

Island of the Blue Dolphins

By Scott O'Dell

Name: _____



Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Pre-Reading Ideas and Activities List

1. Discuss the geography of the United States and where the Island of San Nicolas (the Island of the Blue Dolphins) would be located in relationship to the Pacific Coast. Locate and color the island on a map.
2. Research the sea animals and plants that might live and grow on the island such as dolphins, sea-elephants, mussels, cormorants, octopus, lizards, otters, abalones, whales, pelicans, urchins, kelp beds, yuccas, lupines, cholla bush, and toyon bush.
3. Define the geography terms presented in the novel such as cove, island, ravine, cliff, mesa, and dune. Create a drawing of each term.
4. Write a letter to Scott O'Dell's widow asking her questions about the author. Some questions might include: Why did he write *Island of the Blue Dolphins*? What book was his favorite to create? Where did he get his ideas/inspirations from for his stories?
5. Research Scott O'Dell's education and job history. Create a graphic organizer to display character traits, education, courses, and occupations that you feel a person might need in order to become a successful author. Be creative in your presentation!
6. Read the plot description on the back cover of the book *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Write a one-page summary of what you predict takes place in this story.
7. Put together a "survival kit" of items you would like to have with you if you were stranded alone on an island. Write a one-page document explaining the items and why you chose to have those items with you.
8. Put together a webpage or poster on survival tips. Be sure to explain the physical tools you should make or use. Also, include the mindset needed to survive.
9. Research a real survival story. Write 10-15 diary entries from this person's point of view. Be sure to tell the story of how he or she got in the situation, what kinds of challenges he/she had to face, and how this person overcame these challenges to eventually survive.

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Author Biography

Scott O'Dell, the author of *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, was born Odell Gabriel Scott on May 23, 1898. [An error on one of his published works resulted in his name being printed as Scott O'Dell. He liked the name so much he decided to keep it that way! He even had his name officially changed in 1920.] O'Dell was born on Terminal Island in Los Angeles, California. His parents were May Elizabeth Gabriel and Bennett Mason Scott. As a child, O'Dell traveled frequently. He also loved the outdoors and playing in the sea.



O'Dell attended Long Beach Polytechnic High School in California, where he was an excellent student. When O'Dell was a teenager, World War I broke out. In 1918, when he was 20 years old, he enlisted in the Air Force. Soon, World War I ended, and he was discharged. O'Dell also attended several colleges where he took courses in writing. He went to Occidental College in 1919, the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1920, Stanford University in 1920-21, and the University of Rome La Sapienza in 1925. After college, O'Dell enlisted in the U.S. Air Force during World War II. He also served in the Coast Guard Auxiliary after his service in the Air Force.

Before O'Dell would become a full-time novelist, he held jobs as a script editor, set dresser, cameraman, technical director, magazine editor, book columnist, and book editor. His first book, written for adults, was called *Pinfeathers*, but it was never published because O'Dell burned the manuscript. In 1934, he published his first novel, *Woman of Spain*. He also wrote *Hill of the Hawk* (1947) and *The Sea is Red* (1958), among others. O'Dell began writing children books in the 1950s. He eventually wrote twenty-six novels for young adults, including *Black Star*, *Bright Dawn*, *Streams to the River*, *River to the Sea*; and *The Black Pearl*.

Many of O'Dell's novels are categorized as historical fiction. In 1960, O'Dell wrote *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, a novel about a girl who was stranded on a Pacific Island. It has remained his most popular novel. In 1961, O'Dell received the Newbery Medal for *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. The Newbery Medal is given yearly to an author who has made the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. In 1981, O'Dell established the Scott O'Dell Historical Fiction Award to recognize other authors for their outstanding historical fiction novels.

Scott O'Dell died of cancer on October 15, 1989. He was 91 years old.

* Scott O'Dell's photograph included courtesy of The Estate of Scott O'Dell in cooperation with McIntosh & Otis, Inc.

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Exploring Expository Writing: Author Biography

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences. Some questions may have more than one part to answer.

1. What was Scott O'Dell's birth name? _____

2. What colleges did O'Dell attend? _____

3. Name at least two occupations O'Dell had before he became an author of children books. _____

4. To what genre does the novel *Island of Blue Dolphins* belong? _____

5. What is the name of the award Scott O'Dell created? Why is this award given?

6. Why do you think Scott O'Dell would use a Pacific island as the setting for the story, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*? _____

7. If you were to write a children's book based on your own experiences, what would you choose for the setting of your book? Why? _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins**Pre-Reading Activity: Visualization**

In *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, the protagonist, Karana, ends up alone and on her own for a very long time. She must learn how to take care of herself in order to survive. As you work on the following activity, you should be able to get a sense of how life was for her during this time in her life.

Visualization: forming a mental image of something; the act of creating a picture in your mind.

Directions: Close your eyes and listen carefully to the following passage while your teacher reads. As you are listening to the passage, try to create an image in your mind of the scene taking place.

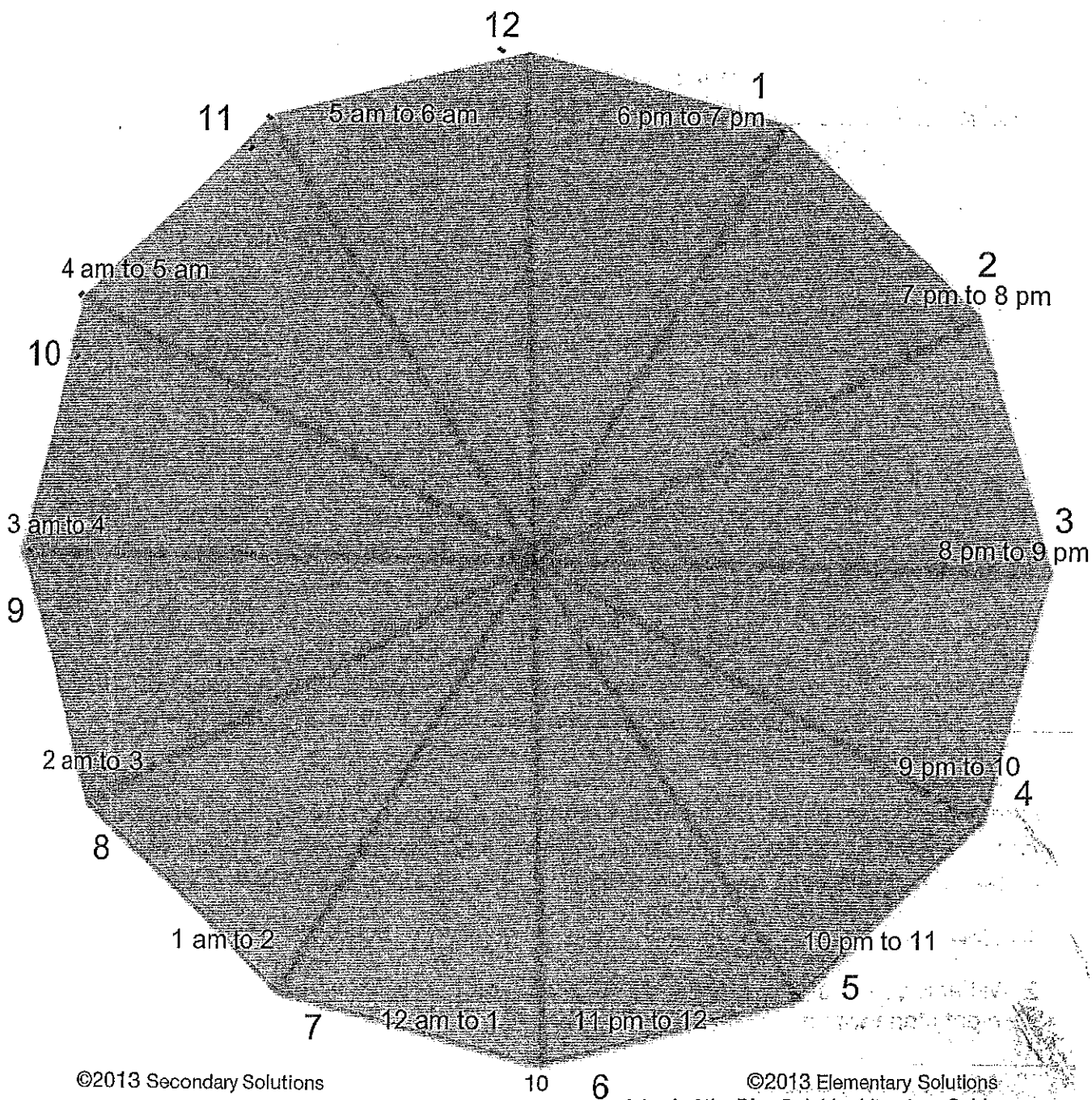
It is late October and you are home alone as night begins to fall. It has been raining gently off and on all day, but now the deafening sound of a thunderclap tells you it has suddenly turned into a powerful storm. The rain crashes against your windows, rattling your nerves to the core. A howling wind begins to snarl and scrape, and you hear branches fracture and fall off the tree just outside your bedroom window. Without warning, the lights flicker off – on – off again. After a minute or two, you come to the realization that the power has gone out; you can't even see your hands in front of your face. Then, after what seems like an eternity, your parents finally call. Thank goodness the phone still works! But, the news is not good. They have called to tell you they might not be able to make it home tonight – the only road leading into town has been closed due to downed power lines. Just as you get your turn to talk, the phone line begins to sputter and crackle, and as you plead with your parents, you realize it is no use – the phone has gone dead. A scary thought enters your mind. You may be entirely on your own for the whole night tonight. Without electricity, there will be no heat; the lights are already gone (Oh, surely the lights will come back on, won't they?); the telephone is out; you can't even watch TV or go on the computer. Why didn't Dad buy that generator when he had the chance?!

Directions: Open your eyes and think about the following questions. Be open and honest about your thoughts and feelings. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. When everyone has finished, discuss your answers as a class.

1. How are you feeling right now? Anxious? Terrified? Excited?
2. What is your first plan? What do think you will need to do in order to survive the night alone with no power?

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3. What activities will you be able to do with no electricity?
4. What types of food/meals will you be able to prepare for yourself?
5. How would your feelings change about this event if it lasted for a month? A year? Several years?
6. Use the graphic organizer below to show how you would spend your time each hour. Begin at 6pm and end at 6am; write or illustrate how you would spend your time each hour.



Island of the Blue Dolphins**Standards Focus: Exploring Expository Writing**
Exploring Grief and Loss

The dictionary defines grief as "a great sadness caused by loss or heavy sorrow." Generally, people associate grief with the death of a loved one such as a family member, a friend, or even a pet. It is usually a difficult time when death occurs.

A person may experience several different feelings when someone dies. He or she might feel sadness, loneliness, anger, guilt, and/or sorrow. What people feel often depends on how well they knew the person who died. For example, imagine you just met your great aunt. She came to your house for dinner. You talked with her and laughed at the family memories she shared with you. She died not too long after your visit with her. Another example involves your best friend from school. You have known each other since you were four, and you have shared many great times together. He gets in an automobile accident and is killed instantly. Are you going to feel the same sense of loss and grief for both your great aunt and your best friend? Probably not. You will probably feel sad about your great aunt dying, but you are able to carry on with your daily habits without too much difficulty. But in the case of your best friend dying, you would probably be devastated. You might not be able to return to school for several days or even carry on with your normal routine for several weeks. There are varying levels of grief depending on the type of relationship you had with the person or animal involved.

Everyone deals with grief in different ways. You may cry a lot and just want to be alone, or you might feel the need to be around other people. You may not be able to sleep as well as you normally do. You may need to speak to a counselor about how to get over the death of your loved one. Most people need time to get over the loss of a loved one. Sometimes writing a letter to your loved one helps you get your feelings out instead of keeping them pent up inside of you. Talking to other family members and friends may be a good source of comfort. Wakes and funerals provide a much-needed outlet for people to come together and share their memories of their loved ones.

Getting over the loss of a loved one is not the same as forgetting about him or her. You will always have your memories of that person or animal. Just remember that loss is a part of life and everyone has to deal with it at some point in his or her life. We should not be afraid to ask for help when it is needed. It takes time for the pain and suffering to subside. Experiencing grief to release the pain and suffering that comes with a loss will help those who remain behind to get back on their way to enjoying life once again.

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Comprehension Check – Exploring Grief and Loss

Directions: After you have read the article on Exploring Grief and Loss, think about your feelings and then answer the following questions. You will discuss your answers as a class, but you do not have to share if you feel uncomfortable. Grief and loss are very personal, and you have the right to keep your feelings to yourself.

1. Have you ever lost a family member, close friend, or pet? How did it make you feel? Describe some of the ways that you expressed your feelings. _____

2. Do you think it is acceptable to cry when you lose a loved one? Why or why not? _____

3. Who are some people in your life that you could talk to if someone you loved died? Why would you feel comfortable talking to these people? _____

4. Describe a time when you cried and how you felt afterwards. Did it help you feel better? Explain why or why not. _____

5. What are some other things, besides crying, that you think would help someone feel better after losing a loved one? Name some other things that would help besides the ideas provided in this article. _____

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Standards Focus: Exploring Expository Writing

Exploitation

Exploitation can be defined as "taking advantage of a person, situation, etc., unethically or unjustly for one's own end." Exploitation means using a person or situation unfairly to gain money, resources, or other forms of profit for oneself. There are many types of exploitation such as human exploitation, animal exploitation, depletion of natural resources, and deforestation, to name a few.

Human Exploitation – Many forms of human exploitation exist including human trafficking, child labor, forced labor, and outsourcing. Poverty, in itself, can lead to human exploitation. Poverty may influence some parents to send their children to a more affluent country in search of work, unaware that their child may be exploited upon their arrival. The children, who often do not speak the language, may feel trapped into servitude with no way of seeking help. The children may also feel that the small amount of money they can earn will be their only way to help their family.

Slavery is one of the earliest known forms of human exploitation. After the abolition of slavery in 1863, a new form of slavery came into existence—human trafficking. **Human trafficking** takes many forms, and includes migrants from areas such as Mexico, Asia, and Eastern Europe, among others. According to Human Rights Center at UC Berkeley, human trafficking exists in many occupations. For example, 27% of people working in domestic servitude (household servants), 10% of people working in agriculture, and 17% of people in other occupations are victims of human exploitation. United States citizens can be at risk as well—children who are considered *runaways* can be at particular risk of sexual trafficking. Boys are also at a higher risk to be trafficked into the drug trade and petty crime.

Even though the United States has laws against **child labor** under the Fair Labor Standards Act, trafficking still exists. According to Human Rights Watch, hundreds of thousands of children are employed in farm labor in the United States and many work more than ten hours a day. They are often exposed to dangerous pesticides, experience high rates of injury, and suffer five times the rate of death as other young workers.

Currently, there are approximately 10,000 persons in **forced labor** in the US. About one-third are domestic servants, and some are children. Due to the secretive nature of human trafficking, the number of victims could actually be much greater.

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Outsourcing, sending manufacturing, assembly, and other work outside of a developed country to be performed in a developing country, is happening more and more among United States businesses. Some developing countries like China, Bangladesh, and Viet Nam encourage outsourcing of work from the United States and other developed countries to provide employment for their people. There is a big problem with outsourcing because in order to allow shipping at a reasonable cost and to increase the profits of the employer, the people of these developing countries are paid very meager wages for the work they do. In addition, the environment in which they work is often not regulated, which makes for unsafe conditions and health hazards. On top of those unfortunate circumstances, many people in the United States are left without jobs because the work they would normally have done is sent to another country, leaving them without a source of income to support their families.

Animal exploitation – Around the world, animals are hunted for their skins, tusks, ambergris, meat, or for fun. Human intervention in other forms can have a devastating effect on animals. Oil spills can kill numbers of sea animals and birds. Laws have been enacted globally, but these acts often go unchecked. The result is the death of many innocent animals.

Depletion of natural resources – Our natural resources include oil, water, air, minerals, animals, plants, soil, etc.—anything that occurs naturally in an environment undisturbed by man. However, man exploits the environment in many ways. By harvesting the oil, we can operate our cars, but the oil cannot be replaced. Often, through carelessness or manufacturing, our water and air become polluted, and cannot easily be cleaned. Humans take the minerals from the earth sometimes in the form of jewels and gold, and those minerals can never be returned to the earth. People kill animals both for food, skins, tusks, etc., which can result in animal endangerment or even extinction. Removing plants that grow naturally in an environment so that the land can be used for other reasons causes the soil to become depleted due to overuse and incorrect use. Again, there are laws protecting our natural resources, but these laws are often overlooked or completely disregarded.

Deforestation – Removing trees and other vegetation from a large area so that the land can be used for another purpose is called deforestation. This practice is quite common in tropical regions today, and many animal populations are suffering because of it. Removing an animal's habitat can prove fatal to its population, because the animals are left to fend for themselves in an environment that is unfamiliar to them and does not provide the necessary food, shelter, climate and other elements they are used to. Almost half the world's rainforests have been destroyed, leaving huge numbers of animals without homes. Without their homes, the populations will die off, causing eventual extinction of many breeds of animal.

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Comprehension Check – Exploitation

Directions: After reading the article about ***Exploitation***, answer the following questions. Write your answers using complete sentences.

1. According to the article, what are some forms of exploitation that occur in our world?

2. What are some experiences that might lead to human exploitation? _____

3. How does outsourcing affect both United States citizens and those of other countries? What do you think might be a better answer for manufacturers and suppliers?

4. In what ways are animals sometimes exploited? _____

5. What do you think are some ways we can help eliminate depletion of our natural resources? _____

6. Why do you think this article has been included in the activities for *Island of the Blue Dolphins*? _____

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Vocabulary List

Introduction

ecclesiastical (v)
embellishment (vii)
comprehend (ix)
protagonist (ix)
lulls (ix)

Chapter 1

Aleut (1)
ravine (4)
parley (5)
leagues (7)

Chapter 2

canyon (p)
befriend (9)
school (12)
companion (12)

Chapter 3

kelp (14)
strewn (15)
pelt (15)
skimming (15)
preparations (17)

Chapter 4

spearhead (20)
bales (20)
scarcely (20)
barred (21)
surged (22)

Chapter 5

headland (24)
snared (25)
shirkers (25)
portioned (25)
henceforth (26)
decreed (26)

Chapter 6

shrouded (29)
stout (30)
dunes (32)
stern (33)

Chapter 7

awl (34)
vainer (34)
beckoned (35)
howling (37)
ruined (38)

Chapter 8

scurrying (39)
slunk (39)
gorged (39)
lair (40)
nettles (42)
sandspit (43)

Chapter 9

stunted (48)
sheltered (48)
slinking (51)
sinews (52)
crevices (54)

Chapter 10

ancestors (57)
pursued (p8)
planks (61)
idly (62)
fortune (63)

Chapter 11

brackish (67)
barking (67)
clamor (68)
omen (69)

Chapter 12

gnawed (70)
quarreled (71)
utensils (72)
gruel (73)
embers (73)
determination (75)

Chapter 13

forbade (76)
waddling (77)
rival (79)
flank (80)
bellowing (81)

Chapter 14

swollen (82)
venturing (84)
basins (85)
broad (86)

Chapter 15

slain (87)
bolder (87)
quivering (89)
carcass (89)
shaft (90)

Chapter 16

abandoned (95)
labored (96)
numerous (96)
zalwit (97)
bulge (99)

Chapter 17

fierce (101)
barbed (101)
devilfish (p102)
heed (102)
stalked (105)
lure (105)

Chapter 18

yuccas (108)
lupines (108)
faggot (111)

Chapter 19

prey (112)
swoop (114)
urchins (114)
shallow (114)
flailing (118)

Chapter 20

crouch (122)
echoed (122)
glittering (124)

Chapter 21

shimmered (131)
flee (134)
enemy (135)
gestures (135)

Chapter 22

ledge (135)
peered (135)
glimpse (139)
chattering (140)

Chapter 23

reflection (141)
reproachfully (143)

Chapter 24

fledglings (145)
hollow (146)
teetering (146)
nuzzle (148)
seized (148)
bind (149)

Chapter 25

quiver (150)

Chapter 26

snares (154)
notched (154)
stride (154)
toulache weed (155)
xuchal (156)

Chapter 27

crest (159)
cove (160)
narrow (160)
dusk (162)
trembled (163)

Chapter 28

scraped (164)
wreckage (165)
whence (166)

Chapter 29

ornament (171)
mission (173)
foamy (174)

Author's Note

galleon (175)
distress (175)
patron (175)
inhabitants (175)
schooner (176)
historians (176)
excavations (176)

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Vocabulary List with Definitions

Introduction

ecclesiastical (v): pertaining to the church
embellishment (vii): ornament; decoration
comprehend (ix): understand; grasp the meaning
protagonist (ix): leading character in a literary work
lulls (ix): soothes or quiets

Chapter 1

Aleut (1): member of a people native to the Aleutian Islands
ravine (4): narrow, steep-sided valley
parley (5): discussion or conference between enemies
leagues (7): distance, in length, that a person or horse could walk in an hour

Chapter 2

canyon (9): deep valley with steep sides
befriend (9): make friends with
school (12): group of animals
companion (12): person who is frequently in one's company

Chapter 3

kelp (14): a bed or mass of large, brown seaweeds
strewn (15): fell in pieces over a surface; scattered; sprinkled
pelt (15): fur skin of an animal
skimming (15): moving or gliding over or along water
preparations (17): provisions or readiness for something

Chapter 4

spearhead (20): sharp-pointed head that forms the piercing end of a spear
bales (20): tightly secured bundles
scarcely (20): barely; hardly; not quite
barred (21): prevented

surged (22): moved in a strong, wavelike forward motion

Chapter 5

headland (24): strip of unplowed land where a fence borders
snared (25): entrapped
shirkers (25): people who evade work, duty, or responsibilities
portioned (25): separated into parts of a whole
henceforth (26): from now on
decreed (26): formally ordered

Chapter 6

shrouded (29): covered or concealed
stout (30): fat; thick; heavily built
dunes (32): sand hills formed by wind
stern (33): firm; strict; serious

Chapter 7

awl (34): tool for piercing small holes
vainer (34): excessively proud of one's own appearance
beckoned (35): called; summoned
howling (37): producing or uttering a crying, bawling noise
ruined (38): destroyed; decayed

Chapter 8

scurrying (39): hurrying; moving quickly
slunk (39): moved slowly as if in fear or shame
gorged (39): filled oneself with food
lair (40): resting place for wild animals
nettles (42): plant covered with stinging hairs
sandspit (43): deep pit in the sand

Chapter 9

stunted (48): slowed or stopped the normal growth of something

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sheltered (48): protected from outside elements
slinking (51): creeping slowly as if in fear
sinews (52): tendons
crevices (54): gaps or cracks in something

Chapter 10

ancestors (57): person from which one is descended (ex. great-great-great aunt)
pursued (58): followed; chased
planks (61): long pieces of timber thicker than a board
idly (62): not active or working
fortune (63): riches; wealth

Chapter 11

brackish (67): salty in flavor; distasteful; unpleasant
barking (67): abrupt, harsh, explosive cry
clamor (68): noise; loud uproar
omen (69): a feeling or premonition of something that is going to happen

Chapter 12

gnawed (70): chewed on
quarreled (71): fought; disputed angrily; disagreed
utensils (72): tools used for a purpose (ex. in the kitchen, a knife)
gruel (73): a boiled meal; a light, thin cooked cereal
embers (73): small pieces of live coal or wood from a dying fire
determination (75): act of coming to a decision or settling a dispute

Chapter 13

forbade (76): ordered not to; prevented from doing something
waddling (77): walking in short steps; swaying like a duck
rival (79): enemy; foe; competitor
flank (80): side of animal or person between ribs and hip
bellowing (81): uttering a hollow, loud cry

Chapter 14

swollen (82): puffed up; enlarged
venturing (84): undertaking, usually something risky
basins (85): circular containers usually used for water
broad (86): wide open; spacious

Chapter 15

slain (87): killed
bolder (87): more unhesitating or less fearful in the face of real danger
quivering (89): shaking; trembling
carcass (89): dead body of an animal
shaft (90): long pole forming the body of various weapons

Chapter 16

abandoned (95): deserted; left behind
labored (96): done or made with difficulty
numerous (96): many
zalwit (97): pelican
bulge (99): rise; sudden increase of rounded projection; protruding part

Chapter 17

fierce (101): wild; savage; hostile
barbed (101): having barbs, made to wound or cut
devilfish (102): two or more species of manta or octopus
heed (102): give careful attention to
stalked (105): approached prey
lure (105): anything that attracts or entices

Chapter 18

yuccas (108): plants that have pointed, rigid, sword-shaped leaves with white waxy flowers
lupines (108): edible seeds that have tall, dense clusters of blue, white, or pink flowers
faggot (111): bundle of sticks or twigs that are bound together to be used as fuel

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Chapter 19

prey (112): animals hunted for food
swoop (114): to come down upon quickly, suddenly
urchins (114): sea creatures
shallow (114): not deep; of little depth
flailing (118): swinging, throwing about of the arms

Chapter 20

crouch (122): bend or stoop low
echoed (122): made a sound from repetition of sound waves on walls or mountains
glittering (124): reflecting light with sparkling luster

Chapter 21

shimmered (131): gleamed faintly
flee (134): run away
enemy (135): foe
gestures (135): body movements, usually of the head and/or hands

Chapter 22

ledge (135): a narrow horizontal surface projecting from a wall or cliff
peered (135): looked at keenly
glimpse (139): catch sight of
chattering (140): talking rapidly

Chapter 23

reflection (141): light that is thrown back by a source without being absorbed
reproachfully (143): with disappointment or disapproval

Chapter 24

fledglings (145): young, immature birds
hollow (146): having a hole; empty
teetering (146): swaying back and forth
nuzzle (148): lean into; snuggle
seized (148): taken
bind (149): tie or fasten together

Chapter 25

quiver (150): a case for holding arrows

Chapter 26

snares (154): traps used for catching birds and other animals
notched (154): indented with incisions, cuts
stride (154): walk with long steps
toulache weed (155): a plant used to catch fish
xuchal (156): a mix of wild tobacco and ground up sea shells used to put animals to sleep

Chapter 27

crest (159): top of a wave
cove (160): small, sheltered bay
narrow (160): small in width
dusk (162): beginning of darkness at night
trembled (163): shook

Chapter 28

scraped (164): dug out or free of dirt with a hard instrument
wreckage (165): remains of something that is destroyed or badly damaged
whence (166): where; from what place

Chapter 29

ornament (171): thing added for decoration
Mission (173): church-owned building occupied by a group of religious people who help others
foamy (174): bubbly

Author's Note

galleon (175): sailing ship
distress (175): extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain
patron (175): person who watches over and helps others
inhabitants (175): people or animals that live in and occupy a place
schooner (176): sailing ship
historians (176): experts on history
excavations (176): sites where digging has taken place

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Chapters 1-2

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking – Sample

As you read each chapter, you will be taking notes in a chart like the one below, on the action that takes place, the setting, characters' roles in the novel, and anything else you think is important. Read the information in the chart below to understand what will be expected of you as you take notes, and to review what happened in Chapter One.

While Reading Chapter One	
Write a short summary of the chapter <i>In Chapter One, we learn that an Aleut ship has come to the island where the narrator, Karana, and her little brother, Ramo, live. Due to their suspicion and fear, everyone in the village runs out to see who is on the ship. The men from the ship have come to hunt sea otter and want to camp on the island. In exchange, the men on the ship offer to share one-third of their haul with the islanders, although Chowig says they must share equally. Captain Orlov from the ship agrees.</i>	
Protagonist's role in this chapter <i>Karana must be the protagonist because she is talking about hunting for food for her people, and she is the narrator. After finding roots for the villagers to eat, she is just watching while the men are talking.</i>	Minor character's role in this chapter <i>Ramo helps us to see the setting, and to get a picture of what it looks like on the island. Also, he gives us some information about the kind of person Karana is by the way she reacts to him.</i>
How is the setting important in this chapter? <i>In this chapter, the setting tells us that these people are alone and vulnerable on this island. They were taken advantage of before, and they are afraid it will happen again.</i>	Jot down anything you do not understand <i>Is this a real island? Is it a true story? It said something about Santa Barbara, and there is a city called Santa Barbara near where I used to live. What is an Aleut?</i>
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter <i>Are these men going to do the same thing the Russians did? Why do they need the sea otters? I think they will try to cheat the people of the island.</i>	

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Chapters One – Two

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read each chapter, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have. (Chapter One has already been done for you.)

While Reading Chapter Two

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Introduction, Chapters One – Two

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper in complete sentences.

Introduction

1. List the two names by which Karana is known.
2. What happened in 1811?
3. How long did the Lone Woman of San Nicolas stay by herself on the island?
4. What year was the Lone Woman of San Nicolas found? By whom?
5. What was unfortunate about the language she spoke?
6. What is meant by "island time"?

Chapter One

1. How old is the narrator at the beginning of this story?
2. Describe Ramo using at least two adjectives.
3. What activity are Karana and Ramo involved in when they see the Aleutian ship?
4. What is the name of Karana's village?
5. What are Karana's father's two names?
6. Why does each villager have two names?
7. What is Karana's common name? What does it stand for?
8. What is the arrangement that Chief Chowig and Captain Orlov have agreed to?

Chapter Two

1. Describe the village of Ghalas-at.
2. What warning does Chief Chowig give his villagers? Why?
3. Describe what happens between Chief Chowig and the Aleut. What do you think could happen next?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Elements of Plot

The elements of the plot help the reader understand what the story is about. The plot takes the reader from the initial event to the heart of the story and beyond. Understanding the elements of the plot will help you understand what you are reading.

■ Climax/Turning Point

■ Falling Action

■ Rising Action

■ Resolution

■ Exposition

■ **Exposition:** the background information the reader needs in order to understand what is happening in the story

Rising Action: events that occur involving the protagonist and conflict of the story

Climax/ Turning Point: the high point of the story in which the protagonist deals with the main conflict or undergoes life-changing experiences

Falling Action: the time during which life generally returns to normal for the protagonist

Resolution: all aspects of the story are taken care of in terms of the reader understanding what has happened in the story and why

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: So far, you have read the Introduction and Chapters 1 & 2 of *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Using what you have read, fill in the details you are able to for the following:

1. **Exposition:** _____

a. In the exposition, what do you discover about the main character? _____

b. What problem is introduced, and how does this affect the main character? _____

2. **Rising Action:** _____

a. What specifically happens to make things worse for the main character? _____

b. The **Climax** is the turning point of a story. Judging from what you have read so far, what do you think the climax of this story might be? _____

c. Given the problems and your predicted climax above, how do you predict the story will end (resolution)? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Language Focus: Vocabulary in Context

Many times a reader can identify the meaning of a word by reading the other words around it. Sometimes a writer gives clues to the meaning by painting a picture of what is happening in the story, so the reader will be able to make a logical guess about its meaning. When you get the meaning of a word or words in this way, you are getting the meaning "from context."

Part One:

Directions: *The following vocabulary words have been taken directly from **Island of the Blue Dolphins**. In small groups, locate the word on the given page and discuss what you think the word might mean. See if you can agree on a simple definition and write it next to the word. If you aren't sure or if you are completely stumped, use a dictionary to find the meaning.*

ecclesiastical (v) _____

comprehend (ix) _____

protagonist (ix) _____

confides (x) _____

cormorants (2) _____

Name _____ Period _____

ravine (4) _____

parley (5) _____

leagues (7) _____

pursued (11) _____

lapping (12) _____

Part Two:

Directions: Now on your own, write an original sentence to show that you understand the meanings of the each of the previous vocabulary words.

ecclesiastical _____

comprehend _____

protagonist _____

Name _____ Period _____

confides _____

cormorants _____

ravine _____

parley _____

leagues _____

pursued _____

lapping _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Three – Five

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 3-5, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Three	
Write a short summary of the chapter 	
Protagonist's role in this chapter 	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter? 	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter 	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Four

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Five

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Three – Five

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Three

1. What differences exist between the seal and the sea otter?
2. Why does Karana's tribe count the number of otters killed each day?
3. What were some signs that the Aleuts were leaving soon?

Chapter Four

1. What does Karana's father do to show he is really angry?
2. What items does Captain Orlov remove from the trunk?
3. Describe the agreement between Captain Orlov and Chief Ghalas.
4. Describe what happened on the beach between the villagers and the Aleuts.
5. Why do Karana and the villagers feel a tragedy occurred to Chief Ghalas-at?

Chapter Five

1. Who becomes the new chief? Describe the new chief.
2. How will the women's roles in the village change now?
3. Why didn't life return to being peaceful for the villagers?
4. What did Kimki decide to do to solve this problem?
5. Describe the plan that Kimki made in the spring.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Point of View

Point of View is used in fictional writing to give the reader the narrator's position in relationship to the story. Remember, the narrator is the person telling the story.

The three types of point of view included in this activity are first-person, second-person, and third-person.

First-person point of view occurs when the story is told by the protagonist or main character in the story. If it is not the protagonist, it will be a character who is directly involved in the events of the story. Clue words for first-person would be I, me, my, mine, us, and we.

Second-person point of view is told by one character in the story to another. Thus, it is a story told by a narrator who is talking using you: *you got hit by a bus*. Second-person point of view isn't often used in narratives and stories because it is difficult to narrate a story from the "you" point of view. Clue words for second-person would be you, your, and yours.

Third-person point of view is told by one character in the story or by groups of people in the story. The narrator doesn't have to be the protagonist or a main character in the story. In fact, the narrator might not even be a character in the story at all. Some clue words for third-person would be she, he, them, they, her, him, her, his, and their.

Directions: Read the following excerpt from the novel, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, and determine the point of view that the author, Scott O'Dell, used to write it. Circle any clue words you find that relate to point of view.

"I went on digging in the brush with my pointed stick as though nothing at all were happening on the sea. Even when I knew for sure that the gull was a ship with two red sails."

Point of View: _____

You should have been able to determine that the novel, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, was written in the first-person point of view by the clue words "I" and "my." In this case, the "I" refers to Karana, who is the protagonist, and "my" refers to something owned by her. Now, read on to determine the point of view in the following passages.

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: Read the following passages and determine the point of view. While reading, circle all the words in the passage that help you determine the point of view.

1. He dug deeper for the shells. Nicholas was determined to find the largest seashell on the beach that day. He didn't want his brother, Jeremy to find it first. Nicholas dug and dug for what seemed like hours. Finally, the seashell was within his reach, when suddenly, the tide came in and swept it out to sea.

Point of View: _____

2. They went on vacation to Negril, Jamaica. For them, it was the first time they had seen native Jamaicans. Katie was excited to see the Jamaicans' huts and experience their hospitality. The Jamaicans were very friendly to tourists and eager to show off their homemade jewelry, baskets, handbags, hats, and wooden signs. Brady, her little brother, even made friends with some children his own age. They looked forward to their next vacation in Jamaica.

Point of View: _____

Directions: Read the following passages. Rewrite each passage to change the point of view to the style given in parenthesis.

3. Ulape dropped her basket of shellfish and set out for the village, arriving there so out of breath that she could only point in the direction of the shore. The women were cooking supper but all of them stopped and gathered around her, waiting for her to speak. (Rewrite in second-person Point of View) _____

4. I made my way through the heavy brush and, moving swiftly, down the ravine until I came to the sea cliffs. I crouched on my hands and knees. (Rewrite in third-person Point of View) _____

Name _____
view t

5.

6.

7.

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: Read the following passages. Rewrite each passage to change the point of view to represent the point of view of the character given in parenthesis.

5. Captain Orlov made a sound in his throat. He looked at our men standing on the beach and toward those who had now come from behind the rocks. He looked at my father and shrugged his shoulders. Suddenly, he smiled, showing his long teeth. (Rewrite from point of view of Captain Orlov) _____

6. But Ramo's eyes missed little in the world. They were black like a lizard's and very large and, like the eyes of a lizard, could sometimes look sleepy. This was the time when they saw the most. (Rewrite from point of view of Ramo) _____

7. What similarity do you notice between the two paragraphs you rewrote from the points of view of Captain Orlov and Ramo? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Writing Focus: Transition Words

Transition is defined as a change or passing from one condition, place, thing, activity, or topic to another.

Transition words are words or phrases that help bring ideas together. Transition words can help you improve your writing and can help you keep your ideas running together smoothly. They can also help you sum up your points to make your conclusion clearer.

Transition words are used to show many things such as similarity, direction, emphasis, generalizing, illustration, restatement, sequence, and summarizing.

Some **transition words** that show **sequence**: to begin with, in the first place, at the same time, for the time being, meanwhile, next, then, soon, later, while, earlier, after, afterward, in conclusion, first, second, third, lastly, and finally.

Part I

Directions: Read the following sentences and underline any transition words and phrases.

1. They left the shore at dawn in their skin canoes and did not return until night, towing after them the slain otter.
2. Not long after dawn the Aleuts took down their skin tents and carried them to the beach.
3. Then our warriors rushed in upon them, and it was hard to tell one from the other.
4. Suddenly, Captain Orlov and his Aleuts turned and ran to the boat.
5. That night was the most terrible time in all the memory of Ghalas-at.
6. For many days after that, the village was quiet.
7. In the spring, Kimki called the tribe together.
8. That night we sat around the fire and talked while the wind blew and the waves crashed against the shore.
9. During the day, there was always a watcher on the cliff and each night as we sat around our fires we wondered if the next sun would bring him home.

Name _____ Period _____

Part II

Directions: Read the example paragraph below. It is a summary of the fight between Captain Orlov and Chief Chowig, which uses transition words that show sequence and time. Circle all six of the transition words in the paragraph. Can you find them all?

Captain Orlov and Chief Chowig were arguing about their agreement. First, Captain Orlov tried to give Chief Chowig one chest full of beads. Chief Chowig refused to let the Aleuts leave with all the pelts. Next, someone shoved Chief Chowig to the ground. Suddenly, the Aleuts and the warriors were fighting each other. In the beginning, it seemed like the village warriors would win the fight. Soon, Captain Orlov had taken a boat out to their ship, and then he returned with more Aleuts. In the end, Chief Chowig lay dead on the beach and several warriors were either dead or wounded.

Part III

Directions: On the lines below, write a paragraph using a minimum of **five** transitional words or phrases to describe Karana's life from the beginning of the novel up to the end of chapter five. Try to use some different transitional words than the ones used in the paragraph above.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Six – Eight

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 6-8, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Six	
Write a short summary of the chapter	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Seven

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____

Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Eight

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Chapters Six – Eight

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Six

1. Why was there a “watcher” on the cliffs daily?
2. How did the villagers prepare themselves in case the Aleuts returned?
3. When a ship was spotted, who did the villagers believe it was? Who was on this ship?

Chapter Seven

1. What did Karana pack in her baskets?
2. Why did Karana believe Ramo was on the ship?
3. Describe what Karana does when she realizes Ramo isn't on the ship.
4. What does Karana think about doing to Ramo as she swims to shore? What does she do?

Chapter Eight

1. Describe the night Karana and Ramo find their way back to their village.
2. How does Ramo feel about being on the island alone with Karana?
3. Who does Ramo proclaim to be? How does Karana talk him out of it?
4. Describe what happens to Ramo.
5. What does Karana vow to do?

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Word Choice

The words a writer chooses have a major impact on the way the reader perceives the written material. When a writer uses slang words or colloquial terms, the reader understands the material is more informal. When the writer uses subject-specific terminology, such as medical terms, the reader knows that the writing is meant to inform or teach in a formal style.

Every piece of literature has its own style. The writer must choose his words carefully to create the feeling he/she wants the reader to have, and in doing so, his/her style is revealed.

Reread the first paragraph of Chapter Six. Notice the use of the words "moon" and "sun" in the paragraph. What do the words moon and sun tell you about Karana and her people? Discuss your ideas with a classmate.

The author uses the words sun and moon to tell the reader that Karana comes from a society that is more primitive than our own. Karana does not have clocks and calendars to help her keep track of time, so she must rely upon the phases of the moon and the sun rising each morning to tell her how much time has passed. By using these words, the author is helping establish her style as well as setting and characters in the novel.

Directions: *In the following activity, you will experiment with word choice. Read the quotes taken from Island of the Blue Dolphins. Then, rewrite the provided quotations in the style of the provided character. However, as you write, keep the meaning of the quotation the same - just change the words and style.*

"I have been running for more than a league," he said. "I cannot talk." (p.32)

(Teenaged girl) "OMG! I feel like I have been running forever! Gimme a sec to catch my breath! You are NOT gonna believe this!"

1. *"Speak, Nanko, Speak," cried many voices.*

(a group of small children) _____

2. *"The ship," he said at last, saying the words slowly, "does not belong to our enemies, the Aleuts. There are white men on this ship and they have come from that place where Kimki went when he left our island."*

Name _____ Period _____

(Your mother) _____

3. "I do not know to what place," he said. "Kimki knows and he has asked the white men to take us there."

(Class bully) _____

4. Ulape had two boxes of earrings, for she was vainer than I, and when she put them into her baskets, she drew a thin mark with blue clay across her nose and cheekbones. The mark meant that she was unmarried.

(Your grandmother) _____

5. The men of our tribe, except for Nanko and Chief Matasaip, were already on the ship. My brother Ramo was there too, Nanko said. He had run on ahead after I had told him that he could not go back to the village for his spear.

(School principal) _____

6. I called to my brother, knowing that he was very curious and therefore would be in the way of the men who were working. The wind drowned my voice and he did not answer.

(Mickey Mouse or Elmo) _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Writing/Language Focus: Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns, individuals, or things.

Subjective Pronouns: tell who or what the sentence is about

Example: *I am writing.*

List of subjective pronouns: *I, you, she, he, it, we, you, they*

Objective Pronouns: direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions

Example: *Will you give me a piece of paper?*

List of objective pronouns: *me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them*

Directions: Read the sentences below. In each sentence, there are one or more nouns in italics. Using the lines following the sentence, rewrite each sentence, replacing the noun in italics with an appropriate pronoun. On the line in front of each sentence, identify whether the noun was replaced with a **subjective** pronoun or an **objective** pronoun.

1. _____ *Kimki* did not return! _____

2. _____ Watchers on the cliff began to look for *the red sails*,
and a meeting was held to plan what to do if the Aleuts came. _____

3. _____ *Nanko* was having fun with us. _____

4. _____ *The ship* will leave you. _____

5. _____ *Ulape* had two boxes of earrings. _____

6. _____ My sister was in love with *Nanko*, but she laughed at
him. _____

Name _____ Period _____

7. _____ The men of our tribe, except Nanko and Chief Mastasaip, were already on the ship. _____

8. _____ The cove was partly sheltered from the wind, but as soon as we went through the passage between the rocks and into the sea, great waves struck us. _____

9. _____ At last, I found Nanko. _____

10. _____ While we ate beside a small fire, I could hear the dogs on the hill not far away, and through the night their howls came to me on the wind. _____

Possessive Pronouns: are used to show ownership

Example: The paper is mine.

List of possessive pronouns: *my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*

Reflexive Pronouns: are pronouns that end in -self or -selves

Example: We let ourselves into the house.

List of reflexive pronouns: *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves*

Directions: Imagine you are Karana. Write a paragraph about what you are experiencing while on the island alone with Ramo. Use at least **two possessive** pronouns and **two reflexive** pronouns in the paragraph. Write (P) for Possessive or (R) for Reflexive pronouns directly after your written pronoun. (Write your paragraph on a separate sheet of paper.)

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Nine – Eleven

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 9-11, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Nine	
Write a short summary of the chapter	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Ten

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Eleven

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Nine – Eleven

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Nine

1. Why doesn't Karana want to live in the village any longer?
2. What does Karana do to show she is serious about not living in the village anymore?
3. Where does Karana decide to live?
4. What does she need protection from?
5. Why does Karana have to search for weapons that may have been left behind?
6. What does Karana find in the sand? What is in it? What does she do with them? Why?
7. Why does Karana decide to make weapons?
8. What traits would you say Karana displays when making weapons? Explain.

Chapter Ten

1. What does Karana decide to do when the storms of winter end? How does she feel about this?
2. Describe Karana's attempt to leave the island. Is it successful? Why or why not?
3. What is her first good fortune? The second?
4. What kept Karana paddling when she wanted to stop?
5. What is Magat?
6. Where is Karana at the end of this chapter?

Chapter Eleven

1. What is Karana surprised by?
2. What decision does she make? What does she need?
3. What made her decide to build her home to the west near the wild dogs' lair?
4. Describe the sea bull.
5. Why did Karana feel it was a good day to build her home?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Making Inferences

An **inference** is a conclusion reached by combining evidence from a text with your knowledge or experiences.

For example, if you saw your little brother with chocolate all over his hands and face, you could easily infer that he got into the candy jar. To make an inference, you must pay attention to the clues you are given.

You must use these same tools of inference when reading something from a text. You cannot take a guess about something hoping it is true. You must use the clues you are given to draw a conclusion.

Directions: *Using the passages below, make an inference about the character or situation based upon the information you are given. Write down the clues from the passage that led to your inference. Then, using the inference you made, predict what you think will happen next in the story. An example has been done for you.*

All night I sat there with the body of my brother and did not sleep. I vowed that someday I would go back and kill the wild dogs in the cave. I would kill all of them. I thought of how I would do it, but mostly I thought of Ramo, my brother.

What can you **infer** about Karana? She is mad and vengeful.

Clues: She vowed to kill all the wild dogs; she thought about how she would kill them.

Prediction: Karana will end up killing the wild dogs later on in the story.

Directions: *Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.*

- I do not remember much of this time, except that many suns rose and set. I thought about what I was going to do now that I was alone. I did not leave the village. Not until I had eaten all of the abalone did I leave and then only to gather more.*

What can you infer about Karana? _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

Name _____ Period _____

2. *I sat for a long time, seeing these shapes and hearing the voices, until the sun came out and the fog vanished. Then, I made a fire against the wall of the house. When it was burned to the earth, I started another fire. Thus, one by one, I destroyed them all so that there were only ashes left to mark the village of Ghalas-at.*

What can be inferred about Karana? _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

3. *The laws of Ghalas-at forbade the making of weapons by women of the tribe, so I went out to search for any that might have been left behind. I went first to where the village had been and sifted the ashes for spearheads, and then, finding none, to the place where the canoes were hidden, believing that weapons might have been stored there with the food and water.*

Make an inference about Karana: _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

4. *I had seen the weapons made, but I knew little about it. I had seen my father sitting in the hut on winter nights scraping the wood for the shafts, chipping the stones for the tips, and tying the feathers, yet I had watched him and really seen nothing. I had watched, but not with the eye of one who would ever do it. For this reason, I took many days and had many failures before I fashioned a bow and arrows that could be used.*

Name _____ Period _____

What can be inferred about Karana? _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

5. *Yet as I lay there on the high rock, looking at the stars, I thought about the ship which belonged to the white men. And at dawn, as light spread across the sea, my first glance was toward the little harbor of Coral Cove. Every morning I would look for the ship there, thinking that it might have come in the night. And each morning I would see nothing except the birds flying over the sea.*

Make an inference about Karana: _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

6. *Of the four canoes stored there against the cliff, I chose the smallest, which was still very heavy because it could carry six people. The task that faced me was to push it down the rocky shore and into the water, a distance four or five times its length.*

What can you infer about Karana? _____

Clues: _____

Prediction: _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Writing Focus: Writing Inferences

Making Inferences: When you make an inference, it requires you to take clues from the text (context clues) and blend this with what you already know (background knowledge).

Example:

1. *The laws of Ghalas-at forbade the making of weapons by women of the tribe, so I went out to search for any that might have been left behind. I went first to where the village had been and sifted the ashes for spearheads, and then, finding none, to the place where the canoes were hidden, believing that weapons might have been stored there with the food and water.*

You can infer that Karana was respectful of her tribe's beliefs and traditions because she searched and searched to find any left over weapons so she wouldn't have to break the tribal belief that women mustn't make weapons.

Your task is to write a passage for each emotion given below using inference. Your goal is to provide writing that captures the provided emotion without literally stating that emotion. Your writing should *hint* at how you or the subject of your writing is feeling; it is up to the audience to *infer* that emotion.

Example: *Mom glared at me for several seconds. Then, she abruptly got up from the table and left the room.*

Anyone reading these few sentences should be able to infer that mom is mad at me for some reason.

Directions: *Write a few sentences for each emotion below. Use descriptive writing and try to show, not tell, the reader about the situation. Do not use any of the given words in your description.*

1. unhappy; distraught; gloomy (for example: *Shawna wasn't smiling. She sat very quietly by herself in the corner of the room, only occasionally looking up from the floor. She wouldn't talk to anyone at the party.* From this writing, you can infer that she was unhappy, distraught, or gloomy about something.) Now, write your own for example for unhappy; distraught; gloomy. _____

Name _____ Period _____

2. excited _____

3. surprised _____

4. terrified; scared _____

5. happy; glad; ecstatic _____

6. angry; furious _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twelve – Fourteen

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 12-14, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Twelve	
Write a short summary of the chapter	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Thirteen

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Fourteen

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twelve – Fourteen

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Twelve

1. Describe the materials Karana used to make her fence and how she went about making the fence.
2. Why did it take longer to build her house?
3. What is the legend?
4. Describe Karana's house.
5. After completing her house, what does Karana plan to do?
6. What did Karana need in order to make her spear? How would she get it?

Chapter Thirteen

1. Why does Karana refer to sea elephants as babies when they are as large as men?
2. Describe the sea elephants' appearance and characteristics.
3. What happens as Karana goes after the smaller sea elephant?
4. How was Karana hurt?

Chapter Fourteen

1. How long did Karana stay home due to her injury? Why does she finally leave?
2. What does Karana see while she is going toward the spring?
3. Where does Karana go and stay to be safe? What does Karana decide to do with this place?
4. What was on the inside of the cave walls? What does Karana decide to use them for?
5. What did Karana get from the body of the old bull? Why?
6. What is Karana ready to do now?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Metaphors and Similes

A **simile** is a comparison between two unlike objects using the word *like* or *as*. For example, "*The babysitter's hair is bright orange like a pumpkin.*" Here the color of the babysitter's hair is being compared to the color of a pumpkin using the word *like*.

A **metaphor** makes a comparison by stating that one thing *is* something else. It is a comparison, but it does NOT use the word *like* or *as*. For example, "*The man's hands were catcher's mitts!*" This metaphor is telling us that a man's hands were so large that they were the size of a catcher's mitt. Notice that this metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as" to make the comparison.

Look at the example below:

"I remember the day the Aleut ship came to our island. At first, it seemed like a small shell afloat on the sea."

What two things are being compared? Is this an example of a simile or a metaphor? How do you know?

Directions: Read the following passages from the novel. After you have read each example, fill in the chart below explaining what two things are being compared, whether the comparison is a metaphor or a simile, and what clues led you to that decision. Remember to look for the words "like" or "as" for a simile and words like "is" and "were" for metaphors.

Example from the novel	What is compared?	Metaphor or Simile	How do you know?
But Ramo's eyes missed little in the world. They were black like a lizard's and very large and, like the eyes of a lizard, could sometimes look sleepy.			
"The sea is smooth," Ramo said. "It is a flat stone without any scratches."			

Name _____ Period _____

Example from the novel	What is compared?	Metaphor or Simile	How do you know?
He stood facing me, his front legs a tightly coiled spring, his yellow eyes narrowed to slits.			
Or I would say, "It is a beautiful day. I have never seen the ocean so calm, and the sky looks like a blue shell.			
Large devilfish are dangerous if you are in the sea, for their arms are so long as a man, and they can quickly wrap them around you.			
The water was so clear that it was a part of the air around me.			
Far down, the sea ferns moved as though a breeze were blowing there, and among them swam the devilfish trailing their long arms.			

Name _____

Period _____

Example from the novel	What is compared?	Metaphor or Simile	How do you know?
Their heads were clusters of curly globes no larger than pebbles and the color of the sun when it rises.			
There were many hummers which can stand still in the air and look like bits of polished stone and have long tongues to sip honey with.			
But it was soft and clear and much sweeter than the cries of the gulls or the crows or the talk of the pelicans which sounds like the quarreling of toothless old men.			

Directions: Rewrite the following sentence that contains a simile; instead of a simile, change the wording to make the comparison into a metaphor. You may change word order, but be sure to keep the meaning of the sentence the same. Remember, do not use "like" or "as" to make a comparison in your new sentence.

Crouching there, he suddenly raised himself and at the same time fastened his teeth in the dog's throat like a tripped bear trap.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Writing Focus: Narrative Writing

Reflection: Reflections are clear and concise narratives that include facts and feelings. Reflections need a description of the event so that the reader can imagine experiencing that same event.

Example: Karana was torn about making weapons. Karana believed that the men of her tribe were allowed to make weapons, and the women weren't. Thus, Karana struggled for days worrying about what might happen to her if she made the weapons. She finally realized that with no men available to make them, she needed to do it herself in order to survive. Even after making her decision to go against her tribe's wishes, she was still fearful.

Your task is to write one or two paragraphs reflecting on a time in your life when you knew you weren't supposed to do something, but you did it anyway. It could be a time when you went against your parent's wishes or even your teacher's directions. Remember to include the facts of the matter as well as your emotions and feelings. Make sure and include specific details. Also, include any consequences of your actions.

Example: *One summer I went to Elmira to visit a friend of mine who had moved away. Her name was Sherry, and I missed her dearly. We played outdoors, swam, talked, and went shopping. One day, Sherry's mom took us to the mall so Sherry could get her ears pierced. Her mom asked me if I had my mom's permission to get my ears pierced too. I said "yes" right away even though I knew that was not the truth. My mom had told me I was not old enough yet to get my ears pierced. Once I pierced my ears, I was so happy and thrilled! However, I was very worried about my mom's reaction when I returned home. I didn't get punished in terms of being grounded or spanked or anything like that, but my mom let me know how disappointed she was in me. That was worse than any other punishment could have been. I was so ashamed of myself and my actions. I had betrayed my mother's trust, and it took a very long time to earn it back.*

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, write one or two paragraphs describing a time when you did something you shouldn't have but did it anyway. Write the facts of what happened, your emotions and feelings, specific details, and the consequences of your actions.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Fifteen – Seventeen

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 15-17, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Fifteen

Write a short summary of the chapter.

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Sixteen

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Seventeen

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Fifteen – Seventeen

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Fifteen

1. Why had the wild dogs grown bolder?
2. Where does Karana believe the leader of the wild dogs came from?
3. What does Karana do at the hill near the cave?
4. When the leader of the wild dogs finally appears, what does Karana do?
5. Where did she find him?
6. What does Karana do with the leader of the wild dogs?
7. Why did Karana sleep at the rock that night? How long does she do this?
8. What does Karana name the leader of the wild dogs? What does it mean?

Chapter Sixteen

1. What does Karana plan to do if the Aleuts come again?
2. What does Karana do to the canoe? How does she do it?
3. What had Rontu learned?
4. What void did Rontu fill for Karana?
5. What great discovery did Karana and Rontu make?
6. What is a devilfish? What is special about it?

Chapter Seventeen

1. What two things does Karana do during the storms?
2. How did Karana know it was the first day of spring?
3. How have Karana's feelings changed for Rontu?
4. Why does Karana hide her canoe?
5. Describe the fight between Rontu and the wild dogs.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Cause and Effect

Cause and Effect describes the relationship between an action and an event. The cause describes why an event happened; the effect is the result.

Example:

- A. Captain Orlov and the Aleut hunters argue with Chief of Ghalas-at and the villagers. Fighting erupts and many of the men of the village tribe are killed.

Cause: Aleuts and villagers disagree with each other

Effect: Fighting occurs and many are killed

Cause: person or thing that makes an action happen

Effect: a change that has resulted from that action

Directions: Read the following passages and determine the cause and effect. Write the cause and effect for each passage.

1. There had been wild dogs on the Island of the Blue Dolphins as long as I can remember, but after the Aleuts had slain most of the men of our tribe and their dogs had left to join the others, the pack became much bolder.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____
2. I could not get through the opening under the fence, so I cut the bindings and lifted out two of the whale ribs, and thus took him into the house.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____
3. I had not gathered food for many days, and the baskets were empty, so I left water for the dog and, after mending the fence, went down to the sea.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____
4. That night I slept on the rock, for I was afraid of him, and at dawn as I went out, I left the hole under the fence open so he could go.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____
5. The Aleuts might come upon the cave by chance, and then I must be ready to flee. For this reason, I worked on the canoe I had abandoned on the spit.
Cause: _____
Effect: _____

Name _____ Period _____

6. The tides had almost buried the canoe, and I labored many days to dig it out of the sand.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

7. I talked to Rontu often, just as though I were talking to one of my people. Because of this, I was not lonely.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

8. The devilfish let loose in the water a black cloud of liquid which instantly hid him from view.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

9. Storms came early with rain, and between the rains fierce winds struck the island and filled the air with sand.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

10. Rontu did not go with me to the beach because I had let him out of the fence, and he had not returned.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

11. The climb was steep. As Karana reached the top, she paused for breath.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

12. Whirling away from the wild dog he had crippled, Rontu faced him, but not in time to fend off the first heavy rush. Teeth slashed at his throat and, as he turned his body, struck him instead on the flank, and he went down.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Language Focus: Subject/Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a term used to indicate that a singular subject must take a singular verb and a plural subject must take a plural verb. You must first determine if the subject is singular or plural. Your next step is to choose a verb that agrees in number to the subject.

- **A singular subject takes a singular verb**

Speak, speaks – Which is singular? Which is plural? Which would you use with *she*? Which would you use with *they*?

We say, "*She speaks*." In this example, *she* is a singular subject and *speaks* is a singular verb. If you are unsure if a subject is plural, try replacing the subject with "*she*." "*She*" is singular. Once you determine the type of subject, you should be able to pick the correct verb.

Ex. Karana (*sleep, sleeps*) behind a whalebone fence.

[*She*] (*sleep, sleeps*) behind a whalebone fence. "*Karana sleeps...*" is the correct usage because Karana is singular and can be replaced with "*she*."

- **A plural subject takes a plural verb**

We say, "*They speak*." In this example, *they* is the plural subject and *speak* is the plural verb. If you are unsure if a subject is plural, try replacing the subject with "*they*." "*They*" is plural. Once you determine the type of subject, you should be able to pick the correct verb.

Ex. Tumaiyowit and Mukat (*quarrel, quarrels*) about many things.

[*They*] (*quarrel, quarrels*) about many things. So "*Tumaiyowit and Mukat quarrel...*" is the correct usage because "*Tumaiyowit and Mukat*" is plural

Directions: Read the following sentences from the novel, and then underline the subject once and the verb twice. Then, write AGREE on the small line in front of the example if the subject and verb are in agreement. If the subject and verb are not in agreement, write NO, and then rewrite the sentence on the long lines to make the subject and verb agree.

1. _____ They follows their mothers around, waddling along on their flippers like children learning to walk, making crying sounds and sounds of pleasure that only the young can make. _____

2. _____ Between the whale ribs, Karana weaves many strands of bull kelp, which shrinks as it dries and pulls very tight, holding the ribs together like a fence. _____

Name _____ Period _____

3. _____ There is many tiny grey mice on the island, so Karana need to keep her food safe from them. _____
4. _____ On the nights when the moon shines full, the little *sai-sai* fish come swimming out of the sea in schools so thick you can almost walk on them. _____
5. _____ He is an ugly animal. _____
6. _____ The sea elephant move fast in spite of his size, waddling along on his great flippers which he uses like hands. _____
7. _____ Tumaiyowit and Mukat is rulers. _____
8. _____ The Aleuts hunts sea otter. _____
9. _____ The Russians sails in their ship with the red flag. _____
10. _____ The Aleuts speak a different language than the villagers. _____
11. _____ The girl wears a fur cap, and under the cap her thick hair fall to her waist. _____
12. _____ Karana and Rontu explores together, looking for food. _____
13. _____ The Aleut grunts to his companions. _____
14. _____ Karana's house near the headlands are near sea caves. _____
15. _____ She mark her face with blue clay. _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Eighteen – Twenty

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 18-20, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Eighteen	
Write a short summary of the chapter _____	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Nineteen

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____

Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Eighteen – Twenty

Chapter Questions

Directions: Complete the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Eighteen

1. Describe the beauty Karana saw on the island.
2. What new pets does Karana have? What does she do to keep them?
3. What does Karana name her new pets? Why?
4. What does Karana make?
5. Have Karana's looks changed? In what way? Explain.
6. What does Karana make for Rontu? Does he like it?

Chapter Nineteen

1. What do Karana and Rontu look for each day? Why?
2. What is abalone? What is it used for?
3. Describe the sea creatures as Karana sees them (blue dolphins, otters, gulls).
4. Why was it unusual to see the devilfish at this reef?
5. Describe Karana's experience trying to kill the devilfish.
6. What kinds of injuries did Karana and Rontu have?

Chapter Twenty

1. What did Karana use to keep the gulls away from the abalones?
2. Describe Tall Rock and Black Cave.
3. What strange figures does Karana see in the cave?
4. What happens to Karana and Rontu in the cave? How did Karana feel?
5. How long has it been since the Aleuts have been to the island?
6. When did the Aleuts return? What does Karana do that night?
7. Who does Karana see cooking on the beach?
8. What doesn't Rontu want to do?

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Theme

Theme describes the life lesson of a story. A theme is usually a statement or phrase that offers the reader guidance about how to live an honorable life. Possible themes include: do the right thing even if no one else does, hard work is eventually rewarded, family is one of the most important things about life, etc. The key question to ask yourself when trying to figure out the theme is, "What message is this author telling me about life?" Most novels will not state the theme outright, but with good insight and understanding of the novel, you will be able to determine its theme.

Read the following passage to help you understand theme.

There were many hummers which can stand still in the air and look like bits of polished stone and have long tongues to sip honey with. There were blue jays, which are very quarrelsome birds, and black-and-white peckers that pecked holes in the yucca stalks and the poles of my roof, even in the whale bones of the fence. Red-winged blackbirds also came flying out of the south, and flocks of crows, and a bird with a yellow body and a scarlet head, which I had never seen before.

Theme: "Stop and smell the roses." This phrase is often used to tell readers who are very busy with their lives to take the time to appreciate the beauty of nature or slow down and pay attention to what is going on around them.

Part I

Directions: Read the following passages. Look for details in the text that point to a theme. Underline details that suggest a theme. Write a short statement that describes the theme of each passage.

Passage 1

"Dozens of our animals, which had left the village when their owners had died, joined the wild pack that roamed the island." (p. 25)

Theme: _____

Passage 2

"Where is my brother?" I cried.... The sails had filled and the ship was now moving slowly away....

"We cannot wait for Ramo," he said. "If we do, the ship will be driven on the rocks." (pp. 37-38)

Name _____ Period _____

Theme: _____

Passage 3

"The ship began to circle the kelp bed, and I thought surely that it was going to return to the shore. I held my breath, waiting. Then, slowly, its direction changed.... At that moment I walked across the deck and, though many hands tried to hold me back, flung myself into the sea." (pp. 37-38)

Theme: _____

Passage 4

"I had seen this spear made, as I had seen my father make bows and arrows, yet I knew little about it, no more than I had about the others. Still, I remembered how it looked and how it was used. From these memories I made it after many errors and many hours of work...."

Theme: _____

Part II

Directions: Look through Chapters 18-20 for a quote that you believe best represents the theme below. Write the page number where you found the quote, then write the quote on the lines.

Theme: Sometimes, achieving what we want in life involves taking a risk.

Quote: _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Language Focus: Sentence Fragments

The word "fragment" can be defined as a small part broken off something. A **sentence fragment** refers to an incomplete sentence (or a part of a sentence.) To determine if you or an author is writing sentence fragments, you first need to know what makes up a complete sentence. A complete sentence must include a **subject** and a **predicate (verb)**, and it must be a **complete thought**. So when you are deciding if a sentence is a complete sentence or just a fragment, you must look for these three things. Some examples:

Is this a complete sentence? *Karana works daily.*

Does the sentence have a subject? Does it tell who or what? Yes, the subject is "Karana."
Does the sentence have a predicate? Does it show an action? Yes, the predicate is "works."
Does the sentence have a complete thought? Yes, it is stating that Karana works everyday.

Thus, "Karana works daily," is a complete sentence.

Would this be a complete sentence? *Karana works.*

Does it have a subject? Yes, the subject is still "Karana."
Does it have a predicate? Yes, the predicate is still "works."
Does it have a complete thought? Yes, Karana works. It is just a very short sentence.

Both examples are short, simple sentences. If the writer wanted to tell more about Karana and her working, he/she could expand the sentences in many ways.

Karana works daily from early morning until late afternoon.
Karana works daily with her sister and the other women of her village.

Now, it is time to examine some sentence fragments. Remember to look for a subject, verb, and a complete thought when determining whether the sentence is a fragment. Some examples:

Covered with mats of sand flowers, which are red and have tiny eyes that are sometimes pink and sometimes white.

What is missing? (The subject: **what** is covered with mats of sand flowers?)

Before summer came, the cage.

What is missing? (It is not a complete thought: **what about** the cage? What did it do?)

Directions: Read the following sentences to determine if they are complete sentences or sentence fragments. Write **CS** if it is **C**omplete **S**entence and **SF** for a **S**entence **F**ragment. If the sentence is a fragment, write down what is missing (subject / predicate / complete thought).

Name _____

Period _____

CS or SF	Example	What is missing?
	1. A pair of these birds made a nest in a stunted tree near my house.	
	2. The belt made of sealskin.	
	3. Had killed our men at Coral Cove, all the women of our tribe had singed their hair short as a sign of mourning.	
	4. I made a wreath for Rontu's neck, which he did not like.	
	5. The heavy air on the island.	
	6. The starfish prey.	
	7. They grow.	
	8. Who was trotting along in front of me, suddenly dropped his fish and stood looking down over the edge of the reef.	
	9. With a sinew line and a hook made of abalone shell, I caught two that had large heads and long teeth.	
	10. Rontu made no sound.	
	11. The giant had not moved.	
	12. Aimed at the giant's head.	
	13. My grip on it broke and aware that I had struck the devilfish.	
	14. The whalebone knife I used for prying abalones from the rocks was tied to a thong at my waist.	
	15. It was night before Rontu and I.	
	16. Black Cave was on the south coast of the island, near the place where the canoes were stored.	
	17. "Be quiet."	
	18. I would have paddled by it.	
	19. When I had packed everything and put it beside the hole under the fence, I went back into the headland.	
	20. I did not stay long on the headland.	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twenty-One – Twenty-Three ***Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking***

Directions: As you read Chapters 21-23, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Twenty-One

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Two

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Three

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twenty-One – Twenty-Three

Chapter Questions

Directions: Complete the following. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Twenty-One

1. Why didn't Karana take Rontu with her that night?
2. Why wasn't Karana afraid that the Aleuts might see her? Who was she afraid of? Why?
3. Where did Karana and Rontu go?
4. Why were the days long? What did Karana do?
5. What did the girl call herself? Did she speak Karana's language? What did the girl call Karana's skirt?
6. Who leaves something for Karana while she is making trips from the cave to her house? What does this person leave?

Chapter Twenty-Two

1. Where does Karana sleep that night? Why?
2. What happens between Karana and Tutok? Give some examples of the words they used to communicate with each other.
3. What gift does Karana make for Tutok?
4. How often does Tutok visit Karana? When does it stop? Why?
5. At first Karana is happy the Aleuts have gone, but then she grows sad. Why?

Chapter Twenty-Three

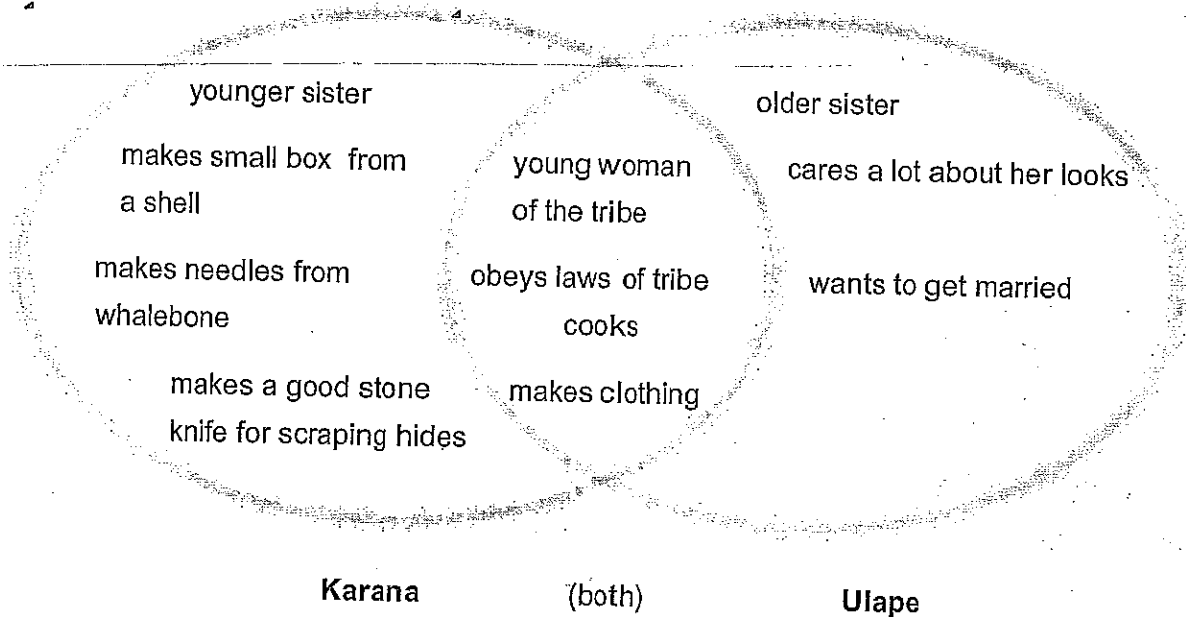
1. What did the hunters leave?
2. What does Karana do for the young otter? What does Karana name it?
3. After the Aleuts leave, Karana moves back to the headland. What is missing?
4. Describe Karana's activities during the days of winter.
5. What does she think about when she remembers Tutok?

Name _____ Period _____

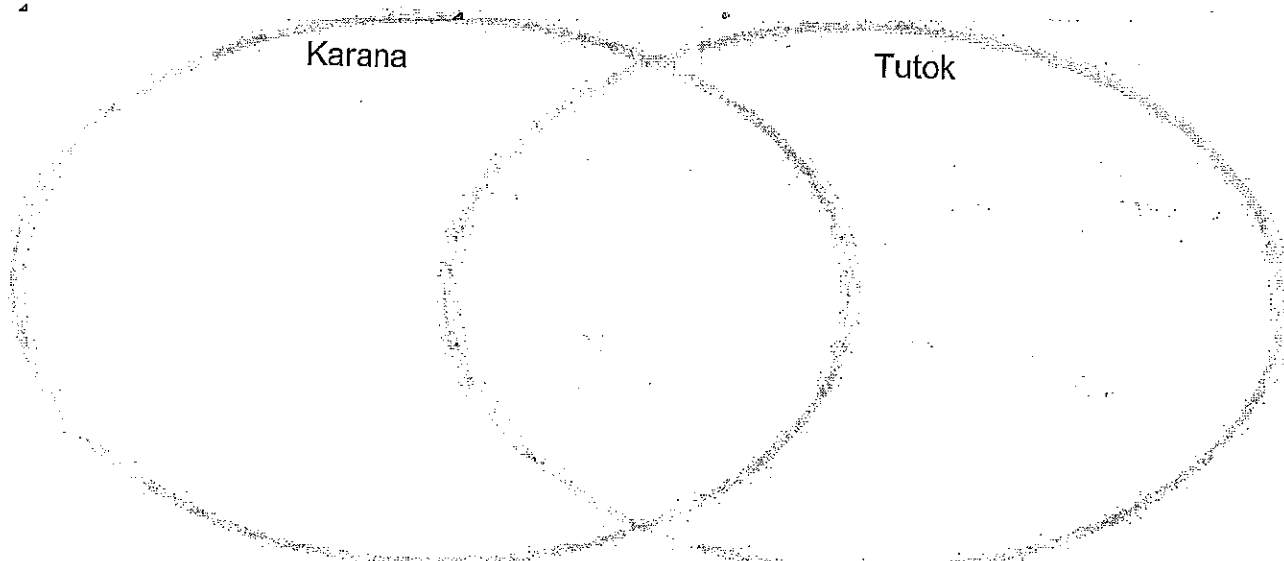
Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Compare and Contrast Characters

When you **compare and contrast**, it allows you to look at objects, people, places, and things and think of the ways that they are *alike* and *different*. Making comparisons shows similarities between the items. Contrasting shows the differences between the items. A graphic organizer that may help you organize your thoughts when comparing and contrasting is called a **Venn Diagram**. Look at the example Venn Diagram below:



Directions: Use the Venn diagram below to compare and contrast how Karana and Tutok are alike and different. Refer back to pages 132-138. Write as many details as possible.



Island of the Blue Dolphins

Language Focus: Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense describes an action that has happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You cannot use an exact time period (example: today, at this moment, when I was in fifth grade) with the perfect verb tense. This tense is formed by using **has** or **have** with the **past participle** of the verb. Most past participles end in **-ed**. Irregular verbs have **special past participles** that must be memorized.

Ex. Karana and Rontu have traveled to many caves on the island.

Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense describes an action that took place in the past before another past action. This tense is formed by using **had** with the **past participle** of the verb.

Ex. By the time Karana cried out to Rontu, he had already died.

Future Perfect Tense

Future perfect tense describes an action that will occur in the future before some other action. This tense is formed by using **will have** with the **past participle** of the verb.

Ex. By the time the final ship arrives, Karana will have spent several years waiting for them.

*Can, will, shall, may, could, would, should, might, and must are helping verbs (modals) and do not change to agree with the subject. They are not part of the perfect tenses, but might seem confusing if they are not mentioned.

Directions: For the following section, you will need to determine if the underlined words demonstrate the present perfect, past perfect, future perfect tense or a helping verb. Please write what type of verb is underlined on the line after the sentence. The first one has been done for you. Some sentences require more than one answer.

Ex. And I closed the opening so that he would not follow me, for if the Aleuts had brought their dogs, he would surely smell them out. Past Perfect Tense

1. Before I had climbed to the top of the high rock, I could see the glow of the Aleut fires. _____

Name _____ Period _____

2. The Aleuts had not brought their dogs, which was fortunate, for they would have found Rontu's tracks and followed us to the cave. _____

3. I had begun to feel safe, for the winter storms would soon be here and the Aleuts would leave. _____

4. I will have seen the skirt in the sunlight. _____

5. I had not heard words spoken for so long that they sounded strange to me, yet they were good to hear, even though it was an enemy who spoke them. _____

6. I waited for her all that day, and at dusk, I left the cave and went to the ledge where I could watch the ravine, fearing that the men had learned that I lived here and would find me. _____

7. It lay in a bed of bull kelp and I would have paddled by if Rontu had not barked. _____

8. The fish had disappeared, and the young otter was asleep, floating on its back. _____

9. I knew that he would leave someday, but I felt bad that he had gone back to the sea and that I will never have caught fish for him. _____

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: For the following section, you will need to write a sentence demonstrating the present perfect tense, past perfect tense, or future perfect tense. After the sentence, there will be directions explaining what type of verb the sentence should be changed to. The first one has been done for you.

Ex. By the time Rontu awakens, I will have cleaned and carried the abalone to the house.

Rewrite this sentence changing it from future perfect tense to past perfect tense.

By the time Rontu woke up, I had cleaned and carried the abalone to the house.

10. In front of the cave was a high ledge of rocks surrounded by deep kelp beds that I have paddled by many times in my search for fish to eat.

Rewrite this sentence changing it from present perfect tense to past perfect tense.

11. I had forgotten that the tide was coming in.

Rewrite this sentence changing it from past perfect tense to present perfect tense.

12. Two summers had come and gone, and the Aleut hunters had not returned.

Rewrite this sentence changing it from past perfect tense to future perfect tense.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twenty-Four – Twenty-Six

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 24-26, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Four	
Write a short summary of the chapter	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Five

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Six

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins
Chapters Twenty-Four – Twenty-Six
Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Twenty-Four

1. What do Tainor and Lurai build? What do they use? What do they give Karana?
2. What other animal does Karana take in?
3. What does Karana believe has happened to her sister Ulape?
4. What does Karana run into as she is canoeing towards shore?
5. How do otters swim when they are first born?
6. Do otters mate for life? What happens if the mother otter dies?
7. Why does Karana change Mon-a-nee's name?
8. What has Karana never done since seeing Mon-a-nee?

Chapter Twenty-Five

1. Why do you think Karana still watches for the Aleuts?
2. What did Karana make two winters after the Aleuts left?
3. What left Coral Cove for many summers? Why? When did they return?
4. How did Karana keep track of the time?
5. Where did Rontu go to die? How did Karana know he was dying? When did Rontu die?
6. Where did Karana bury Rontu? Describe his burial site.

Chapter Twenty-Six

1. Where did Karana stay? How did she survive?
2. What did Karana make? What did she plan to do with it? Why?
3. How does Karana plan to catch the pup? When that fails, what idea does she come up with? Does it work?
4. What does Karana name her new pup? What does it mean?
5. How is he like his father?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Denotation/Connotation

Read the following two passages. Notice, in particular, the use of the word "companion."

"Captain Orlov will hear that you refuse to share the fish."

"Yes, tell him," my father said. "But also why we refuse." The Aleut grunted to his companion and the two of them stalked off on their short legs across the sand dunes that lay between the village and their camp.

All the time I was working on the canoe, which was most of that summer, Rontu was with me. He had learned his name quickly and many words that meant something to him. "Rontu," I would say after he had stolen a special fish I had speared for my supper, "tell me why it is that you are such a handsome dog and yet such a thief." He would put his head on one side and then the other, although he knew only two of those words, and look at me. He was my only companion at this time.

In both passages, the word "companion" is a key term. Read the passages again. How is the meaning of the word companion different in each passage? Discuss your ideas with a classmate.

You probably agree that the word companion has pretty much the same meaning in both passages. However, you may realize that you get a different feeling about the word companion in the two different passages. Most words in the English language carry more than just the meaning in the dictionary; they also carry emotions that are associated with them.

When we refer to the definition of the word, it is called the *denotation*. When we refer to the emotion, feelings, and ideas associated with the word, it is called the *connotation*.

In the first passage, Captain Orlov and his companion create the image of the Captain and one of his hunters. The denotation for the word companion here would be a person paid to travel and help or accompany another person. The companion is being paid to hunt with Captain Orlov.

In the second passage, Rontu is Karana's companion and goes along with her everywhere. However, you understand from all the interactions between Rontu and Karana that there is more to the word companion in this instance. Discuss with another classmate the feelings and emotions that come to mind when you think of Rontu as Karana's companionship.

Writers must choose their words carefully in order to make their story meaningful and enjoyable. Writers use what they know about connotation to help create a mood for each scene or chapter in their stories. Thus, good readers use what they know about connotation to infer the meaning of the words the writer has used in his or her stories.

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: Complete the following chart. Write the denotative and connotative word meanings in the appropriate boxes. Remember to use a dictionary when needed, especially for denotative definitions.

Word	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
Ex: home	a place to live	family, warmth, safety
friend		
pack		
quiver		
bind		
hollow		
hobble		
gnawing		
moons		
dusk		
nuzzle		

Below, you will use what you have learned about denotation and connotation to write a sentence demonstrating your understanding of the differences between the two terms. Refer to the following example for guidance:

Sarah drooled over the famous star Brad Pitt.

Denotative meaning of drooled: let saliva run from the mouth like babies do

Connotative meaning of drooled: liked; loved; admired; enjoyed

What can you infer about Sarah? Sarah is not letting spit/saliva run down her face; Sarah really likes or enjoys Brad Pitt and his acting roles.

Directions: Write a sentence using a word of your choice from the list above. Then, write the denotative meaning, connotative meaning, and what a reader could infer from your sentence.

Sentence: _____

Denotative Meaning: _____

Connotative Meaning: _____

Inference: _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Language Focus: Using a Dictionary

A dictionary is used to find definitions of words, their part of speech, and even the pronunciation of a word.

Things to remember when using a dictionary:

1. **Alphabetical order:** The dictionary is set up in A-Z order; words beginning with letters at the beginning of the alphabet will be found at the beginning of the dictionary and so forth.
2. **Guide words:** These are on the top of every page to guide you. The first word on the left-hand side is the first word on that page; the second word on the right-hand side is the last entry on the page.
3. **Drop the Suffix:** When you are looking words up in the dictionary, you may need to drop the suffix. For example:

shuddered...look for the base word "shudder"

blistered...look for the base word "blister"

coping...look for the base word "cope"

Directions: Use a printed dictionary or an online dictionary such as www.dictionary.com to find the definitions of the words below. Then, write an original sentence using each word. The number after the word indicates the page where you will find it in the novel, ***Island of the Blue Dolphins***. Write your definitions and sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

Example definition: shudder - tremble with horror, fear, or cold

Sentence - I shudder to think what might have happened to Karana if she hadn't had Rontu to protect her.

1. survived (p.150)
2. scarcely (p.152)
3. crevice (p.153)
4. headland (p.154)
5. frisked (p.156)

6. slope (p.159)
7. struggling (p.160)
8. gripping (p.161)
9. perched (p.162)
10. foolishly (p.162)

Period _____

Chapters Twenty-Seven – Twenty-Nine

Active Reading Guide for Note-Taking

Directions: As you read Chapters 27-29, use the following chart to take notes on the action, setting, and characters. Be sure to write down any questions you may have.

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Seven	
Write a short summary of the chapter	
Protagonist's role in this chapter	Minor character's role in this chapter
How is the setting important in this chapter?	Jot down anything you don't understand
Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter	

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Eight

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in the next chapter

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

While Reading Chapter Twenty-Nine

Write a short summary of the chapter

Protagonist's role in this chapter

Minor character's role in this chapter

How is the setting important in this chapter?

Jot down anything you don't understand

Predict and/or question what will happen in Karana's future

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Chapters Twenty-Seven – Twenty-Nine, and Author's Note

Chapter Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

Chapter Twenty-Seven

1. Karana sees a great white crest moving down upon the island. What type of storm do you think it is? Why? Where does Karana go for safety?
2. Karana describes the next event as: "Slowly the earth began to move. It moved away from my feet and for a moment I seemed to be standing in the air." What type of activity do you think is going on? Why? Where does Karana go for safety this time?

Chapter Twenty-Eight

1. What kind of damage was done?
2. What does Karana lose? What is her biggest loss?
3. What are Karana's plans for the canoes?
4. What does Karana see in the distance?
5. Why does she suspect it is not the Aleuts this time?
6. Where is Karana as she watches?
7. What do the sailors find that suggests there is someone living on the island?
8. What does Karana think about as she walks to meet the sailors?
9. What does Karana realize as she follows the footsteps down to the cove?

Chapter Twenty-Nine

1. When does the ship return? How does Karana prepare to meet the men?
2. Why does Karana feel like laughing when the men speak?
3. What does Karana feel about the men talking?
4. The man pointed with his finger and made a picture in the air of a ship. What does Karana point to?
5. What do the men make for Karana? How does Karana feel about it?
6. How long does the ship stay in Coral Cove?
7. What had the men come for? Did they succeed?
8. What does Karana learn about her people from Father Gonzales?
9. What does Karana think about as she is leaving the island?

Author's Note

1. Who settled on this island first? When? When did the white men discover it?
2. What years did the girl actually live on this island? How was she known to history?
3. What is the island of San Nicolas used for now?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Literature Focus: Compare and Contrast Settings

Setting: The setting in literature refers to the time in history that the story takes place and the geographic location. The setting helps set the mood of the story.

Example: The garden was the perfect setting for their wedding.

Comparing and contrasting allows you to look at objects, people, places, and things and think of the ways that they are alike and different. Comparisons show similarities between the items. Contrasting shows the differences between the items.

Directions: For this activity, you will be comparing and contrasting the settings in Chapter 27 of the story, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Complete the chart below by stating the setting for each page of this chapter.

Page	Setting
158	beach; air very heavy and still; morning
159	
160	
160	
161	
161	
162	
162	
163	
163	
163	

Directions: Use the information you have gathered above to respond to the following questions about setting. Answer on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

1. Write a paragraph describing the ways the settings compare in this chapter.
2. Write a paragraph describing the ways the settings contrast in this chapter.
3. How do the settings in this chapter affect the mood throughout this chapter?

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Writing Focus: Summarizing

To **summarize** a text is to briefly describe what has happened in a large amount of text. When writing a **summary**, you need to focus on covering the most important parts of the text. Therefore, you are writing, in your own words, the details that are essential for someone to know to understand what actually happened in the text.

When summarizing, write down the main ideas, focus on the key words, phrases, and details, and break down the larger ideas into simple ideas. When writing a summary, ask yourself these questions: **who, what, where, when, why, and how**.

Example: Read the following passage and the summary that follows.

Rontu again licked his wound, and this time he did not watch the two dogs moving slowly past the mound. I thought it was a lure, and so it proved to be, for suddenly they ran toward him. They came from opposite sides of the mound, ears laid back and teeth bared. Rontu did not wait for the attack, but leaping at the nearer one, turned his shoulder and with his head lowered caught the dog's foreleg. The pack was quiet. In the silence, I could hear the sound of the bone breaking, and the dog backed away on three legs.

Summary: Rontu was already injured when the wild dogs attacked him. Rontu broke a leg of one of the wild dogs when the pack attacked.

Directions: Reread either Chapter 28 or 29. When you have finished, write a one-paragraph summary of that chapter on a separate sheet of paper. Remember to ask yourself these questions: **who, what, where, when, why and how** when organizing your thoughts. Look over the following example of a summary of Chapter 27.

Chapter 27

The winter storms had passed, and the air was now so heavy it was difficult to breathe. Karana had taken the canoe out without Rontu-Aru. After coming to shore, Karana slept under the canoe on the beach. She woke up to the sound of thunder. When she looked around, she saw a huge wave of water moving down the island. She was scared, and she ran until she came upon a cliff where she could climb to safety. When night came, she knew she might fall asleep and could fall down the cliff, so she climbed down the cliff and stayed there. When morning came, Karana saw dead fish, lobsters, crabs, and whales against the rocks of the cove. Karana went home to the headlands where Rontu-Aru was waiting for her, and he wouldn't let her out of his sight. The next day Karana and Rontu-Aru were walking along the cliff when an earthquake struck. They ran to their house and stayed there until the following morning when it was once again calm.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Introduction, Chapters One – Two

Directions: Write the letter on the line that best matches the description of the characters. Each description will be used once.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ Karana | 4. _____ Captain Orlov |
| 2. _____ Chief Ghalas-at | 5. _____ Ulape |
| 3. _____ Ramo | 6. _____ Captain Mitriff |
-
- a. discovered the school of white bass
 - b. had large, black eyes like a lizard's
 - c. Russian hunter
 - d. Karana's father and leader of their tribe
 - e. protagonist
 - f. Aleutian hunter from long ago that wanted villagers to do his hunting

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct. Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

- 7. _____ The Lone Woman of San Nicolas became known as Ulape.
- 8. _____ The Alaskan Aleuts came to the island to hunt otter.
- 9. _____ Ramo was a tall, quiet boy.
- 10. _____ The Aleuts' ship was red with red sails.

Directions: Choose the best answer and write the correct letter on the line in front of the sentence or question.

- 11. _____ Everyone in Karana's tribe had two names: the real one that was used daily, and the secret one that was rarely used. Karana's father's secret name was:
 - a. Captain Orlov
 - b. Chief Ghalas-at
 - c. Chief Chowig
 - d. Kimki
- 12. _____ What was the agreement that Captain Orlov and Chief Ghalas-at made for the Aleuts to hunt otter on the island?
 - a. divide the goods into equal parts
 - b. one part goods for the tribe; two parts otter skins for the Aleuts
 - c. allow the Aleuts to camp and hunt without giving the tribe any goods
 - d. Chief Ghalas-at wouldn't allow the Aleuts to stay and hunt the otters

Name _____ Period _____

13. _____ Which is the **best** description of the setting of the Island of the Blue Dolphins?

- a. mainly mountains
- b. flat land with very few trees
- c. two leagues long with sandy beaches and a hill in the middle
- d. two leagues long and many deserts

Directions: Write a short response to the following questions.

14. What is Chief Ghalas-at's response to the Aleutian hunter's request to share the fish with them? _____

15. What reasons does the Chief give his people for not wanting them to go near the Aleuts and their camp? _____

16. How do the villagers keep track of the Aleuts and what they are doing each day? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Vocabulary Quiz: Introduction, Chapters 1-2

Directions: Match the term to the definition/description given. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line in front of the definition.

1. _____ ecclesiastical
2. _____ embellishment
3. _____ comprehend
4. _____ protagonist
5. _____ lulls
6. _____ Aleut
7. _____ ravine

8. _____ parley
9. _____ leagues
10. _____ canyon
11. _____ befriend
12. _____ school
13. _____ companion

- a. group of animals
- b. having to do with the church
- c. distances, in length, that a person or horse could walk in an hour
- d. understand the meaning
- e. person who is in your company frequently
- f. ornament; decoration
- g. leading character in a literary work

- h. act as a friend
- i. soothes or quiets
- j. deep valley with steep sides
- k. narrow steep-sided valley
- l. discussion or conference between enemies
- m. member of a people native to the Aleutian Islands

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Three – Five

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct. Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

1. _____ The villagers burned the dead bodies of the Aleuts on the beach.
2. _____ The council chose Kimki to be their new leader.
3. _____ The council decided the women would continue to stay at home, cook food, and make clothes, and the remaining men would guard the village.
4. _____ Ulape and Karana were given the task of gathering abalones.
5. _____ The wild dogs would come to the village to steal food.
6. _____ Life in the village was finally peaceful.
7. _____ It was easy to look after Ramo, who was always obedient.
8. _____ Kimki would leave and go east to a country he had been to as a boy.

Directions: Write a response using complete sentences to the following questions.

9. What were the members of the tribe thinking about as they counted the number of otter killed each night? _____

10. What would the villagers do whenever a log washed ashore? _____

11. Why did the men sleep by the log at night? _____

12. What were some signs that the Aleuts were going to leave soon? _____

13. What was a sign that Chief Ghalas-at was angry? _____

14. Captain Orlov brought one chest to shore with beads in it. However, the iron spearheads were still on his ship. He said they would return to shore with it after loading the otter pelts. Why did Captain Orlov say they must load the pelts first? _____

15. What does Karana believe was the reason her father was killed during the battle on the beach? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 3-5

Directions: Read the following statements and fill in the blanks with a word from the Word Bank. Each word from the Word Bank will be used once.

Word Bank

headland	decreed	scarcely
kelp	pelt	preparations
surged	barred	snared
bales	shirkers	portioned
strewn	skimming	spearhead

1. The wide beds of _____ surround the island, come close to shore, and spread out to the sea.
2. The beach would be _____ with carcasses from the dead otter.
3. They counted the dead otter and thought about what each _____ meant.
4. The hunters would have their long spears _____ over the water searching for their prey.
5. The Aleuts cleaned their aprons and weapons making their _____ to leave the island.
6. One string of beads and one _____ for each otter pelt was what Chief Ghalas-at had agreed to with Captain Orlov.
7. The Aleuts ended up with one hundred five _____ of otter on their ship.
8. Ulape was _____ breathing as she listened to Captain Orlov argue with her father.
9. Chief Ghalas-at _____ the Aleuts' path to the ship waiting for his payment first.
10. The villagers and the Aleut lines of warriors _____ back and forth along the beach.
11. The villagers buried their dead on the south _____.
12. The men had _____ the fowl and found fish in the deep water.
13. The villagers who turn out to be _____ will be punished.
14. Kimki _____ work for each member of the tribe.
15. After the unrest between the men and women, Kimki _____ that the work again would be divided with the men hunting and the women harvesting.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Six – Eight

Directions: Write the letter on the line that best matches the description of the characters.
Each description will be used once.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ Kimki | 5. _____ Ulape |
| 2. _____ Matasaip | 6. _____ Ramo |
| 3. _____ Aleuts | 7. _____ Karana |
| 4. _____ Nanko | |

- a. replaced Kimki as the leader of the tribe
- b. dove off the ship to return to the island
- c. watchers on the cliff looked for them
- d. ran to tell the villagers a message from Matasaip
- e. marked her face with blue clay to show she was unmarried
- f. villagers watched for his return from the east
- g. forgot his fishing spear

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

- 8. What did the huts look like to Karana? _____
- 9. Why didn't Ramo care whether the ship came back for them or not? _____
- 10. Why did Ramo believe all his wishes must be obeyed? _____
- 11. What did Ramo plan to do that Karana said he wouldn't be strong enough to do alone? _____
- 12. What led Karana to find Ramo? _____
- 13. What had happened to Ramo? _____
- 14. What did Karana try to do to the wild dogs that had gone into the cave? _____
- 15. What does Karana vow to do to the wild dogs? _____

Directions: Read the following statements and choose the **best** definition of the underlined word. Write the letter corresponding to your choice on the line before the sentence.

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Island of the Blue Dolphins Literature Guide

Period _____

9. _____ When Karana swam to shore, she ruined her cormorant skirt.
a. sewed
b. destroyed
c. made
d. cleaned
10. _____ The dogs were scurrying around through the huts.
a. moving slowly
b. crawling on all fours
c. moving quickly
d. barking
11. _____ The wild dogs had gorged themselves on the abalones.
a. filled with food
b. vomited
c. barked rapidly
d. starved
12. _____ The wild dog trotted off toward its lair which was in a large cave.
a. prey
b. food
c. den
d. family
13. _____ Karana told Ramo she would have to whip him with a switch of nettles.
a. soft plants
b. yellow plants
c. tall plants
d. stinging haired plants
14. _____ Karana worried whether Ramo would be able to paddle the canoe around the sandspit where the tides ran fast.
a. deep pit in the sand
b. shallow bulge in the sand
c. flat area of land
d. land full of trees
15. _____ The villagers slunk away worried about the Aleuts returning to their island.
a. stood tall
b. moved slowly in fear
c. moved quickly without fear
d. moved quickly and quietly

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Nine – Eleven

Directions: Choose the **best** letter that answers the question, and write the corresponding letter on the line before the sentence.

1. _____ One morning, the thick fog crept in and out of the empty huts and Karana noticed how silent the village was now. What did she decide to do?
 - a. stay in the village near all of her memories
 - b. bury Ramo in the village
 - c. never live in the village again
 - d. rebuild her village

2. _____ Where did Karana decide to live now?
 - a. in a cave
 - b. on the headland
 - c. on the beach
 - d. in the village

3. _____ Where did Karana find some weapons she could use for protecting herself?
 - a. In the village
 - b. where the canoes were hidden under the cliff
 - c. she didn't find any weapons left behind
 - d. at the beach

4. _____ What did Karana find in the chest buried on the beach?
 - a. beads, bracelets, and money
 - b. beads, bracelets, and earrings
 - c. beads and iron spearheads
 - d. iron spearheads

5. _____ What decision did Karana make when the wild dogs returned to the headland?
 - a. to move back to the village
 - b. to move to the cliff where the canoes were hidden
 - c. to make some weapons for protection
 - d. to make a new house

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct. Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

6. _____ Karana had watched her father make weapons, so she was able to make them easily.
7. _____ Karana continued to rise early and stay busy like she had when her tribe lived with her.
8. _____ Karana became lonely believing that the ship would not return for her like she had hoped.
9. _____ Karana decided to take a canoe and travel to the country to the east in search of her tribe.
10. _____ Karana decided to return to the Island of the Blue Dolphins because she had grown too tired of paddling the canoe.
11. _____ Karana believed dolphins were a sign of good omen.
12. _____ The dolphins swam alongside Karana's canoe and made her feel like she had friends with her.
13. _____ Karana was sad and depressed as she returned to the Island of the Blue Dolphins.
14. _____ Karana decided to build her house on the headlands.
15. _____ Karana decided to build a fence around her house so the red foxes would not steal her food and things.

Name _____ Period _____

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 9-11

Directions: Read the following statements and write **True** if the underlined word is used correctly in the sentence. Write **False** if the underlined word is used incorrectly in the sentence.

1. _____ There was a large rock on the headland and two stunted trees that should have been taller.
2. _____ The house on the headland was sheltered from the wind.
3. _____ The villagers were slinking with their heads held high full of pride.
4. _____ The sinews of the plant were used to make nets.
5. _____ In the morning, the gulls flew out from their nests in the crevices of the cliff.
6. _____ Kimki had asked his ancestors who had lived many ages in the past if they should move to a new land.
7. _____ The Aleuts left the villagers alone as they pursued them.
8. _____ Karana used the planks to build a new canoe.
9. _____ Karana sat idly most days on the island making weapons and fishing.
10. _____ The beads and spearheads were the fortune the Aleuts promised the villagers.
11. _____ The spring was brackish and refreshing.
12. _____ The bulls' barking was quiet and peaceful.
13. _____ The clamor of the bulls barking was hard to ignore.
14. _____ Karana felt that the dolphins swimming around her canoe was a good omen.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Twelve – Fourteen

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct.
Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

1. _____ Karana used ribs from dead whales to make her fence.
2. _____ The fence took longer to build than the house.
3. _____ Trees were plentiful on the Island of the Blue Dolphins.
4. _____ Karana built a place to make a fire in the floor of her house.
5. _____ Karana built shelves to store her food so the mice wouldn't eat it.
6. _____ Karana decided to use a tooth from the wild dogs as the point for her spear.

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

7. In what way do the sea bulls remind Karana of babies? _____

8. Describe the sea bull. _____

9. What happens to Karana as she tries to kill a sea elephant? _____

10. What did Karana have to worry about when she went to the spring for water? _____

11. Where did Karana go and stay for several days while her leg healed? _____

12. What did Karana decide about the cave? Why? _____

13. Why did Karana go back to the place the sea elephants lived? _____

14. What did Karana make with the teeth? _____

15. What is Karana now ready to do? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 12-14

Directions: *On the lines below, write the letter of the definition on the right that most closely matches the word on the left.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ gnawed | a. undertaking; usually something risky |
| 2. _____ quarreled | b. chewed on |
| 3. _____ utensils | c. wide open; spacious |
| 4. _____ gruel | d. a boiled meal; a thin cooked cereal |
| 5. _____ embers | e. puffed up; enlarged |
| 6. _____ determination | f. fought |
| 7. _____ forbade | g. circular containers usually used for water |
| 8. _____ waddling | h. tool used for a specific purpose |
| 9. _____ rival | i. small pieces of live coal or wood from a dying fire |
| 10. _____ flank | j. walking in short steps; swaying like a duck |
| 11. _____ bellowing | k. commitment to come to a decision |
| 12. _____ swollen | l. side of an animal or person between ribs and hip |
| 13. _____ venturing | m. prevented from doing something |
| 14. _____ basins | n. enemy |
| 15. _____ broad | o. a hollow, loud animal cry |

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Fifteen – Seventeen

Directions: Write the word from the Word Bank that **best** completes each sentence.

devilfish	women	ships	burning brush	Aleuts
Mon-a-nee	men	bluff	throwing rocks	white men
dolphin	children	Rontu	Ramo	rock
				sea otter

Some words will be used more than once, and not every word will be used.

1. The wild dogs had grown bolder because the _____ had all gone from the island.
2. Karana worries that _____ will not return.
3. Karana watches for _____ each day.
4. Karana believes that the leader of the wild dogs was left by the _____.
5. Karana sleeps on the _____ because she is afraid to sleep in her house.
6. Karana tries to kill the wild dogs by _____ at their cave.
7. Karana names the leader of the wild dogs _____.
8. Karana wants the _____ for its sweet, tender meat.

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

9. Why didn't Karana kill the leader of the wild dogs when she had the chance? _____
10. What does Karana's dog's name mean? How is that name fitting for him? _____
11. Describe the wild dogs' fight with their former leader. _____
12. Why doesn't Karana help him fight against the wild dogs? _____
13. What do the wild dogs do after that the fight? _____
14. Why does Karana still hide her canoe? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 15-17

Directions: Write the word from the Word Bank that **best** completes each sentence. Each word will be used once.

Word Bank:

bolder	zalwit	numerous
abandoned	bulge	heed
lure	carcass	slain
labored	stalked	fierce
quivering	shaft	devilfish

1. The Aleuts had _____ most of the men in the village.
2. The dogs grew _____ when most of the men had been gone from the village.
3. The women were _____ from fear when the fight broke out amongst their men and the Aleuts.
4. The Aleuts left behind many seal _____ on the beach.
5. Karana saw the broken _____ of an arrow stuck in the wild dog.
6. Karana _____ the canoes in the caves to be ready to use when needed.
7. Karana _____ for many days to free the canoe from the tides that had buried it.
8. The pelicans were roosting there in great numbers because of the _____ fish nearby.
9. Karana used the word _____ to teach Rontu the meaning of pelican.
10. The devilfish has eyes that _____ out of his head.
11. The storms produced _____ winds that struck the island and filled the air with sand.
12. The _____ were known for their tender meat.
13. Rontu had seen the wild dogs at the house many times and paid no _____ to them, but that night, he stood at the fence.
14. The wild dogs had _____ Rontu to this place to attack him.
15. The wild dogs moved slowly past the mound to _____ Rontu to the spot they wanted him in.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Eighteen – Twenty

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe some of the birds that Karana saw on the Island of the Blue Dolphins.

2. What does Karana name her two birds? Why? _____

3. Name some of the items Karana makes during the time she is taming the birds.

4. What did Karana do to her hair as a sign of mourning? How does she wear it now? _____

Directions: Write the word from the Word Bank that **best** completes each sentence.

cormorants	tide	the devilfish	biting
skeletons	shallow	spearing	trapping
a girl	deep	food	decorations
knifing	wolves, foxes, and tigers	chasing	Ulafe
dolphins, seagulls, and otter		figures	Karana's sister

You will not use all of the words in the Word Bank.

5. Karana and Rontu continued to look for _____.

6. Karana uses the abalones for _____.

Name _____ Period _____

7. Karana and Rontu would see _____ on their travels.
8. Tall Rock was covered with _____.
9. Black Cove contained many _____.
10. Karana and Rontu had to spend the night in the cave due to the
_____.
11. The Aleuts returned with _____.
12. It was unusual to see a devilfish in the reef because they usually are found in
_____ waters.
13. Rontu tried to help catch the devilfish by _____ it.
14. Karana tried to catch the devilfish by _____ it.

Name _____ Period _____

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 18-20

Directions: Read the following statements and choose the answer that **best** defines the underlined word. Write the letter that corresponds to your choice on the line in front of the sentence.

1. _____ Yuccas grew tall among the rocks of the ravine.
 - a. plant with purple flowers
 - b. plant that has pointed, rigid, sword-shaped leaves with white waxy flowers
 - c. plant that has soft leaves with purple flowers
 - d. plant that has green leaves
2. _____ Lupines grew where the springs ran.
 - a. inedible seeds
 - b. inedible seeds that are colorless
 - c. edible seeds that have short, yellowish or bluish flowers
 - d. edible seeds with tall, dense clusters of blue, white, or pink flowers
3. _____ Karana had singed her hair with a faggot.
 - a. bundle of twigs
 - b. bundle of flowers
 - c. bundle of seeds
 - d. bundle of grass
4. _____ Starfish prey upon the abalone for its sweet meat.
 - a. animals that hunt for food
 - b. animals that eat plants
 - c. animals that are hunted for food
 - d. animals that eat meat
5. _____ The gulls would swoop down to the rocks and pick the meat.
 - a. come down upon quickly
 - b. come down upon slowly
 - c. come down upon loudly
 - d. come down upon quietly
6. _____ Karana would gather sea urchins to use for dyeing.
 - a. shells
 - b. creatures
 - c. weeds
 - d. sharks

Name _____ Period _____

7. _____ The devilfish was found in the part of the reef where the water was shallow.
- a. deep
 - b. swampy
 - c. not deep
 - d. fishy
8. _____ The giant devilfish was flailing his arms, struggling to get back into the water.
- a. flexing
 - b. throwing about
 - c. dropping
 - d. lifting
9. _____ Rontu and Karana had to crouch to get through the opening of the cave.
- a. stand up
 - b. jump up and down
 - c. bend down low
 - d. dig
10. _____ Rontu's barking echoed through the cave like the howling of a whole pack of dogs.
- a. sound whispered
 - b. sound masked by the walls of the cave
 - c. sound heard again from repetition of sound waves from walls
 - d. sound not heard
11. _____ The skeleton sat on the ledge with his glittering eyes, reminding Karana of her ancestors.
- a. reflecting light with sparkling luster
 - b. reflecting light with a dull luster
 - c. not reflecting light
 - d. reflecting light from the sun

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Twenty-One – Twenty-Three

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct. Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

1. _____ Karana is more afraid of the girl than she is of the Aleut hunters.
2. _____ Rontu enjoyed staying in the cave while the Aleuts were on the island.
3. _____ Karana worked on another cormorant skirt while hiding in the cave.
4. _____ At first, Karana thought the girl believed Rontu was her own dog.
5. _____ The girl's name was Kimki.
6. _____ Karana and the girl communicated by making gestures with their hands.
7. _____ The girl left Karana a pair of earrings in front of Karana's cave.

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

8. After finding the girl's gift, Karana does not sleep in the cave that night. Where does she sleep? Why? _____

9. What is the Aleut's girl's name? _____

10. What does Karana make for Tutok? _____

11. What do the Aleutian hunters leave behind? _____

12. What did Karana do with the injured, young otter? _____

13. What does Karana name the otter? What does the name mean? _____

14. To where does Karana go when the Aleuts leave? _____

15. When Karana thinks of Tutok what does she think of? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 21-23

Directions: Write the word from the Word Bank that **best** completes each sentence. You will not use all of the words in the Word Bank.

Word Bank:

prey	shimmered	reflection
gestures	reproachfully	chattering
peered	glimpse	enemy
swoop	flee	ledge

1. The feathers of the cormorant skirt _____ as though they were on fire.
2. The girl turned to _____ as though she had seen a ghost.
3. The Aleuts were the _____ of the villagers.
4. Tutok used _____ to communicate with Karana.
5. Karana hid on a brushy _____ in case Tutok brought the Aleuts to her.
6. Tutok _____ into the mouth of the cave.
7. Karana waited a long time for a _____ of Coral Cove and finally the sun burned away the fog.
8. Tutok and Karana were not _____ due to their different languages.
9. Karana could see her own _____ in the wounded otter's large eyes.
10. Mon-a-nee looked at Karana _____ when he realized she only had a few small fish.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Twenty-Four – Twenty-Six

Directions: Choose the answer that **best** completes the statement. Write the letter of your choice on the line.

1. Two winters after the Aleuts left, Karana made more _____.
a. skirts
b. necklaces
c. weapons
d. houses
2. _____ had left Coral Cove.
a. dolphins
b. otter
c. sea gulls
d. devilfish
3. Karana made a _____ to keep track of time.
a. watch
b. sundial
c. notch in a tree by her house
d. notch in a pole by her house
4. Rontu died in the _____.
a. fall
b. spring
c. summer
d. winter
5. Karana buried Rontu at the _____.
a. headland
b. cave
c. beach
d. rocks
6. Karana makes _____ during the time of the storms.
a. four snares from notched branches
b. four arrows from notched branches
c. four spearheads
d. five spearheads
7. Karana decides to catch a _____.
a. dolphin
b. otter
c. wild pup
d. wild seagull
8. Karana puts _____ in their drinking water to help her catch one of them.
a. fish
b. xuchal
c. food
d. devilfish

Name _____ Period _____

9. Karana names her new puppy _____.

a. Tainor

c. Rontu

b. Lurai

d. Rontu-Aru

10. The puppy's new name represents _____.

a. Son of Rontu

c. Ghost of Lurai

b. Rontu's ghost

d. Son of Tainor

Directions: Use the Word Bank below to choose the **best** answer for each sentence. You will not use all of the choices in the Word Bank.

Word Bank:

did

did not

dolphins

married with no children

married with many children

not married

otters

same size with yellow eyes

smaller in size with brown eyes

smaller in size with yellow eyes

seagulls

voices of Captain Orlov and Chief Chowig

voices of Ulape and Tutok

11. Karana interprets the sound of the wind as the _____

12. Rontu always liked to bark at the _____

13. Karana believes her sister Ulape is _____

14. The new puppy, when compared with his father, is _____

15. The Aleuts _____ come back to the Island of the Blue Dolphins.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 24-26

Directions: Match the vocabulary term to its definition. Write the letter corresponding to the correct definition on the line before the word on the left.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ fledglings | a. swaying back and forth |
| 2. _____ hollow | b. case for arrows |
| 3. _____ teetering | c. a plant used to catch fish |
| 4. _____ nuzzle | d. young, immature birds |
| 5. _____ seized | e. taken |
| 6. _____ bind | f. walk with long steps |
| 7. _____ quiver | g. having a hole or empty space |
| 8. _____ snares | h. a mix of wild tobacco and ground up sea shells used to put animals to sleep |
| 9. _____ notched | i. tie or fasten together |
| 10. _____ stride | j. lean into; snuggle |
| 11. _____ toluache weed | k. indented with incisions, cuts |
| 12. _____ xuchal | l. traps used for catching animals |

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Quiz: Chapters Twenty-Seven – Twenty-Nine, Author's Note

Directions: Choose the answer that **best** completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of your choice on the line.

1. As Karana is sleeping on the beach a _____ occurs.
 a. tsunami
 b. earthquake
 c. tornado
 d. rain storm

2. _____ Where does she go to be safe?
 a. headland
 b. cave
 c. ledge
 d. beach

3. _____ Who is waiting for Karana when she finally makes it back to the headland?
 a. Tutok
 b. Tainor
 c. Rontu
 d. Rontu-Aru

4. _____ As Karana and Rontu-Aru return from the spring, the ground moves beneath them. What is happening and where do they go for safety?
 a. earthquake; beach
 b. earthquake; headland
 c. tornado; beach
 d. tornado; headland

5. _____ What was the biggest loss for Karana from the disaster?
 a. necklaces and earrings
 b. skirts
 c. weapons
 d. canoes

6. _____ How does Karana fix them (answer to number 5)?
 a. She rebuilds them.
 b. She restrings about them.
 c. She has Tutok help her.
 d. She finds one that hasn't been damaged.

7. _____ A ship arrives and Karana watches them for awhile before going to them. What drives her to go to the white men?
 a. She thinks that her people have sent them to her.
 b. She is sick of being alone.
 c. She is sick of watching for the Aleuts.
 d. She is sick and needs help.

Name _____ Period _____

- Name _____
8. _____ How long is it before another ship comes to her island?
 - a. two months
 - b. two years
 - c. two weeks
 - d. three years
 9. _____ What preparations does Karana make before going to meet the white men?
 - a. She closes up her house at the headland.
 - b. She closes up the cave.
 - c. She lets all her animals go free.
 - d. She packs her baskets, marks her face with colored clay.
 10. _____ How does Karana communicate with these white men?
 - a. She writes in the sand.
 - b. She talks in her language.
 - c. She makes gestures with her hands.
 - d. She has Tutok talk to them.

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

11. What do the white men make for Karana? _____

12. What does Karana think about when sailing away from the Island of the Blue Dolphins? _____

13. Who follows Karana out to sea away from the Island of the Blue Dolphins? _____

14. Was the story fiction, non-fiction, or based on a true story? How do you know? _____

15. What is the island of San Nicolas used for now? _____

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Vocabulary Quiz: Chapters 27-29, Author's Note

Directions: Use the Word Bank below to choose the **best** answer for each sentence. Each word will be used once.

Word Bank

narrow
wreckage
ornament
galleon
excavations

mission
inhabitants
patron
distress
historians

dusk
schooner
whence
cove
scraped

1. By following the curve of the sandspit, Karana could reach the _____ and the trail that led to the mesa.
2. Karana stood on the _____ ledge hoping not to fall when the huge wave hit.
3. At _____, Karana and Rontu-Aru were headed back from the spring when they felt the earth move.
4. Karana worked all morning until she had the canoe _____ clean.
5. Karana took the _____ of the canoe apart and moved the planks up the trail.
6. Off to the north, the skies were clear, but in the east from _____ storms sometimes came at this season, stood banks of gray clouds, one on top of the other.
7. The man in the robe had a(n) _____ of polished wood around his neck.
8. Karana came to the _____ at Santa Barbara and met Father Gonzales.
9. The _____ was big enough to travel the oceans.
10. The large ships needed to find shelter in case of _____.
11. They named the small ship La Isla de San Nicolas, in honor of the _____ saint of sailors, travelers, and merchants.
12. When foreigners arrived on their island, the Indian _____ would remain in isolation.
13. Captain Hubbard was in charge of the _____ that carried away the Indians of Ghalas-at.
14. The _____ first believed that San Nicolas had been settled some six centuries ago.
15. Recent carbon-14 tests of _____ on the island show that Indians came here from the north long before the Christian era.

Name _____ Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Final Exam

Directions: Read the following sentences and choose the letter that represents the **best** answer for the sentence or question. Write the letter corresponding to the answer on the line.

1. _____ The protagonist in the novel, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, is
 - a. Captain Orlov
 - b. Ulape
 - c. Karana
 - d. Chief Ghalas-at
2. _____ The Aleuts came to the island to hunt
 - a. dolphins
 - b. otter
 - c. wild dogs
 - d. deer
3. _____ Captain Orlov and Chief Chowig disagree over the payment the Aleuts will give to the tribe for allowing them to hunt on their island. What payment did Chief Chowig feel was fair to the tribe?
 - a. One part beads and spearheads for the tribe; two parts pelts for the Aleuts
 - b. One part beads and spearheads for the tribe; one part pelts for the Aleuts
 - c. Two parts beads and spearheads for the tribe; one part pelts for the Aleuts
 - d. Chief Chowig told Chief Orlov they could hunt and take all the pelts they wanted
4. _____ The villagers believed that Chief Ghalas-at died because he had
 - a. told the Aleuts they couldn't stay on the island
 - b. kept his tribe from visiting with the Aleuts
 - c. told Captain Orlov his secret name
 - d. not allowed Ramo to hunt with the Aleuts
5. _____ Kimki took over as the new chief, and he demanded that the villagers not shirk their duties and work together in order to survive. Kimki appointed work for each one in the tribe. Life should have been peaceful but it wasn't because
 - a. the women loved doing the cooking and cleaning and were upset that they now were doing the men's chores of hunting and gathering
 - b. the men loved doing the women's chores of cooking and cleaning, and the women wanted to go back to doing those chores
 - c. the men were upset that the women took over their chores, and they looked down upon the women
 - d. the men were upset that the women did a better job than them

Name _____ Period _____

6. _____ The white men returned to the island to take the tribe to the island where Kimki had gone. After loading the ships to leave for this island, Karana jumps into the sea to swim back to shore. Why does Karana do this?
- a. She decides she cannot leave her home.
 - b. Ulape was left behind on the island.
 - c. She forgot her baskets of needles, cooking pots, and shells.
 - d. Ramo was left behind on the island.
7. _____ Why did Ramo tell Karana he was happy they were alone together on the island?
- a. He thought it was more fun with just the two of them.
 - b. He knew he would now be chief and in charge.
 - c. He didn't want to leave his village.
 - d. He wanted to stay with the ghosts in his village.
8. _____ Karana awakens to find Ramo gone and she doesn't know what has happened to him. She finds him dead. How did Ramo die?
- a. He fell down the cliff.
 - b. He drowned trying to get the canoe out to sea.
 - c. He ate some poisonous fish.
 - d. The wild dogs killed him.
9. _____ When Karana decides she cannot live in her village anymore, she
- a. holds a prayer service for all the dead
 - b. burns down all the houses in the village
 - c. burns all of the canoes so that she will stay on the island forever
 - d. makes crosses to mark all the dead buried in her village
10. _____ Why does Karana spend many days thinking about making weapons?
- a. She has no idea how to make weapons.
 - b. She doesn't want to go against her tribe's beliefs.
 - c. She doesn't want to do a poor job of making them.
 - d. She has hurt her arm and she isn't able to make them.

Name _____ Period _____

Directions: Use the Word Bank below to choose the **best** answer for each sentence. You will not use all of the choices in the Word Bank.

Word Bank

leak in her canoe
broken board in her canoe
sad
happy
dolphin bones
whale bones
seagull bones
bolder
more shy

used arrows to kill the wild dog
used rocks to kill the wild dog
didn't kill the wild dog
Aleuts
white men
Tainor and Lurai
Rontu and Rontu-Aru
Tutok and Ulape

11. Karana named her pet birds _____.
12. Karana couldn't believe she felt _____ after making it back to shore on the island.
13. Karana used _____ to build her fence around her house.
14. Karana _____ (kill the wild dog).
15. Karana had to return to shore because of the _____.
16. The wild dogs grew _____ after the men had been killed by the Aleuts.
17. Karana thought the winds sounded like the voices of _____.
18. Karana is rescued by the _____ and taken to the mission.

Directions: On the line in front of the sentence, write **True** if the statement is Correct. Write **False** if the statement is NOT Correct.

19. _____ Ramo is a very curious and active young boy.
20. _____ Mon-a-nee is the wild devilfish that Karana tries to catch.
21. _____ Karana kills all of the wild dogs that killed her brother, Ramo.
22. _____ Captain Orlov gives Chief Ghalas-at the beads and spearheads in return for the otter pelts they hunted.
23. _____ Karana has birds, dogs, and otter as her friends.
24. _____ Karana is injured while trying to capture the devilfish, so she ends up without it.
25. _____ Rontu is Karana's companion as she goes out in her canoe, fishes, and travels the island.

Name _____

Period _____

Island of the Blue Dolphins

Final Exam: Multiple Choice Version

Directions: Read the following sentences and choose the letter that represents the best answer for the sentence or question. Write the letter corresponding to the answer on the line.

1. _____ The protagonist in the novel, *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, is
a. Ramo
b. Ulape
c. Karana
d. Chief Ghalas-at
2. _____ The Aleuts came to the island to hunt
a. dolphins
b. otter
c. wild dogs
d. deer
3. _____ Chief Orlov and Chief Chowig disagree over the payment the Aleuts will give to the tribe for allowing them to hunt on their island. What payment did Chief Chowig feel was fair to the tribe?
a. One part beads and spearheads for the tribe; two parts pelts for the Aleuts
b. One part beads and spearheads for the tribe; one part pelts for the Aleuts
c. Two parts beads and spearheads for the tribe; one part pelts for the Aleuts
d. Chief Chowig told Chief Orlov they could hunt and take all the pelts they wanted
4. _____ The villagers believed that Chief Ghalas-at died because he had
a. told the Aleuts they couldn't stay on the island
b. kept his tribe from visiting with the Aleuts
c. told Captain Orlov his secret name
d. not allowed Ramo to hunt with the Aleuts
5. _____ Kimki took over as the new chief, and he demanded that the villagers not shirk their duties and work together in order to survive. Kimki portioned work for each one in the tribe. Life should have been peaceful but it wasn't because
a. The women loved doing the cooking and cleaning and were upset that they now were doing the men's chores of hunting and gathering
b. The men loved doing the women's chores of cooking and cleaning, and the women wanted to go back to doing those chores
c. The men were upset that the women took over their chores, and they looked down upon the women
d. The men were upset that the women did a better job than them

Name _____ Period _____

6. _____ The white men returned to the island to take the tribe to the island where Kimki had gone. After loading the ships to leave for this island, Karana jumps into the sea to swim back to shore. Why does Karana do this?
- a. She decides she cannot leave her home
 - b. Ulape was left behind on the island
 - c. She forgot her baskets on the island
 - d. Ramo was left behind on the island
7. _____ Why did Ramo tell Karana he was happy they were alone together on the island?
- a. He thought it was more fun with just the two of them
 - b. He knew he would now be chief and in charge
 - c. He didn't want to leave his village
 - d. He wanted to stay with the ghosts in his village
8. _____ Karana awakes to find Ramo gone and she doesn't know what has happened to him. She finds him dead. How did Ramo die?
- a. He fell down the cliff.
 - b. He drowned trying to get the canoe out to sea.
 - c. He ate some poisonous fish.
 - d. The wild dogs killed him.
9. _____ When Karana decides she cannot live in her village anymore, she
- a. holds a prayer service for all the dead
 - b. burns down all the houses in the village
 - c. burns all of the canoes so that she will stay on the island forever
 - d. makes crosses to mark all the dead buried in her village
10. _____ Why does Karana spend many days thinking about making weapons?
- a. She has no idea how to make weapons.
 - b. She doesn't want to go against her tribe's beliefs.
 - c. She doesn't want to do a poor job of making them.
 - d. She has hurt her arm and she isn't able to make them.
11. _____ Everyone in Karana's tribe had two names: the real one that was used daily and the secret one that was rarely used. Karana's father's secret name was
- a. Captain Orlov
 - b. Chief Ghalas-at
 - c. Chief Chowig
 - d. Kimki

Name _____ Period _____

12. _____ After making friends with so many animals, Karana makes the decision to no longer
- a. eat fish
 - b. swim with the dolphins
 - c. kill otter or cormorant
 - d. feed fish to Rontu-Aru
13. _____ Which is the **best** description of the setting of the Island of the Blue Dolphins?
- a. mainly mountains
 - b. flat land with very few trees
 - c. two leagues long with sandy beaches and a hill in the middle
 - d. two leagues long and many deserts
14. _____ What was the good fortune that Ulape discovered for her tribe?
- a. dolphins
 - b. octopus
 - c. crabs
 - d. a school of white bass
15. _____ What reasons does Chief Ghalas-at give his people for staying away from the Aleuts camp?
- a. they do not speak their language
 - b. they do not understand friendship
 - c. they are people from the same tribe that caused trouble many years ago
 - d. all of the above
16. _____ Karana made a ____ to keep track of time.
- a. watch
 - b. sundial
 - c. notch in a tree by her house
 - d. notch in a pole by her house
17. _____ Rontu died in
- a. fall
 - b. spring
 - c. summer
 - d. winter
18. _____ Karana buried Rontu at the
- a. headland
 - b. cave
 - c. beach
 - d. rocks
19. _____ Karana put ____ in the wild pups' drinking water to catch one of them.
- a. fish
 - b. xuchal
 - c. food
 - d. devilfish

Name _____ Period _____

20. _____ Karana named her new puppy
- a. Tainor
 - b. Lurai
 - c. Rontu
 - d. Rontu-Aru
21. _____ The puppy's new name represents
- a. Son of Rontu
 - b. Rontu's ghost
 - c. Ghost of Lurai
 - d. Son of Tainor
22. _____ As Karana and Rontu-Aru return from the spring, they feel motion around them. What is happening and where do they go for safety?
- a. earthquake; beach
 - b. earthquake; headland
 - e. Ghost of Lurai
 - f. Son of Tainor
23. _____ What was the biggest loss for Karana from the earthquake?
- a. necklaces and earrings
 - b. skirts
 - c. weapons
 - d. canoes
24. _____ What preparations does Karana make before going to meet the white men?
- a. She closes up her house at the headland.
 - b. She bathes in the spring, puts on her cormorant skirt, and puts make-up on her face.
 - c. She lets all her animals go free.
 - d. She packs her baskets.
25. _____ How does Karana communicate with these white men?
- a. She writes in the sand.
 - b. She talks in her language.
 - c. She makes gestures with her hands.
 - d. She has Tutok talk to them.

