

OLYMPIADS SCHOOL/GRADE 10 ENGLISH/HOMEWORK 6**NAME (FIRST AND LAST):**_____ **GRADE:**_____**DAY/TIME/TEACHER:**_____

After reading from chapter 11 to 15 of *The Catcher in the Rye*, read the following summary to refresh your memory of the events that have unfolded so far. (Adapted from SparksNotes.)

As he walks out to the lobby, Holden reminisces about Jane. Their families' summer homes in Maine were next door to one another. Holden and Jane became close—Jane was the only person to whom Holden ever showed Allie's baseball glove. One day, Jane's alcoholic stepfather came out to the porch where Holden and Jane were playing checkers and asked Jane for cigarettes; Jane refused to answer him, and, when he left, she began to cry. Holden held her, kissing her face and comforting her. Apart from that incident, their physical relationship was mild, but they used to hold hands constantly. When you held Jane's hand, Holden reminisces, "all you knew was, you were happy. You really were." Holden then feels suddenly upset, and he returns to his room.

Holden takes a cab to a Greenwich Village nightclub called Ernie's, a spot he used to frequent with D. B. His cab driver is named Horwitz, and Holden takes a liking to him. But when Holden tries to ask him about the ducks in the Central Park lagoon, Horwitz unexpectedly becomes angry. At Ernie's, Holden listens to Ernie play the piano but is unimpressed. He drinks Scotch and soda and listens to the conversations around him, which he finds depressing and phony. He encounters an obnoxious girl named Lillian Simmons, and is forced to leave the nightclub to get away from her.

Feeling like a coward for leaving Ernie's, Holden walks the forty-one blocks from the nightclub back to the hotel. Along the way, he thinks about his gloves, which were stolen at Pencey. When he reaches the Edmont, he takes the elevator up to his room. The elevator operator offers to send him a prostitute, Sunny, for five dollars, and Holden accepts. Holden becomes flustered, especially so when she removes her dress. She sits on his lap and tries to seduce him, but he is extremely nervous. He finally pays her the five dollars he owes and asks her to leave. She claims that the price is ten, but he refuses to pay her more, and she leaves in a huff.

Holden sits and remembers an incident shortly before Allie's death when he excluded Allie from a BB-gun game—he still feels guilty for having left Allie out. Eventually, he goes to bed. He feels like praying, but his distaste for organized religion prevents him from following through on his inclination. Suddenly, there is a knock at his door. Maurice has returned with Sunny to collect the extra five dollars Sunny demanded. Holden refuses to comply and Maurice leaves him crumpled on the floor. Holden manages to get into bed and go to sleep.

The next morning, Holden calls Sally Hayes and makes a date with her for later that afternoon. He checks out of the hotel and leaves his bags in a locker at Grand Central Station. Holden worries that the news of his expulsion will particularly distress his fragile mother, for whom he seems to care a great deal.

Holden goes to eat breakfast at a little sandwich bar, where he meets two nuns. Holden thinks about the superficial money-driven world of the prep school he has just left. Despite his earlier expression of distaste for organized religion, he forces them to take ten dollars as a charitable contribution.

Answer the following general questions.

Chapter 11

1. What type of dog did Jane Gallagher have in Maine?

2. How many balls did Jane lose the first time that she played golf with Holden?

3. Who is Mr. Cudahy?

4. What is Ernie's?

5. What instrument does Ernie play?

Chapter 12

6. The taxi driver seems more concerned about the _____ than the ducks.

7. Who was the girl that recognized Holden at Ernie's?

Chapter 13

8. While walking home from Ernie's, what two things did Holden think about that got him depressed?

9. What was the name of the elevator operator at the Edmont Hotel?

10. How much was it for a throw?

Chapter 14

11. What individuals of the Bible did Holden dislike?

12. What is the name of the prostitute that stopped by Holden's room?

13. How much money did Maurice tell Holden he owed Sunny?

14. What did Maurice do to Holden?

Chapter 15

15. Who did Holden call after he awoke?

16. What does Holden's father do for a living?

17. Who did Holden talk to while eating breakfast?

18. What book did Holden discuss with the nuns?

19. Where did Holden and Sally arrange to meet at two o'clock?

20. Who was Holden's roommate at Elkton Hills with the cheap suitcases?

READING COMPREHENSION PART ONE

The following passage is from Chapter 11 of *The Catcher in the Rye*.

I remember this one afternoon. It was the only time old Jane and I ever got close to necking, even. It was a Saturday and it was raining like a bastard out, and I was over at her house, on the porch--they had this big screened-in porch. We were playing checkers. I used to kid her once in a while because she wouldn't take her kings out of the back row. But I didn't kid her much, though. You never wanted to kid Jane too much. I think I really like it best when you can kid the pants off a girl when the opportunity arises, but it's a funny thing. The girls I like best are the ones I never feel much like kidding. Sometimes I think they'd like it if you kidded them--in fact, I know they would--but it's hard to get started, once you've known them a pretty long time and never kidded them. Anyway, I was telling you about that afternoon Jane and I came close to necking. It was raining like hell and we were out on her porch, and all of a sudden this booze hound her mother was married to came out on the porch and asked Jane if there were any cigarettes in the house. I didn't know him too well or anything, but he looked like the kind of guy that wouldn't talk to you much unless he wanted something off you. He had a lousy personality. Anyway, old Jane wouldn't answer him when he asked her if she knew where there was any cigarettes. So the guy asked her again, but she still wouldn't answer him. She didn't even look up from the game. Finally the guy went inside the house. When he did, I asked Jane what the hell was going on. She wouldn't even answer me, then. She made out like she was concentrating on her next move in the game and all. Then all of a sudden, this tear plopped down on the checkerboard. On one of the red squares--boy, I can still see it. She just rubbed it into the board with her finger. I don't know why, but it bothered hell out of me. So what I did was, I went over and made her move over on the glider so that I could sit down next to her--I practically sat down in her lap, as a matter of fact. Then she really started to cry, and the next thing I knew, I was kissing her all over--anywhere--her eyes, her nose, her forehead, her eyebrows and all, her ears--her whole face except her mouth and all. She sort of wouldn't let me get to her mouth. Anyway, it was the closest we ever got to necking. After a while, she got up and went in and put on this red and white sweater she had, that knocked me out, and we went to a goddam movie. I asked her, on the way, if Mr. Cudahy--that was the booze hound's name--had ever tried to get wise with her. She was pretty young, but she had this terrific figure, and I wouldn't've put it past that Cudahy bastard. She said no, though. I never did find out what the hell was the matter. Some girls you practically never find out what's the matter.

1. Holden says that it is hard to “kid” girls, once “you’ve known them a pretty long time and never kidded them.” What does kidding a girl involve? And why do you think Holden “never wanted to kid Jane too much” even though he likes “it best when you can kid the pants off a girl when the opportunity arises”?

2. Why did Jane try hard to concentrate her next move in a game of checkers? What was she thinking and feeling at that time?

3. Holden says, “I was kissing her all over—anywhere—her eyes, her nose, her forehead, her eyebrows and all, her ears—her whole face except her mouth and all. She sort of wouldn't let me get to her mouth. Anyway, it was the closest we ever got to necking.” To what extent is Holden primarily interested in making out with Jane, and to what extent does he genuinely want to comfort her? Explain your answer.

4. Holden says, “I asked her, on the way, if Mr. Cudahy—that was the booze hound's name—had ever tried to get wise with her. She was pretty young, but she had this terrific figure, and I wouldn't've put it past that Cudahy bastard.” What does Holden assume has happened to Jane? How does he arrive at such a conclusion?

READING COMPREHENSION PART TWO

The following passage is from Chapter 6 of *The Catcher in the Rye*.

Finally, though, I got undressed and got in bed. I felt like praying or something, when I was in bed, but I couldn't do it. I can't always pray when I feel like it. In the first place, I'm sort of an atheist. I like Jesus and all, but I don't care too much for most of the other stuff in the Bible. Take the Disciples, for instance. They annoy the hell out of me, if you want to know the truth. They were all right after Jesus was dead and all, but while He was alive, they were about as much use to Him as a hole in the head. All they did was keep letting Him down. I like almost anybody in the Bible better than the Disciples. If you want to know the truth, the guy I like best in the Bible, next to Jesus, was that lunatic and all, that lived in the tombs and kept cutting himself with stones. I like him ten times as much as the Disciples, that poor bastard. I used to get in quite a few arguments about it, when I was at Whooton School, with this boy that lived down the corridor, Arthur Childs. Old Childs was a Quaker and all, and he read the Bible all the time. He was a very nice kid, and I liked him, but I could never see eye to eye with him on a lot of stuff in the Bible, especially the Disciples. He kept telling me if I didn't like the Disciples, then I didn't like Jesus and all. He said that because Jesus picked the Disciples, you were supposed to like them. I said I knew He picked them, but that He picked them at random. I said He didn't have time to go around analyzing everybody. I said I wasn't blaming Jesus or anything. It wasn't His fault that He didn't have any time. I remember I asked old Childs if he thought Judas, the one that betrayed Jesus and all, went to Hell after he committed suicide. Childs said certainly. That's exactly where I disagreed with him. I said I'd bet a thousand bucks that Jesus never sent old Judas to Hell. I still would, too, if I had a thousand bucks. I think any one of the Disciples would've sent him to Hell and all--and fast, too--but I'll bet anything Jesus didn't do it. Old Childs said the trouble with me was that I didn't go to church or anything. He was right about that, in a way. I don't. In the first place, my parents are different religions, and all the children in our family are atheists. If you want to know the truth, I can't even stand ministers. The ones they've had at every school I've gone to, they all have these Holy Joe voices when they start giving their sermons. God, I hate that. I don't see why the hell they can't talk in their natural voice. They sound so phony when they talk.

1. Carefully describe the argument between Holden and Arthur Childs. What is Holden's point of view, and what is Arthur's point of view? What evidence does Holden use to prove his point(s), and what evidence does Arthur use to prove his point(s)?

2. What cannot Holden tolerate about ministers? To what extent does he have an interesting point to make, but presents it in a crude manner? To what extent is he just ranting? Explain your answer.

3. Look up the definition of “atheist” in a dictionary and write it in the space below. And then look up the definition of “agnostic” and write it below.

GRAMMAR

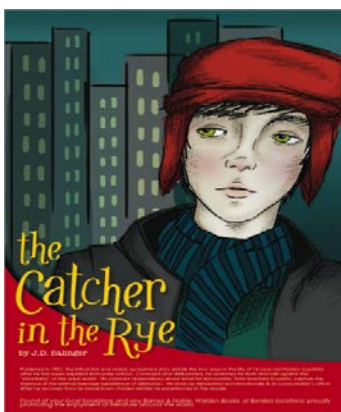
Comma Use

In the following two paragraphs, many commas are missing. Insert commas into the paragraph when it is necessary. (20 marks) See appendix for 12 grammar usage rules.

1. Although women's college basketball in Connecticut is a marvelously entertaining and increasingly popular sport it is not hard to remember when it was not so popular. Only a few years ago my friends and I could decide on a Sunday afternoon to go to a women's basketball game at the University of Connecticut and believe it or not we could get seats for free near center court. Of course that was before names such as Rebeccca Lobo

Jennifer Rizzotti Kara Wolters and Carla Berube became household words. Lobo's book HOME-COURT ADVANTAGE which she wrote with her mother was a best-seller for a brief time in Connecticut. If more than a couple of hundred fans showed up for a game it was considered a big turnout and games were played in practically silent gyms. Nowadays it is almost impossible to buy tickets to a women's game and you can't get seats even in the Civic Center unless you know someone.

THE END



Appendix: Rules for Comma Usage

- 1** Use a comma to separate the elements in a series (three or more things), including the last two. "He hit the ball, dropped the bat, and ran to first base."
- 2** Use a comma + a little conjunction (and, but, for, nor, yet, or, so) to connect two independent clauses, as in "He hit the ball well, but he ran toward third base."
- 3** Use a comma to set off introductory elements, as in "*Running toward third base*, he suddenly realized how stupid he looked."
- 4** Use a comma to set off parenthetical elements, as in "The Founders Bridge, *which spans the Connecticut River*, is falling down." By "parenthetical element," we mean a part of a sentence that can be removed without changing the essential meaning of that sentence. The parenthetical element is sometimes called "added information." This is the most difficult rule in punctuation because it is sometimes unclear what is "added" or "parenthetical" and what is essential to the meaning of a sentence.

Appositives are almost always treated as parenthetical elements.

- Calhoun's ambition, to become a goalie in professional soccer, is within his reach.
- Eleanor, his wife of thirty years, suddenly decided to open her own business.

5 Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives. You could think of this as "That tall, distinguished, good looking fellow" rule (as opposed to "the little old lady").

6 Use a comma to set off quoted elements. Because we don't use quoted material all the time, even when writing, this is probably the most difficult rule to remember in comma usage. It is a good idea to find a page from an article that uses several quotations, photocopy that page, and keep it in front of you as a model when you're writing. Generally, use a comma to separate quoted material from the rest of the sentence that explains or introduces the quotation:

- Summing up this argument, Peter Coveney writes, "The purpose and strength of the romantic image of the child had been above all to establish a relation between childhood and adult consciousness."

7 Use commas to set off phrases that express contrast.

- Some say the world will end in ice, not fire.
- It was her money, not her charm or personality, that first attracted him.
- The puppies were cute, but very messy.

8 Use a comma to avoid confusion. This is often a matter of consistently applying rule #3.

- For most the year is already finished.
- For most, the year is already finished.
- Outside the lawn was cluttered with hundreds of broken branches.
- Outside, the lawn was cluttered with hundreds of broken branches.

9 Grammar English's Famous Rule of Punctuation: Never use only one comma between a subject and its verb. "Believing completely and positively in oneself is essential for success." [Although readers might pause after the word "oneself," there is no reason to put a comma there.]

10 Typographical Reasons: Between a city and a state [Hartford, Connecticut], a date and the year [June 15, 1997], a name and a title when the title comes after the name [Bob Downey, Professor of English], in long numbers [5,456,783 and \$14,682], etc. Although you will often see a comma between a name and suffix — Bob Downey, Jr., Richard Harrison, III — this comma is no longer

regarded as necessary by most copy editors, and some individuals — such as Martin Luther King Jr. — never used a comma there at all.



Use Commas With Caution

As you can see, there are many reasons for using commas, and we haven't listed them all. Yet the biggest problem that most students have with commas is their overuse. Some essays look as though the student loaded a shotgun with commas and blasted away. Remember, too, that a *pause* in reading is not always a reliable reason to use a comma. Try not to use a comma unless you can apply a specific rule from this page to do so.

Concentrating on the proper use of commas is not mere form for form's sake. Indeed, it causes writers to review their understanding of structure and to consider carefully how their sentences are crafted.