

OLYMPIADS SCHOOL/GRADE 9 ENGLISH/HOMEWORK 14**NAME (FIRST AND LAST):**_____ **GRADE:**_____**Chapter Eleven: Castle Rock****Summary**

Sam, Eric, Ralph and Piggy go to the other end of the island to see Jack and demand Piggy's glasses. Roger sees the boys and defends the entrance at Castle Rock. Jack returns from hunting and argues with Ralph, while Piggy begs for Ralph's protection. The argument becomes violent as Jack and Ralph fight. Sam and Eric are tied up and the boys clash again, while Piggy protests. The tribe listen for a moment, but Roger releases a rock which hits Piggy and kills him, breaking the conch. Ralph gets injured in the chaos that results, but runs away from the tribe as Roger asserts authority.

Chapter Twelve: Cry of the Hunters**Summary**

Ralph is wounded and in hiding, fearful for his life. He debates whether he should stay on his own or try to join Jack's tribe. He discovers and destroys the pig skull (the Lord of the Flies), thinking it is alive. He approaches Sam and Eric who warn him that he is in danger. He spends the night hiding while the tribe chant and feast. Sam and Eric are forced to betray Ralph and reveal his hiding place. The hunters drive him out into the open by setting fire to the undergrowth. They chase him across the island. He flees to the beach and collapses at the feet of a naval officer, whose ship has spotted the smoke and has come to investigate. The boys realize they are rescued and begin to weep for themselves and their lost friends.

Short Answer Questions**About Chapter 11**

1. Who are the boys who gathered at round the black smudge where the fire had been?

2. Piggy says, "What you goin' to do, Ralph? This is jus' talk without deciding. I want my glasses." What was Ralph talking about?

3. "_____ sought in his mind for words to convey his passionate willingness to carry the conch against all odds."
4. "They understood only too well the _____ into savagery that the _____ paint brought." Who are "they"?

5. Who says, "'Well, we won't be painted, because we aren't savages'"? _____
6. "Here was the crushed grass where they had all lain when he had gone to prospect. There was the neck of land, the _____ skirting the rock, up there were the red pinnacles." Who had gone to prospect? _____
7. "Is it safe? Ain't there a cliff? I can hear the sea." Who is speaking? _____
8. "High above them from the pinnacles came a sudden shout and then an _____ war-cry that was answered by a dozen voices from behind the rock."
9. "With ludicrous care he embraced the rock, pressing himself to it above the sucking sea. The sniggering of the savages became a loud derisive jeer." Who is he? And why does he press himself to the rock?

10. What is the meaning of "derisive"?

11. "Truculently they squared up to each other but kept just out of fighting distance." Why are they? What is the meaning of "truculent"?

12. "You're a beast and a swine and a bloody, bloody thief!" Who exclaims this?

13. "By him stood Piggy still holding out the talisman, the fragile, shining beauty of the shell." What is a talisman?

14. "His head opened and stuff came out and turned red. _____ arms and legs twitched a bit, like a pig's after it has been killed." What happened?
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15. "The yelling ceased, and Samneric lay looking up in quiet terror." What is happening?
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About Chapter 12

1. "At length he came to a clearing in the forest where rock prevented vegetation from growing. Now it was a pool of shadows and Ralph nearly flung himself behind a tree when he saw something standing in the centre." What does Ralph see?
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2. "Memory of their new and shameful loyalty came to them." Who feels ashamed, and why do they feel ashamed?
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3. Who has apparently sharpened a stick at both ends? _____

4. Who says, "Fun and games"? _____

5. "Percival Wemys Madison sought in his head for an incantation that had faded clean away." What has he forgotten?
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6. "And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair, and unwiped nose, Ralph wept for the _____ of _____, the _____ of man's _____, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called _____."

Selection 1

Eric made a detaining gesture.
 "But they'll be painted! You know how it is——"
 The others nodded. They understood only too well the liberation into savagery that the concealing paint brought.
 "Well, we won't be painted," said Ralph, "because we aren't savages."
 Samneric looked at each other.
 "All the same——"
 Ralph shouted.
 "No paint!"
 He tried to remember.
 "Smoke," he said, "we want smoke."
 He turned on the twins fiercely.
 "I said 'smoke'! We've got to have smoke."
 There was silence, except for the multitudinous murmur of the bees. At last Piggy spoke, kindly.
 "Course we have. 'Cos the smoke's a signal and we can't be rescued if we don't have smoke."
 "I knew that!" shouted Ralph. He pulled his arm away from Piggy. "Are you suggesting——"
 "I'm jus' saying what you always say," said Piggy hastily. "I'd thought for a moment——"
 "I hadn't," said Ralph loudly. "I knew it all the time. I hadn't forgotten."
 Piggy nodded propitiatingly.
 "You're Chief, Ralph. You remember everything."
 "I hadn't forgotten."
 "Course not."
 The twins were examining Ralph curiously, as though they were seeing him for the first time.

Selection 2

Jack made a rush and stabbed at Ralph's chest with his spear. Ralph sensed the position of the weapon from the glimpse he caught of Jack's arm and put the thrust aside with his own butt. Then he brought the end round and caught Jack a stinger across the ear. They were chest to chest, breathing fiercely, pushing and glaring.
 "Who's a thief?"
 "You are!"
 Jack wrenched free and swung at Ralph with his spear. By common consent they were using the spears as sabres now, no longer daring the lethal points. The blow struck Ralph's spear and slid down, to fall agonizingly on his fingers. Then they were apart once more, their positions reversed, Jack towards the Castle Rock and Ralph on the outside towards the island.
 Both boys were breathing very heavily.
 "Come on then——"
 "Come on——"
 Truculently they squared up to each other but kept just out of fighting distance.
 "You come on and see what you get!"
 "You come on——"
 Piggy clutching the ground was trying to attract Ralph's attention. Ralph moved, bent down, kept a wary eye on Jack.
 "Ralph—remember what we came for. The fire. My specs."
 Ralph nodded. He relaxed his fighting muscles, stood easily and grounded the butt of his spear. Jack watched him inscrutably through his paint. Ralph glanced up at the pinnacles, then towards the group of savages.

Selection 3

He staggered to his feet, tensed for more terrors, and looked up at a huge peaked cap. It was a white-topped cap, and above the green shade of the peak was a crown, an anchor, gold foliage. He saw white drill, epaulettes, a revolver, a row of gilt buttons down the front of a uniform.

A naval officer stood on the sand, looking down at Ralph in wary astonishment. On the beach behind him was a cutter, her bows hauled up and held by two ratings. In the stern-sheets another rating held a sub-machine gun.

The ululation faltered and died away.

The officer looked at Ralph doubtfully for a moment, then took his hand away from the butt of the revolver.

"Hullo."

Squirming a little, conscious of his filthy appearance, Ralph answered shyly.

"Hullo."

The officer nodded, as if a question had been answered.

"Are there any adults—any grown-ups with you?"

Dumbly, Ralph shook his head. He turned a half-pace on the sand. A semicircle of little boys, their bodies streaked with coloured clay, sharp sticks in their hands, were standing on the beach making no noise at all.

"Fun and games," said the officer.

The fire reached the coco-nut palms by the beach and swallowed them noisily. A flame, seemingly detached, swung like an acrobat and licked up the palm heads on the platform. The sky was black.

The officer grinned cheerfully at Ralph.

"We saw your smoke. What have you been doing? Having a war or something?"

Ralph nodded.

The officer inspected the little scarecrow in front of him. The kid needed a bath, a hair-cut, a nose-wipe and a good deal of ointment.

"Nobody killed, I hope? Any dead bodies?"

"Only two. And they've gone."

The officer leaned down and looked closely at Ralph.

"Two? Killed?"

Ralph nodded again. Behind him, the whole island was shuddering with flame. The officer knew, as a rule, when people were telling the truth. He whistled softly.

Other boys were appearing now, tiny tots some of them, brown, with the distended bellies of small savages. One of them came close to the officer and looked up.

"I'm, I'm——"

But there was no more to come. Percival Wemys Madison sought in his head for an incantation that had faded clean away.

The officer turned back to Ralph.

"We'll take you off. How many of you are there?"

Ralph shook his head. The officer looked past him to the group of painted boys.

"Who's boss here?"

"I am," said Ralph loudly.

A little boy who wore the remains of an extraordinary black cap on his red hair and who carried the remains of a pair of spectacles at his waist, started forward, then changed his mind and stood still.

"We saw your smoke. And you don't know how many of you there are?"

"No, sir."

"I should have thought," said the officer as he visualized the search before him, "I should have thought that a pack of British boys—you're all British aren't you?—would have been able to put up a better show than that—I mean——"

"It was like that at first," said Ralph, "before things——"

He stopped.

"We were together then——"

The officer nodded helpfully.

"I know. Jolly good show. Like the Coral Island."

Ralph looked at him dumbly. For a moment he had a fleeting picture of the strange glamour that had once invested the beaches. But the island was scorched up like dead wood—Simon was dead—and Jack had.... The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great, shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other little boys began to shake and sob too. And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair, and unwiped nose, Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy.

The officer, surrounded by these noises, was moved and a little embarrassed. He turned away to give them time to pull themselves together; and waited, allowing his eyes to rest on the trim cruiser in the distance.

Selection 4

Britain and Imperialism

The British Empire was arguably the most extensive empire ever to have existed, at its peak covering almost a quarter of the world's land and governing a fifth of the world's population. The phrase 'the sun never sets on the British Empire' derived from the idea that the Empire was so widespread that it was always daytime in at least one part of it.

Discovery and Exploration turn to Settlement

English exploration of the 'New World' began at the end of the fifteenth century, first becoming significant with the essentially rapacious activities of adventurers like Walter Raleigh in the Americas. The first half of the seventeenth century saw the emergence of colonial ambitions result in the establishment of the first permanent English settlements in Virginia, Bermuda and the Caribbean island of Barbados, amongst others. The failure of the Kingdom of Scotland's own endeavours to form an empire in the Americas was one of the primary causes for the integration of Scotland into Great Britain in 1707.

Trade

New settlements outside Europe brought territorial expansion and sometimes great mineral wealth. They always offered prospects of access to new resources and opportunities. 'New World' crop discoveries included potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. The creation of new trade routes magnified Britain's own export opportunities, further stimulating the economy. Another type of trade supported British colonial expansion from the seventeenth century: the burgeoning slave trade. Hundreds of thousands of Africans were transported to British colonies in the West Indies and North America until Britain's abolition of slave trading in 1807. From the late eighteenth century (particularly after American independence from Britain was declared in 1776) the focus of Empire moved from west to east – especially to India (but also to locations as distant as the region of Australasia). The privately owned East India Company amassed incredible power, maintaining its own army and governing an ever-increasing proportion of the Indian subcontinent; it was the dominant power among India's rulers until the mid-nineteenth century, when the British government formally took charge of its domains.

The Dominance of the Royal Navy

The key to Britain's imperial expansion was its power at sea. The Royal Navy emerged in the reign of Henry VIII but was not professionalized until the eighteenth century. The defeat of the French Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, followed by the defeat of the French Army at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, left Britain as the dominant extra-European power and marked the beginning of what can be seen as Britain's imperial century, roughly covering the life of Queen Victoria (1819–1901). In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Britain's overseas trade and its industries expanded massively, each fuelling the other, and Britain maintained its mastery of the seas with developments in navigational technology, cartography, and the manufacture of ships and armaments. From the time of the suppression of the slave trade in the early nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century the Royal Navy was regarded by many Britons as a romantic

symbol of exploration, civility, order and Christianity in the exotic world of the savage 'other'. Nevertheless, its role was to support an empire essentially beneficial to Britain.

Peak and Decline

The post-World War I settlement saw the British Empire further extend its boundaries, as it took control of many of the former German and Ottoman empires' territories, yet the twentieth century is, in fact, notable for the demise of the British Empire. By the end of World War I it was clear that the self-governing 'white dominions', notably Australia and Canada, would no longer automatically follow the lead of the 'mother country' in wars or foreign affairs. The creation of the Irish Free State in 1922 was another blow to the union of the empire. Furthermore, after the Second World War, it became increasingly difficult for Britain to maintain imperial claims over its colonies in the face of increasing calls for self-governance; this principle was supported in the charter of the new United Nations and, after all, Britain had gone to war supposedly to support Poland's desire to resist Nazi quasi-colonial expansion. With considerable opposition from those traditional Britons who idolized the British Empire, independence was granted to India in 1947 and to other colonies in Asia and Africa through the 1950s and 1960s. In the same period British forces also left Palestine, Egypt and other regions of the Middle East which had been British-controlled but were not formally part of the Empire.

Legacy

The British Empire was a great source of pride to Britons. For many years, it was regarded as the pillar which supported the world's most powerful economy and Britain's armed services acted in part as a global police force. Rule of the empire allowed the export not only of British products but also industrial capitalism and parliamentary democracy. However, as well as its former (though not unique) role in the slave trade, Britain was also the perpetrator of extensive colonial brutalities, which have become increasingly well documented in recent decades. In the second half of the twentieth century and in the twenty-first, faith in the 'civilizing' effect of the British Empire has also been much undermined by the years of political and social turmoil in post-colonial nations around the world from Afghanistan to Sierra Leone and from Bangladesh to Iraq.

Selection 1

Discuss Ralph's moments of memory loss. What is happening to him, and why?

Selection 2

- i. 'Then they were apart once more, their positions reversed'. To what extent are Jack and Ralph 'reversed' binary opposites of each other? Consider how this relates to the wider idea of opposition in the novel.

- ii. In what ways can the mask be seen as a symbolic barrier?

Selection 3

- i. What is significant about the appearance of a naval officer and the 'trim cruiser' at the end of the book? What do they represent?

- ii. 'Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy'. What does Ralph's emotional outburst reveal about the boys' spiritual journey on the island? What have they learned, if anything?

Selections 3 and 4

'I should have thought that a pack of British boys—you're all British aren't you?—would have been able to put up a better show than that'. How does Golding present the boys as undermining Britishness or the image of Britain?

THE END