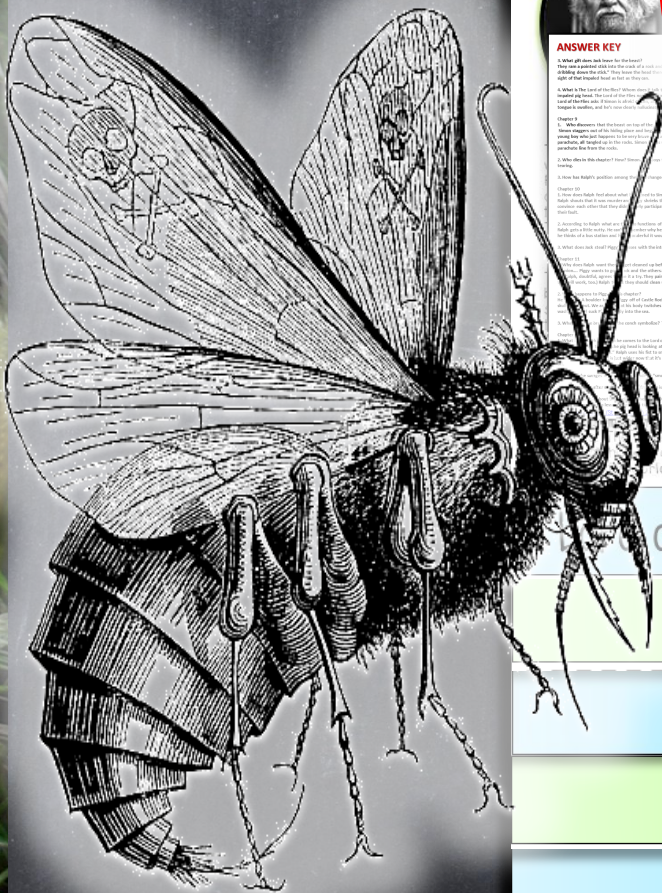


Lord of the Flies

CCSS ELA 9-12
Reading Writing
Speaking & Listening

Interactive Layered Flip Book

With the answer keys



Boys' life. Golding, the son of an English schoolmaster, a many-talented man who believed in the importance of the life of the individual, was born in 1928. He spent his childhood in a boarding school in Devon, England. He was a member of the Boy Scouts and was a member of the school's dramatic society. He was a member of the school's debating society and was a member of the school's chess team. He was a member of the school's sports team and was a member of the school's musical ensemble. He was a member of the school's student council and was a member of the school's prefects. He was a member of the school's prefects and was a member of the school's prefects.

ANSWER KEY

	Ralph	Jack	Piggy	Simon	Hugo	Symmetric
Type	model boy	has to be in charge	thinks	secretive	radical	available
What they want	to be rescued	to hunt	to be rescued	to have the truth	to hunt	to follow
Main actions	forms democracy, saves the lights, rescues Piggy	leads, kills Piggy, kills Simon	books ideas to Ralph	talks to the "Lord of the Flies", the secretary of the beast	kills Piggy	first to see the beast
Main emotions	very responsible, desperate, very gentle	hated, cruel, a bit of a madman	logical, thoughtful, loyal	visionary, naive	quiet, a loner	no separate personality
At the beginning	happy, rescued by the adults	in charge of the choir	neutral, dignified	fascinating	dark boy	carefree
At the end	being rescued at an island	chief of the savages	murdered	murdered	a savage teacher	savage

Character Represents

Character	Represents
Ralph	Order, civilization, democracy
Jack	Chaos, savagery, power
Piggy	Intelligence, logic, science
Simon	Intuition, spirituality, nature
Hugo	Isolation, individualism
Symmetric	Order, structure, authority

of the Flies • William Golding • The Island

Symbolism



Story Map



Chapters 10 • 11 • 12



Chapters 7 • 8 • 9



Chapters 4 • 5 • 6



Chapters 1 • 2 • 3



Characters



Chapter 4

1. Why does Jack paint his face?
2. How does the mask (his painted face) make Jack feel?
3. Why does Piggy fit in with the social groups on the island?
4. Why were they unable to signal the ship they saw on the horizon?

Chapter 5

1. List 2 rules that Ralph tries to set during the meeting.
2. According to Piggy, what is the only thing to be afraid of?
3. Who did the Littluns see walking around at night?
4. How do Ralph, Piggy, and Simon think grownups would react to being on the island?

Chapter 6

1. What do Sam and Eric tell Ralph they saw on top of the mountain?
2. What did they actually see?
3. Who volunteer to search the beast's lair alone? Why?
4. What are the boys arguing about at the end of the chapter?

Chapters 4 • 5 • 6

Symbolism played an important part in the development of story. This narrative technique is used to give a significance to certain people or objects, which represent some other figure. The following table lists many of the examples of symbolism used throughout Golding's book.

Object/Character	Represents
Piggy (and Glasses)	
Ralph, The Conch	
Simon	
Roger	
Jack	
The Island	
The "Scar"	
The Beast	
Lord of the Flies	

Symbolism

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Character	Traits	Character TYPE	Symbol	Quote with page #
Ralph				
Jack				
Piggy				
Simon				
Roger				
Samneric				

- Chapter 10**
1. How does Ralph feel about what happened to Simon?
 2. According to Ralph what are the two functions of the fire?
 3. What does Jack steal?
- Chapter 11**
1. Why does Ralph want them to get cleaned up before they go see Jack?
 2. What happens to Piggy in this chapter?
 3. What does the breaking of the conch symbolize?
- Chapter 12**
1. What does Ralph do when he comes to the Lord of the Flies in the forest?
 2. Why do the savages set fire to the island?
 3. Who shows up after seeing the smoke from the island?
 4. How do you feel about the ending of the book?

Chapters 10 • 11 • 12

Literary Term	Definition
setting	Time, place, and where the story takes place
plot	is the sequence of actions and events in literary work
exposition	discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand
rising action	The sequence of events that lead to the climax of the story.
climax	is the moment when reader's interest and emotional intensity reach a peak
falling action	is the part of a literary work that provides the background information necessary to understand character of their actions
resolution	A formal expression of opinion or intention made

Characters

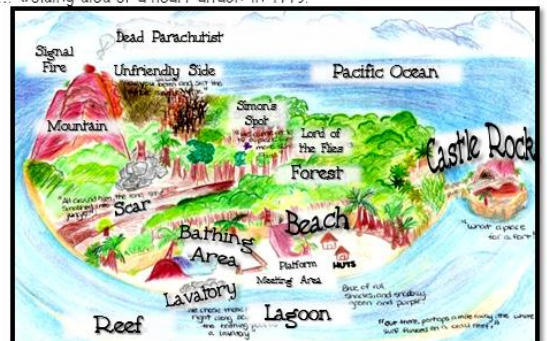


Born in 1911, Golding was the son of an English schoolmaster, a many talented man who believed strongly in science and rational thought. Golding often described his father's overwhelming influence on his life. The author graduated from Oxford University in 1935 and spent four years (later described by Golding as having been "wasted") writing, acting, and producing for a next small London theater. Golding himself became schoolmaster for a year, after marrying Ann Brookfield in 1939 and before entering the British Royal Navy in 1940. From an unknown schoolmaster in 1954, when *Lord of the Flies* was first published.... In 1983 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.... Golding died of a heart attack in 1993.

The island is never actually pointed out in the real world. The tropical location has a beach, where Ralph and Piggy emerge from the scar to find the conch. Further inland is the dense jungle, towards the center of which is Simon's mat of creepers. This is also where pigs are hunted and the Lord of the Flies is eventually found.

The mountain located at the very left is where the boys climb to the summit in order to take in their surroundings. It is also the location of the fire and the dead parachutist. Castle Rock, the other high rising formation found on the opposite end of the island, rises high above the sea. The area is turned into a fortress.

The island is described as being in the shape of a The boat imagery and the island itself are both symbols. The island is a microcosm for the real world, along with all the problems and realities faced in the world.



Story Map

Lord of the Flies • William Golding • The Island

Chapter 7

- List 2 things Ralph wishes he had on the island with him?
- What do the boys act out with Robert?
- Who accompanies Ralph and Jack up the burned part of the mountain?

Chapter 8

- Who leaves the group to go off on his own? Why does he do this?
- How does Jack plan to get fire?
- What gift does Jack leave for the beast?
- What is The Lord of the flies? Whom does it talk to?

Chapter 9

- Who discovers that the beast on top of the mountain is just a dead pig?
- Who dies in this chapter? How?
- How has Ralph's position among the boys changed?

Chapters 7 •

ANSWER KEY

- What gift does Jack leave for the beast? They ram a pointed stick into the crack of a rock and jam the pig's severed head onto the other end. The head hangs there, "a little blood dribbling down the stick." They leave the head there as a gift for the beast and carry off the remains of the pig, running away from the sight of that impaled head as fast as they can.
 - What is The Lord of the flies? Whom does it talk to? Impaled pig head. The Lord of the Flies now tells Simon, with dialogue quotes and everything, that he's an "ignorant, silly little boy." The Lord of the Flies asks if Simon is afraid of him, and Simon shakes. The poor guy is having a hard time, as evidenced by the shaking. His tongue is swollen, and he's now clearly hallucinating that he's having a conversation with the impaled pig's head (The Lord of the Flies)
- Chapter 9
- Who discovers that the beast on top of the mountain is just a Dead man wearing a parachute? Simon staggers out of his hiding place and begins making his way up the mountain, still intending to face the beast like a man. Or, like a young boy who just happens to be very brave and wise. When he gets to the top, he of course sees that the beast is just a dead body on a parachute, all tangled up in the rocks. Simon pukes up everything (the dead body is a rather hideous and smelly sight) and then frees the parachute line from the rocks.
 - Who dies in this chapter? How? Simon. The boys think he is the beast coming out of the trees. The boys attack him stabbing biting and tearing.
 - How has Ralph's position among the boys changed? Ralph and Piggy are amongst the others now.
- Chapter 10
- How does Ralph feel about what happened to Simon? Ralph shouts that it was murder and Piggy shrieks that it was not, it was just an accident. They continue on with this kind of talk, trying to convince each other that they didn't really participate like the others had, that they were on the outside of the circle so it couldn't be their fault.
 - According to Ralph what are the two functions of the fire? Ralph gets a little nutty. He can't remember why he wants to make a fire, he gives up on it for the night, and then he's dancing about as he thinks of a bus station and how wonderful it would be to go home.
 - What does Jack steal? Piggy's glasses with the intention to only steal the fire to roast their meat
- Chapter 11
- Why does Ralph want them to get cleaned up before they go see Jack? Opinion... Piggy wants to go to Jack and the others and insist that they give him his glasses back, because it's the right and reasonable thing to do. Ralph, doubtful, agrees to give it a try. They pair decides to bring the conch shell with them to give an impression of authority. (Yes, that will work, too.) Ralph thinks they should clean up ahead of time, too, by taking a bath and combing their hair.
 - What happens to Piggy in this chapter? He is killed. A boulder knocks Piggy off of Castle Rock - he falls forty feet toward the sea and lands on the rocks below, the contents of his skull oozing out. We are told that his body twitches a bit, "like a pig's after it has been killed." The boys watch in horror as the waves washes up and suck Piggy's body into the sea.
 - What does the breaking of the conch symbolize? The authority / chief is now totally broken and Jack is truly chief / in charge.
- Chapter 12
- How does Ralph do when he comes to the Lord of the flies in the forest? Ralph doesn't like the way the pig head is looking at him - it seems too alive. We are told that it "regarded Ralph like one who knows all the answers and won't tell." Ralph uses his fist to smash the skull, bruising his knuckles in the process, but even afterwards still thinks the head is grinning (its smile is just wider now that it's been split open). He grabs the spear on which the head had been impaled and makes off.
 - Why do the savages set fire to the island? to "smoke out" Ralph from hiding.
 - Who shows up after seeing the smoke from the island? The Navy. Several navy men and a naval officer come ashore.
 - How do you feel about the ending of the book? OPINION... This is where we end the novel, looking at this ship in the distance that is involved in a war of no less violence than that of the island.
- Design by Danielle Knight, (StudyAllKnight), 2014-2016*

Chapters 1 • 2 • 3

CUT ALONG DASHED GUIDELINE
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ANSWER KEY

This chart appears differently than your students. Use it as a guide to facilitate the characters chart in their flip guide

	Ralph	Jack	Piggy	Simon	Roger	Samneric
Type	model boy	has to be in charge	thinker	mystic	sadist	amiable followers
What they want	to be rescued	to hunt	to be rescued	to know the truth	to hurt	to follow
Main actions	forms democracy, blows the conch, lights signal fire	hunts, splits group, hunts down Ralph	feeds ideas to Ralph	talks to the "Lord of the Flies", solves the mystery of the beast	kills Piggy	first to see the beast
Main emotions	very responsible, dreamer, easy-going	hatred, natural leader, a bit of a control freak	serious, thoughtful, loyal	visionary, brave	quiet, a loner	no separate identity
At the beginning	happy, excited by the adventure	in charge of the choir	worried, frightened	fainting	dark boy	carefree
At the end	being hunted as an animal	chief of the savages	murdered	murdered	a savage torturer	savages

Design by Danielle Knight, (StudyAllKnight), 2014-2016

ANSWER KEY

- Chapter 2
- What are the rules for speaking in a meeting? Concrete rules are established for the children by Ralph: no one speaks to the assembly unless they are holding the conch which gives them the floor. Even the arrangement of the boys on the beach reflects something of a government meeting, carefully partitioned off into groups
 - How do the boys make a fire? In a crowd, the children all rush to the mountaintop and build a large pile of wood, before realizing they have no means to light the fire. Only when he needs something does Ralph actually bother to pay attention to Piggy: "Have you got any matches?" Chapter 2, pg. 38. Jack has the idea of using Piggy's glasses to light the fire, readily snatching them off his face without asking permission. Ralph bends to light the fire using the sun's light magnified by the glasses. After this succeeds, Ralph hands back the glasses to Piggy and decide that it is necessary to modify his plan, saying that they must make the smoke darker and people must be assigned to keep the fire always burning so that it will never go out.
 - When the forest catches on fire, how is the fire described? The signal fire has spread to a large section of the island, burning down everything in its path. Piggy says, "You got your small fire all right." Chapter 2, pg. 41. Shelters, not fire, Piggy says, are the most important things to create first. He reprimands them all for their impulsive behavior; he reprimands them for taking his glasses and starting a fire without clearing the area beforehand.
 - What happens to the Littluns with the birthmark on his face? Lastly, he notes missing from the group, as parts of the island below them burns, the boy with the birthmark who worried about the "beastie." This boy is never seen again throughout the rest of the story and it is assumed he dies in this fire. All the boys, including Ralph, are at last silent for a moment, their childish impulses put to rest.
- Chapter 3
- What do Ralph and Jack argue about? Ralph complains to Jack about the importance of finishing the shelters before anything else is undertaken, including hunting. "We need meat," Jack insists simply as he "tried to convey the compulsion to track down and kill that was swallowing him up." Chapter 3, pg. 47. An important difference begins to show between these Ralph and Jack, a distinct contrast of their personalities. Ralph speaks more of the need to create shelters as a "sort of home" for the boys, especially the Littluns, in order to maintain and recreate some link to the civilized existence they once knew. Jack, however, shows a certain disinterest for recreating civilization—he says he would like to catch a pig and kill it before they are rescued, despite Ralph's continued insistence on having a fire on the mountain always burning as a beacon to draw any ships to them.
 - List 3 problems the survivors are encountering (think both physically and socially) The need for sturdy shelters. The need to hunt. They are without adults. Division of labor. Social order. Answers will vary.
 - Why are the children afraid of night? The Littluns are all afraid as if "the beastie or snake-thing was real."
- Chapter 4
- Why does Jack paint his face? Jack appears suddenly, having smeared clay on his face like war paint or a tribal mask and, joined by Samneric and Bill, proceeds to take them all on a pig hunt. With the addition of the mask, Jack transforms from within as well, already completing the move towards his primal impulses. "He began to dance and his laughter became a bloodthirsty snarling." Chapter 4, pg. 58.
 - How does the mask (his painted face) make Jack feel? From a psychological viewpoint being hidden behind a mask of paint frees Jack from any sense of responsibility for his actions. In the story this symbolizes that Jack is becoming more savage as the story progresses. He smears himself with the natural world and kills pigs brutally.
 - Where does Piggy fit in with the social groups on the island? Piggy's intellect benefits the group only through Ralph; he acts as Ralph's advisor. He cannot be the leader himself because he lacks leadership qualities and has no rapport with the other boys. Piggy also relies too heavily on the power of social convention. He believes that holding the conch gives him the right to be heard. He believes that upholding social conventions get results.
 - Why were they unable to signal the ship they saw on the horizon? The fire on top of the mountain was out. Jack had taken the boys who were supposed to be keeping the fire alight away from the horizon, meaning the fire was unattended and there was no smoke for a ship to see and hence the boys were rescued
- Design by Danielle Knight, (StudyAllKnight), 2014-2016*

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