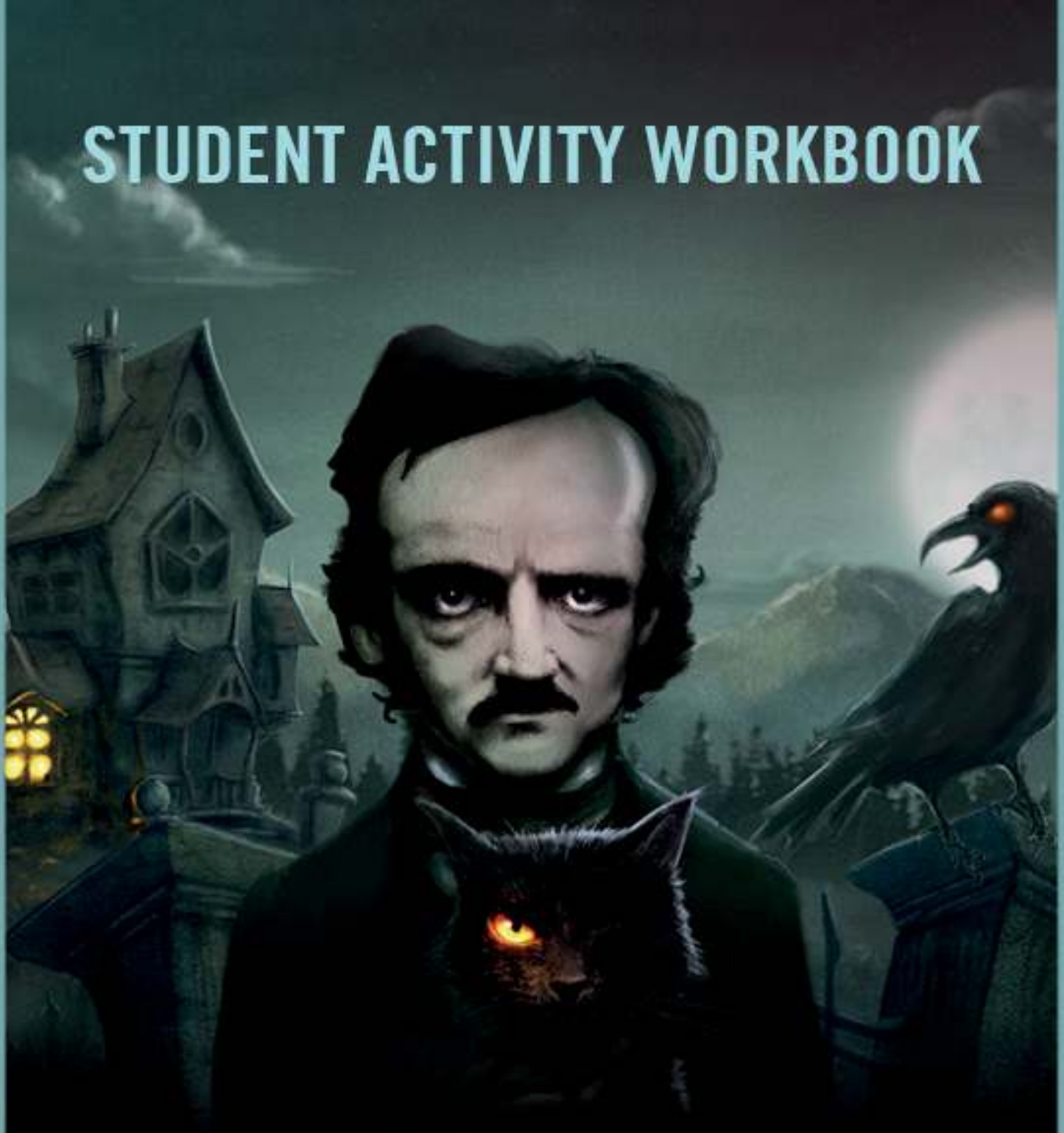
STUDENT ACTIVITY WORKBOOK



EDGAR ALLAN POE

iPoe Collection 2

FEATURING:

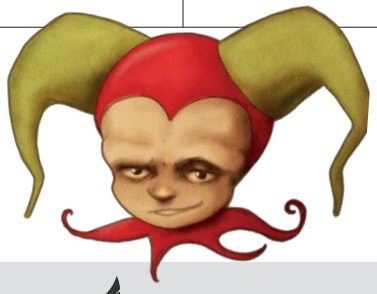
THE BLACK CAT • THE RAVEN • HOP FROG

Character Analysis

Active characters move the story along by consciously and deliberately making changes to their surroundings. Passive characters do the opposite – they do not actively change their surroundings, but are simply affected by the changes going on around them. Some characters may be active in some ways and passive in others, or they may change from one to the other as the story progresses.

Fill in the table below with information about the characters in Hop-Frog, and put ticks in the boxes to identify whether they are active or passive (remember, you can tick both boxes if you think they are both, or that they change from one to the other!). Give evidence from the story to back-up the boxes you have ticked.

Name	Relationship to other characters	Physical description	Personality description	Active or passive?	Evidence
KING				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
HOP-FROG				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
TRIPPETTA				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
KING'S MINISTERS				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	



Matching exercise

Match each phrase from the story with an image.

When the two little friends obeyed the summons of the king they found him sitting at his wine with the seven members of his cabinet council; but the monarch appeared to be in a very ill humour.	1	A
"Endeavouring!" cried the tyrant, fiercely: "what do you mean by that? Ah, I perceive. You are Sulky, and want more wine."	2	B
A flambeau, emitting sweet odour, was placed in the right hand of each of the Caryatides that stood against the wall – some fifty or sixty altogether.	3	C
When the chain flew violently up for about thirty feet – dragging with it the dismayed and struggling ourang-outangs, and leaving them suspended in mid-air between the sky-light and the floor.	4	D
In less than half a minute the whole eight ourang-outangs were blazing fiercely, amid the shrieks of the multitude who gazed at them from below, horror-stricken, and without the power to render them the slightest assistance.	5	E
"As for myself, I am simply Hop-Frog, the jester – and this is my last jest."	6	F













Glossary



Corpulent (adj) fat
Inimitable (adj) so good or unusual that it's impossible to copy
Rara avis in terris (phrase) Latin for a rare bird on earth
Rabelais' (person) a French satirist
Voltair (person) a French writer
Profess (v) to claim to have
Jester (n) a professional joker at a medieval court
Motley (adj) mismatched in appearance
Folly (n) lack of good sense
Self-gratulation (n) the act of congratulating yourself
Triplicate (adj) existing in three copies or examples
Interjectional (adj) abrupt, interrupting
Protuberance (n) a thing that protrudes from something else
Constitutional (adj) relating to someone's nature
Prodigious (adj) remarkable or impressive
Dexterity (n) skill
Masquerade (n) a masked ball
Pageants (n) public entertainment with a procession of people in costume
Eclat (n) brilliant display or effect
Bumper (n) a glassful of alcoholic drink
Endeavour (v) try hard to achieve something
Goblet (n) a drinking glass
Fiends (n) evil spirits or demons
Audacity (n) rude or disrespectful behaviour
Becomingly (adv) in a manner that suits a person or occasion
Ejaculated (v) say something quickly and suddenly
Whetting (v) sharpening
Vagabond (n) a wanderer with no home
Hereupon (adv) after or a result of
Frolic (n) a playful and lively activity
Habited (adj) dressed
Inimitable (adj) uniquely good
Epoch (n) a particular period of time
Ocular (adj) related to the eyes
Diameter (n) a straight line passing through the centre of a circle
Superintendence (n) responsibility
Sconce (n) a candle holder
Flambeau (n) a flaming torch
Caryatides (n) a stone carving of a draped female figure
Swoon (v) faint
Expiate (v) make amends for
Countenance (n) face
Scruple (v) hesitate or be reluctant to do something
Abet (v) encourage or assist

Please choose the best option for each of the following questions:



1. What has the narrator never quite been able to determine?
a. Whether the king liked him.
b. Whether the king really liked jokes at all.
c. Whether joking produces fatness, or vice versa.
d. Whether he could make it as a court jester.

2. What kind of jokes does the narrator say that the king prefers?
a. Verbal jokes
b. Practical jokes
c. Knock-knock jokes
d. The king hates jokes

3. Who does the narrator believe gave the king's jester the name "Hop-Frog"?
a. His sponsors at baptism
b. His mother
c. The several ministers
d. Hop-frog himself

4. How did Hop-Frog end up in the king's court?
a. He came looking to make his fortune
b. He was taken from his home by force, by one of the king's generals
c. He followed his best friend, Trippetta
d. He got lost in the woods and was discovered by the king

5. On the night of the masquerade, who is still struggling to decide on their costumes?
a. Everyone in the court
b. The narrator
c. Hop-Frog and Trippetta
d. The king and his ministers

6. Why doesn't Hop-Frog like wine?
a. It excites him almost to madness
b. He used to be an alcoholic
c. He hates the taste
d. He was once attacked by a wine-merchant

7. What else is special about the day of the masquerade?
a. It is the king's birthday
b. It is the anniversary of Hop-Frog's arrival at court
c. It is the full moon
d. It is Hop-Frog's birthday

8. What does Trippetta do when the king asks Hop-Frog to drink a second time?
a. Laughs along with the seven ministers
b. Grabs the goblet and drains it herself
c. Begs him to spare Hop-Frog
d. Turns and flees from the hall

9. What happens when you tap the image of Trippetta imploring the king to spare Hop-Frog? *
a. Hop-Frog jumps in front of her
b. A goblet of wine is thrown in her face
c. She turns and runs out of sight
d. She begins to laugh hysterically

10. What does one of the king's courtiers suggest the harsh grating sound may be?
a. Hop-Frog
b. The king's rumbling stomach
c. Ghosts and ghouls
d. A parrot sharpening his beak on his cage

*For these questions, refer to the App "Edgar Allan Poe vol.2"

11. What is the name of the capital diversion Hop-Frog suggests to the king and his courtiers?
a. The Eight Chained Ourang-Outanges
b. The Five Famous Lions
c. The Eleven Enormous Elephants
d. The Seven Angry Purple Hippos

12. What shape is the grand saloon where the masquerade ball is to be held?
a. Circular
b. Triangular
c. Square
d. Pentagonal

13. What does Trippetta change about the room, on Hop-Frog's advice?
a. Hangs eight dark curtains on the walls
b. Removes the chandelier
c. Locks every door but one
d. Removes all the chairs

14. What has the king banned from the party?
a. Weapons
b. Other animal costumes
c. Jesters
d. Laughter

15. What does Hop-Frog do when the king and his ministers reach the centre of the room?
a. Drops the chandelier on top of them
b. Hides under a table
c. Hooks the centre of their chains to the chandelier-chain
d. Runs to find Trippetta



16. What does Hop-Frog shout as he scrambles over to the ourang-outangs?
a. That he will kill the violent beasts
b. That the party is over
c. That he loves Trippetta
d. That he thinks he knows who they are

17. What happens when you tap Hop-Frog as he dangles on the chandelier-chain? *
a. Tribbetta appears, dressed as a smaller ourang-outang
b. The chandelier-chain flies upwards, suspending the ourang-outangs in the air
c. The saloon goes up in flames
d. He wobbles and falls to the floor

18. Where does the second low, harsh, grating sound undoubtedly come from?
a. The chandelier-chain
b. A parrot whetting it's beak
c. Hop-Frog's teeth
d. The doors opening

19. What does Hop-Frog do to the king?
a. Releases him from his chains
b. Makes him drain ten goblets of wine
c. Sets fire to his costume
d. Cuts his throat

20. How long does it take for all eight of the ourang-outanges to be blazing fiercely?
a. Less than half a minute
b. Eight long minutes
c. A split second
d. All night

21. What happens to Hop-Frog and Trippetta at the end of the story?
a. They are never seen again
b. They are caught and thrown into the darkest dungeon
c. They die along with the other guests in a huge fire
d. They are crowned king and queen of the land

*For these questions, refer to the App "Edgar Allan Poe vol.2"

At the end of the story, Hop-Frog clambers out the skylight never to be seen again. It is supposed that Trippetta helped him and they escaped together.

Write a short continuance of the story (1-2 pages long), explaining what really happened to Hop-Frog and Trippetta. Include:

a. Hop-Frog and Trippetta discussing what has just happened and why they did it.

b. Hop-Frog and Trippetta deciding where to go next (either to their home country, or somewhere else if you prefer!).

c. Hop-Frog and Trippetta leaving the city and setting off on their journey. Include at least one difficulty they encounter, and explain how they overcome it (if they do!).



Character Analysis

Active characters move the story along by consciously and deliberately making changes to their surroundings. Passive characters do the opposite – they do not actively change their surroundings, but are simply affected by the changes going on around them. Some characters may be active in some ways and passive in others, or they may change from one to the other as the story progresses.

Fill in the table below with information about the characters in The Raven, and put ticks in the boxes to identify whether they are active or passive (remember, you can tick both boxes if you think they are both, or that they change from one to the other!). Give evidence from the story to back-up the boxes you have ticked.



Name	Relationship to other characters	Physical description	Personality description	Active or passive?	Evidence
NARRATOR				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
RAVEN				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
LENORE				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	

Matching exercise

Match each phrase from the story with an image.

Here I opened wide the door;- Darkness there, and nothing more.	1	A	
Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter, In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore	2	B	
But the raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling, Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust, and door	3	C	
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming, And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor	4	D	

Glossary

Quaint (adj) attractively unusual or old-fashioned
Lore (n) traditions or collective wknowledge
Wrought (v) worked
Surcease (n) relief or consolation
Entreat (v) ask someone to do something
Implore (v) beg someone to do something
Lattice (n) interlaced pattern
Thereat (adv) at that place or as a result of
Yore (n) long ago
Obeisance (n) respect
Mien (n) appearance or manner
Pallas (n) another name for the Greek goddess Athene
Beguile (v) to charm or enchant
Fancy (n) the faculty of imagination
Countenance (n) face
Craven (n) a cowardly person
Plutonian (adj) of the underworld
Quoth (v) said
Sublunary (adj) belonging to the physical world
Adjure (v) urge or request
Beguiling (v) charming or enchanting
Divining (v) discovering by intuition
Censer (n) an incense container
Nepenthe (n) a drug that cures the mind of bad memories or grief, from Homer's Odyssey
Quaff (v) drink
Tempest (n) a violet windy storm
Desolate (adj) uninhabited and bleak
Balm of Gilead (reference) medicine referenced in the Book of Jeremiah in the Bible
Aidenn (n) the garden of Eden



Please choose the best option for each of the following questions:

1. What does the narrator hear as he ponders over the volumes of lore?
a. The cry of a bird
b. Somebody whispering his name
c. Nothing but the wind
d. Something rapping at the door

2. What month of the year is the story set in?
a. October
b. December
c. July
d. February



3. What does the narrator feel sorrow for?
a. The lack of new information in his books
b. The dying of the fire
c. That he must rise to answer the door
d. The loss of a maiden named Lenore

4. What does the narrator see when he opens his door?
a. Only darkness
b. A raven
c. His lost Lenore
d. His butler

5. What does the narrator whisper into the darkness?
a. "Who's there?"
b. "Leave me alone!"
c. "Lenore!"
d. "Where is the light switch?"

6. What happens when you tap the closed window shutters? *
a. Lenore appears
b. The narrator falls through it
c. They turn purple
d. A raven appears

7. Where does the raven perch?
a. On the narrator's head
b. Upon a bust of Pallas
c. Upon a dormant candelabra
d. Upon a statue of Pluto

8. What does the raven say when the narrator asks for its name?
a. Mr Raven
b. It let's out an unintelligible squawk
c. Nevermore
d. Mind your own business

9. Why does the narrator initially guess that the raven keeps saying "nevermore?"
a. He is a pessimist
b. He learnt it because of the misfortune of his master
c. It is trying to warn him of something
d. He can't hazard a guess as to why

10. What is the lining of the cushion the narrator rests his head on made of?
a. Sapphire silk
b. Cobalt cotton
c. Heliotrope hemp
d. Violet velvet

11. Where does the narrator tell the raven to go?
a. To the Night's Plutonian shore
b. Back to his nest
c. To find his sweet Lenore
d. To deliver a letter for him



*For these questions, refer to the App "Edgar Allan Poe vol.2"

Throughout the Raven, Poe uses a repeated pattern of rhyming in each 6-line section of the poem. Look at the examples below (the rhyming words are highlighted in the same colour).

> Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
> By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
> "Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven,
> Ghastly grim and ancient Raven wandering from the Nightly shore —
> Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore!"
> Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

Now, write your own 6-line poem about an animal of your choice. Try and mimic Poe's rhythm and pattern of rhyming.



Character Analysis

Active characters move the story along by consciously and deliberately making changes to their surroundings. Passive characters do the opposite – they do not actively change their surroundings, but are simply affected by the changes going on around them. Some characters may be active in some ways and passive in others, or they may change from one to the other as the story progresses.

Fill in the table below with information about the characters in The Raven, and put ticks in the boxes to identify whether they are active or passive (remember, you can tick both boxes if you think they are both, or that they change from one to the other!). Give evidence from the story to back-up the boxes you have ticked.

Name	Relationship to other characters	Physical description	Personality description	Active or passive?	Evidence
NARRATOR				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
WIFE				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
PLUTO				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	
NEW CAT				☐ Active	
				☐ Passive	



Matching exercise

Match each phrase from the story with an image.

I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets.	1	A
My original soul seemed, at once, to take its flight from my body; and a more than fiendish malevolence, gin-nurtured, thrilled every fibre of my frame.	2	B
– hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence; - hung it because I knew that in doing so I was committing a sin.	3	C
my attention was suddenly drawn to some black object, reposing upon the head of one of the immense hogsheads of Gin, or of Rum, which constituted the chief furniture of the apartment.	4	D
When it reached the house it domesticated itself at once, and became immediately a great favorite with my wife.	5	E
Uplifting an axe, and forgetting, in my wrath, the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal which, of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished.	6	F
I had walled the monster up within the tomb!	7	G









Glossary

Barroque (adj) bizzare, extravagant, ornate
Sagacious (adj) wise or shrewd
Paltry (adj) petty or trivial
Gossamer (n) a thin, delicate material or substance
Fidelity (n) faithfulness
Tinctured (adj) containing a small amount of
Fiend (n) evil spirit or demon
Intemperance (n) lack of moderation or restraint
Peevish (adj) irritating
Malevolence (n) hostility
Debauch (n) the act of excessive indulgence
Equivocal (adj) ambiguous, open to interpretation
Perpetual (adj) constant, never-ending
Consummate (v) to bring to completion
Conflagration (n) an extensive fire
Thenceforward (adv) from that point onwards
Ammonia (n) a colourless gas
Haunts (n) a place where someone goes regularly
Hogshead (n) a large barrel
Evince (v) indicate
Odious (adj) extremely unpleasant
Pestilence (n)
Endear (v) ([this] only endeared it to my wife)
Pertinacity (adv) a fatal epidemic disease
Felon (n) a person who has committed a serious crime
Chimera (n) something illusory or impossible
Gallows (n) a structure used to hang criminals
Incarnate (adj) embodied in human form
Forthwith (adv) immediately
Expedient (n) convenient and practical
Forebore (v) restrain
Felicity (n) happiness
Inscrutability (adj) impossibility to detect
Phrenzy (n) a period of uncontrolled excitement
Bravado (n) a bold manner
Anomalous (adj) abnormal or unexpected
Exult (v) to display triumphant happiness



Please choose the best option for each of the following questions:

1. What can you see throw the small window of the narrator's cell on page 1? *
a. A skeletal tree
b. A grand old house
c. A cobweb
d. A hangman's noose

4. How many rabbits can you see in the narrator's photographs of his animals? *
a. 2
b. None
c. 1
d. 5



2. What does the narrator say he was noted for as a child? Choose all that apply.
a. Docility
b. Fragility
c. Wild temperament
d. Humanity
e. Tenderness of heart
f. Fear of the future

3. From which peculiarity of character does the narrator draw on of his principal sources of pleasure?
a. His fear of the future
b. His love of animals
c. His inability to feel romantic love
d. His love of reading

5. Who was the narrator's favourite pet?
a. His cat, Pluto
b. His sagacious dog
c. His clever little monkey, Apollo
d. His two goldfish, Demeter and Ares

6. How did the narrator's disposition change during the period of he and Pluto's close friendship?
a. He became happier than he had ever been
b. He became moody, irritable and abusive
c. He began to have long periods of blank memory
d. He became terrified of leaving the house

*For these questions, refer to the App "Edgar Allan Poe vol.2"

7. What does Pluto do when the narrator returns drunk and grabs him?
a. He goes limp in his arms
b. He turns into a witch
c. He disappears in a cloud of smoke
d. He bites him out of fright

8. What does the narrator do soon after waking up in the morning?
a. Decides to give up alcohol for life
b. Takes his dog for a long walk
c. Begins to drink again
d. Cries to his wife that he doesn't know what he's done

9. What happens when you tap Pluto as he hides behind the pile of books? *
a. He moves further behind the books, out of sight
b. He turns into a person
c. He jumps out, snarling
d. Nothing happens

10. What is the spirit of perverseness?
a. An evil ghost that manufactures disaster
b. The desire to do wrong for wrong's sake
c. An intoxicating elixir
d. A demonic presence

11. How does the narrator consummate Pluto's injury?
a. He drowns Pluto
b. He hangs Pluto from a tree
c. He gives Pluto a glass eye
d. He turns Pluto loose into the wild

12. How does the narrator lose his worldly wealth?
a. It is destroyed in a fire
b. He sells it to fund his alcohol addiction
c. His wife kicks him out of the house
d. He is arrested and his assets confiscated

13. What does the narrator find many people examining in the ruins of his house?
a. The dead bodies of all the narrator's varied pets
b. A warning message burnt into the floor
c. A section of wall engraved with the figure of a cat
d. Pluto, alive and well, with both eyes intact

14. What does the narrator see on top of a hogshead?
a. A completely black cat
b. A black cat with a white breast patch
c. A brilliantly white cat
d. An ungainly grey hound

15. What can you see behind the narrator's wife as she holds their new pet? *
a. The outline of Pluto blasted on the wall behind them
b. An evil face peering menacingly out of darkest shadow
c. A tree covered in pristine snow
d. The narrator staring angrily at them from his arm-chair

16. What shape does the new pet's markings gradually take?
a. That of the gallows
b. That of a dead cat
c. That of a skull
d. That of a flower



*For these questions, refer to the App "Edgar Allan Poe vol.2"



17. What stops the narrator from hitting the cat with the axe?
a. His own feelings of remorse
b. The cat throws itself claws-first at his face
c. The hand of his wife
d. A ghostly apparition

18. Who does the narrator kill in the basement under his house?
a. The cat
b. His wife
c. Himself
d. His dog

19. How does the narrator decide to dispose of the corpse of his victim?
a. Burning it
b. Sending it off in the post
c. Walling it up in the cellar
d. Burying it in the garden

20. What materials does the narrator make his plaster out of? Select all that apply.
a. Cement
b. Mortar
c. Eggs
d. Sand
e. Gravel
f. Hair
g. Skin
h. Bird droppings



21. How does the narrator feel in the aftermath of the murder in the basement?
a. He feels the heavy burden of guilt weighing down his soul
b. He feels furious with the world and descends into a dark rage
c. He feels nothing ever again
d. He sleeps tranquilly and feels free and happy

22. What does the narrator do as the police begin to ascend the stairs of the basement?
a. He smiles secretly and doesn't say a word
b.He suddenly screams a hysterical confession nd runs up the stairs
c. He sees the cat at the top of the stairs and breaks into maniacal tears
d. He boasts about how well constructed the house is and raps on the wall with his cane

23. What causes the police to start tearing down the wall?
a. A long, inhuman scream
b. The narrator's screamed confession
c. The black cat pointing with its paw
d. Nothing – they leave the house none the wiser

24. What do the police find behind the wall?
a. The corpse of the narrator's wife, alone
b. The corpse of the narrator's wife and the cat
c. Nothing!
d. The burned outlines of all the creatures the narrator has ever harmed

Imagine you are the head jailer at the prison where the narrator is awaiting his execution. You are about to retire, and you have to write descriptions of all your inmates to give to the person taking over from you. Write a description of the narrator from the Black Cat. Make sure you:

a. Explain the crime he was committed and how he was found out.

b. Describe his personality in detail. You will have read various testimonies of his friends and neighbours describing him before the murder, so make sure to include how his personality may have changed over time and what may have caused this.





iClassics

These exercises are based on “Edgar Allan Poe vol. 2”, one of our Immersive Reading Apps.

At iClassics we have invented a new enjoyable and surprising way of reading. The original texts are accompanied by illustrations, music and animations to immerse yourself in the story.

We make the Classics more enjoyable for Students and reduce the challenges of teaching them for Educators!

Ask your students to **Download the App**:

Edgar Allan Poe vol. 2

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

or **Sign in as an Education Center** and buy licenses with a big discount:

See Education Program



© 2018 iClassics Productions