

# Graphic Organizer for Active Reading

## The Cask of Amontillado

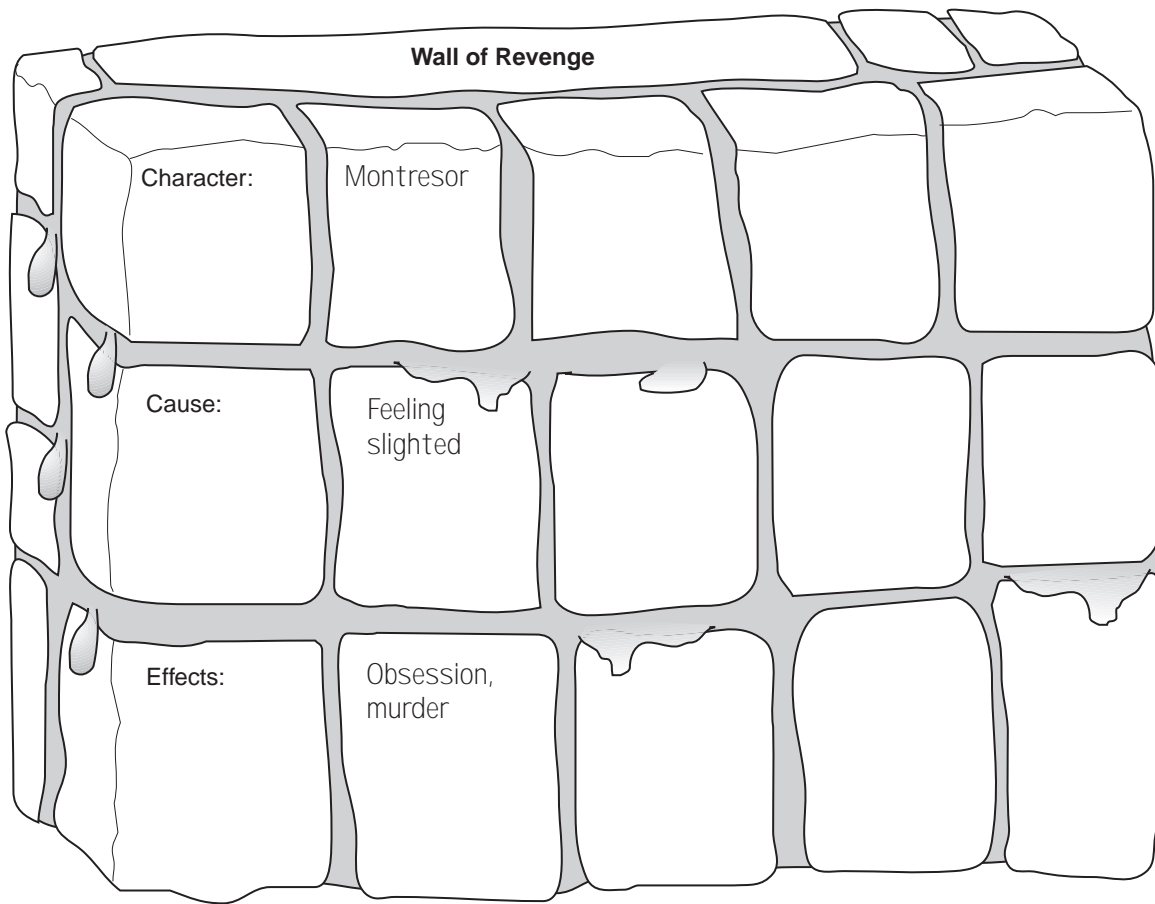
Edgar Allan Poe

Pupil's Edition page 232

### Revenge—Its Grisly Effects

“The Cask of Amontillado” is a story of revenge and some of its chilling effects. Montresor says that he has received a thousand injuries from Fortunato and that Fortunato has insulted him. Montresor considers these injuries and insults to be just cause for the desire for revenge that consumes him.

Using your own knowledge of stories, books, TV shows, or movies, add the names of three other characters to the top row of stones. Then, in the stones below each name, describe what caused the character to seek revenge and the effects of revenge on each character's personality. An example has been done for you.



In your opinion, what is a common pattern among the “effects” of revenge? Why?

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## Words to Own

### The Cask of Amontillado

Edgar Allan Poe

Pupil's Edition page 243

#### Synonyms and Antonyms

Below are ten word pairs. The first word in each pair is a Word to Own. For each numbered pair, write **S** in the blank if the second word in the pair is a synonym of the Word to Own, or **A** if the word is an antonym. You may need a dictionary or a thesaurus for this activity.

- |                                    |                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. impose (upon) : burden    | _____ 6. impunity : exemption              |
| _____ 2. retribution : retaliation | _____ 7. succession : precedence           |
| _____ 3. endeavored : avoided      | _____ 8. precluded : included              |
| _____ 4. obstinate : tenacious     | _____ 9. recoiling : repulsing             |
| _____ 5. immolation : creation     | _____ 10. connoisseurship : apprenticeship |

#### Suffixes

A suffix is a word part added to the end of a root or base word. A suffix changes a word's meaning and part of speech. Complete the chart below by finding the root or base of each Word to Own, the definition and part of speech of the root or base, and the definition of each suffix. Finally, tell what the definition of the Word to Own is, and give its part of speech. You may need to use a dictionary. Some parts of the chart have been filled in for you.

Word to Own	Root or Base Word & Definition	Root or Base Word's Part of Speech	Word to Own's Suffix & Definition of Suffix	Word to Own's Definition	Word to Own's Part of Speech
retribution	<i>retributus</i> (Latin) —to repay	verb	–ion—the act or condition of	punishment	noun
impunity	<i>impunis</i> (Latin) —free from punishment				
obstinate			–ate—of or characteristic of		
connoisseurship				expert knowledge	
recoiling		verb			

Identify the type of error, if any, in each underlined passage, and circle the letter next to the correct answer.

Centuries ago, christians buried their dead in  
 1  
 catacombs, which are winding tunnels. Later,  
wealthy familys built catacombs beneath their  
 2  
 homes. Because these chambers were dark and cool  
 3  
they were suitable not only for burial but also for  
 storing wine. Fortunato in Poe's story stumbles into  
 a catacomb that is used for both.  
 4

- 1 A Spelling  
 B Capitalization  
 C Punctuation  
 D No error

- 3 A Spelling  
 B Capitalization  
 C Punctuation  
 D No error

- 2 F Spelling  
 G Capitalization  
 H Punctuation  
 J No error

- 4 F Spelling  
 G Capitalization  
 H Punctuation  
 J No error

## Grammar Link

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Pupil's Edition page 243

#### Dialogue—Who's Talking?

**ROB:** Ms. Jenkes said that Poe got killer headaches.

**AMY:** Really?

**ROB:** Well, actually she said, "Poe may have suffered from migraines."

How is Rob's first statement different from his second? His first statement is a rewording of his teacher's comment about Poe. His second statement shows exactly what Ms. Jenkes' words were. Quotation marks are used to enclose a direct quotation—a person's exact words. Do not use quotation marks to enclose an indirect quotation—a rewording of a direct quotation.

**DIRECT:** Montresor replied, "I have my doubts."

**INDIRECT:** Montresor replied that he had his doubts.

Below are some rules to keep in mind when using quotation marks.

<p>1. Direct quotations begin with a capital letter.</p>	<p>"My dear Fortunato, you are luckily met."</p>
<p>2. When a quoted sentence is interrupted by a speaker tag, the second part of the sentence begins with a small letter.</p>	<p>"Come," I said, with decision, "we will go back; your health is precious."</p>
<p>3. A direct quotation is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation point—not by a period.</p>	<p><b>NONSTANDARD:</b> "It is nothing," he said, at last. <b>STANDARD:</b> "It is nothing," he said, at last.</p>
<p>4. When used with quotation marks, the other marks of quotation are placed according to the following rules.</p> <p>a. Commas and periods go inside the closing quotation marks.</p> <p>b. Semicolons and colons go outside the closing quotation marks.</p> <p>c. Question marks and exclamation points go inside the closing quotation marks if the quotation itself is a question or an exclamation. Otherwise, they are placed outside.</p>	<p>"The Montresors," I replied, "were a great and numerous family."</p> <p>At one point, Montresor says, "A wrong is unredressed when retribution overtakes its redresser"; what does he mean?</p> <p>"Niter?" he asked, at length.</p> <p>How I jumped when Montresor said he was thrust backward by "a succession of loud and shrill screams"!</p>
<p>5. Use single quotation marks to enclose a quotation within a quotation.</p>	<p>"All Fortunato ever seems to say is Amontillado!" said Nora.</p>
<p>6. In dialogue, begin a new paragraph every time the speaker changes, and enclose the speaker's words in quotations.</p>	<p>"How long have you had that cough?" "Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!—Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!— Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!—Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! . . ."</p>

### Exercise A Using Quotation Marks to Change Meaning

Change the meaning of the sentences below by adding quotation marks. Add or change other punctuation and capitalization as necessary.

**EXAMPLE:** Fortunato said Montresor is a quack.

"Fortunato," said Montresor, "is a quack."

1. Fortunato, I cry. Can't you hear me?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Poe said the teacher was a very disturbed individual.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Luchesi says Fortunato is an ignoramus.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Montresor declares Nigel must feel somewhat guilty for walling up his poor friend.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. "Yes," I said for the love of God.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B Proofreading Paragraphs

The following paragraphs contain errors in the use of capitalization, quotation marks, and other punctuation. Correct the errors, and indicate where paragraphs should indent. A few corrections have been made as examples.

Montresor crept up the stair of his mansion after his evening's work. Suddenly, a hand clutched his shoulder, and a voice that put him in mind of a foghorn snarled, "Montresor, where have you been? And what are you hiding under your roquelaure?" "Oh, Berthe, Montresor stammered. You were supposed to sneak out tonight like the other servants, I mean . . ." "WHAT do you mean? You explicitly told us to stay *in*". "Just so, my faithful housekeeper, just so. Well, toodle-loo. I'm off to bed".

"That's right, Sir, you go on. I'm off to do some cleaning in the cellar".

Montresor froze in his tracks. Naturally, he was not keen for Berthe to be nosing around the cellar. Now, Berthe, he said, I really don't think you should, it's so damp, and there's niter everywhere"! Berthe was beginning to bustle toward the cellar door. Montresor had to act. "Let me lead you, if you must go, he said, tucking his trowel under his cloak. after all, it's dark, and only I know the way . . ."