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12. The Silver King

Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Philippians 2:4



Vocabulary abrasion aura hysterics intercept shamle

A Write each vocabulary word beside its definition.

- _____ an atmosphere or impression surrounding something
- _____ to stop, seize, or interrupt in progress
- _____ to walk awkwardly with dragging feet
- _____ an outburst of uncontrollable emotions
- _____ an injury caused by a wearing, grinding, or rubbing away

Introducing the Story

Seeing only one side of an issue tends to create conflict and misunderstandings. “The Silver King” by E. G. Perrault is the story of a magnificent fish and its role in helping a boy see life from the perspective of another culture. Why is it helpful to see life from others’ perspectives?



Read “The Silver King” (pages 234-243). After you read it, initial the line. _____

Understanding the Content

B Answer each question.

6. Why had Herbie built a barrier to keep Silver King in the pool?

7. How can you tell that Sandy knew the Indians and appreciated them?

8. Which characters’ perspectives clashed in the story?

Examining the Narrative

A fictional story that is true to life is sometimes referred to as **realistic fiction**. Although the author uses imaginary characters and events, the elements of the story are believable and the characters experience realistic growth or change.

C Answer each question.

9. What was the Indians' realistic response when Herbie destroyed their fishing platform?

10. How is Herbie's struggle to understand the Indians typical of human nature? _____

△ 11. Herbie is a major character who is central to the conflict. How did he change throughout the story? _____

12. The story has an integral setting. Why could it not have happened in another place?

D Answer each question by circling the letter or writing the answer.

13. What did Silver King symbolize to Herbie (page 237)? _____

14. Why might it have been difficult for the Indians to understand Herbie's sympathy for the fish?

- a. They didn't appreciate nature's gifts.
- b. They saw the fish as a source of food.
- c. They had lived near the river all their lives.
- d. They had little experience in dealing with boys.

15. What is the most likely reason Herbie had trouble understanding the Indians' perspective?

- a. He cared more about animals than he did about people.
- b. He had not learned to appreciate the art of spear fishing.
- c. He knew nothing about the Indians who lived on the reserve.
- d. He lived in the city and was unfamiliar with the Indians' way of life.

△ 16. Do you think Herbie thought he had been wrong to love the Silver King? _____

Explain your answer. _____

Appreciating the Language

E Write a metaphor or simile that you enjoyed from the story. Explain its meaning and its effect.

Study the example.

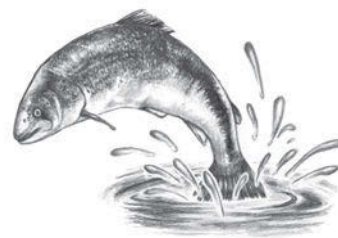
- a. metaphor or simile: His heart became a salmon, leaping on the rampart of his ribs.
- b. meaning: His heart began to beat rapidly.
- c. effect: This creates a picture of a boy who feels sudden fright or excitement.

- △ 17. a. metaphor or simile _____
- b. meaning _____
- c. effect _____

Life Application

F Answer each question by circling the letters or writing the answer.

18. By the end of the story, Herbie was starting to see life from others' perspectives. How do you know he realized he had wronged the Indians and should pay them back? _____
19. Sandy understood the perspectives of both Herbie and the Indians. What solution did he offer to help resolve the conflict between the two? _____
20. What are two good results of seeing life from others' perspectives?
 - a. You understand better how you can work with others.
 - b. You realize that your ideas are not the only right ones.
 - c. You become proud, thinking you are superior to others.
 - d. You give up all your own ideas and agree with everyone else.



Word Study

G Study the etymology and complete the exercise.

intercept [< L *inter-*, between + *capere*, to take] 15th century

21. Based on the definitions of each part of the word, circle the letter of a definition for *intercept*.
 - a. to stop something by breaking in
 - b. to speak to someone in order to help another person
 - c. to take something before it reaches its intended destination

H Write the word that matches each etymology and definition.

accept except perceptive recapture

22. _____ [< L *re-*, back, again + *capere*, to take] to take back what has escaped
23. _____ [< L *ex-*, out + *capere*, to take] to take or leave out; to exclude
24. _____ [< L *ad-*, to + *capere*, to take] to receive or take
25. _____ [< L *per-*, thoroughly + *capere*, to grasp, take + *-ive*, pertaining to] having keen insight and understanding

Review

I Answer each question.

26. What kind of fiction is "Faint Heart"? _____
27. What groups of people experienced conflict in the story? _____

J Answer each question about the vocabulary words.

28. Why would citizens feel *wary* during a *siege*? _____
29. What type of *demeanor* do you think a *sentry* might have? _____
30. Why might the report of a friend's *defection* leave you feeling *incredulous*? _____
31. What helps you *retain* information that you have learned? _____
32. What have you done that required *exertion*? _____

K Write the memory verse.

33. _____
- _____
- _____ Matthew 23:12