incur - bring about
 Assumption - taking something for granted
 Baleful - mean-spirited
 Paltry - small, insufficient amount
 Plunder - things taken in battle from the losing side
 Recruits - those who have joined or been recruited to a team or group
 Impassive - without emotion or passion
 Motley - combination of different objects, usually uncoordinated

CHAPTER NINE

Bounty - full supply
 Abode - home
 Disillusion - dissatisfied, losing hope
 Stolid - without emotion



Redwall Vocabulary



Invariably - always, not changing
 Ally - friend, someone on the same side
 Impulsive - acts on impulse without planning

Chronicle - historical record
 Glib - insincere, flippant
 Evade - avoid
 Brazen - made of brass
 Construe - explain the meaning
 Perimeter - lining the outside
 Formidable - unbeatable strength
 Deterrent - prevents something from happening

CHAPTER TEN

Shrewd - cunning, good at fooling others
 Berserk - crazy, wild
 Parapet - elevated section of wall
 Rampart - broad area for defense
 Consult - Discuss, look to someone for advice
 Bumpkin - simple person, usually an insult
 Mirthlessly - without mirth or joy
 Ponderous - large, bulky
 Menace - threaten
 Curt - short
 Roving - wandering
 Abruptly - quickly
 Insolent - disrespectful
 Idly - lazily
 Torment - torture
 Impudent - shameless, arrogant
 Deputize - acting as a deputy or in the au-

thority of another
 Livid - angry

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Loth (or loath) - unwilling
 Heed - agree to obey
 Tactician - one who develops plans
 Habit - the dress of a nun
 Speculation - conjecture or guess
 Veritable - can be verified as true
 Rudimentary - simple, basic
 Fatal - causing death
 Gullet - throat
 Daft - crazy
 Foraging - looking for food or supplies
 Emboldened - made bold
 Pinafore - apron

CHAPTER TWELVE

Pulpit - Stand from where a sermon is delivered at church
 Lounge - rest
 Hassock - cushion for kneeling
 Sentry - guard
 Devious - unacceptable, deviates from good
 Lithe - thin and flexible
 Sinew- tendon that connects muscle & bone
 Scaled - climb up and over
 Vital - necessary
 Mere - nothing more
 Ecstasy - intense delight

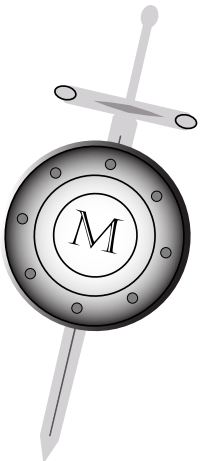
Rabble - noisy mob
 Diabolical - related to devils
 Rancid - ugly smell of decomposing flesh

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

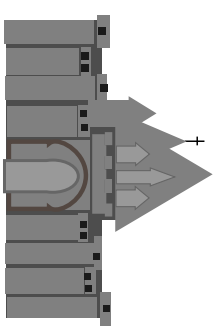
Husband (*archaic*) cultivate the ground, manage the crops
 Industrious - working diligently
 Wistful - with desire
 Thrust and parry - sword fighting
 Stave - long stick
 Obligated - to do a duty
 Ruefully - sorrowfully
 Uncanny - unnatural

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Amble - walk slowly and easily
 Expendable - something you can get expend or get rid of
 Basilisk - a dragon or serpent-like creature from mythology
 Ascent - movement upward
 Fissure - crack
 Oblivious - unaware
 Obsidian - black rock
 Cowl - the hood or a robe worn by monks
 Furtively - secretly, silently
 Sinuous - with lots of sinews or tendons which attack muscle to bone
 Inert - non-living object that cannot move
 Snigger - snicker or half laugh
 Detachment - state of being unattached
 Wraith - spirit



Redwall Vocabulary



Impeded - slowed down, hindered
 Exhilaration - high with joy
 Laconic - few words, concise

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Subdued - quiet, depressed
 Conciliatory - placate, speak kindly to
 Infirmary - hospital
 Audible - can be heard
 Lopsided - crooked, off to one side
 Solicitous - anxious for another's well-being
 Wince - tense up or draw back in pain
 Descent - downward movement
 Diversion - turn another's attention to something else

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Barbaric - like barbarians, uncivilized
 Doddering - shaky from old age or weakness
 Frenzy - wild excitement

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Inept - without skill, incompetent
 Gallant - brave
 Pendantry - like a necklace or pendant
 Curtilage - yard that belongs to a building
 Lanky - thin (common connotation: skinny and awkward)
 Formidable - intimidating, difficult to beat
 Hefty - heavy, strong
 Peculiar - odd
 Merriment - happiness

Learn For Your Life

Yarn - story

Haversack - military sack carried by a strap
 Repast - meal
 Ruminate - denotation: chew the cud
 slowly; connotation: think slowly
 Reluctant - not willing
 Curmudgeon - angry person (in this connotation Basil uses it as a compliment which it usually is not.)

Impudent - bold, shameless
 Piteous - needing help or pity
 Serenade - sing to an audience

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Relentless - without relenting or easing up
 Cudgel - club
 Lenient - easy, permissive
 Adder - poisonous snake
 Petrified - terrified so one could not move
 Flaccid - soft
 Sibilant - "s" sound or hissing sound
 Scaled - climbed

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Posthaste - with great speed (literally, after speed was needed.)
 Respite - rest
 Bailiff - local official
 Oblivious - unaware

CHAPTER TWENTY

Estimation - judgment

Initiative - readiness to initiate or take action by oneself

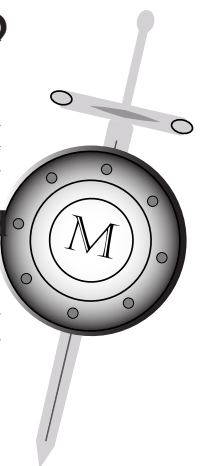
Plunder - goods stolen in battle
 Breach - break into
 Lull - temporary quiet spell
 Plummet - fall rapidly
 Richochet - fast zigzag motion
 Eluded - stayed away

BOOK TWO: CHAPTER ONE

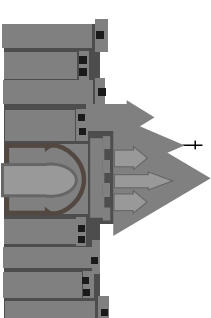
Molten - liquid rock
 Upraiding - severely reproach or insult
 Banish - expel, send away

CHAPTER TWO

Moron - stupid person
 Unceremonious - rudely, without manners
 Precarious - unstable, dangerous
 Grotesque - unnatural and ugly, bizarre
 Covet - jealously wish for what others have
 Rivet - held in place, fixed
 Animatedly - with action, excitedly
 Feebly - weakly
 Maliciously - with malice or hate
 Plumage
 denotation: bird's colorful feathers
 connotation: fancy clothing
 Vanguard - front of an army
 Eccentric - strange
 Yearn - strongly desire
 Adjourn - end a meeting, leave



Redwall Vocabulary



CHAPTER THREE

Vitality - Strength, power to live
 Spasmodically - with spasms or jerks
 Sentry - guards
 Concoct - make up, cook up
 Lenient - easy, not harsh
 Spectral - ghost-like
 Vixen - female fox

CHAPTER FOUR

Unconcealed - not hidden
 Energetic - full of energy
 Boisterously - roughly
 Nought - nothing
 Quince - a yellow fruit that makes jam
 Mock - pretend
 Why - a slanted or lopsided expression indicating disagreement

CHAPTER FIVE

Ingratiatingly - in agreement (connotation of being annoyingly in agreement)
 Devious - crooked, dishonest
 Espionage - the act of spying
 Flattering - trying to please (often dishonestly)
 Leisurely - unhurried, restful
 Sniggered - snickered
 Amble - walk slowly

CHAPTER SIX

Oblige - due as a favor or duty
 Amateur:

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denotation: a non-professional

Connotation: an inexperienced person
 Impeccable - perfect, flawless
 Victuals - food
 Gingerly - carefully
 Feign - pretend
 Chagrin - disappointment
 Burnished - polished
 Supple - flexible, bendable
 Pristine - brand new condition
 Threshold - bottom of doorway one crosses when going through a door

CHAPTER SEVEN

Abrupt - sudden
 Crestfallen - a disappointed face
 Adamant - insistent
 Gratified - grateful, relieved
 Noncommittal - without commitment
 Snout - jaw and part of the face that projects on many mammals, including beavers and dogs
 Garrulous - talkative
 Solitude - quiet, by oneself
 Reverie - dream-like state
 Buccaneer - pirate
 Delve - dig
 Jubilant - joyful
 Trifle - small amount
 Concede - agree the other person was right
 Dejected - disappointed
 Surveillance - observation of a place
 Rubble - pile of rocks and trash
 Dwindle - decrease

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Converse - talk

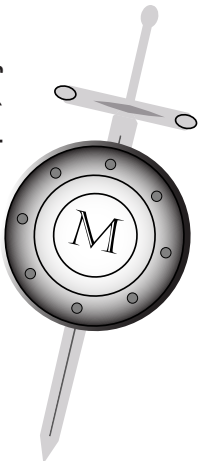
Graven - carved
 Apex - top
 Rambling - walking aimlessly
 Cursory - very quick
 Piqued - irritated
 Levity - light heartedness, not serious

CHAPTER EIGHT

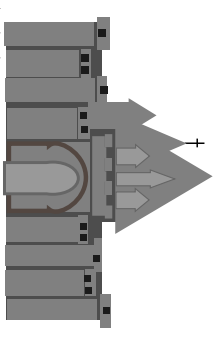
Sly - cunning, tricky
 Dupe - deceive, trick
 Secretive - secret-like
 Fiendish - devilish
 Servile - servant-like, obedient
 Curtsey - feminine bow
 Pantomime - drama-like actions without speech
 Wager - bet

CHAPTER NINE

Brazen - bold
 Tranquil - quiet, peaceful
 Venture - undertaking, endeavor
 Crucial - important, necessary
 Indignation - irritation
 Sheen - shining surface
 Niche - place in a wall (often has connotation of an assigned position)
 Fickle - changing easily
 Reverent - with honor, respect
 Receptacle - container meant to hold something
 Disconsolate - unable to be consoled or



Redwall Vocabulary



conforted
 Massive - extremely large
 Alacrity - cheerfulness
 Agitated - nervous, disturbed
 Consternation - alarm
 Intrepid - fearless
 Tenacious - stubborn
 Valiant - brave
 Dispersed - left to go in different directions
 Mirthlessly - without mirth or joy

CHAPTER TEN

Sympathetic - understands another problem
 Rendezvous - prearranged meeting
 Ferocity - fierceness
 Retrieve - take back
 Taut - tight
 Confiscate - take, seize
 Gesticulate - wildly move your hands while talking excitedly

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Repuise - repel, drive back
 Retaliate - those who are wronged take like action against those who have wronged them
 Solemnity - solemn or serious attitude
 Mediator - judge or referee
 Timid - shy, frightened person
 Wistful - sad longing or desire
 Nightcap - drink taken before bed
 Pensive - thoughtful

Learn For Your Life

Mischievous - causing mild trouble (the connotation is often playful trouble)
 Escort - guide, accompany someone
 Irate - angry
 Erudite - educated, studious

CHAPTER TWELVE

Impassive - without passion or emotion
 Corroborate - confirm the same facts
 Laden - loaded with, full of
 Sarcasm - insulting irony
 Undignified - without dignity or respect
 Smirk - crooked, smug smile
 Adder - poisonous snake
 Uncoil - unwrap
 Languorous - with languor or laziness
 Undertaker - person who takes care of the bodies of those who have died

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Disgruntled - displeased, sulking
 Morsel - small mouthful
 Fastidious - demanding particular detail
 Blustering - noisy, loud, boastful
 Glutton - someone who eats to much
 Shackle - prisoner's metal ankle bracelet
 Agile - lively, quick moving
 Aperture - opening like a door or window
 Placate - keep others calm
 Bickering - arguing over petty matters

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Arduous - requiring great physical effort

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CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Carcass - body of a dead animal
 Guile - craftiness, deception
 Profuse - with abundance
 Twixt - between
 Speculative - speculating or guessing

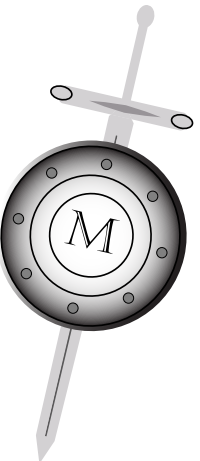
CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Carcass

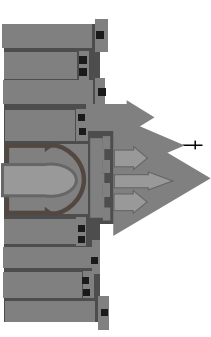
CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Wrath - anger
 Trepidation - fear
 Indignity - humiliation, insult
 Vying - competing
 Improvise - make something up on the spot
 Apprehensive - worried
 Reassure - to give assurance that things are well
 Deferentially - with deference or respect
 Converse - talk
 Despot - tyrant ruler
 Grandiose - very grand, overblown
 Recrimination - charge, accuse
 Interval - period of time
 Ditty - short song
 Capar - skip, dance
 Ecstasy - pure delight, joy
 Lunatic - crazy, insane
 Pathos - sorrow

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN



Redwall Vocabulary



Aroused - awoken
 Dire - desperate
 Campaigner - those on a military campaign or battle
 Curry favor - expression that means to try to get approval of a superior
 Harangue - scold, bully
 Hapless - unhappy, unlucky
 Thwart - opposed
 Blighter - scoundrel, bum
 Audacious - bold, fearless
 Mock - pretend
 Censure - criticism, disapproval
 Surge - sweep in like flood water
 Vociferous - very vocal, talkative
 Avid - with enthusiasm
 Foliage - leaves
 Venerable - sacred object

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Scud - travel quickly
 Vagrant - traveling, without home
 Pandemonium - loud uproar
 Sparse - thin, light
 Prospect - possibility, opportunity
 Void - emptiness
 Negotiate - make an arrangement
 Giddy - dizzy
 Gallant - brave
 Inexorable - unstoppable
 Perilous - dangerous
 Peeved - annoyed

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CHAPTER NINETEEN

Wily - tricky, deceitful
 Elegant - fine, stylish
 Cutlery - silverware, knives
 Cruet - glass bottle
 Galvanize - cause to act quickly
 Oblivious - unaware
 Notion - idea
 Retribution - punishment
 Juggernaut - powerful, moving force
 Console - comfort
 Sodden - soaked with water

CHAPTER TWENTY

Scintillate - sparkle
 Filigree - delicate lacy design of gold or silver
 Extravaganza - lavish show
 Rostrum - speaker's platform
 Miscrrent - deprived person
 Paraphernalia - variety of equipment

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

Relentlessly - without relenting or stopping
 Chide - scold
 Churlish - petty-minded, rude, mean
 Bereft - past participle of bereave, missing something or someone
 Nimbly - move quickly with ease
 Leveret - young hare
 Sustenance - food to sustain life
 Crimson - red
 Bounder - person with poor manners

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Naivete - innocence, inexperience
 Duffer - clumsy person
 Stentoriously - with loud voice
 Recede - move away

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

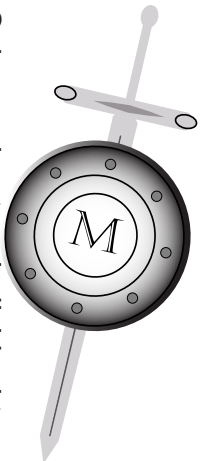
Predators - animals that eat other animals
 Skirting - go along the edge or outskirts
 Aggressive - pushy when not provoked
 Emit - discharge, send forth
 Dissent - disagreement
 Frenzy - violent excitement
 Stealthily - quietly, secretly
 Octave - scale of musical notes
 Sparse - thin
 Implements - tools
 Marmalade - the orange color of marmalade fruit

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

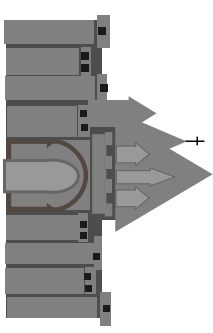
Audible - can be heard
 Fusillade - discharge of bullets or arrows at the same time
 Rappel - climb down steep wall or cliff
 Sporadic - irregular timing
 Vestigages - traces, evidence of
 Remorseless - without guilt or remorse
 Monitor - watch a situation

BOOK THREE - CHAPTER ONE

Quarter - from the expression Give No Quarter" which means "show no mercy."
 Lull - rest



Redwall Vocabulary



Sniper - shoot an individual target from a distance
 Scathing - bitter criticism
 Redouble - use twice as much effort
 Nonchallant - non-excited, easy-going
 Monotonous - on-going without change
 Courtliness - formal manners as if in a royal court
 Gravity - seriousness
 Antic - a playful act
 Obsession - lasting idea one can't forget
 Molars - teeth
 Brusque - rough, almost rude
 Zenith - straight over head
 Incompetent - unable, not capable
 Insubordination - not carrying out the orders of a boss or officer

CHAPTER TWO

Fastidious - picky, hard to please
 Indolent - lazy, harmless
 Regally - royally, like a king or queen
 Hereditary - passed down from ancestors
 Platitudes - dull statements with no value
 Atrocious - disgustingly ill-mannered
 Barred - blocked, forbid to enter
 Rescinded - taken back
 Rift - tear
 Fatalism - belief that the future is pre-determined to be dark, hopeless
 Desist - stop
 Macabre - gruesome, horrible, gross
 Raucous - harsh, grating sound

Learn For Your Life

Hilarity - humor
 Jibes - insult
 Despicable - deserves to be despised
 Subdued - quieter, under control
 Reluctant - unwilling

CHAPTER THREE

Amid - in the middle of
 Fertile - producing off-spring (in this context produces ideas)
 Sagely - wisely
 Jovial - cheerful
 Cringe - shrink back in fear
 Awning - canvas roof without walls
 Improvise - done without preparation, on the spot

CHAPTER FOUR

Frugal - sparing, small amount
 Noncommittally - without commitment
 Stolidly - firmly, without emotion
 Conceal - hide
 Inquisitive - curious
 Tortuous - with many twists
 Terrace - raised flat beds
 Defunct - not in use
 Descent - climb downward
 Oppressive - discomfort caused by tyranny
 Pivot - a point around which something turns (like a door hinge)

CHAPTER FIVE

Invaluable - so valuable its financial worth

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can't be calculated
 Siege tower - a roughly constructed wooden tower made by a besieging army to take up to the walls of a city
 Garrulous - talkative

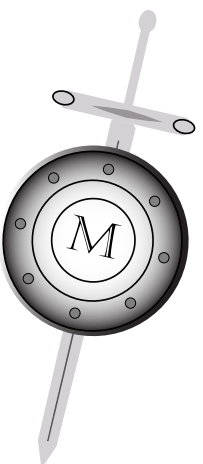
Ingenuity - quality of being a genius or resourceful
 Unabated - without stopping
 Barrage - fast succession of ammunition
 Decimate - destroy in large amount
 Carnage - destruction
 Cumbersome - clumsy, bulky
 Tamp - force down with repeated strikes
 Inferno - denotation: fires of hell; connotation: blazing destruction
 Berserk - crazed temper
 Bereft - missing
 Sundry - various, random

CHAPTER SIX

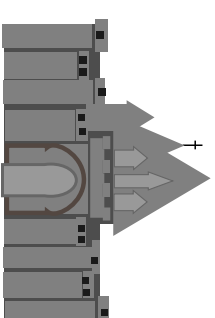
Sinister - dangerous, threatening
 Repulsive - disgusting, drives away
 Mute - unable to speak
 Opaque - unpenetrable by light; the opposite of transparent
 Nominate - name
 Amplification - the act of increasing or making sound louder
 Girth - length around the middle
 Luminous - filled with light

CHAPTER SEVEN

Die - singular of dice, six-sided device used



Redwall Vocabulary



in games

Jubilant - joyful

Shore - (verb) to support with pillars

Cauldron - very large kettle or pot

Malcontents - those who are not content or

grumble and complain

Evade - escape from, stay away from

Nemesis - enemy

Wraiths - ghosts, spirits

Seething - boiling, surging, bubbling

Cascade - waterfall

Deluge - flood

Plummet - fall

Scalding - boiling hot

Trench - ditch

CHAPTER EIGHT

Cul de sac - road or path with a dead end

Sibilant - hissing

Rigid - stiff

Bare - (*verb*) show, reveal

Heft - raise

Dilate - open in a circular shape

Lethargy - drowsiness, laziness

CHAPTER NINE

Regiment - unit of military troops

Proffer - to hand over to someone as an

offer

Blight - to cause something to wither

Disdain - contempt, looking down upon

Regal - royal or kingly

Bore - someone who is boring

Learn For Your Life

Militaristic - military like

Stifle - hold back

Pompous - believing oneself to be dignified

and important

Insolent - disrespectful

Wager - bet

Civilly - with respect

Laconic - use of very few words

CHAPTER TEN

Glint - flash of light

Concise - short, to the point

Recuperate - recover

Fiasco - failure, disaster

Respite - rest, break from labor

Devoid - without

Conceal - hide

Amiss - not right

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Remnants - leftovers

Raucous - harsh, grating

CHAPTER TWELVE

Bludgeon - strike with a heavy club

Jauntily - lively, happily

Menace - threat, harmful

Inevitable - certain, unable to avoid

Dejected - depressed

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Dogged - stubborn, not changing

Assail - attack

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Cheekily - shamelessly, with a cheeky attitude

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Contingent - those who are dependent

Dais - platform at the front

Sinister - threatening

Impassively - without emotion or passion

Visor - part of headpiece that can cover the

eyes

Rove - wander

Flank - position on either side

Vermín - disgusting animal

Ferocity - state of being ferocious or fierce

Deflect - hit something downward

Cloven - past participle of cleave or cut

Parry - thrust a sword against another

sword

Maelstrom - violent situation

Oblivious - unaware

Mortal - causing death

Massacre - slaughter of a large number

Stoically - without emotion

Scuttle - scurry quickly away

Throttle - strangle or choke

Remorselessly - without remorse or regret

Rigid - stiff

Belfry - bell tower, bottom part of steeple

Stout - heavy

Axle - a bar which a wheel or bell rotates

on

Vantage - position

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

QUICK TABLE OF CONTENTS

Student Pages	1-54
Writer's Tools List	55
Vocabulary Words	56-63
Teacher's Key	64-119
Individualize Writing Project	64
Number of Chapters	65
List of Elements	65

Quick Tip: Use separate folders or 3-ring binders to separate Student Pages, Teacher's Key, and Vocabulary Words. Page 55 can be used as a review while students are writing.

TEACHER'S NOTES

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

With this unit study, students have the opportunity of creating their own animal fable. Please read the opening notes to the student on Pages 1-2 of this unit study.

INDIVIDUALIZING THIS ASSIGNMENT

Students will take to this project with varying levels of enthusiasm: some ready to write a full 300 page novel and others barely able to eek out a three paragraph narrative.

The base assignment can take one of two forms:

- 1) A short story - 3-5 pages could be a target length
- 2) A single chapter in a larger story (The student develops a full outline but writes only a single chapter.)

Highly motivated students who want to write all chapters should not be discouraged.

It is possible you are facing the opposite situation: a student who detests writing or an academic schedule that doesn't allow for it. (For instance, one is doing a science fair project or working on a play.) For these situations we recommend the abbreviated project: the student retells their own version of an animal based story. *The Three Little Pigs* is a frequently used example. They can tell their own version of the porcine adventure, or perhaps change it: *The Three Little Bees and the Big Bad Hornet*; *The Three Little Viruses and the Big Bad Macrophage* etc. They should be able to write their version in one or two sittings.

As they work through this unit study, they will encounter **Super Writer Challenges** that model some of the writing and literary techniques used by the author. Students then modify their story (whether it is the short or longer assignment) to incorporate that literary element.

Another option is to work as a group. In the Chapter 12 activities of Book One, students list the events that will make up their story-line. They can do it as a group project, and each student write one of the events. This still gives them experience at looking behind the scenes in story-development but requires less time.

It may be tempting to push a student to do a longer narrative than they desire. Don't. *Redwall* is a fun tale and students who are allowed to just enjoy it will gain the most. The goal with this unit is to explore the elements that make a good tale. The opportunity to play with words makes better writers and speakers and thinkers.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

LENGTH OF ACTIVITY

This is the number of chapters:

Prologue (3 paragraphs)

Book 1: 20 chapters

Book 2: 23 chapters

Book 3: 14 chapters

TOTAL 58 Chapters and prologue

4 Chapters a day for 14 days, most chapters are relatively short.

3 chapters a day for 19 days

LIST OF WRITING ACTIVITIES

Here are a list of writing and grammar activities by chapter.

Book 1

- 1 Setting/Characters, Compound Sentences
- 2 Antagonist, Anthropomorphism, Point of View
- 4 Onomatopoeia, Depictive Names, Connotation vs Denotation
- 5 Anthropomorphism, Allusion, Mood, Juxtaposition
- 6 Strong Simple Sentence, Creative insults, Revealing actions
- 7 Simile, Metaphor, Threads
- 9 Descriptive lists, Contrasting Dyads
- 10 Physical Descriptions, Conflict
- 12 Action Plot
- 13 Picturesque Writing, Protagonist's goal
- 15 Complex Sentence
- 16 Prepositional Phrases
- 17 Character Development, Irony, Dialect, Internal Dialogue, Interesting Interjections, Contrasting dyad, Suspense

18 Split and Joined Threads, Consonance

19 Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony

20 Internal Dialogue

Book 2

- 1. Sections of a Book
- 2 Narrative Dialogue
- 4 Allusion
- 5 Polyptoton
- 9 Jests, Comic Relief, Descriptive Scenery, Personification
- 11 Contrasting/Emphatic Dyads
- 15 Theme
- 20 More Names
- 21 Quest Literature

Book 3

- 4 Descriptive Scenery
- 8 Repetition, Theme
- 9 Sage Advice
- 10 Inference
- 14 Parallel Writing, Climax, Falling Action
- 15 Denouement

SHARING TALES

Chapter 5 activities in Book 3 mention a few other ways students can share their completed stories: making a skit, filming a video. Discuss how the literary elements they devised could be incorporated? How would they change?

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

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Teacher's Key	64-119

ABOUT OUR UNIT STUDY

Kick back and relax while reading *Redwall*, the story of a legendary mouse and his peaceful companions threatened by a horde of evil rats. Spoiler alert: this isn't real history, so you won't be quizzed on dates.

What you should be on the alert for is this: what makes a good, fun story a good, fun story? Brian Jacques gives us some clues. And, lucky you, with this unit study you will be prepared to answer it.

For every chapter we have activities that you might find easy. Don't be fooled by their simplicity; they will help you answer our question above. And just in case you brushed over some important little detail in the chapter, a question just might signal its significance.

WRITING YOUR OWN FABLE

A fable is an animal story with a moral message. While reading *Redwall*, you will get to write your own fable. Here are some options, starting with the easiest.

1. Rewrite your own version of a classic fable. *The Three Little Pigs* would be a ready-made story for you. (You don't have to make them pigs and a wolf however.) Or choose another. Don't sweat it. Just write it.
2. Create your own fable with characters and a plot you make up yourself. Kaleidos or Write On students can use Write On #14 - the *Three Tries Story* as a starting point for a two to three page fable.
3. Develop an outline of a longer novel (like *Redwall*.) Write one chapter.
4. What? You want to write an entire novel? No one is going to stop you.

ABOUT YOUR FABLE

Keep your first draft in a safe place. (Hand one copy in to your teacher and keep one for yourself.) As you read *Redwall* and work through our unit study activities, we will point out some of the elements used by Brian Jacques to make this a best-selling story. See how those same elements can enliven *your* story.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

Vocabulary lists are provided on page 56-63. Words are listed in the order they appear in the text. Read the list before you read the chapter and mark each word:

A) Unknown - This is a new word for you.

B) Partially known - You are slightly familiar with this word but not entirely sure of its denoted meaning.

C) Well known - You wonder why we included it in the list at all.

Tip: The vocabulary lists can be folded into thirds and used as book markers while you are reading.

Super Vocabulary User - See if you can incorporate at least one vocabulary word for every chapter into your story.

GETTING ORGANIZED

We recommend you keep a separate folder for your student pages and your vocabulary lists. As an alternative, you can keep them in a three-ring binder and put the vocabulary lists (page 56-63) in a front pocket or in a page protector. The Writer's Tools list on page 55 can be put in another pocket or page protector and be convenient for you to refer to when writing.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER ONE

MAP AND COUNTRYSIDE

Before jumping in, let's get a little acquainted with the geography of Redwall Abbey and Mossflower Woods. Reread the prologue while following the map in the front of your book.

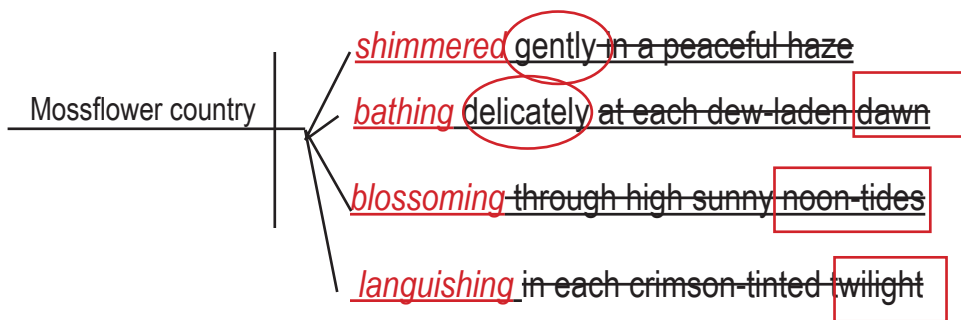
MOSSFLOWER DESCRIPTION (FROM THE PROLOGUE)

Let's look carefully at the second sentence of the prologue.

Mossflower country shimmered gently in a peaceful haze, bathing delicately at each dew-laden dawn, blossoming through high sunny noon-tides, languishing in each crimson-tinted twilight that heralded the soft darkness of June nights.

This is a sentence with compound verb phrases. There is one subject (Mossflower Country) with four different verbs, each verb followed by a prepositional phrase.

Let's look at it more carefully.



1. Add the four verbs to the lines above.
2. Draw a line through the four prepositional phrases following the verbs.
3. Two of the verbs have adverbs which modify them. Circle those two words. HINT: Words ending in "ly" are usually adverbs.
4. Three of the prepositional phrases specify a time of day following this sequence: morning, noon, and night. Put a box around those words.
5. Do you notice that the structure is parallel, following a pattern? Yes No
6. Notice the mood of this sentence. Which word below best describes what it communicates:

PEACEFULNESS

Storminess

Sadness

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

COMPLEX VERB: (FOR THE ADVANCED GRAMMARIAN)

Let's look at the last phrase from that model sentence

that heralded the soft darkness of June nights.

Even though “heralded” is a verb, it is not one of the compound verbs that tells what Mossflower country (the subject) does. That entire phrase “*that heralded the soft darkness of June nights*” is an adjective phrase that modifies the noun “twilight” in the last prepositional phrase.

We won't worry about that extra phrase right now. But it does give us some additional information about the setting. In what month does our story start? JUNE

MATTHIAS

In the very first paragraph of chapter one we are introduced to our main character. Circle adjectives that describe Matthias:

YOUNG angry wise CLUMSY GENTLE funny

MARTIN

As the abbot and Matthias look at the tapestry, we learn about the hero, Martin. Which statement is true?

a) Martin was a warlord who ruled Redwall.

b) MARTIN WAS A WARRIOR WHO GAVE UP FIGHTING TO LIVE IN PEACE.

c) Martin will become the next abbot of Redwall.

REDWALL ABBEY

Abbot Mortimer also tells about the founding of Redwall and its mission.

Which statement is NOT part of its mission:

a) Heal the sick and injured

b) Help the poor

c) FIGHT INJUSTICE WITH THE SWORD

WHAT IS AN ABBEY?

An abbey is a religious monastery ran by an abbot or abbess. Redwall is an allusion to Roman Catholic Monasteries in the Middle Ages. While there are indirect references to God in this story, it is not primarily a religious story.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

SUMMER OF THE LATE ROSE

Abbot Mortimer tells Matthias that the age of the warrior is over. He calls the current season “*The Summer of the Late Rose*.” Think what that season might symbolize. (You won’t find out until later. But watch for it.)

MOUSEKIND: AN ANTHROPOMORPHISM

The abbot refers to mousekind as we might refer to human kind. This is a world of talking animals. Anthropomorphism is giving animals human characteristics. All stories of talking animals have anthropomorphism. But Redwall takes it even further. They have their own world forest creatures which include not just language but a monastic order recognized across an established world of forest animals.

YOUR MISSION

You are invited to write your own animal story using Redwall as an example. Here are a few examples to get your mental engine revved.

- **Anthropomorphism:** Jungle animals, insects, ocean creatures, zoo animals
- **Setting:** Retail stores, Congress, Hollywood, School, Ship
- **Main Character:** three adjectives to describe him or her
- **Hero:** Will you include one? Is it one of your characters? What action made them a hero? What are their qualities?
- **Era:** Historical (which period) or modern or futuristic

CHAPTER TWO

THE ANTAGONIST

Chapter two starts immediately with our antagonist (or bad guy.) It is Cluny the Scourge. Read again the seventh paragraph of this chapter and highlight words that give readers the hint that this is not a pleasant rat:

*Cluny was a **bilge** rat; the biggest, **most savage** rodent that ever jumped from ship to shore. He was black, with grey and pink **scars** all over his huge sleek body, from the tip of his wet nose, past his **green and yellow slitted eyes**, across both his **mean tattered ears**, down the length of his **heavy vermin-ridden back** to the **enormous whiplike tail** which had earned him his title: **Cluny the Scourge!***

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

POINT OF VIEW

What's up, Matey? We started Chapter One with Matthias but Chapter Two follows Cluny. This indicates that this book is written in which perspective? (Choose one)

- First person - written by narrator (uses "I" "we" and "us")
 Second person - written to someone else (uses "you")
 Third person limited - ("he" and "she") but from the limited perspective of one character
 Third person omniscient - has a "birds eye view" and follows multiple characters

We not only know what Matthias, Abbot Mortimer, and Cluny are doing, we also know what they are: (choose one)

THINKING not doing going to do in the future

FOLLOWERS

Cluny isn't our only antagonist. He has followers: five hundred to be exact. What do you know about them?

- a) They love Cluny and will do anything for him.
 b) They include rats, mice, and rabbits.

c) THEY ARE AFRAID OF CLUNY.

YOUR STORY

What point of view will you use? Who is your antagonist? What kind of animal? Adjectives to describe this character? Does he/she have followers?

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERS

We begin to meet some additional characters. Match three names to their description.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| b Constance | → | A. Pretty young mouse |
| c Friar Hugo | → | B. Strong badger |
| a Cornflower | → | C. Fat cook |

EVENT

In this chapter woodland creatures are gathering for:

- A) A CELEBRATION**
 b) a funeral
 c) a business meeting

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERS

We meet Skullface, one of Cluny's followers. Which statement is true?

a) Cluny mourned Skullface's death.

B) CLUNY DIDN'T CARE ABOUT HIS FOLLOWERS.

c) Skullface was willing to sacrifice his life due to loyalty to Cluny.

DEPICTIVE NAMES

Skullface? Cluny the Scourge? The names themselves sound a bit sinister. Do you think that might be intentional?

The author chose names that depicted the character. (Clue: do you see a common root in "picture" and "depict?") Some of these names might be a bit unrealistic in a real-life tale. If you were writing a realistic story could you still use names to identify traits of characters?

Just for fun, come up with an obvious name of a malevolent (or bad) character.

Now try a less obviously evil name.

Answers vary

ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia is a word that describes its own sound. Circle the words that show onomatopoeia.

SWISH! CRACK! *Cluny wielded his mighty tail as if it were a bullwhip.*

Read that line above out loud, using your voice to make those words reflect their sound. Besides the two obvious words, what other words in this sentence could be emphasized with oral reading to add clarity.

STORY BEHIND THE STORY

Brian Jacques originally told this story for children at a blind school. Watch for colorful descriptions, forceful names, and onomatopoeia. Consider the impact of this language on people without sight.

CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

Examine the meaning of these two words. We will look for examples in this chapter.

Denotation: (*noun*) the direct meaning of a word

Denote: (*verb*) to state the direct meaning of a word

Connotation: (*noun*) the suggested meaning of a word in its context

Connote: (*verb*) suggesting a new meaning of a word

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

Let's first look at the word "mutiny" which Cluny shouted when Skullface did not want to jump on the horse and bit him.

MUTINY

Denotation: a legal term referring to a revolt of sailors against the ship's captain. This is a serious crime.

Connotation: any rebellion against authority. One could jokingly describe someone guilty of mutiny for not singing *Happy Birthday* at a birthday party.

Connotation changes the meaning of the word in a particular context.

HORDE

Original denotation: a nomadic group without official legal organization

Current denotation: a large disorganized group

Connotation: a negative or destructive group

The connotation of horde is negative. Cluny's group is called a horde. One might write about a horde of weeds in their yard but not a horde of tulips. We could change the connotation more while describing a horde of two year olds. Two year olds really aren't terribly dangerous and sinister.

Can you create new connotations for any of these verbs?

- Cook up
- Enroll
- Design
- Suture
- Fly
- Chisel

YOUR TURN

Let's see if you can add these to your own story-telling endeavor:

- Descriptive names
- Onomatopoeia
- A new connotation to a denoted meaning

CHAPTER FIVE

JUBILEE

A jubilee is a special anniversary. Often 25th, 50th, and 70th anniversaries are called jubilees. The Redwall Jubilee celebration was an anniversary of when Abbot Mortimer started at Redwall, but it doesn't tell us exactly how many years it was. But it does lead us to infer that he is: Circle One

OLD

Young

Cranky

New

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

METHUSELAH - ALLUSION

Methuselah is the gatekeeper at Redwall. This is an allusion to the Biblical Methuselah in Genesis. An allusion is a reference to a well-known person in a well-known book. Methuselah was the oldest man recorded in the Bible. What might that tell us about this story?

A) REDWALL ABBEY AND ITS GATEKEEPER ARE BOTH ANCIENT.

b) This is a Biblical story.

c) Methuselah and Abbot Mortimer are related.

That last question might have been a little hard. The gatekeeper is ancient. His knowledge of Redwall is ancient. That means that Redwall itself was old at the time of Matthias. Note references to ancient times in the coming chapters. This has the effect of giving both the Abbey and the story a sense of history.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM

There are many examples of descriptive writing throughout. Consider this sentence:

*As the cart rolled out into the road a **SLIVER** of **GOLDEN** moon looked down from a **STAR-PIERCED** summer night.*

In this story animals are given anthropomorphic (or human-like) qualities. What object in this sentence is given human-ability? Circle those words above that show anthropomorphism. Underline other descriptive words in the sentence.

RAMBLING ROSE

We learn that it was Methuselah who called this the “Summer of the Late Rose” because:

a) They planted the rose bushes late that year

b) There had been no roses blooming for over a century

C) ONLY THREE TIMES HAD THE ROSES NOT BLOOMED BY JUNE

JUXTAPOSITION

Juxtaposition is a contrast in two people, things, or events. Here the mood of Matthias and the other mice at the beginning of the chapter is juxtaposed with the mood afterwards. Authors add words that indicate mood. Circle the words in the sentences below that show mood.

*The old cart rolled on **GENTLY**, down the long dusty road.*

Then

*Suddenly, and **WITHOUT WARNING**, they were **ROUSED** by the **THUNDER** of hooves.*

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

How do the two moods compare?

First everyone was sleepy and tired on a calm, beautiful summer night.

Then there was terror and disbelief after passing the rats.

IN COMMAND

Who is in command and second in command of the two sides:

Command of the Rats: *Cluny* Second in Command of Rats: *Redtooth (from Chapter 2)*
 Command of the Mice: *Constance* Second in Command of Mice: *Matthias*

YOUR TURN

Add one or more of these to your story:

- Anthropomorphism
- Allusion (may be a name or an object)
- Mood
- Juxtaposition

CHAPTER SIX

STRONG SIMPLE SENTENCE

We have looked at some descriptive sentences and how they communicate mood or pictures. Sometimes, a short simple sentence can be your strongest communicator. Let's look at the first and last sentences of this chapter:

First: *The horse had gotten away swiftly.*
 And Last: *Cluny had arrived!*

The first sentence introduces the chapter by telling you what happened to the horse (it was gone and the rats were left.) The final sentences summarizes everything the preceding paragraphs told you (Cluny is a real rat - even to his rats.)

CREATIVE INSULTS

While we do not recommend name calling, if you have an affinity for insults you might note Cluny's creative insolence:

- *You cringing load of catsmeat*
- *You dead-and-alive ragbags*

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

REVEALING ACTIONS

Besides his lack of kindness to his injured followers, what else in this chapter demonstrates Cluny's character?

He told his followers to gather other creatures, destroy their homes, and kill them if they don't join his group.

YOUR TURN

Demonstrate your own growing writing ability by writing:

- A strong simple sentence
- A creative insult
- Action or speech that flaunts your antagonist's character

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE BOGEY MAN

It turns out that Cluny is a folk legend, a bogey man whose name was known to every child. Can you think of any such legends from your childhood?

Answers vary

SIMILE

Constance lectured the laughing mice with these words

*You should all be ashamed of yourselves giggling like
silly little otter cubs that have caught a beetle.*

A simile is a comparison of two items using the words "like" or "as." What is Constance's comparison?

The mice (yourselves) are compared to "silly otter cubs that have caught a beetle."

How does that compare to Cluny's insults?

It isn't as mean or cruel. But it is effective.

THREADS

Perhaps you have noticed that the narrative goes back and forth every chapter from the perspective of Matthias and the mice to that of Cluny and the rats. These two different perspectives are threads. Threads are sometimes called "story-lines." Like threads in a tapestry, the different story-lines will eventually meet. Can you predict how these threads will come together?

Conflict is looming. It's likely the peaceful mice and warlike rats will not meet peacefully.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

YOUR TURN

Incorporate at least one of these in your story:

- Legend or bogeyman
- Simile
- A separate thread (This is harder than you might think. It's for the brave or experienced writer.)

CHAPTER EIGHT

CLUNY'S DREAM

Cluny's dream is an example of:

- Flashback - events that have occurred before
- Foreshadowing - events that will occur in the future
- c) BOTH**
- Neither

Oops, that's a trick question. Remember in the dream he saw carnage and destruction he had caused in his life. But he also saw something that frightened him that he didn't understand. What was it?

He saw a mouse in an odd-outfit. Could this be Martin the ancient hero? Or Matthias our main character?

RECRUITS

How would you like this offer if you joined a club:

*Desert and you'll be killed.
Retreat and you're under sentence of death.
Disobey and you'll die.*

- Let me think about it.
- Sounds good. Sign me up.
- No thanks.

FIGURES OF SPEECH

Match the sample sentences from this sentence with the literary element in Column B.

COLUMN A

- C *Cluny went like a bat out of hell.*
A *a million lights flashed from its deadly blade*
B *Bong!*

COLUMN B

- A. Exaggeration
B. Onomatopoeia
C. Simile

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER NINE

LIST TO DESCRIBE

I'm sure you noticed some of the lists sprinkled throughout the narrative that help you visualize the setting:

- A** *Diligent mice tended the neat little vegetable patches which every season gave forth an abundance of fresh produce: cabbages, sprouts, narrows, turnips, peas, carrots, tomatoes, lettuces and onions, all in their turn.*
- B** *Many a leisurely nap had he taken on sunny afternoons with the aroma of ripening fruit hovering in his whiskers: apples, pears, quince, plums, damsons, even a vine of wild grape on the warm red stone of a south-facing wall.*
- C** *Healing, aid, food, shelter and good advice were granted to all.*

In this case the lists recount the many plants making up the agriculture of the abbey. But other lists can help you paint different pictures. Consider these lists:

- Items in a suitcase
- Dogs in a kennel
- Passengers on a plane
- Repairs needed on a house
- Toys in a toy chest
- Things at the bottom of your closet

That list of items adds both a visual layer and contributes to the mood of the tale.

Punctuation: The first two sentences above use colons. Compare the two below with A & B above.

Rummaging desperately through her purse she impatiently brushed aside her lipstick, crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hairbrush, and diverse unneeded receipts. This was not a good time to lose her keys.

OR

This was not a good time to lose her keys. Impatiently she rummaged through her purse brushing aside the items she didn't need: lipstick, crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hairbrush, and diverse receipts.

In the first of our sample sentences above all the items are direct objects of the main verb and are separated by a comma. It is similar to Sentence A at the top of the page. In the second sentence a colon introduces it as a list as Sentence B from the book.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

The third sentence listed above from our chapter uses the list as a compound noun phrase. We could do the same thing with our list:

Lipstick, a crumbled up shopping list from last week, bracelet with the broken clasp, hair-brush, and diverse unneeded receipts were brushed aside as she desperately rummaged through her purse.

Try writing your own list here:

CONTRASTING DYADS

These two statements are short and contrasting.

Feed the body, nourish the mind.

Time of danger, place of sanctuary

In the first example, “feed” and “nourish” are synonyms while “body” and “mind” contrast somewhat. In the second example, “time” and “place” are comparisons while “danger” and “sanctuary” are contrasts.

ROLE OF MATTHIAS

We saw in Chapter Two that Constance took charge of the cart and Matthias was second in command. In this chapter as they prepare to defend their abbey, we still see Constance in charge but Matthias taking an active role. What does he do? Put an X by the things Martin did.

- Ordered everyone to leave the abbey.
- Ordered a mount on guard of the walls.
- Outlined a plan to defend the abbey.
- Ordered mice to wear their hoods for camouflage.
- Argued with Abott Mortimer.

CONFLICT

The conflict in the story is now well under way. The main problem is:

A) THE RATS ARE ATTACKING THE MICE.

- b) The mice are attacking the rats.
- c) The abbey is falling apart.

All stories have a main conflict. I'm sure you knew several chapters ago what the main conflict in this book would be. For your own story, this is the simplest conflict you can develop: the bad guys attack the good guys. Of course, most books have a little more complicated plot than that.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

YOUR TURN

For your story, consider the following:

- What is the conflict between the protagonist(s) and antagonist(s)?
- How does the role of the protagonist (main character) develop or change?
- Consider adding a descriptive list or a contrasting dyad.

CHAPTER TEN

PICTURE OF CLUNY

Reread the 7th paragraph of Chapter Ten. Make a sketch of Cluny based on that description. (Note: remember that paragraphs can have only one sentence, as paragraph five and six of this chapter do.)

CLUNY'S SURPRISE

Cluny had a number of surprises, including the bounty of the abbey and the bravery of Constance and Matthias. What was his biggest surprise?

The tapestry of Martin

Who was the mouse in Cluny's dream?

Martin

ROLE OF MATTHIAS

What does our little mouse do in this chapter? Put an X by the things done by Matthias.

- Speaks for the Abbott when Cluny first arrives.
- States the horde must stay out when Cluny and Redtooth come into the abbey.
Destroyed Cluny's sword.
- Orders Cluny to tie his tail around his waist.
- Ordered mice to their posts
- Answered Cluny without waiting for the Abbott to speak
Yelled at the Abbott for pulling him into a chair. NO
- Threw his staff through the articles of surrender while Cluny was reading them.
Threw the dining table at Cluny and Redtooth. NO
- Led Cluny and Redtooth out of the abbey.

THE ABBEY'S RESPONSE

What was the response of the Redwall creatures to Cluny's threat?

A) RESIST

- b) Surrender
- c) Call for help

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

SIMILE AND METAPHOR

We previously looked at similes which are comparisons using the words “as” or “like.” Perhaps you recognized this sentence as a simile.

Cluny had sent the defenders scattering like butterflies in a whirlwind.

A metaphor is similar but does not use “like” or “as.” Here is an example from this chapter:

Abbott stared Cluny in the eye, his face a mask of cold fury.

The second sentence does not say his face was “like a mask” in which case it would be a simile.

YOUR TURN

- Write a description of one of your characters. You can use the paragraph on Cluny as a model.
- Write a comparison. Write it both as a simile and metaphor. Which do you like better for your comparison?

CHAPTER ELEVEN

MATTHIAS' DILEMMA

What problem does Matthias have in this chapter?

- He can't find Ambrose Spike.
- The abbot forbids him from rescuing the Vole family.**
- He can't stand to listen to the taunts from Cluny and the rats.

WORDS TO PONDER

Think of Cornflower's words to Matthias:

Even the strongest and bravest must sometimes weep. It shows they have a great heart.

Do you agree? Can you think of any examples?

Answers vary.

CORNFLOWER'S GIFT

In addition to her support, Cornflower also gave Matthias: (Choose One)

- A map
- Food to take on a journey

c) HER HEADBAND

A Maiden's colors were given to a knight to show that a lady had won his heart and would be waiting for him. Rather bold move for a shy, little mouse.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER TWELVE

SHADOW

We meet a new character in this chapter. Describe him.

He is a follower of Cluny, possibly half rat and half ferret. Darker than midnight, eyes like death, he moves with stealth.

CLUNY'S PLAN

What did we learn in this chapter is Cluny's plan?

A) STEAL THE TAPESTRY TO DISHEARTEN THE MICE.

b) Burn the abbey.

c) Put the abbey under seige for over a year and starve them out.

YOUR TURN

For your story you have already chosen your setting, characters (antagonist and protagonist), and conflict.

Now for the action plot. You need to create a series of events that occur as the problem unfolds. You see, a writer needs to develop the action with the end in mind. They start with the initial situation at the opening, decide the conflict, and determine how everything resolves in the end. Once you know your beginning point and ending point, you can create little battles and situations and events that will get you from the beginning to the end.

In this book, each chapter has one main point of action. For your work, you could write a short story that has only one or two events, or outline a multi-chapter action plot.

Of course, you don't know yet how *Redwall* ends. I hate to give it away. But maybe I should so you can understand the action better. **SPOILER ALERT.** Don't read this if you don't want to know. I'm seriously going to give away the whole plot. Stop here if you don't want to know what it is. It could ruin the story for you. But if you want to follow how the author developed his action plot, keep reading this. I'm seriously going to give it away. If you want to know, turn the paper over.

The mice win.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

PICTURESQUE WRITING

Reread the first sentence of this chapter:

The sun's first rays flung wide the gates of dawn.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

Besides painting a picturesque picture, this sentence uses two other literary elements. Draw a line to match to words in Column A to the type of literary element in Column B.

Column A

Sun's rays fling or throw

Morning is "the gate of dawn"

Column B

Metaphor (comparison without is or like)

Anthropomorphism (human qualities)

ANOTHER ANTHROPOMORPHISM

Which of these sentences is another example of anthropomorphism? Put an X by that sentence.

You would have little use for the dusty bones of a by-gone hero.

Some birds can be dreadful liars when they have a mind to be.

WHAT DOES MATTHIAS WANT?

Put an X by Matthias' desire.

A) MARTIN'S SWORD

b) The sparrowhawk's talon

c) An army of badgers

METHUSELAH

What did he learn from Methuselah?

a) The bees have found the tomb of Martin.

b) The sparrowhawk has a map of the Redwall Abbey.

C) THE SPARROWS STOLE SOMETHING FROM THE ABBEY.

YOUR TURN

In addition to the main conflict of the story, most stories have a major goal or desire for the protagonist. Achieving the goal becomes part of the action plot and perhaps part of the solution. What is the main desire of motivation for your antagonist?

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

DID YOU NOTICE?

We have been changing back and forth from the point of view of the mice and the point of view of the rats. In the first few paragraphs of this book, we see the rats from the perspective of a frog who determines there are two rats and a shadowy something. He decides it is none of his business. What was the author's purpose in using the frog's perspective?

a) The frogs are a new group of enemies the reader will be following.

b) WE SEE THE IMPENDING INVASION OF THE ABBEY FROM A NEUTRAL PERSPECTIVE.

c) Likely a prince will be coming along to kiss the frog soon. What else would it be doing here?

IRONY

Irony is the opposite of what is expected. What is ironic about Ragear's pride in accompanying Cluny and Shadow on this expedition?

a) He was more important than Shadow or Cluny in the attack.

b) The mice and Ragear were friends.

c) CLUNY BROUGHT HIM BECAUSE HE WAS EXPENDABLE.

SIMILE AND METAPHOR

Mark these statements about Shadow as "S" for simile or "M" for metaphor. You may need to check vocabulary words for the meaning of "basilisk" or "sinuous" and "wraith."

M *...willing beneath the **BASILISK STARE** of Shadow's dead eyes*

M *two dense **OBSIDIAN EYES** stared at the sleeping mouse*

S ***LIKE** a **SINUOUS BLACK LIZARD**, he slithered past slumbered creatures*

S *Gently **AS** a **NIGHT BREEZE**, Shadow replaced the hood*

S *gliding **LIKE** a **CLOUD'S SHADOW** cast upon the ground by the moon*

S ***LIKE** a **WRAITH OF OILY SMOKE** Shadow completed a clever double maneuver.*

S *Shadow wriggled **LIKE** an **EEL**.*

M *His flat black **EYES CLOUDING** over, Shadow watched Matthias.*

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

ACTION PLOT

What happened to the tapestry of Martin? It was:

- a) Burnt
- b) Lost
- c) STOLEN**

GOOD OL' CLUNY

Are there any other actions here that highlight Cluny's character?

He left Shadow to die alone.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

COMPLEX SENTENCE

Let's look at this sentence more closely:

~~With wild yells very uncharacteristic of peaceful mice,~~
the friends seized their staves and charged out, (fired with new zeal.)

- Underline the main sentence (the independent clause.) It has a subject and compound verb.
- Draw a line through the prepositional phrase that modifies the subject.
- Put the verbal phrase that modifies the main verbs in parenthesis.

You probably correctly identified that the main clause is: the friends seized their staves and charged out. The prepositional phrase (with wild yells very uncharacteristic of peaceful mice) modifies the main subject. The verbal phrase (fired with new zeal) modifies their main action of seizing and charging.

YOUR TURN

Turn a simple sentence into a complex sentence using phrases and/or clauses as modifiers.

(For your inner grammarian: A clause has a subject and a verb. A phrase does not have subject and verb.)

MARTIN'S PLAN

What is Martin's plan? Circle all the correct answers.

- A) HE PRETENDED TO GO INTO HIS ROOM AND REST.**
- b) He and Cornwall are going to find Martin's sword.
- C) HE PLANS TO TAKE THE TAPESTRY FROM THE RATS.**
- D) HE IS USING SHADOW'S ROPE AND DAGGER.**
- e) He is going to find the sparrowhawk that talked to Methuselah.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Prepositional phrases begin with prepositions: words that tell the position usually in time or place. Here are some common examples: in, on, after, before, with.

Cross out the prepositional phrases or single prepositions from these sentences in this chapter. (This is tricky. Don't kick yourself in the nose if you don't find all of them in these sentences after the first try.)

AT THE CAMP OF CLUNY THE SCOURGE, the rat army was girding itself UP FOR WAR.

INSIDE THE CHURCH, Cluny sat UP IN THE CHOIR LOFT.

AT CLUNY'S FEET were the Vole family.

Cluny lashed OUT WITH HIS LONG TAIL, sending the Vole family flat UPON FLOOR.

THOSE RATS

Write a prepositional phrase to tell us:

What happened to the tapestry

It is on Cluny's war standard.

What happened to the Vole family.

They will be held in the hut out back.

YOUR TURN

So how do you turn a great idea of a story into a written narrative? One little piece at a time. Have you ever heard of "Writer's Block?" It's a real disease. Ask any writer. It's what happens when you plan to write but every possible thing you might otherwise do suddenly must get done right now.

Here's the cure for "Writer's Block." Just write one tiny piece of your story now. Maybe it's the next event in your action plot list of events. Maybe it is just one paragraph. It won't take long. Whatever you really, really need to do (like clean out the bottom drawer of your dresser or email your old buddy who moved out of town when you were both five years old) can wait. Just one paragraph or one event. I am not going to remind you to keep writing your story a little each day. But if you do, I guarantee it will get written.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Character development refers to the change in a character from the beginning of a story to its end. What does this second paragraph tell you about a change in Matthias since the story began?

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

Matthias risked a swift glance over his shoulder. There was a rat clumsily trying to stalk him, a fat awkward-looking rodent, but nevertheless an enemy. The young mouse strode onwards, his mind working coolly and without fear, confident that he could handle the situation.

How has Matthias changed? Have you ever found that you became confident and able to handle something that previously frightened you?

He was timid at the beginning, now he is unafraid of a large rat.

IRONY IN ACTION

How did you enjoy this little scene?

Then I says to meself, Ragear says I, you'd better capture this last one...By Satan's whiskers, you rodent! Have you ever thought of retiring and letting me lead the horde? Why with a gallant warrior like me in command..."

THWACK!

What elements did you find present in the passage above. (Choose six.)

- A) IRONY. RAGEAR GETS THE OPPOSITE OF WHAT HE EXPECTS.** (bragging/defeated)
- B) JUXTAPOSITION: A CONTRAST IN EVENTS** (dreams of capturing/gets captured)
- C) DIALECT: SPEECH THAT REFLECTS A PERSON'S CULTURE OR PERSONALITY**
- d) Simile: A comparison using "like" or "as"
- E) INTERESTING INTERJECTIONS** (BY SATANS WHISKERS DELETE THIS STUDENT COPY)))))))))
- f) Allusion: reference to a well-known story
- G) ONOMATOPEIA: A WORD THAT SOUNDS LIKE ITSELF** Thwack
- H) INTERNAL DIALOGUE: TALKING TO ONESELF**

A NEW CHARACTER

We meet Mr. Basil Stag Hare in this chapter. What qualities does he have?

- A) TALKATIVE**
- B) QUICK MOVING**
- C) STRANGE**
- d) Selfish
- e) Humble
- F) DARING**
- g) Boring
- h) Young

And speaking of irony, what do you think of his name?

He is a rabbit who thinks of himself as a stag.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are one of the eight parts of speech. They are words that indicate emotion and do not change the sentence grammatically. Circle the interjections in Basil's speech below.

RIGHT, first things first.

I prefer me own company, **YA KNOW**.

COME ON, Matthias, tack to the left and wheel to the right.

DEAR, DEAR, don't you chaps ever take a bath?

DOUBLE DUTY

Here's a phrase from our new friend, Basil:

Quick's the word and smart's the action!

What words contrast with each other? Use two different colors of highlighters or color pencils and show two pairs of words that contrast with each other.

Quick and smart

Word and Action

CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

- Denotation: Exact meaning
- Connotation: To use a word in context to signify a positive or negative intent

In this chapter, Basil uses a word that denotes a grouchy person, but uses it with a positive connotation. (That doesn't happen very often that one uses an insult as a compliment.)

Ask away, Matthias, you young curmudgeon.

Consider the clues in this context that give the word "curmudgeon" a positive connotation.

Tells him to "ask away" which signifies acceptance. Calls him **YOU YOUNG** curmudgeon.

SIMILE VS METAPHOR

Mark "M" for Metaphor or "S" for Simile:

 M Each flower and blade of grass was decked out in jeweled pendants with necklaces of sparkling raindrops.

 M A magnificent royal stag with great coathanger antlers

 S We can't sit about here all day like two fat rabbits at a celery chew.

 S It was like trying to catch smoke with their claws.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

MATTHIAS

What does Matthias accomplish in this chapter?

- a) He gets the tapestry of Martin from the rats.
- b) HE BREAKS THE VOLE FAMILY OUT OF THE SHED.**
- c) He hides Basil Stag Hare from the rats.
- d) He leads the abbey in the fight against Cluny.

CHAPTER'S END

Things were going so well for Matthias, until the end of the chapter when he leads the vole family right into THE MIDDLE OF THE RATS

Our chapters ends with (choose one) Humor **SUSPENSE** Justice

YOUR TURN

Let's sprinkle at least three of these into your own narrative:

- An action that indicates character development has started
- Irony
- Juxtaposition
- Dialect
- Dialogue of a person with himself/herself
- Interesting interjections
- Contrasting dyad
- Suspenseful end to a chapter

Bless my ears! If you can get all that into one sentence you'll be as smart as a chicken in an ant farm, no doubt about it!

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THREADS

You have noted the two main threads: point of view of rats, point of view of mice.

In this chapter the threads have split and joined.

- Split Thread: Matthias is not at the scene with the other mice. He is currently in a different thread.
- Joined Thread: Cluny and Constance are in the same thread at the battle. (The point of view still seesaws between them.)

ROUND ONE

In the first attack on the abbey, Constance outsmarts Cluny by:

- a) Sending scouts to burn the rats camp
- b) WAITING UNTIL LOTS OF RATS ARE ON THE LADDER BEFORE DROPPING IT.**
- c) Tricking Cluny into coming into view where her archers can shoot him.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CLUNY COUNTERS

What is Cluny's plan after Constance outsmarts him?

- a) Waive a fake surrender flag and get inside the abbey.
- b) Continue a seige until they starve the mice and woodland creatures.

c) CLIMB A TREE AND GET OVER THE ABBEY WALLS IN THE BACK.

CONSONANCE AND A NEW CREATURE

Speaking of new threads, halfway through the chapter we get a new one and we meet a new creature. Note the sibilant sound of the snake's surname.

What is it's name: **ASMODEUS**

You are probably familiar with alliteration or the repeated use of the first sound in a word:

SAMMY SNAKE SELLER SISTER

Although our snake's name does not begin with an "s" sound, it hisses that S throughout. We call that "consonance" when a consonant (letters that are not vowels a,e,i,o,u) repeats itself in a word.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

PARADOX

A paradox is a contradiction. How is Matthias use of this term a paradox?

Let's see what you rats are made of. First come, first served.

Usually it is a good thing to be served. He is about to serve them a whack. This could also be considered irony.

HYPERBOLE

Hyperbole is exaggeration that is not intended to be believed. What is the hyperbole in this chapter?

- a) The mouse whacks the rats with a branch.

b) BASIL INVITES THEM FOR MINT TEA.

- c) Matthias sees a dragonfly.

ACTION

What happened in this chapter? Mark the statements true or false.

Matthias and Basil get into a fight with Asmodeus. True **FALSE**

Basil takes charge of the Vole family. **TRUE** False

Matthias falls asleep. **TRUE** False

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

YOUR TURN

Incorporate hyperbole, paradox, or irony into your narrative.

CHAPTER TWENTY

OUCH!

The mole and otter sent a boulder hurling through the air to crush rats. After hearing their scream Foremole stated:

Oi reckon they pesky varmints got'n an 'eadache

This is an example of:

- a) Hyperbole: exaggeration that is not meant to be believed
- b) Paradox: a contradiction

c) UNDERSTATEMENT: STATING LESS THAN WHAT ACTUALLY OCURRED

JEALOUSY

Why is Cheesethief jealous of Scragg?

He overhears Cluny tell Scragg he might make him a captain.

The word "jealousy" is not mentioned in the text. Instead, he uses internal dialogue when Cheesethief thinks, "*Who does that snotty weasle think he was?*"

YOUR TURN

Use internal dialogue to show what emotion a character is feeling. Do not name that emotion. It would not have been as effective if the author wrote, "Cheesethief overheard Cluny and became jealous."

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS

Speaking of jealousy, you do not see it among our protagonists. They employ their own strengths while accepting that others are better at something else. What examples do you see?

The moles digging

Constance using her strength to throw down the ladder

Mice shooting tiny arrows

Constance serving soup

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER ENDING

While Constance and her crew are on the walls fighting, we begin a new thread with Methuselah standing where Martin's tapestry use to hang. He is weak and unable to fight, but he is serving his abbey in his own way. What does he find?

Writing on the wall behind where the tapestry hung.

END OF BOOK 1

Some stories have books or parts made of multiple chapters. We have just completed Book 1. Book 1 is called "The Wall." Now that you have read this far, why do you think these chapters are grouped together with the title THE WALL?

The woodlanders are defending the abbey wall, which is all that is between them and their destruction.

What is the situation at the end of Book 1? Mark statements true or false.

Matthias is asleep.

TRUE False

Basil has joined the rats.

True FALSE

The abbey is under attack.

TRUE False

The vole family is still in captivity.

True FALSE

The abbot is angry at Mattias.

True FALSE

Cluny is planning to cross the plank into the abbey.

TRUE False

Methuselah has made an important discovery.

TRUE False

Book Two

CHAPTER ONE

BOOK II

Book One was "The Wall." What is Book Two called?

The Quest

MATTHIAS

Which statements are true of Matthias in this chapter?

A) HE FELL ASLEEP.

B) HE GOT LOST IN THE WOODS.

c) He was attacked by a squirrel.

d) He fell into a river.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER TWO

METHUSELAH

Methuselah said that *"you cannot see half the things that my old eyes observe."* What did Methuselah see?

The tree the rats were on did not move with the wind.

NARRATIVE DIALOGUE

Notice the action one can visualize while listening to these words:

"Steady now, Cheesethief, you moron. Keep your end up! Keep it going upwards, not down."

Compare that to Cluny's dialogue to Scragg?

Up a bit, left a touch, take it forward steady now, good. hold it.

Besides action, what else does this dialogue tell you?

His attitude towards the person he is speaking to.

RATS

What behavior of the rats in this chapter indicated their character? Choose all correct statements.

A) THEY STOLE THE BELONGINGS OF THEIR DEAD COMRADES.

B) THEY WERE JEALOUS, COVETOUS, AND INSULTING.

c) They burned their own camp.

D) CHEESETHIEF KILLED SCRAGG.

ABBOTT

How did Father Mortimer's actions at the end of the chapter contrast with those of the rats? Choose all correct statements.

A) HE WAS WILLING TO LISTEN TO THOSE WHOSE IDEAS WERE DIFFERENT.

b) He insisted others needed permission to talk.

C) HE APPOINTED OTHERS TO BE THE LEADERS IN CASE OF ANOTHER ATTACK.

d) He asked Matthias to take over as the abbot.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER THREE

CLUNY'S HAUNTED DREAM

Who did Cluny see in his fevered dream? Choose all correct statements.

A) RAGEAR THE RAT

B) THE MOUSE WARRIOR

c) Constance

D) A SNAKE

CLUNY'S ORDERS

What does Cluny order at the end of the chapter? Choose all correct answers

A) A HEALER

B) A LOG FOR A BATTERING RAM

c) A noose

d) A large bell

YOUR TURN

Just doing a little check-in to make sure your story is coming along. For your convenience you will find a list of literary elements we have covered on page 55. Every time you work on a paragraph or event, you can glance at the list and spice up your writing.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANAGRAM

An anagram is a puzzle made by rearranging the letters of a word. What word or name did Methuselah discover was indicated by "am that is?"

Matthias

Make an anagram of your name.

ALLUSION

The names "I" and "am that is" are an allusion to the Biblical name "I Am." That is the name of God as written in the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

THE PROPHECY

What did the prophecy written on the wall behind Martin's tapestry indicate about him?

HE WOULD LIVE ON IN THE PERSON OF SOMEONE NAMED "AM THAT IS"

THE DISCOVERY

What important discovery did they find at the end of this chapter?

a) A map off Mossflower

B) A STAIRWAY IN A STAIRWAY

c) A rusty sword inside a sheath

CHAPTER FIVE

SELA

Which words would describe Sela? Some may be used in the story, some inferred by the story. (Inferred means not directly stated but implied.)

HEALER

thief

A DECEIVER

liar

motherly

SELA'S PLAN

What is Sela's plan?

a) To lead the mice on an attack on Cluny.

b) To poison Cluny.

C) TO SELL THE ABBEY THE DATE OF THE NEXT ATTACK.

POLYPTOTON

Polyptoton is a stylistic phrase that repeats the same root of a word with different meanings. Here is an example from Cluny's brain:

She may be a fox, but she'll never outfox me.

Find two more examples of Polyptoton below. Mark the correct examples.

A) HOW DREAMY IT WOULD BE TO DREAM AN UNENDING DREAM.

B) 'FIRE' YELLED THE FIRED MAN UNDER FIRE.

c) The maid made the bed.

d) I could not untie the naughty knot.

(Answer: two of the examples above use homonyms which are words that are pronounced the same but have unrelated meanings. Homonyms are not used in polyptoton. The user must find uses that may be used or unused in many useful ways. (OK, that was bad. But it WAS polyptoton.)

Oh, and by the way, what DO you think of Cluny's statement about Sela above?

Answers vary. She is a spy and counterspy though and both she and Cluny are sharp.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER SIX

IN THE TOMB

What did Matthias get in the tomb?

- a) Sword
- b) Healing ointment

c) SWORD BELT

d) SHIELD

INCARNATION

This chapter and its prophecy imply that Matthias is the incarnation of someone else. Who?

- a) The abott

b) MARTIN

- c) Methuselah

PROPHECY

Matthias reads this poem in Martin's tomb. Circle the vowels.

By the moonlight, on the hour,
 In my threshold space **LAY** me.
 Watch the **BEAM** reflect my power,
UNITE once more my sword with me.
 I - am that is, **STAND** true for all.
 O warrior Mouse, **PROTECT** Redwall.

What does this poem instruct Matthias to do?

- a) Bury the shield and the sword together in the tomb

b) GET HIS SWORD AND PUT IT IN THE THRESHOLD

- c) Hide his tomb from enemies of Redwall.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONSTANCE AND THE FOX

What is Constance's plan?

- a) She plans to tell the abbott and Matthias about Chickenhound and Sela.
- b) She is going to capture Chickenhound and give him to the rats.

c) SHE WILL DEAL WITH THEM HERSELF.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

THE THRESHOLD

Matthias and Martin had to find the threshold or doorway mentioned in the prophecy. But which doorway? What did Methuselah find in his ancient manuscripts?

- a) The threshold was destroyed long ago.
- b) The threshold was in the doorway to the tomb.

c) THE GATEHOUSE WAS THE THRESHOLD TO THE ABBEY.

THE CIRCLE

Beneath the rubble that the moles removed, they found a circle cut into the stone. Here is the paragraph that describes the circle with a few words removed. Place the correct words from the word box in the blank.

M Circles Domed Shallow

On one side it was cut _____ shallow _____, while at the opposite side it was carved deeply. The center was _____ domed _____ with two slots graven into either slope. At the apex of the dome was the letter _____ M _____. Beneath it were carved thirteen small _____ circles _____, each with a smiling face upon it.

What did Constance help Matthias and Methuselah discover about the circle? Mark which statements are true.

A) IT WAS SHAPED TO HOLD THE SWORD OF MARTIN.

b) It would only work in the rain.

C) THE ARM-HOLDS OF THE SHIELD WOULD FIT INTO THE SLOTS.

d) The circles stood for the summer sun.

E) IT WAS TILTED TO REFLECT THE MOONLIGHT.

f) They should put the shield in at 3 am.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CLUNY'S PLAN

What is Cluny's real plan of attack? Choose the correct answer.

A) TUNNEL UNDER THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE ABBEY.

b) Use a battering ram against the main gate. **XX**

c) Climb the elm tree again.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

DOUBLE CROSS

In the answer choices above, put two XX's by the false plan that Cluny let Sela steal.

CHAPTER NINE

PLAYFUL JESTS

We have been listening to the rats insult each other through the whole story. And Basil likes to throw in some creative put-downs. Not let's look at some of the pretended-abuse Old Methuselah tosses to his friends:

To Matthias: You young Scalawag

To Constance: You great stripey lump

To Constance: You old fogey

Add some playful jests and insults into your own characters' dialogue.

COMIC RELIEF

Comic relief refers to funny scenes or actions that decrease the stress for the readers, or the characters (or both.) The drama between the friends as Methuselah boasts he would beat Matthias in a race and they both threaten to tuck the other one into bed is comic relief for them. Can you think of other scenes in books or movies that offered comic relief?

ANSWERS VARY

SEE THIS SCENERY

Mark the color and mood in these few words:

*The nearby pond was **bathed** in a **SILVER** sheen, parts of the sandstone wall **reflecting** back a **wavery BLUISH** light.*

DAME FORTUNE

Other examples to discuss: Lady Liberty or Old Man Time

Matthias decided to wait to put the shield in the niche until exactly at 1 am because there was "no use tempting fickle Dame Fortune." How would you characterize the literary element of "Dame Fortune?"

A) PERSONIFICATION - AN ABSTRACT CONCEPT REPRESENTED BY A PERSON

b) Anthropomorphism - giving animals or objects human features

c) Paradox - a contradiction

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

LOOK TO THE NORTH

What did Martin's shield reveal when it was placed in its niche at 1 am on the 6th full moon?

- a) The hideout of the rats
- B) THE WEATHER VANE**
- c) A secret door

JESS'S ASCENT

How would you describe Jess's climb to the top?

- a) It was quick and easy.
- b) She was unwilling.
- C) IT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.**

WARBEAK

We meet a new character at the end of this chapter, a sparrow named Warbeak. How would you describe her?

BAD TEMPERED Friendly **WAR-LIKE** **YOUNG** Wise Funny

CHAPTER TEN

DECEIT

Through this chapter, all the characters are devious and untrustworthy. Mark the statements with

- C for Cluny
- R for Redtooth
- S for Sela

- C** _____ Pretended not to know the other is trying to betray him, which was the plan all along.
S _____ Planned to sell vital information with the expectation of a big reward.
R _____ Ordered to watch the prisoner even though the plan is to let the prisoner escape.

OH THE IRONY

Let's juxtapose Sela's situation as she is heading towards Redwall as that when she is going back. Draw a line from one column to the other.

Column A

- | | |
|--|---|
| Trying to escape from Fangburn | On her way to Redwall |
| Trying to develop a plan with Fangburn | On her way back from Redwall |

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

PLANS AND COUNTERPLANS

What is the situation at the end of this chapter? Mark the statements True or False.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| a) Constance has Cluny's fake plans. | TRUE | False |
| b) Redtooth and Fangburn are both dead. | True | FALSE |
| c) Cluny trusts Sela. | True | FALSE |
| d) Constance is seriously wounded. | True | FALSE |
| e) Sela is afraid of Cluny's reaction. | TRUE | False |

CHAPTER ELEVEN

DYAD

Dyad's are double statements with words that may emphasize (agree with) or contrast (disagree with) with one another. Let's look at two examples which are not from the book:

Emphasis: The snow was **FROZEN**; the wind was **CHILLED**.

Contrast: She *inhaled* the **BRISK, FROSTY** air; then *exhaled* a **WARM, BALMY** mist.

- In the first sentence above, mark two words that mean cold and agree with each other.
- In the second sentence, find two words that mean cold in this first phrase, and two words that mean the opposite in the second phrase.
- Also in that contrasting second sentence, find the two verbs that are the opposite.

Now let's use a dyad from our story which contains both emphatic and contrasting phrases.

Methuselah also attended to act as mediator and counselor, approving some ideas while discouraging others, calming the hothead and encouraging the timid.

Here are the words that are in parallel. Mark if they emphasize the same meaning or contrast with opposite meanings.

Mediator	vs	Counselor	AGREE	Oppose
Approving	vs	Discouraging	Agree	OPPOSE
Some ideas	vs	Other (ideas)	AGREE	Oppose
Calming	vs	Encouraging	AGREE	Oppose
The hothead	vs	The timid	Agree	OPPOSE

(NOTE: you may need to check the vocabulary list for a few words. The abbreviation "vs" stands for versus which means "compared to.")

Superwriter's Challenge: Try to write a dyad with either agreement or contrast. Double bonus points if you can do both, as the statement about Methuselah did.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

WARBEAK'S WORDS

What does Warbeak confirm?

a) The sparrows are on the side of the rats.

B) THE SPARROWS HAVE THE SWORD.

c) Constance is a traitor to the mice.

CHAPTER TWELVE

CLUNY HEARS

What was Cluny's reaction to hearing Sela and Fangburn's excuse?

a) He believed Sela but not Fangburn.

b) He was upset about losing Redtooth.

c) His plans were completely ruined.

D) THINGS WORKED OUT AS HE PLANNED.

THE TEST-TAKERS DEDUCTION

If you read the last chapter you really should have got that last question right. But let's say you didn't read the chapter and got a pop quiz thrown at you. (Shame on you!) Or you are taking a test and are really stumped by a question. (It happens to the best of us.)

Just for the exercise, re-read those four answers in the question above as if you hadn't read the chapter and weren't familiar with the material. Do you notice something about Answers C & D? They are the opposite of each other. It is highly probable that one of these is right and one of these is wrong. (If the test maker is really, really sneaky it is possible that the truth is that the plans were **partly** ruined. But most tests really aren't that tricky.) Answers A & B don't conflict with any of the others.

Another trick: if two answers say the same thing and there is only one right answer, then both of those answers are false.

- Two answers conflict with each other: one of them is right.
- Two answers agree with each other: both are wrong.

Here's another very, very savvy test-taking trick that has saved the grades of millions of students: read the chapter!

THE SNAKE

Once again we meet the snake. Match the words or phrases with the literary element.

A Assmodeuss

C Deceptive as the speckled shadows

D But patience and stealth, patience and stealth

F A lesson soon learned is a meal soon earned

B There was but one efficient undertaker.

A. Consonance - repeating an internal consonant sound.

B. Metaphor - comparison without "as" or "like"

C. Simile - comparison with "as" or "like"

D. Repetition - repeating words for emphasis

F. Rhyme - ends of the word sound the same

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE PLOT CONTINUES

Choose the correct answer of the action in this chapter.

Warbeak is getting	meaner	<u>FRIENDLIER.</u>
Cluny's hoard is arguing about	<u>OFFICERS</u>	plunder
The foxes are caught	stealing	<u>EAVESDROPPING</u>

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WARBEAK

How did the relationship with Warbeak change in this chapter?

- A) THEY BECAME FRIENDS.**
- b) Matthias saved Warbeak.
- c) Warbeak betrayed Matthias.

CAPTURED!

At the end of this chapter, who held Matthias prisoner?

- a) Warbeak
- b) Cluny
- c) KING BULL SPARRA**

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

CHICKENHOUND

At the end of this chapter Chickenhound:

- a) Decided to help the mice.
- b) Deceived the mice about the rats true plans.
- c) IS ONLY FOR HIMSELF.**

THEME

Chickenhound displays one of the themes of the book. Which is the theme?

- a) All animals and people are basically good.
- B) THERE IS NO LOYALTY WITH EVIL FOLK.**
- c) Forgive your enemy.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

YOUR TURN

There is another little thing about writing a story. You do have to go back and improve it. Ouch! Don't hate me!

I'm not just talking about the boring kind-of proof-reading you did in the past. You know spelling, punctuation, verb-tenses, yawwwwwn. Everybody has to do that. This means re-reading it and seeing if you can add some sizzle, find a better word. Write On! students can read some of the quotes about writing sprinkled between Write Ons! for inspiration.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

KING BULL SPARRA

At the end of this chapter the sparrow king has: (Choose two)

A) MARTIN'S BELT

b) The sword

C) THE SCABBARD

d) The shield

THE SEARCH

Dunwing told Matthias who last had the object he is seeking for. Who had it?

a) Cluny

b) Sela

C) ASMODEUS

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

THICK AS THIEVES

The first sentence in this chapter states:

Basil Stag Hare and Jess Squirrel were as thick as thieves.

This expression means that they were close and shared secrets. It comes from the fact that thieves have secrets that would get them in trouble which keeps them loyal to each other.

This expression also contains all these literary elements EXCEPT:

a) Simile

b) Alliteration (repeats the initial sound)

C) FORESHADOWING

d) Hyperbole

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

AN OBSERVATION

Jess and Basil watched the chaos of Cluny's army:

Jess observed that it was the contrast between slaving under a tyrant and voluntary cooperation that arose from determination and good fellowship.

This quote above points to the theme of:

A) TYRANNY VS LOYALTY

b) War and Peace

c) Animals vs People

ALLITERATION PLUS

And to that great observation of Jess', Basil adds these humorous words:

Well, you old tree-jumper. Let's see if we can't baffle the blighters with science!

I double dare you to come up with a comical communique like that!

TRICKY RABBIT

What tricks and deceptions did Basil and Jess use? Or better yet, what did they not use? Mark the answer that they did NOT do.

a) Basil distracted while Jess grabbed the tapestry.

b) Jess pretended she was worried about her family.

c) Jess kept Cluny busy while Basil escaped.

D) BASIL USED THE VOLE FAMILY AS BAIT.

e) They had a fake tapestry.

THE TAPESTRY

Thanks to Jess and Basil, the tapestry is now:

A) SEWN BACK IN ITS PLACE BY METHUSELAH

b) Hidden in the abbot's room

c) With Matthias

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

MATTHIAS AND DUNWING'S PLAN

Matthias agrees with Dunwing's plan that he should:

a) Take King Bull Sparra's place

b) Live with the sparrows

c) ESCAPE

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

(Note: Using the test taking skill of eliminating two that are the same, you should get this right even if you didn't read the chapter. But I bet you did.)

SUSPENSE

It is common for chapters to end in suspense. It's a favorite device of authors. What suspense is at the end of this chapter?

- a) Warbeak has betrayed Matthias and her mother.
- b) Asmodeus is climbing up the roof.

c) MATTHIAS IS FALLING.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

IRONY

Chickenhound bragged to himself about how great he was and famous he would become. Why is this irony? Check all statements you think reflect irony.

A) HE WAS DESPISED AS A USELESS MURDERER.

B) HE DESTROYED WHAT HE DID NOT STEAL FOR NO REASON. (AND IT TOOK LONGER.)

C) HE MADE BOTH SIDES HATE HIM.

D) HE CONSIDERED HIMSELF GREAT BUT WAS FLEEING FROM MICE.

ACTION PACKED CHAPTER

Mossflower sees a lot of death in this chapter. All of the following died EXCEPT:

- a) Chickenhound
- B) MATTHIAS**
- c) Methuselah
- d) King Bull Sparra

CHAPTER TWENTY

MOOD

Note the contrast in the mood in the first paragraph and in the last paragraph of this chapter. How are they juxtaposed (contrasting two things next to each other?)

It is a beautiful elegant morning, but the mood is destroyed by the death and cruelty of Cluny and the impending attack.

NAME

We have already noted some of the delightful names of Cluny's troops. Can you add a name or two to this list?

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

- Darkclaw
- Frogblood
- Fangburn
- Cheesethief
- Scumnose
- Mangefur
-

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

A NEW MISSION

What is Matthias new mission? Write true or false by the statements.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| a) Methuselah left a map for Matthias. | True FALSE |
| b) Matthias is to find an owl named Captain Snow. | TRUE False |
| c) Basil gave Matthias a metal to show Snow. | TRUE False |
| d) Alf packed food for Matthias' journey. | True FALSE |

QUEST: A GENRE

You may remember that this second book is entitled "Quest," just as the first book was "The Wall." Now let's think about that. A Quest is a search. In fact, quest literature is an entire genre (or type) of literature. Normally, a literature quest has these qualities:

- A hero **MATTHIAS (OR MARTIN)**
- A desired treasure **MARTIN'S SWORD**
- A journey **TO THE TOMB, THAN THE ROOF, NOW TO CAPTAIN SNOW**
- Multiple obstacles on the journey **CAPTURED, INJURED**

Can you write down the hero and other elements in this story on the lines above? This entire story is not a quest. It's primarily an attack. But Matthias needs something to repel the attack so the quest is a story within the story.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

GUOSIM

Matthias meets the Guerrilla Union of Shrews in Mossflower. So, how would you describe these little critters? Circle adjectives that describe them.

ARGUMENTATIVE

Very Dangerous

OPINIONATED

Sweet Tempered

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

FUN FACTS: SHREWS

Shrews are mole-like animals that are more closely related to hedge-hogs than mice, though they are the size of mice. Not dangerous to humans, they still are a venomous animal who can kill mice with their bite.

The word “shrew” also is used to refer to a nasty woman with a violent temper.

SHREWD SHREWS

What was the shrews final decision?

a) They would not allow Matthias to enter their territory.

b) THEY ESCORTED HIM TO CAPTAIN SNOW'S FARM BUT KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

c) They decided they would all work together to capture Snow.

CHAPTER'S END

This chapter has another suspenseful ending: But instead of meeting Captain Snow, Matthias found himself in the mouth of a:

A) MARMALADE CAT

b) Asmodeus

c) Bilge rat

PICTURE THIS

If you don't know what shrews or marmalade cats look like, you might want to do a quick Internet search. Cute, huh?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

FUN EXPRESSIONS

Here are a few other expressions you may have noted in the chapter:

Instead of the animals picking up weapons close to hand, they were “*close to paw.*”

Constance's reaction to the invitation to surrender, “*Go and boil your head, rat!*”

ATTACK!

What were some of the outcomes of the rats attack? Circle Mice or Rats depending on who you think got the upperhand with each of these incidents.

Rats attacked with the sun shining from the east

Rats **MICE**

Killconney left her drum near the wall.

Rats **MICE**

Moles were watching for signs of tunneling.

Rats **MICE**

Battering ram is slammed against the door constantly.

RATS Mice

Killconney begins the tunnels

RATS Mice

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

ABOUT THAT DRUM

Jess risked her life getting Kilconney's drum. Any advice you might give her about how to use it?

Answers Vary

BOOK THREE - CHAPTER ONE

WHO DID IT?

What did each side do in their battle against the other in this chapter?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Threw a hornets nest | Attackers | <u>DEFENDERS</u> |
| b) Greased the battering ram | Attackers | <u>DEFENDERS</u> |
| c) Tunneling | <u>ATTACKERS</u> | Defenders |
| d) A huge cross bow | Attackers | <u>DEFENDERS</u> |

Super Writer's Challenge: Any other unexpected ideas you can come up with to keep enemies on their toes?

CHAPTER TWO

THE CAT

What did Matthias find out about the cat?

- He had a reputation as a dangerous killer.
- He was blind.

C) HE DIDN'T EAT RED-MEAT.

CAPTAIN SNOW

Captain Snow promised all of the following if Matthias gets the sword from Asmodeus EXCEPT:

- To give Basil's medal back
- TO HELP FIGHT CLUNY'S HOARD**
- To never eat shrews
- Apologize to Julian Gingivere

THE SHREWS

What was the reaction of the shrews?

- They all agreed to come with Matthias.
- They all refused to go with Matthias.

C) THEY ARGUED.

- They adopted Matthias as their leader.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

Uh oh! Remember the test-taking rule I told you about: if two answers are the opposite then one of them must be true. Well, this was one of the tricky exceptions I warned you about. The trick was the word ALL. Now, I'm sure I didn't catch any of you crafty scholars with that old trick, did I? (Especially if you read the chapter.)

CHAPTER THREE

CONTANCE'S PLAN

How did Constance's plan with the crossbow work?

- a) It worked perfectly as she planned.
- b) It worked in Cluny's favor.
- c) CLUNY PRETENDED IT WORKED IN HIS FAVOR.**
- d) It was a miserable fail for Redwall.

CLUNY'S PLAN

The book refers to Cluny's three-fold plan, but doesn't give us all the details. (That helps build suspense.) What we do know is that the his plans include all EXCEPT:

- a) Tunneling
- b) A scheme with rats collecting something in Mossflower
- c) Dormice
- d) GIVING UP AND RETURNING TO THE OCEAN**

DORMICE

Dormice is the plural form of dormouse. Their name does not come from "door" but "dormitory" which means place of sleep. They are sleepy little critters which is how the nasty rats in our story found them. They look somewhat like mice and are about the same size but are actually in a different family. They have squirrel like tails and are often considered cuter than regular mice. Check out their pictures and see if this is a critter you would like to have as a pet.

- a) Ahh, I want one.
- b) Are you kidding; it's still a rodent!

CHAPTER FOUR

SHREWS ARE BACK

Matthias woke up with a warm blanket covering him, camp fires around him, and a nice breakfast delivered to him. Matthias' initial response when he woke was:

- A) IGNORED THEM**
- b) Wholeheartedly thanked them
- c) Ordered them all to leave

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

SCENIC SCENES

Mark the phrases with the type of literary element it represents:

J for Juxtaposition

M for Metaphor

S for Simile

- S** *The blazing sun hung over the watchers like a fiery disk*
- M** *Matthias was on duty when the first fingers of dawn probed the quarry.*
- J** *To think that all this peaceful beauty should mask such cold evil.*

YOUR TURN

I would love to read all of your stories. No joke! Send it to the web address below and I guarantee it will get read. (Okay, you may need to wait a day or two because I don't get to everything in my In-Box at once.)

But let's talk about what you can do with your story.

- Share it with someone as a written story
- Turn it into a skit and get others to act it out with you
- Turn it into a video presentation
- Keep working on it until it is ready for publication

Did you ever realize that every good movie starts with a good story? Which statement below is correct?

A) A LOUSY MOVIE CAN BE BASED ON A GOOD STORY.

b) A good movie can be based on a lousy story.

I hope you realize that every good movie is based on a good story. Yes, some directors have managed to make crummy movies out of good stories. But the other can't be done.

CHAPTER FIVE

CLUNY'S SURPRISE

Cluny's surprise attack in this chapter turned out to be:

a) Flaming arrows

B) SIEGE TOWER

c) Boiling water through the tunnels

HURRAY!

The Redwall hero that met this surprise was:

a) Constance and her strength

B) CORNFLOWER AND HER SOUP

c) Foremole and his crew

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

SO WHAT'S UP WITH CLUNY?

What happened to Cluny's reputation as a result of his actions in this chapter?

- a) He was considered more fearsome than ever.
- b) Both sides laughed at him and scorned him openly.

c) THE HORDE IS STARTING TO WONDER.

CHAPTER SIX

IN THE CAVE

Matthias found a number of things in Asmodeus' cave. He found all EXCEPT:

- a) Martin's Sword
- b) Guosim

c) ASMODEUS' MATE

- d) A lake

CHAPTER SEVEN

LISTEN TO THIS

- Kilconey: *"If we move the army along fast enough we should all be inside the Abbey before they know what's hit them."*
- Mole: *Above ground a mole learning his ear against a thiny-beaten coppery basin that was up-turned on the earth listened carefully to every word the ferret was saying. He repeated it to Brother Alf.*
- Brother Alf: *Wrote down everything word for word.*
- Constance: *Scanned the report and picked up her heavy cudgel. "Before we know what's hit us, eh?" she growled. We'll be doing some hitting of our own before the day is through.*

This exchange includes all the following EXCEPT: (Choose the one that is not correct.)

- a) Irony
- b) Comic Relief
- c) HYPERBOLE**
- d) Play on words

PICTURE THIS

Here's a little more irony:

From the south-west corner of the wall, moles had marked the exact run on the tunnel with two lines of cord and pegs.

Why is this irony?

- a) Moles do not know how to use cord and pegs.

b) IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE A SECRET ATTACK.

- c) The rats are actually attacking from the south-east corner.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CLUNY'S DREAM

Cluny's dream contains all EXCEPT:

- a) The Warrior Mouse
- B) A SHIP ON THE OCEAN**
- c) His deceased captains
- d) Enemies he had killed

CONSTANCE'S PLAN

Constance's plan included all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) CAPTURING THE LEADER**
- b) Boiling water
- c) Collapsing the tunnel
- d) Secrecy until the last minute

MORE IRONY

Mark the following sentence from this chapter that is NOT irony.

- a) Darkclaw grinned wolfishly. They were obviously playing some kind of silly little country game.
- B) "CHIEF, IT'S ME DARKCLAW. LOOK WHAT THEY DID TO ME."**
- c) "You're a naturally superior rat. You'd better go first."
- d) It looks like the Chiefs asleep. He might not thank us for waking him out of a nice dream.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SNAKE METAPHORS

Here are a few metaphors you don't want to meet. Match the metaphor in Column A with the feature of Asmodeus in Column B.

Column A	Column B
Twin pools of eternity	Serpent's eyes
Cold, dark green velvet fog	Adder's bite
Kiss of eternal sleep	Snake's voice

REPETITION

I am thinking you would have had a very hard time NOT noticing the repetition in these sentences which are used for emphasis:

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

He struck for Redwall!
He struck against evil!
He struck for Martin!
He struck for Log-a-log and his shrews!
He struck for dead Guosim!
He struck as Methuselah would have wanted him to!
He struck against Cluny the Scourge and tyranny!
He struck out against Captain Snow's ridicule!
He struck for the world of light and freedom!
He struck until his paws ached and the sword fell from them!

If you could sum up in five words or less what Matthias was fighting for, what would you write?

THEME

Based on the quote above, what would you say is a main theme of the book

_____ **Good** _____ vs. _____ **Evil** _____

(Hint: It is a common literary theme in Epic literature.)

Double Hint: The first word begins with G and the second with E.

Triple Hint: Look at the second line above.)

CHAPTER NINE

WISE WORDS

Gingivere gives Matthias sage advice about the sword:

It contains no secret spell, nor holds within its blade any magical powers.

This sword was made for one purpose: to kill. It will only be as good as the one who wields it.

Never allow yourself to be tempted into using it in a careless or idle way. It would inevitably cost you your life or that of your dear ones.

Martin the Warrior used the sword only for right and good. This is why it has become a symbol of power to Redwall.

Knowledge is gained through wisdom, my friend. Use the sword wisely.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

ANOTHER INSULT

Probe this statement of Gingivere's when looking for a model insult.

Does one have to stand around listening to that befeathered regimental bore giving air to hide-bound militaristic views.

Note that this is a simple way of saying "Do I have to listen to that XYZ talk about ABC." But instead of "talking about" he calls it "giving air."

Of course, the owl's descriptions aren't too bad either:

I'm not saying another word while that salad-eating cat is within hearing range.

Go away! Begone! I can't stand all those little dinners dancing around.

Super Writer's Challenge: Offer sage advice or transcribe one little insult into your own story.

WING IN PAW

Instead of hand in hand, the two enemies go off "*wing in paw*." The relationship between Julian and Captain Snow represents:

- a) Good vs Evil
- b) Humans vs Nature

c) COMIC RELIEF

MOOD

The mood at the end of this chapter is:

A) JOY

- b) Fear
- c) Grief

CHAPTER TEN

TIMELINE

Mark the order of the events that occurred with Plumpen:

- 3.** Plumpen helped repair the walls.
- 1.** Cluny ordered a large bonfire.
- 4.** Plumpen loosened the bolts on the gate.
- 2.** Cluny threatened Plumpen's family.

Students can debate Plumpen's character. Let them suggest descriptions and see if they all agree.

PLUMPEN

Circle the words that describe Plumpen

A traitor

WEAK UNDER PRESSURE

A Loyal Friend

BETRAYED

UNWILLING

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

ETHICAL DILEMMA

Did Plumpen do the right thing? If you were his friend, could you give him different advice?

INFERENCE

An inference is unstated information that the reader gathers from clues in the text. What can you infer from this chapter? Mark all correct inferences.

A. CLUNY WILL BURN PLUMPEN'S FAMILY IF HE DOESN'T OPEN THE DOOR.

B. THE GATE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OPENED.

c. Jess has been injured.

D. PLUMPEN HAS BEEN KILLED.

e. The abbot states they must stop fighting.

YOUR TURN

One more thing about writing your story: this isn't just a skill for those with a future in writing. Every time you give a speech or introduce someone you can improve it with a short narration or well-worded literary elements.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

SPARRA RULER

Who has replaced King Bull Sparra as their new ruler?

a. Dunwing

B. WARBEAK

c. Matthias

LET'S GO!

Which character uttered each quote?

L We're off to the Abbey at Redwall. I want no argument or votes!

M I fought hard for this sword in order to save Redwall! Come on!

W I bring alla tribe Sparra warrior. We come, help.

W = Warbeak

L = Log-a-log

M = Matthias

FORESHADOW

What internal foreshadowing does Matthias reflect on as they prepare to advance to the abbey?

a) He must die in order to save Redwall.

B) HE MUST FACE CLUNY ALONE.

c) He will be betrayed by the sparrows and shrews.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

CHAPTER TWELVE

CONQUERED!

It is a distressing start to the chapter when the abbot awakens to rats holding him at sword-point.

Mark these statements true or false.

Constance is captured by a net.

TRUE False

Silent Sam is dead.

True **FALSE**

Abbott Mortimer convinces the ferret to abandon the rats.

True **FALSE**

Cluny has gone bezerk.

TRUE False

Cluny burns the tapestry of Martin.

True **FALSE**

It looks bleak for Redwall's creatures.

TRUE False

PROPHECY

Cluny revealed to the picture of Martin that he had heard voices that stated:

A) HE WOULD BE FREE OF NIGHTMARES BEFORE SUNSET THAT DAY.

b) He would rule over all of Mossflower and the quarry as well as the abbey.

c) The sparrows would be his slaves.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

ANTICIPATION!

Unbeknownst to the poor creatures of Redwall, help is on the way. Mark the statements true or false.

A war council decided Matthias will hurry ahead with the 500 shrews right behind.

TRUE False

Warbeak is hurrying to the abbey before the others.

TRUE False

Plumpen is found alive and rescued.

TRUE False

Sela and Cheesethief have joined Matthias and company.

True **FALSE**

The sparrows are quietly opening all the small doors into the abbey.

TRUE False

A thousand sparrows are in the trees around the abbey waiting for Warbeak.

TRUE False

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THE LATE ROSE

Like many chapters, this opens with a beautiful scene.

The sun's rays tinged the sandstone walls to a dull pink and clouded red. Dew was upon the late rose.

What symbol which we have seen before is repeated in these sentences?

a. Sun

b. Sandstone

c. Dew

D. LATE ROSE

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

PARALLEL WRITING

This sentence uses a series of verbs to create a picture of the action:

Oblivious to the fighting around them they sought to destroy each other, hacking, stabbing, lunging and swinging in mortal combat.

The verbs are written in parallel form, all of them are participles ending in “ing.” It is not necessary to use participles to write in parallel, but it is necessary to use the same part of speech.

Super Writer’s Challenge: Write a sentence using repetition and parallel writing for emphasis.

AN UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE

At the moment of his triumph, Cluny is met by the appearance of:

A) MATTHIAS

- b) 500 shrews
- c) 1000 sparrows
- d) The owl and cat

VICTORY!

Matthias kills Cluny with:

a) The sword of Martin

B) THE JOSEPH BELL

- c) The shield and belt
- d) None of the above

CLIMAX

The climax is the highest point of the excitement in a story. What is the climax of this book?

a) The return of the owl and cat

B) THE BATTLE AND DEATH OF CLUNY

c) The death of Friar Hugo

FALLING ACTION

The falling action follows the climax and tells us how the story ends. How does the falling action unfold in this story?

a) The dying of the last rose

b) The end of the Joseph Bell

C) THE DEATH BED INSTRUCTIONS OF ABBOTT MORTIMER

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

MATTHIAS

Things turned out differently for Matthias than he expected. Which statement is NOT true.

- A) MATTHIAS WILL ENTER THE ORDER AS A BROTHER AND BECOME THE NEXT ABBOTT.**
 b) He and Cornflower will marry.
 c) He will live in Methuselah's gatehouse.
 d) He is declared the Champion of their order and the Warrior Mouse of Redwall.

THE LATE ROSE

What does the summer of the late rose symbolize?

- a) The bravery of all the mice in Redwall Abbey.
 b) The end of the abbey because Matthias returned too late.
c) BLOODSHED THAT BROUGHT THE MICE, SPARROWS, AND SHREWS TOGETHER.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

DENOUEMENT

The denouement is the ending of the story. In this story, the final chapter is the denouement and it consists of the record made by John Churchmouse. What do we discover in this denouement?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) It is the Summer of the Talking Squirrel | <u>TRUE</u> False |
| b) Matthias has a son and a daughter | True <u>FALSE</u> |
| c) The shrews are friends with bees | <u>TRUE</u> False |
| d) There will be another feast tonight | <u>TRUE</u> False |
| e) The Joseph Bell has been made into a shield | True <u>FALSE</u> |
| f) The owl, cat, and hare are residents of Redwall | <u>TRUE</u> False |
| g) Warbeak is moving the sparrows to a new location | True <u>FALSE</u> |
| h) The grass is green, the sky is blue, and the honey sweeter than ever before. | <u>TRUE</u> False |

Notice in the denouement that all threads are brought together, and all loose ends are tied up. In this story the author does that by:

- a) Drawing a picture
B) TELLING WHAT EVERY CHARACTER IS DOING
 c) Listing the names of those who died in the war

Super Writer's Challenge: Write a denouement that brings all characters, threads, and issues to an end.

Redwall Unit Study

Teacher's Answer Key

A CLOSING THOUGHT

We are so used to denouements in stories we often lose sight of how hard they are to write.

Which do you think is harder to write, the denouement of:

a) A fiction story

B) A TRUE STORY.

On the one hand, the author of fiction has to create an ending. But the author of a true story has to bring many threads together at one point, something that doesn't happen in real life. In our lives, one issue is resolved while other issues continue to develop. Therefore the author of non-fiction has to develop a strategy to bring them together and create a point of closure. Consider how that might be done.

YOUR TURN

Compare your completed story with the original. Share your final version with someone else. What parts did you enjoy? What were the hardest parts?

AND NOW

Answer this question: What makes a good, fun story?

KALEIDOS 8

If you are following the Kaleidos curriculum, the first story in Kaleidos 8 is *The Golden Goblet*. This exciting story of suspense and mystery takes place in Ancient Egypt.