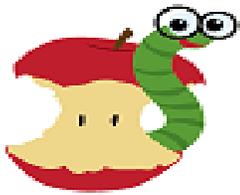
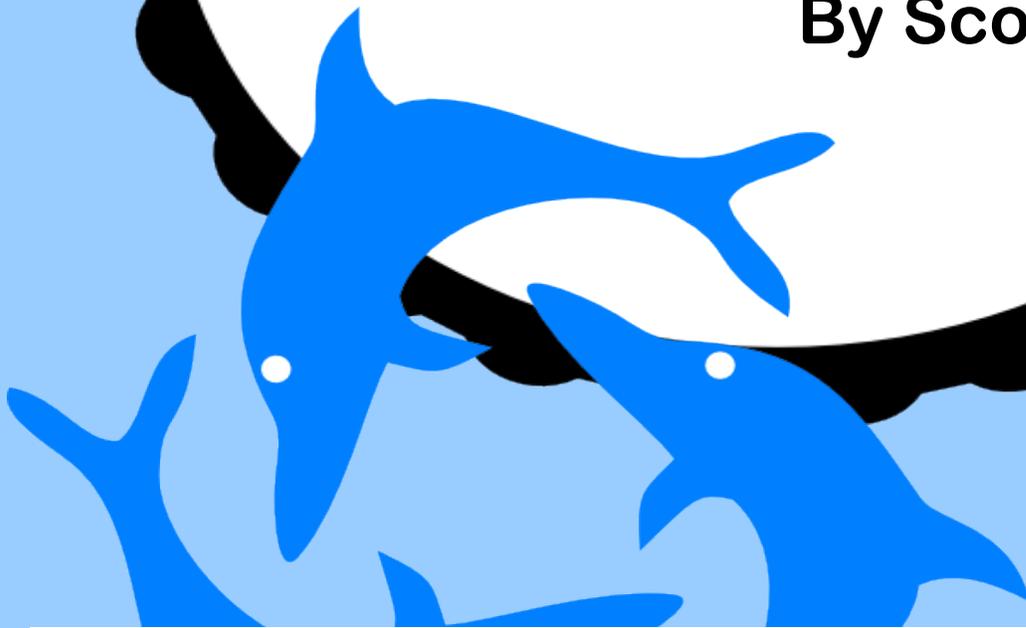


**A Teaching Unit  
for  
Island of  
the Blue Dolphins**

By Scott O'Dell



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*A Teaching Unit*  
*for*  
*Island of the Blue*  
*Dolphins*  
**By Scott O'Dell**

By Tammy D. Sutherland and Shannon B. Temple  
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# ***Island of the Blue Dolphins***

## **Table of Contents**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Chapter Title Analysis                     | 4  |
| Chapter 1 ~ Point of View                  | 6  |
| Chapter 1 ~ Figurative Language            | 7  |
| Chapter 2 ~ Setting                        | 8  |
| Chapter 3 ~ Discussion & Internal Conflict | 10 |
| Chapter 4 ~ Silent Passage Analysis        | 11 |
| Chapter 5 ~ Tone & Discussion              | 12 |
| Chapter 6 ~ Discussion                     | 13 |
| Chapter 7 ~ Characterization               | 14 |
| Chapter 8 ~ Freewrite                      | 15 |
| Chapter 9 ~ Strong Verbs                   | 16 |
| Chapter 10 ~ Tone & Similes                | 17 |
| Test Chapters 1-10                         | 18 |
| Chapter 11 ~ Change, Sea Elephants & Tone  | 21 |
| Chapter 12 ~ Myth & Survival               | 22 |
| Chapter 13 ~ Vivid Original Similes        | 24 |
| Chapter 14 ~ Suspense                      | 25 |
| Chapter 15 ~ Situational Irony             | 26 |
| Chapter 16 ~ Research Project              | 27 |
| Chapter 17 ~ Imagery to Create Suspense    | 32 |
| Chapter 18 ~ Onomatopoeia & Discussion     | 33 |
| Chapter 19 ~ Tableau                       | 34 |
| Chapter 20 ~ Black Cave                    | 35 |
| Test Chapters 11-20                        | 36 |
| Chapter 21 ~ Journal Entry                 | 39 |
| Chapter 22 ~ Acrostic Poem                 | 40 |
| Chapter 23 ~ Theme                         | 41 |
| Chapter 24 ~ Look What We Have Learned     | 42 |
| Chapter 25 ~ Epitaph                       | 43 |
| Chapter 26 ~ Message in a Bottle           | 45 |
| Chapter 27 ~ Personification & Discussion  | 46 |
| Chapter 28 ~ Internal & External Conflict  | 47 |
| Chapter 29 ~ Symbolism                     | 48 |
| Final Test                                 | 49 |
| I Am Poem                                  | 51 |
| ABCs of Island of the Blue Dolphins        | 52 |
| Book Review                                | 53 |
| Answer Keys                                | 54 |

# *Island of the Blue Dolphins*

## Chapter Title Analysis

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

This novel does not have titles for the chapters. As you read each chapter, you will complete the following chart by giving each chapter a title and then explaining why this is an effective title.

| <b>Chapter #</b> | <b>Chapter title</b> | <b>Why is this title effective for this chapter?</b> |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| <b>1</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>2</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>3</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>4</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>5</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>6</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>7</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>8</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>9</b>         |                      |  |
| <b>10</b>        |                      |  |
| <b>11</b>        |                      |  |
| <b>12</b>        |                      |  |
| <b>13</b>        |                      |  |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>14</b> |  |  |
| <b>15</b> |  |  |
| <b>16</b> |  |  |
| <b>17</b> |  |  |
| <b>18</b> |  |  |
| <b>19</b> |  |  |
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| <b>21</b> |  |  |
| <b>22</b> |  |  |
| <b>23</b> |  |  |
| <b>24</b> |  |  |
| <b>25</b> |  |  |
| <b>26</b> |  |  |
| <b>27</b> |  |  |
| <b>28</b> |  |  |
| <b>29</b> |  |  |

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 1

### Point of View

The point of view of a story makes all the difference in the world. If a character is telling the story, the first person point of view is used. If none of the characters are telling the story, and an unseen narrator is telling it, the third person point of view is being used. If the narrator focuses on only one character, the limited third person point of view is used. If the narrator allows the reader to know thoughts and feelings of one character, then another's, then another's, the third person omniscient point of view is used.

**Answer only one easy question to decide if this story is told in the first person point of view. If the answer is yes, it is first person!**

- Is one of the characters telling this story? \_\_\_\_\_

**If your answer is yes, the point of view is first person.**

**Answer these questions to decide if the point of view is third person limited:**

- Is there an unseen narrator telling the story?
- Is the focus on one particular character all of the time?
- When the focal character leaves the room in a story, do you know what is going on with the other characters while that character is gone?

**Answer these questions to decide if the point of view is third person omniscient:**

- Is there an unseen narrator telling the story?
- Does the reader have access to the thoughts (not actions) of more than one character?
- Does the focus go from one character to another character, and then another?

**What point of view is used in this novel?**

- a. first person
- b. third person limited
- c. third person omniscient

Metaphor

**A metaphor is a type of figurative language that calls one thing another.**

*I remember the day the Aleut ship came to our island. At first it seemed like a small shell afloat on the sea. Then it grew larger **and was a gull with folded wings.***

What is being compared? \_\_\_\_\_

Why is this a good comparison? \_\_\_\_\_

*“The sea is smooth,” Ramo said. **“It is a flat stone without any scratches.”***

What is being compared? \_\_\_\_\_

Why is this a good comparison? \_\_\_\_\_

Simile

**A simile compares two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*.**

*He was small for one who had lived so many suns and moons, but quick as a cricket.*

What is being compared? \_\_\_\_\_

Why is this a good comparison? \_\_\_\_\_

Personification

**An author uses personification when he or she gives human qualities to something that is not a human.**

*“To me it is a blue stone,” he said. “and far away on the edge of it is a small cloud which sits on the stone.”*

In this passage, the author uses a metaphor to compare the sea to a stone. Within this metaphor, however, is personification.

Which word is used to personify the cloud in this sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 2

**The setting of a story includes both the time and place.**

Sometimes, we may not understand everything that is described about a setting. Read the following passages and answer the questions. You may have to use a dictionary or the Internet to help you research to find the answers.

***My brother and I had gone to the head of a canyon that winds down to a little harbor which is called Coral Cove. We had gone to gather roots that grow there in the spring.***

What is a canyon?

What is a harbor?

***By the time I filled the basket, the Aleut ship had sailed around the wide kelp bed that encloses our island and between the two rocks that guard Coral Cove. Word of its coming had already reached the village of Ghalas-at. Carrying their weapons, our men sped along the trail which winds down to the shore. Our women were gathering at the edge of the mesa.***

What is a kelp bed?

What is the name of the village?

What is a mesa?

***I made my way through the heavy brush and, moving swiftly, down the ravine until I came to the sea cliffs. There I crouched on my hands and knees. Below me lay the cove.***

What is a ravine?

What is a cove?

**As I crouched there in the toyon bushes, trying not to fall over the cliff, trying to keep myself hidden...**

What are toyon bushes?

**Using chapter two, answer the following questions.**

1. What is the island shaped like?
2. What is the wind like on the island?
3. Where is the village of Ghalas-at?

**Using the descriptions from chapters one and two, draw a picture of the island.**



**Conflict – the problem or struggle in a story**

The reader is waiting for a conflict between the Aleuts and the natives of the island.

***But little did we know, as we ate and sang and the older men told stories around the fire, that our good fortune would soon bring trouble to Ghalas-at.***

Predict what will happen to cause a conflict.

---

---

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 3

Using the information that you read at the beginning of this chapter, answer the following questions.

How is a sea otter different from a seal?

---

---

---

---

How does a sea otter like to sun itself and sleep?

---

---

---

What sea animal is the most playful? \_\_\_\_\_

### Internal Conflict

An internal conflict takes place within a character's mind. It is a conflict that a character has within him/herself.

- man vs. himself (character vs. him/herself)

**Read the following passages from the book, and decide what the internal conflict is at this point.**

*But I never went to the cove and whenever I saw the hunters with their long spears skimming over the water, I was angry, for these animals were my friends. It was fun to see them playing or sunning themselves among the kelp.*

**What is Karana's internal conflict?**

*We in the village of Ghalas-at knew that Captain Orlov and his hunters were getting ready to leave the island. Would he pay us for the otter he had slain or would he try to sneak away in the night? Would our men have to fight for our rightful share?*

**What is the internal conflict of those in the village of Ghalas-at?**

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 4

### Silent Passage Analysis

*My father lay on the beach and the waves were already washing over him. Looking at his body I knew he should not have told Captain Orlov his secret name, and back in our village all the weeping women and the sad men agreed that this had so weakened him that he had not lived through the fight with the Aleuts and the dishonest Russian.*

With a partner, write back and forth about this passage. You may not talk; you can only write. Do not write about anything other than this passage. Include your opinions, your feelings, and what you think about the secret name. Your teacher will tell you when the activity is complete.

Partner 1 Comment:

Partner 2 Comment/response:

Partner 1 Comment/response:

Partner 2 Comment/response:

Partner 1 Comment/response:

Partner 2 Comment/response:

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 5

**Tone is the attitude that a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character. Tone is conveyed through the writer's choice of words and details.**

Let's take a look at tone in this chapter, and analyze how the author creates the different tones.

**Read the following passage.**

*That night was the most terrible time in all the memory of Ghalas-at. When the **fateful** day had dawned the tribe numbered forty-two men, counting those who were too old to fight. When night came and the women had **carried back to the village those who had died on the beach** of Coral Cove, **there remained only fifteen. Of these, seven were old men.** ...The storm lasted two days and the third day **we buried our dead** on the south headland. **The Aleuts who had fallen on the beach, we burned.***

Look at the **bolded words** and details from this passage. These words and details help to create a tone. What words would you use to describe the tone of these passages?

---

**Discussion ~ Answer the following questions.**

Who became the new chief?

How has life changed for the women in the village?

What work was assigned to Ulape and Karana?

Why was life in the village not peaceful?

What was the main internal conflict of those in the village – the conflict that “burdened their hearts”?

Where does the Kimki go at the end of the chapter? Why does he go there?

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 6

While waiting for Kimki to return, those on the island watched and waited. There were also concerns about the Aleuts returning. What was the plan if the Aleuts returned?

---

---

What news does Nanko speak to the people waiting on him?

---

---

Which of the following best describes the tone when the characters think that the Aleuts have returned?

- a. melancholy
- b. suspenseful
- c. angry
- d. lighthearted

*Saying no more, Nanko turned back and we followed him. We were fearful of where we were going, yet we were happy too.*

Where do you think that they will go?

---

---

Do you think danger lies ahead for those on the island?

---

---

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 7

Let's take a closer look at Karana after this chapter. On the following chart, make a list of adjectives that describe how Karana seems to others. Next to each adjective, write a word that suggests her inner emotions, thoughts, and values. This way we can examine her from the inside out.

| Karana on the inside (her inner emotions, thoughts, and/or values) | Passage to prove this |
|--|-----------------------|
|  |                       |
|  |                       |
|  |                       |
|  |                       |

What did Karana have in her basket that she had to let go of as she swam back to the island?



# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 9

### Comprehension

1. What does Karana do to the houses in the village?
2. What was inside the chest that Karana dug up from the beach?

**Strong Verbs** are words that describe the action in a sentence. Some verbs are said to be stronger than others, and these are the ones that tend to make your writing more effective. Here's how it works: take a verb like fall and another verb with a similar meaning like plunge. Now, compare these two sentences: (1) I watched the rock fall into the water. (2) I watched the rock plunge into the water. In the first sentence, you learn that the rock fell, but in the second sentence you also learn *how* the rock fell. The word plunge means "to enter quickly and forcibly into something". So, when I say plunge, I get all the meaning of the verb fall, plus the additional meaning that explains *how* the rock fell as well. That is what makes it stronger! Strong verbs SHOW, not just TELL!

Read the following passages. Underline each strong verb, and then complete the chart. **There may be more than one strong verb per sentence.**

- A. *During the day I could see them slinking through the brush, watching me.*
- B. *Then they began to pace back and forth at the foot of the rock...*
- C. *For a long time I lay on the rock while they trotted around below me.*

| Strong Verb Used | Explain why this is an effective verb choice |
|------------------|--|
| A                |  |
| B                |  |
| C                |  |

### Conflict

*As I lay there I wondered what would happen to me if I went against the law of our tribe which **forbade** the making of weapons by women – if I did not think of it at all and made those things which I must have to protect myself.*

What type of conflict is Karana having in this passage as she worries about making weapons?

- a. Internal
- b. external

What does the word **forbade** mean from this passage?

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 10

Tone: the attitude that a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character

Word choice creates the tone of a passage. In this chapter, the tone is very somber.

However, the chapter begins with a hopeful tone. Let's take a look at the first paragraph of chapter ten. Notice the underlined words that create a hopeful tone.

*Summer is the best time on the Island of the Blue Dolphins. The sun is warm then and the winds blow milder out of the west, sometimes out of the south.*

Reread the following paragraph. Underline the words that create a sad and lonely tone.

*The thought of being alone on the island while so many suns rose from the sea and went slowly back into the sea filled my heart with loneliness. I had not felt so lonely before because I was sure that the ship would return as Matasaip had said it would. Now my hopes were dead. Now I was really alone. I could not eat much, nor could I sleep without dreaming terrible dreams.*

Now read the following two passages. Underline words that create the tone.

*At dusk I looked back. The Island of the Blue Dolphins had disappeared. This was the first time that I felt afraid.*

*...The sea was black and there was no difference between it and the sky. The waves made no sound among themselves, only faint noises as they went under the canoe or struck against it. Sometimes the noises seemed angry and at other times like people laughing. I was not hungry because of my fear.*

Which of the following describes the tone that is used in these passages?

- a. fearful
- b. nostalgic
- c. melancholy
- d. adventurous

### Similes

Similes compare two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*. Underline the two things that compared in the following similes.

1. For this reason the canoe made a path in the black water like a snake.
2. But the morning broke clear and in front of me lay the dim line of the island like a great fish sunning itself on the sea.

**Island of the Blue Dolphins**  
**Test ~ chapters 1-10**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why does Ramo call the Aleut ship a canoe when he first sees it?
  - a. He has never before seen a ship.
  - b. He knows it is a canoe because he once helped to build one.
  - c. He calls all ships canoes.
  - d. He realizes it is the Aleuts.
  
2. According to the people of the Island of Galast, what will happen if people use one's secret name?
  - a. A curse will fall upon the family of the person.
  - b. The name becomes worn out and loses its magic.
  - c. The name becomes too well known and respect for the person is lost.
  - d. The person will never be allowed to rule over the island.
  
3. Which of the following best describes captain Orlov?
  - a. shy and soft-spoken
  - b. kind and generous
  - c. confident and demanding
  - d. unpredictable and sympathetic

*“They are a people who do not understand friendship...they are people of the same tribe that caused trouble many years ago.” (page 11)*

4. In this passage, Karana's father describes the Aleuts, who have just arrived on their island. Which of the following literary elements is used in this passage?
  - a. point of view
  - b. figurative language
  - c. foreshadowing
  - d. symbolism

*“In the morning when he crawls out of his tent he sits on a rock and combs until the beard shines like a cormorant's wing,” Ramo said.*

5. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
  - a. idiom
  - b. personification
  - c. metaphor
  - d. simile

6. Which of the following was a good fortune that befell those who lived on the Island of the Blue Dolphins?
- The Aleuts came to help them hunt otter.
  - A school of white bass were caught for the islanders to eat.
  - A treasure box was found with gold and silver.
  - The Aleuts gave the islanders three new canoes.
7. How does Karana feel about hunting otter?
- She sees the otter as her friends and does not want to harm them.
  - She longs for the day when she is allowed to kill her first otter.
  - She has hunted many otter and has a collection of pelts from them.
  - She wants to hunt the otter but does not want the Aleuts to hunt them.
8. How were things different for the women of the island after the battle with the Aleuts?
- The women now had to cook the food.
  - The women now had to make the clothing
  - The women now to had to hunt the food.
  - The women now had to take care of the children.
9. There was much trouble between the men and women due to the new tasks that women were taking. What type of conflict was this?
- internal
  - external
  - intrinsic
  - none of these
10. Who is Kimki?
- Karana's best friend
  - Karana's brother
  - The Aleut's captain
  - The new chief of Ghalas-at
11. What does Ulape put on her face before she leaves the island?
- the mark of her tribe
  - a mark of grief
  - a mark to show she is unmarried
  - marks with a plant salve to protect her from the sun
12. Where does Ramo go when everyone is on his/her way to the ship?
- to get his fishing spear
  - to find the chest of beads left by the Aleuts
  - to get the tribe's basket of roots
  - to the spring to fill a basket with fresh water

- 13. How did Ramo die?**
- a. He fell from a cliff.**
  - b. Dogs killed him.**
  - c. He died of starvation.**
  - d. He drown in a fast tide.**
- 14. Why is Karana worried at first to attempt to make weapons?**
- a. Her tribe has a law that does not allow weapon making by women.**
  - b. She is worried that she will hurt herself and not be able to heal.**
  - c. She knows it will take a lot of time and she needs to gather food as well.**
  - d. Her tribe does not allow the use of shells to make weapons and that is the only material strong enough she is able to find.**
- 15. What kept Karana from getting lost while at sea in the canoe?**
- a. a map she made herself**
  - b. the coastline**
  - c. the mist and clouds**
  - d. a green star**

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 11

Karana changes her perspective of the island in this chapter. Explain this change.

---

---

---

### Sea elephants

The author of this novel weaves in information about animals. Reread the following short passage and then answer the questions. You will be amazed at how much you have learned from such a short paragraph!

***The bull is very large and often weighs as much as thirty men. The cows are much smaller, but they make more noise than the bulls, screaming and barking through the whole day and sometimes at night. The babies are noisy, too.***

What are the male sea elephants called? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the female sea elephants called? \_\_\_\_\_

Estimate about how much a male sea elephant weighs. \_\_\_\_\_

Who is larger, the male or female sea elephant? \_\_\_\_\_

Which one makes more noise, the male or female sea elephant? \_\_\_\_\_

What two words are used to describe the sounds that sea elephants make?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Do the baby elephants make noise? \_\_\_\_\_

### Review Tone

**Read the following last paragraph of chapter eleven. Underline the words that create the tone and then describe the tone by listing one word.**

*The morning was fresh from the rain. The smell of the tide pools was strong. Sweet odors came from the wild grasses in the ravines and from the sand plants on the dunes. I sang as I went down the trail to the beach and along the beach to the sandpit. I felt that the day was an omen of good fortune.*

*It was a good day to begin my new home.*

**Word to describe the tone in this passage:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 12

In this chapter, we learn a little about the folklore of Karana's culture. The gods Tumaivowit and Mukat are mentioned. Read the following myth and then answer the questions.

### Arguments and Inevitable Endings

From the time they first came into being, the twin creator gods quarreled about everything. They quarreled about how to make the people: whether they should have eyes in the back of their heads, whether they should have webbed fingers and toes, whether or not they would eat one another, and above all, whether they should die after a time or live forever.

Somehow, amidst all this bickering, the world got created. But Tumaivowit never would accept the idea of death for his creations. Mukat insisted, saying the earth would become too small to hold everyone.

"We can spread it wider," Tumaivowit replied.

"They'll run out of food," said Mukat.

"They can eat dirt," said Tumaivowit.

"But then they'd gobble up the whole earth," objected Mukat.

And so on. Until the biggest argument of all, when Tumaivowit declared he was going back into the depths of the earth and would drag down with him everything they'd created.

In the ensuing struggle, the surface of the earth (which until then had been flat as a tortilla) was heaved up into mountains and broken open into fissures and canyons.

Tumaivowit sank down into the netherworld. Mukat stayed to carry on the work of creation. But to this day, the earth's surface remains jagged and torn with struggle, and for each child of creation, the trail of life has its ending.

1. Name one thing the twin gods quarreled about.

---

2. Why did Mukat believe that there should be death?

---

3. Myths try to explain why something is the way it is in the world. What does this myth try to explain?

**Karana does many things to help her survive in this chapter. Answer the following questions.**

Why was the fence built first?

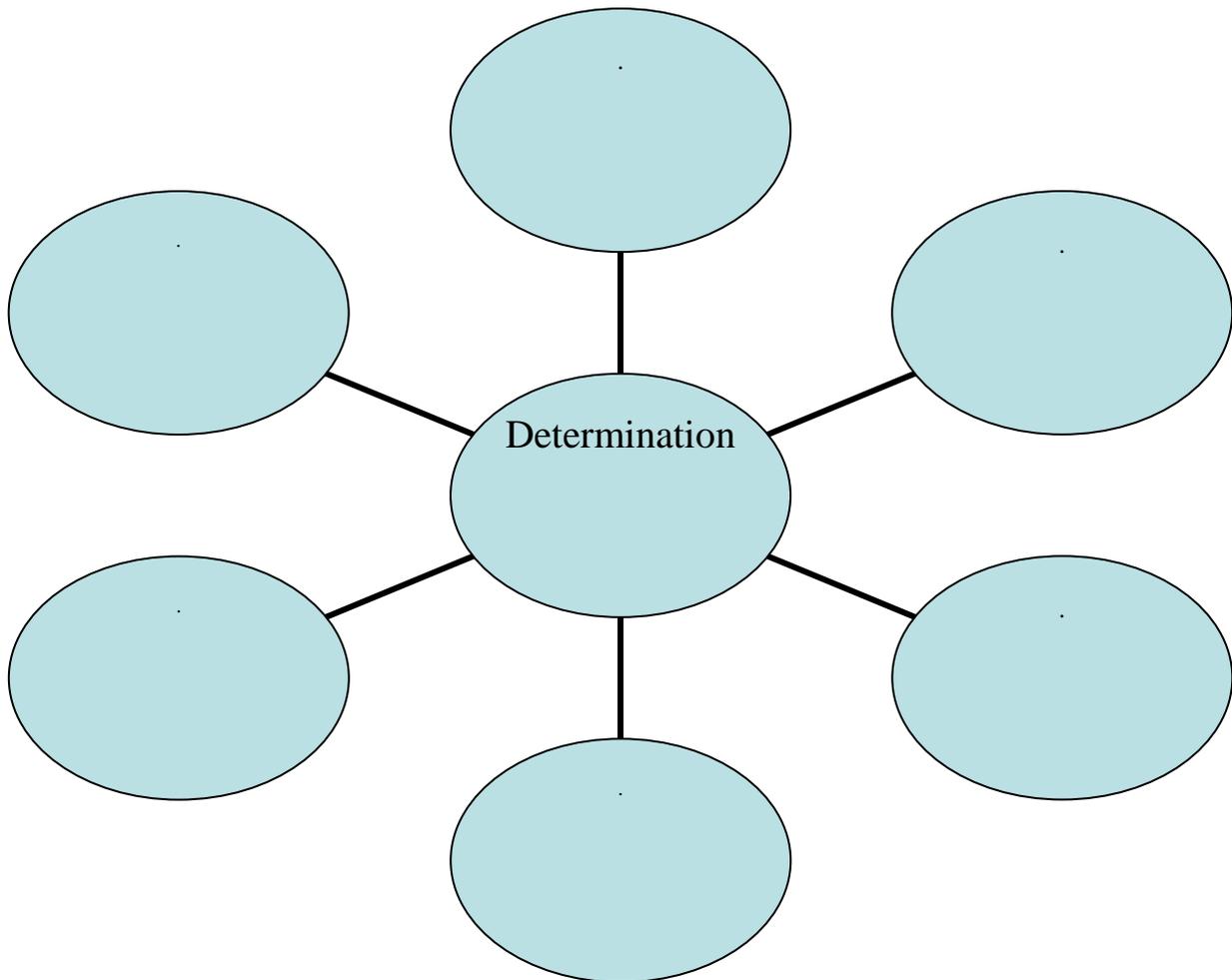
---

### **The fence**

| Materials used | How was it made? | How big is the fence? |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|                |                  |                       |

What did Karana do to protect her food from mice? How did she make lamps to give off light?

**Karana can be described as a very determined character. Complete the following circle map by filling in actions that show that Karana is determined.**



# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 13

A **simile** is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words *like* or *as*. We can use similes to make descriptions more vivid or to make descriptions stand out.

### Vivid Original Similes

Any writer can use a common simile that everyone has heard before. A good writer, however, creates similes that are original and fresh to surprise the reader and make him/her think! Underline the similes in the following three sentences. Then, rate the following similes from one to three – one being the most original and three being the least original.

\_\_\_\_\_ They follow their mothers around, waddling along on their flippers like children learning to walk.

\_\_\_\_\_ There were six of them below me on the slope, each sitting alone like a great chief, watching his herd of cows and babies.

\_\_\_\_\_ His skin is rough and looks like wet earth that has dried in the sun and cracked.

**Now, let's try creating similes! Complete the following sentences from this chapter making up your own similes. Keep them original, and make the last one sarcastic.**

They follow their mothers around, waddling along on their flippers like

---

His skin is rough and looks like

---

**Find a simile on page 83. Then, find a simile on page 85. Write the similes on the lines below.**

---

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 14

**Suspense** – We know what it is; it’s what makes us wonder what is going to happen next. It’s what keeps us on the edge of our seat, wanting to turn the page.

This chapter has suspense, especially when the wild dogs are pursuing Karana. In the chart below, make a list to analyze how the author creates this suspense from the moment that Karana first sees the big gray dog at the ravine to when she knows that she is safe. Reread the chapter, choosing the sentences that you think create the most suspense. The first one and last one are done for you. You just fill in the middle.

|   |
|---|
| <i>...I saw the big gray dog, the leader of the wild pack, in the brush above me. His head was down and he was moving slowly, sniffing the tracks I had made.</i> |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| <i>Above me I could hear feet running and the cracking of brush, which was followed by silence.</i>   |

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 15

**Situational irony** occurs when what actually happens in a situation is the opposite of what we expect. Situational irony results from recognizing the oddness or unfairness of a given situation. Often, situational irony gives the reader a feeling of surprise or unfairness.

### Examples of situational irony

- A man who has been afraid to fly in a plane all of his life finally has the courage to do it, and during his flight, the plane crashes.
- A woman who decides to go on a diet receives a year's supply of chocolate on the same day her diet begins.
- A fire house catches on fire.

**Come up with your own example of situational irony.**

---

---

**What is ironic about Karana keeping the dog? Explain why this is ironic.**

---

---

---

**With this situational irony, do you think it gives the reader more of a surprise or a feeling of unfairness? Explain your answer.**

---

---

---

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 16

Research devilfish

**In this chapter, you have learned a little about the devilfish. In the following box, use the book to write down what you have learned about them so far.**

Now, think of five questions you would like to have the answers for when you complete your research. List them here.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

It's time to find out more information about the devilfish! You need to use at least three sources to gather information on your topic. Only one of these sources should be the Internet. Make sure that you have a source card for each (note card where you list the author, title, publisher, copyright) – you will be required to complete a Works Cited page (Bibliography) at the end of your research.

When you have gathered enough information, you need to prepare your presentation. Your teacher will provide you specific information on your presentation. You need to keep the following in mind as you work:

- Is my presentation neat?
- Does my presentation include at least ten facts?
- Is my presentation creative and well organized?

## Research Project – To the Teacher

This research project has been designed to be as structured as you prefer.

You may find that you need to provide instruction to your students on how to gather information on their source cards using steps such as these:

1. Open your book. Find the title page. Write down the title, author, publisher, city where published and copyright. The publishing company may be on the title page or the copyright page. The city where published is usually beside or near the publisher. The copyright will be found on the copyright page.
2. Write the information about the web site. Include the web address.
3. Use your book. Find the information needed.
4. Let's look up an article in the encyclopedia and find the information needed for it. Choose one fact to include.

You may need to give instruction on how to write entries for a works cited page / bibliography. Below is a basic guideline for students writing a works cited page / bibliography for the first time.

Center the words "Works Cited" or "Bibliography" at the top of the page, then list all the sources used in your paper, in alphabetical order, by the author's last name. Following the author's last name, list the information you have recorded on your Source Card. Who, What, Where, When is a good way to remember the order in which to put this information. There are different formats for works cited pages (bibliographies). Be sure to provide examples for books (one and multiple authors, web pages, encyclopedias, and magazines.) \*\*\*Note in the second sample rubric the students are only required basic resources. It may be best to limit beginners.

An on-line tool that is very helpful is: [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com).

You need to decide how the students will present their findings.

Two simple ideas are to assign a top ten list and a poem.

For a top ten list, the students simply list ten of the most interesting things learned about the topic during research. The list should be neat and illustrated. The list is simple enough for sharing with the class. It is possible that students researching the same topic compile one list as a cooperative group assignment.

When assigning a poem, make sure you give specific guidelines as to what should be included. One of the sample rubrics includes some items you may want to consider in making the assignment.

If you have students complete both the top ten list and a poem, you may want to consider having the poem to include only three to five facts – preferably facts NOT included in the top ten list.

The following forms and examples may help you in assigning the project's presentation.

## Rubric Samples

| Criteria   | Possible points | Points Earned |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Note/Source cards complete   | 15              |               |
| Bibliography accurate  | 25              |               |
| At least three sources used (Only <b><u>one</u></b> from the Internet.)  | 5               |               |
| Research Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Neat (15)</li> <li>○ Includes at least ten facts (25)</li> <li>○ Creative, well organized (15)</li> </ul> | 55              |               |
| <b>Total:</b>  | 100             |               |

| Criteria   | Possible points | Points Earned |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Source and note cards for each source  | 5               |               |
| bibliography / works cited page  | 15              |               |
| Top Ten List <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ ten interesting facts (20 pts.)</li> <li>_____ neat (5 pts.)</li> <li>_____ colorful (5 pts)</li> <li>_____ illustrated (10 pts)</li> </ul>  | 40              |               |
| Poem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ five interesting facts – NOT the same from the top ten list (10 pts.)</li> <li>_____ at least ten lines long (5 pts.)</li> <li>_____ includes a simile or a metaphor (7 pts.)</li> <li>_____ includes alliteration (8 pts.)</li> <li>_____ neat (5 pts.)</li> <li>_____ illustration (not the same one as on the top ten list) (5 pts.)</li> </ul> | 40              |               |
| <b>Total:</b>  | 100             |               |

Samples of Poems (This is a sample for a Komodo Dragon. Students' assignments would be on the devilfish.)

Komodo Dragon  
Fast runner  
Keen smeller  
Stealth hunter  
Ambushes prey  
Terrible teeth  
Strong, serrated  
Weapon teeth  
Toxic saliva  
That is  
a fatal  
death pill  
Gulp! Gulp!  
Swallows huge  
Meat chunks  
With unbelievably  
Rapid speed  
Cannibalize their  
Own young  
The young  
Must think  
Must survive  
So they  
Roll around  
In a  
Horribly bad  
Disgusting scent  
Their DUNG!

This is a pattern poem. Each line has only two words. The rubric requirements can still be met. This poem's format just makes things simpler for some students.

Another Sample Research Poem

## Komodo, Komodo

Komodo, Komodo  
Speedy as can be  
At thirteen miles per hour  
You could certainly out run me!

Komodo, Komodo  
Your sense of smell is so keen  
You can use your forked tongue  
To "smell" things that are unseen!

Komodo, Komodo  
You cannibalize your young!  
No wonder the baby komodos  
Protect themselves by rolling in their dung!

Komodo, Komodo  
Your saliva is a death pill  
It is highly toxic  
And within a week, your prey is killed.

- Notice how in each poem, at least five facts are woven into the lines.

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 17

### Imagery to create suspense

In this chapter, Karana realizes that she must let Rontu fight the wild dogs.

Go back and reread the end of this chapter when Rontu is involved in this battle. Complete the following chart to record the imagery. Stop at the end of the chapter. One has been done for you.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Sense of sight – List sentences that allow you to have a clear picture in your head. | Sense of hearing – List sentences that allow you to “hear” the action. |
| <i>They came from opposite sides of the mound, ears laid back and teeth bared.</i>   |  |

### **Action verbs create imagery!**

The author uses different action verbs to allow the reader to see what is happening.

*Teeth **slashed** at his throat and, as he turned his body, **struck** him instead on the flank, and he went down.*

The strong verbs **slashed** and **struck** show just how hard Rontu is bitten. The action would not be as easy to picture if the author had just written *the teeth bit at his throat and then **hit** him instead on the flank....*

Find three more sentences in which strong verbs are used to create imagery.

| Sentence | Strong Verb | Page # |
|----------|-------------|--------|
|          |             |        |
|          |             |        |
|          |             |        |

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 18

**Onomatopoeia** is the use of words whose sound suggests their meaning (bam, boom, pop, crash).

Onomatopoeia can make writing come to life and add imagery. There are several examples of onomatopoeia in this chapter.

First, in the box below, list as many onomatopoeia words as you can think of.

Complete the following chart to take a look at the onomatopoeia used in chapter eighteen of *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Passages have been provided. Read each passage and identify the onomatopoeia word

| Passage   | Onomatopoeia Word |
|---|-------------------|
| <i>There were blue jays, which are very quarrelsome birds, and black-and-white peckers that pecked holes in the yucca stalks and the poles of my roof, even in the whale bones of the fence. (page 112)</i> |                   |
| <i>They soon grew beautiful feathers like those of their parents and began to make the same sound, which was reep, reep. (page 113)</i>   |                   |

### Discussion

What does Karana do to keep the birds from flying away?

What does Karana name the two birds?

Reread the last paragraph of this chapter. What word describes the tone on this paragraph?

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 19

A **tableau** is a living picture that captures a moment. You will create a group tableau. This means that you will create a frozen scene from chapter nineteen. You will stand in a line in front of the class and one by one “come to life”, say a line from the chapter while showing emotion and/or actions that fit that line, and then freeze again. Then, the person beside you will “come to life”, say his/her line and then freeze again until the entire group is done.

#### **Follow the directions below to prepare for your dramatic presentation:**

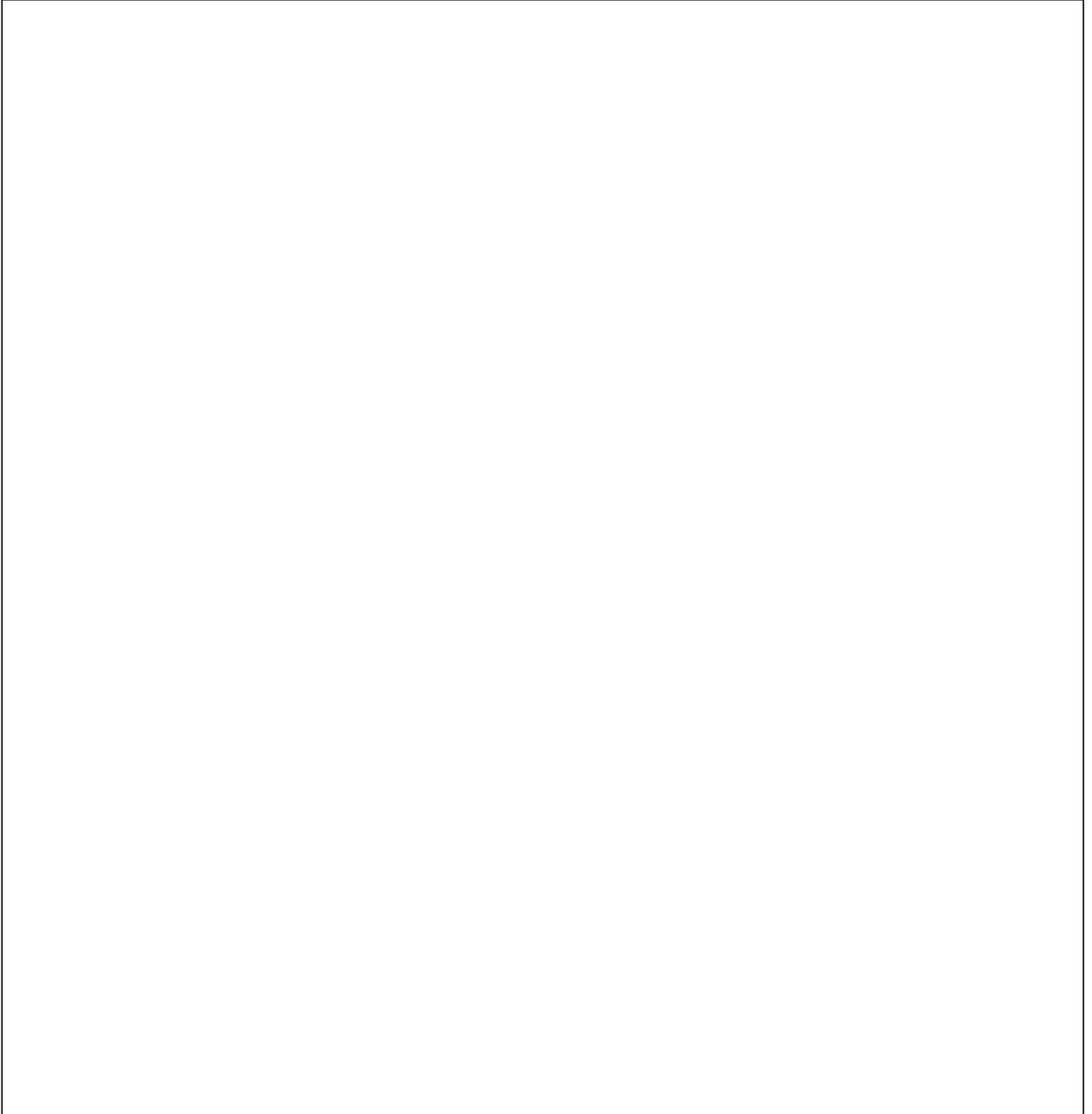
1. Reread the hunt and attack by the devilfish on pages 118-124. Make sure you choose a significant passage or line. If you wish, each person in the group may choose his/her own line(s), which do not have to be in the same passage. For example, person one in the group may choose the line, on page 118, *I fixed the head of the spear and the long string that held it to my wrist.* The second person in the group may choose the line, on page 119, *I aimed at the giant’s head, but though it was larger than my two fishes and a good target, I missed.* While these actions of Karana’s are not on the same page, they are still related. They help to describe this external conflict.
2. Once each person in the group has chosen a line or two or three, decide how each person will “come to life” and portray this line. You will memorize the line and say it out loud, but as you do so, you should include facial expressions, and movements or gestures when possible. For example, for the line *I aimed at the giant’s head, but though it was larger than my two fishes and a good target, I missed,* the speaker would have the look of concentration as he makes the gesture of aiming a spear, and then after acting out a stab at the fish, show a facial expression of disappointment.
3. Once everyone in the group has decided on a line, facial expressions, and motions to accompany that line, practice your tableau. Everyone in the group should stand frozen. Put your heads down so you are not tempted to smile or laugh. The first person in line will begin by lifting his/her head, saying and acting out his/her line. Once this line has been brought to life, that person will freeze right where he/she is, and the next person will “come to life.”
4. Now, before you perform your tableau for the class, you must first write something for your teacher. 😊 Write a paragraph explaining the significance of your chosen piece to act out. Why did you choose it? What is significant about it? Why is it memorable?
5. Good Luck!

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 20

#### Black Cave

Good readers keep a picture in their heads of the action in a story. Reread pages 126-129, which describes “Black Cave”. In the box below, draw a picture of this cave. Use the details from the chapter to draw your picture.



**Island of the Blue Dolphins**  
**Test ~ chapters 11-20**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. When Karana returns to the Island of the Blue Dolphins after being at sea, what is different?**
- a. She realizes she dislikes it and will take the canoe back out in the next day or two.
  - b. She realizes she feels at home on the island and loves it there.
  - c. She finds that someone left a map, and she will be able to use to find a treasure.
  - d. She finds that she needs a friend and puts a message in a bottle.

*The bull is very large and weighs as much as thirty men. The cows are much smaller, but they make more noise than the bulls, screaming and barking through the whole day and sometimes at night. The babies are noisy, too.*

- 2. What literary element is found in the above passage?**
- a. metaphor
  - b. situational irony
  - c. suspense
  - d. imagery

*On the third day the rain ceased and I went out to look for things which I would need in building the house.*

- 3. Based on context clues, what does the underlined word mean?**
- a. subsided
  - b. stopped
  - c. weakened
  - d. roared
- 4. For what did Karana use whale rib bones?**
- a. to make fishing spears
  - b. to make a fence
  - c. to make a bird cage
  - d. to make a canoe paddle

- 5. Where did Karana build her new house?**
- a. the headland
  - b. on the coast
  - c. in the ravine
  - d. under a cliff

6. Karana made lamps using \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. bones
- b. fish
- c. fox fur
- d. shells

7. Karana decides that she needs \_\_\_\_\_ to make a spear for killing the wild dogs.

- a. the tooth of a sea elephant
- b. seal bone
- c. a bird beak
- d. fox rib bones

8. What type of figurative language is used in the passage?

*When I reached the cliff, the animals had left the reef and gathered along the shore. Like gray boulders the bulls sat on the pebbly slope.*

- a. idiom
- b. metaphor
- c. personification
- d. simile

9. What does Karana find inside the cave she hides in to escape the pack of wild dogs?

- a. a litter of puppies
- b. figures of animals cut into the walls
- c. a skeleton playing a flute
- d. both b and c

10. Which of the following events is an example of situational irony?

- a. The old sea elephant bull overtook the younger sea elephant with a single thrust of his shoulders.
- b. In Karana's haste to get away from the fighting sea elephants, she fell and hurt her leg.
- c. The young bull's flank was ripped deeply by the old bull.
- d. Karana found the dead body of the old bull after the fight was over.

11. What is different about the leader of the pack of dogs compared with the others?

- a. He has a short, stubby tail.
- b. He has thinning fur.
- c. He has yellow eyes.
- d. both b and c

**12. What name did Karana give to the dog that she was caring for?**

- a. Fox
- b. Dog
- c. Rontu
- d. Mukat

**13. During the winter, Karana decided to make a special kind of spear to catch a \_\_\_\_.**

- a. devilfish
- b. tuna
- c. a seal
- d. sai-sai

*...Together we would walk along the cliff looking at the sea, and though the white man's ship did not return that spring, it was a happy time. The air smelled of flowers, and the birds sang everywhere.*

**14. What is the tone of this passage?**

- a. melancholy
- b. anxious
- c. peaceful
- d. wistful

**15. Which of the following does Karana gather by the canoe load?**

- a. shark's teeth
- b. bird eggs
- c. abalones
- d. starfish



## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 22

Create an Acrostic poem for Karana. Think about words and phrases that describe her. For each letter of Karana's name, write a word, phrase, or sentence that is suitable for her.

K

A

R

A

N

A

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 23

**A theme is a story's central message; it is a lesson that you learn about life.**

Some things to remember about theme are:

- Theme is what the author wants you to remember most.
- Occasionally the theme is stated directly in the novel/passage.
- Most often, the theme is unstated and is revealed to the reader gradually throughout the novel/passage.
- Theme is written as a statement, not just a word.
- There can be more than one theme in a novel.
- Different readers can have completely different theme statements. This is fine as long as each reader can support his/her idea with evidence from the novel/passage.

In this book, one of the themes has to do with loss. Karana has lost a brother, a pet otter, and Tutok. Write a theme statement and then explain how this theme is true for Karana in this novel and how it is true in life in general.

**Theme statement**

**How this is true for Karana in the novel?**

**How this is true in life in general?**

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 24

Look what we have learned!

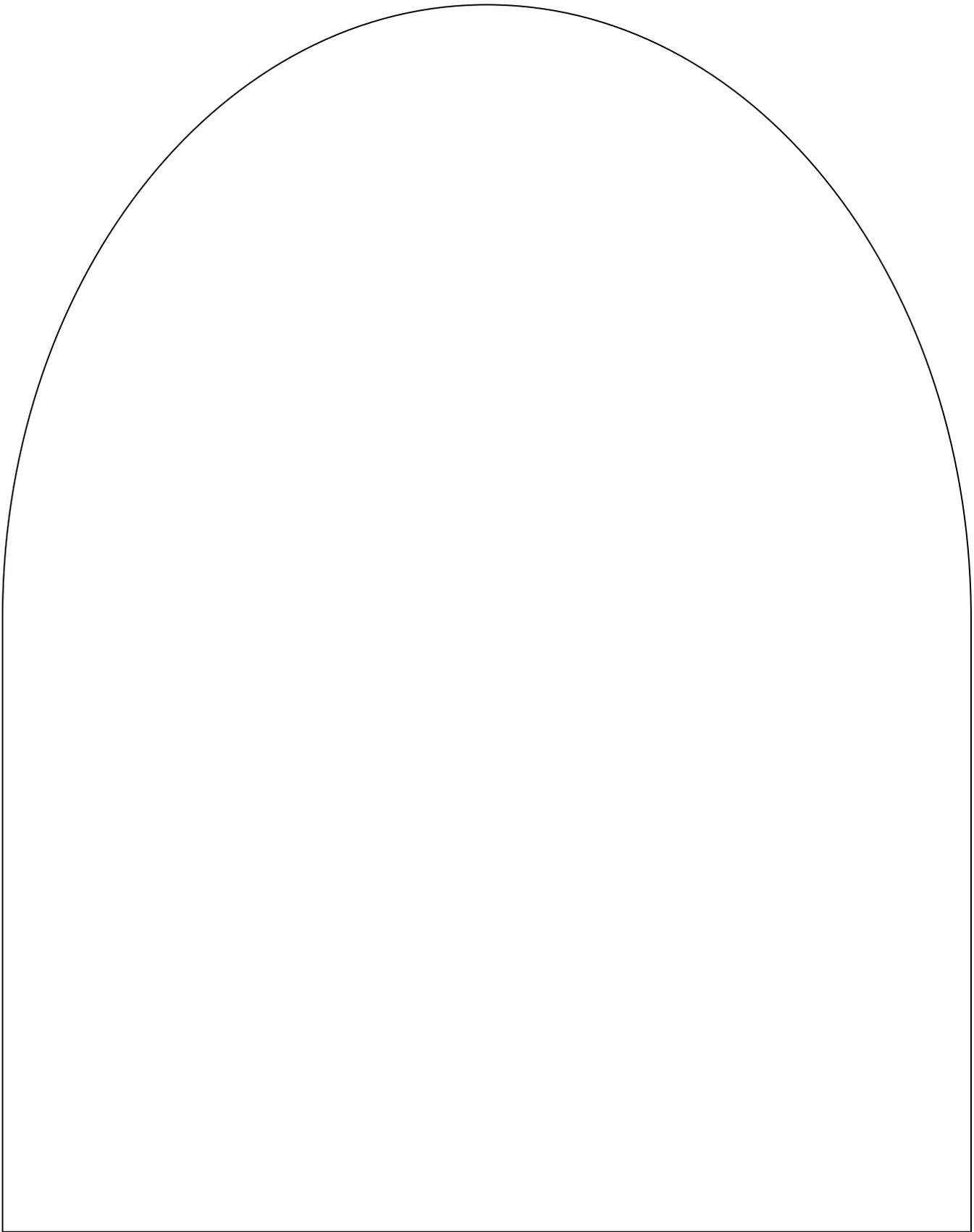
In this chapter, Scott O'Dell weaves in bits of information about the lives of several animals. We learn specific facts about gulls, sea otter, and the cormorant. Skim back through the chapter looking for information on these animals and complete the following charts to emphasize what we have learned.

**Gulls** – What do we learn about their nests?

**Sea otters** – *List all of the facts we learn about sea otter in this chapter.*

**Cormorants** – *What description is provided in this chapter of this bird and what kind of sound do they make when they “talk” to each other?*





## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 26

# Message in a bottle

Karana seems to really miss her sister. Pretend that you are Karana. Write a letter to Ulape, Karana's sister. Make sure you include the following information in your letter.

- Address the letter to Ulape.
- State who you are.
- Explain some of the things that you (Karana) have done to the island.
- Describe some of the animal "friends" you have made. Include your newest friend, Rontu-Aru.
- Tell her about one main conflict you have faced on the island.
- Express that you hope she finds your letter, how much you miss her, and that you hope she finds a way to come back for you.

If possible, roll up your letter and place it in a glass bottle. Decorate the outside of your bottle.



# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 27

Write the definition for the word *personification*. \_\_\_\_\_

What word do you notice inside the word personification? \_\_\_\_\_

How does the word "person" give you a clue as to the meaning of personification?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think a writer would want to use personification?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Find examples of personification in chapter twenty-seven by completing the following chart.**

| Page # | What is being personified | Sentence (Write the sentence that contains the personification.) |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 166    | <b>the sun</b>            |  |
| 167    | <b>the sea</b>            |  |
| 167    | <b>a wave</b>             |  |
| 169    | <b>the earth</b>          |  |
| 169    | <b>the ocean</b>          |  |

### Discussion

Examine the words that Scott O'Dell uses to set the mood at the beginning of this chapter right before the earthquake hits.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Words used to set the mood... | Which of the following best describes the mood of this chapter?<br>a. frightening, anxious<br>b. calm, peaceful<br>c. lighthearted, carefree<br>d. weary, somber |
|-------------------------------|--|

How does the author intensify the severity of the earthquake by using personification?

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# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 28

There are two types of conflict: internal and external.

An internal conflict **takes place within a character's mind. It is a conflict that a character has within him/herself.**

- man vs. himself (character vs. him/herself)

An external conflict **is a conflict that a character has with someone or something else.**

- man vs. man (character vs. character)
- man vs. nature (character vs. nature)
- man vs. society (character vs. society)

Complete the following chart to analyze the conflicts that are present in the novel. One of Karana's conflicts is listed first. After analyzing it, list other conflicts that are present in the book.

| <b>Conflict</b>                                      | <b>Passage from the book that proves or supports that conflict (include page #)</b>   | <b>Type of conflict (internal or external)</b> |
|--|---|--|
| Karana is lonely and especially misses human voices. | <i>I thought of many things, but stronger was the wish to be where people lived, to hear their voices and their laughter.</i><br><br>(page 175) |  |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |

# Island of the Blue Dolphins

## Chapter 29

### Symbolism

A symbol is something that stands for something else, like the American flag stands for freedom, and a dove represents peace. It is any object, person, place, or experience that means more than what it is.

A literary symbol has literal meaning in a written work but stands for something else.

#### **If something is symbolic, it will most likely**

- **be repeated in the book.**
- **be written in a memorable or vivid way.**
- **be emphasized.**
- **mean something else than what it is.**

The word dolphin is repeated throughout the book. It is even in the title. Read the last paragraph of the book. This paragraph, which describes the dolphins, is written in a vivid way. Which words make the dolphins vivid?

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Why do you think the dolphins are emphasized in this book?

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What might the dolphins symbolize? Explain your answer.

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*Island of the Blue Dolphins*

Final Test

1. Which of the following would **not** be a theme for this novel?
  - a. All life should be respected – human and animals.
  - b. Karana found that forgiveness for loved ones is important.
  - c. Everyone has a need for other people.
  - d. To be a survivor, you can never give up.
2. The genre of this novel is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. science fiction
  - b. historical fiction
  - c. realistic fiction
  - d. nonfiction
3. Which of the following best describes Karana?
  - a. brave and resourceful
  - b. playful and energetic
  - c. caring and shy
  - d. fearful and weak
4. Which of the following describes an internal conflict from the novel?
  - a. An earthquake occurs on the island.
  - b. Karana worries about the consequences of making weapons.
  - c. Karana has to fight off the wild dogs.
  - d. The sea otters are hunted by the Aleuts.
5. At the end of the novel, the reader can conclude that Karana will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. remain on the island
  - b. go on the Survivor television show
  - c. start a new life
  - d. become a pirate
6. What do the dolphins most likely symbolize?
  - a. good fortune and hope
  - b. food and water
  - c. Karana's pride and determination
  - d. the sea
7. Which word BEST describes Karana's attitude toward the wild dogs in the first part of the novel?
  - a. caring
  - b. fearful
  - c. tolerant
  - d. nonchalant
8. In the end, Karana has a strong desire to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. find her otter
  - b. be where people lived
  - c. find the buried treasure on the island
  - d. become a wife

*The earth seemed to be holding its breath, as though it were waiting for something terrible to happen.*

9. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
  - a. idiom
  - b. metaphor
  - c. personification
  - d. simile
10. Who is Tutok?
  - a. an Aleut girl who comes to the island
  - b. Karana's sister
  - c. a boy who has been hiding for years on the island
  - d. one of the wild dogs that Karana named
11. Why does Karana vow to never kill another bird or animal?
  - a. She is tired of eating them.
  - b. She is afraid that they are bringing her bad luck.
  - c. Birds and animals have become like her family.
  - d. She feels guilty for killing so many already.
12. Which of the following is NOT a conflict that Karana faces on the island?
  - a. She must fight off wild dogs.
  - b. An earthquake occurs on the island.
  - c. She must overcome her own fear.
  - d. She is stung by a jellyfish that washed up on shore.
13. The reader learns about all of the following animals in this book except\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. devilfish
  - b. sea elephants
  - c. sea otters
  - d. bats

*But the morning broke clear and in front of me lay the dim line of the island like a great fish sunning itself on the sea. (page 67)*

14. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
  - a. idiom
  - b. metaphor
  - c. personification
  - d. simile
15. In the end, when Karana is finally rescued, what does she find out about her tribe?
  - a. She discovers that they are all waiting on her return.
  - b. She discovers that she is the only survivor of her tribe.
  - c. She discovers that her sister has four children.
  - d. She discovers that her tribe is moving back to the Island of the Blue Dolphins.

## *Island of the Blue Dolphins* “I Am” Poem

Pretend that you are Karana. Complete the following I Am poem as if you were her before she was rescued from the island. Write the first two words of each stanza, and then follow the directions in parenthesis to finish each line.

I am (two special characteristics that describe Karana)  
I wonder (something she would be curious about)  
I hear (something she would hear on the island)  
I see (an imaginary sight)  
I want (an actual desire Karana would have)  
I am (repeat the first line)

I pretend (something Karana would pretend to do)  
I feel (a feeling about something imaginary)  
I touch ( an imaginary touch that Karana might touch)  
I worry (something that worries Karana)  
I cry (something that would make Karana sad)  
I am (repeat the first line)

I understand (something that Karana has found to be true)  
I say (something that Karana believes)  
I dream (something she dreams of)  
I try (something Karana would make an effort about)  
I hope (something Karana hopes for)  
I am (repeat the first line)

Example of first stanza... You can do even better than this!!

*I am determined and brave  
I wonder if I will see my sister again  
I see the birds becoming my friend  
I want to find new foods  
I am determined and brave*

**Write your own on a separate sheet of paper.**

*Island of the Blue Dolphins*  
*The ABCs of Island of the Blue Dolphins*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Think of words that are important in this novel. Then, place the word in the appropriate box. Make sure you are able to explain why each word relates to the novel.

|   |   |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|
| A | B | C  | D  |
| E | F | G  | H  |
| I | J | K  | L  |
| M | N | O  | P  |
| Q | R | S  | T  |
| U | V | WX | YZ |

# ***Island of the Blue Dolphins***

## **Book Review**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

My overall opinion of the book was:

- This was an excellent book.
- This book was pretty interesting.
- This was just an OK book.
- This book was not great.

Explain your opinion. Why do you feel this way about the book? Make sure you use specific details to support your opinion.

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I think \_\_\_\_\_ would enjoy this book because \_\_\_\_\_

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ANSWER KEY  
Chapter 1

**Point of View**

Answer only one easy question to decide if this story is told in the first person point of view. If the answer is yes, it is first person!

- Is one of the characters telling this story? **yes**

If your answer is yes, the point of view is first person.

Answer these questions to decide if the point of view is third person limited:

- Is there an unseen narrator telling the story? **no**
- Is the focus on one particular character all of the time?
- When the focal character leaves the room in a story, do you know what is going on with the other characters while that character is gone?

Answer these questions to decide if the point of view is third person omniscient:

- Is there an unseen narrator telling the story? **no**
- Does the reader have access to the thoughts (not actions) of more than one character? **no**
- Does the focus go from one character to another character, and then another? **no**

What point of view is used in this novel?

- first person**
- third person limited
- third person omniscient

**Metaphor**

A metaphor is a type of figurative language that calls one thing another.

*I remember the day the Aleut ship came to our island. At first it seemed like a small shell afloat on the sea. Then it grew larger **and was a gull with folded wings.***

What is being compared? **a ship and a gull**

Why is this a good comparison? **A ship with its sail would look like a bird with wings folded**

*"The sea is smooth," Ramo said. "It is a flat stone without any scratches."*

What is being compared? **Sea and a flat stone**

Why is this a good comparison? **When the sea is not rough, it is flat and smooth like a stone.**

**Simile**

A simile compares two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*.

*He was small for one who had lived so many suns and moons, but quick as a cricket.*

What is being compared? **Ramo and a cricket**

Why is this a good comparison? **The reader can visualize the quick movements of a cricket.**

## Personification

An author uses personification when he or she gives human qualities to something that is not a human.

*"To me it is a blue stone," he said. "and far away on the edge of it is a small cloud which sits on the stone."*

In this passage, the author uses a metaphor to compare the sea to a stone. Within this metaphor, however, is personification.

Which word is used to personify the cloud in this sentence? **sits**

## Chapter 2

*My brother and I had gone to the head of a canyon that winds down to a little harbor which is called Coral Cove. We had gone to gather roots that grow there in the spring.*

What is a canyon? **A deep valley with high steep slopes and often with a stream flowing through it**

What is a harbor? **A protected part of a body of water deep enough to furnish anchorage**

*By the time I filled the basket, the Aleut ship had sailed around the wide kelp bed that encloses our island and between the two rocks that guard Coral Cove. Word of its coming had already reached the village of Ghalas-at. Carrying their weapons, our men sped along the trail which winds down to the shore. Our women were gathering at the edge of the mesa.*

What is a kelp bed? **Kelp is a large, edible, brown seaweed –so a kelp bed is where there is a lot of kelp**

What is the name of the village? **Ghalas-at**

What is a mesa? **a hill or mountain with steep sides and a flat top**

*I made my way through the heavy brush and, moving swiftly, down the ravine until I came to the sea cliffs. There I crouched on my hands and knees. Below me lay the cove.*

What is a ravine? **A deep, narrow valley with steep sides**

What is a cove? **a small, sheltered inlet along a coast**

As I crouched there in the toyon bushes, trying not to fall over the cliff, trying to keep myself hidden...

What are toyon bushes? **An ornamental evergreen shrub of the rose family that has white flowers and bright red berries**

Using chapter two, answer the following questions.

4. What is the island shaped like? **a dolphin**
5. What is the wind like on the island? **it blows every day; sometimes from the northwest, sometimes from the east, and once in a long while from the south; all of the winds – other than the ones from the south – are very strong**
6. Where is the village of Ghalas-at? **it lies east of the hills on a small mesa near a cove and a spring**

Using the descriptions from chapter two, draw a picture of the island.

**Accept reasonable drawings – they should include:**

- hills rising in the middle
- looks like a dolphin on the side
- sunrise side (east) looks like the dolphin's tail
- sunset side (west) is the dolphin's nose
- the dolphin "fin" form the reefs
- rocky ledges along the shore
- east of the hills is a spring
- the hills are smooth

- **trees are small and twisted**

**Conflict – the problem or struggle in a story**

The reader is waiting for a conflict between the Aleuts and the natives of the island.

*But little did we know, as we ate and sang and the older men told stories around the fire, that our good fortune would soon bring trouble to Ghalas-at.*

Predict what will happen to cause a conflict.

**Accept reasonable predictions.**

### Chapter 3

Using the information that you read at the beginning of this chapter, answer the following questions.

How is a sea otter different from a seal?

**A sea otter has a shorter nose than a seal. Rather than flippers, a sea otter has small webbed feet. The fur of a sea otter is thicker and more beautiful than a seal's.**

How does a sea otter like to sun itself and sleep?

**The otter likes to lie on its back in the kelp beds and float up and down with the motion of waves as it sleeps or suns itself.**

What sea animal is the most playful? **the sea otter**

Internal Conflict

An internal conflict takes place within a character's mind. It is a conflict that a character has within him/herself.

- man vs. himself (character vs. him/herself)

**Read the following passages from the book, and decide what the internal conflict is at this point.**

*But I never went to the cove and whenever I saw the hunters with their long spears skimming over the water, I was angry, for these animals were my friends. It was fun to see them playing or sunning themselves among the kelp.*

**What is Karana's internal conflict?**

**She is upset that the Aleuts are killing the playful sea otters.**

*We in the village of Ghalas-at knew that Captain Orlov and his hunters were getting ready to leave the island. Would he pay us for the otter he had slain or would he try to sneak away in the night? Would our men have to fight for our rightful share?*

**What is the internal conflict of those in the village of Ghalas-at?**

**They are worried that the Aleuts will attempt to not pay them the agreed price for the otters.**

### Chapter 5

Look at the **bolded words** and details from this passage. These words and details help to create a tone. What words would you use to describe the tone of these passages?

**Depressing                      mournful                      serious**

**Discussion ~ Answer the following questions.**

Who became the new chief? **Kimki**

How has life changed for the women in the village? **They must now hunt – take over the duties of the dead men**

What work was assigned to Ulape and Karana? **Gathering abalones (shell fish) from the rocks**

Why was life in the village not peaceful?

**The men were bothered that the women had taken their task of hunting**

What was the main internal conflict of those in the village – the conflict that “burdened their hearts”? remembering the dead

Where does the Kimki go at the end of the chapter? Why does he go there? He goes to a country to the east to make a place for his people.

### Chapter 6

While waiting for Kimki to return, those on the island watched and waited. There were also concerns about the Aleuts returning. What was the plan if the Aleuts returned?

They worried about their lack of men to protect themselves. They planned to flee if they sighted the Aleuts' ship.

What news does Nanko speak to the people waiting on him?

That the ships seen were not the Aleuts but rather men coming to take them to Kimki.

Which of the following best describes the tone when the characters think that the Aleuts have returned?

- e. melancholy
- f. suspenseful
- g. angry
- h. lighthearted

*Saying no more, Nanko turned back and we followed him. We were fearful of where we were going, yet we were happy too.*

Where do you think that they will go?

Accept reasonable predictions.

Do you think danger lies ahead for those on the island?

Accept reasonable predictions.

### Chapter 7

| Karana on the inside (her inner emotions, thoughts, and/or values) | Passage to prove this  |
|--|--|
| practical  | Page 35 – what she packs   |
| determined   | Page 38<br>Not taking no for an answer   |
| brave  | Page 39<br>Jumped in   |
| loving/forgiving   | Page 40<br><i>I forgot all these things I planned<br/>...instead I fell to my knees and my arms around him</i> |

What did Karana have in her basket that she had to let go of as she swam back to the island? The things that she packed to leave her island.

## Chapter 9

### Comprehension

3. What does Karana do to the houses in the village? **She burns them.**
4. What was inside the chest that Karana dug up from the beach? **beads, bracelets, and earrings**

### Strong Verbs

- A. During the day I could see them **slinking** through the brush, watching me.
- B. Then they began to **pace** back and forth at the foot of the rock...
- C. For a long time I lay on the rock while they **trotted** around below me.

| Strong Verb Used         | Explain why this is an effective verb choice   |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>A</b> <b>slinking</b> | The verb <b>slinking</b> shows that they were <b>sneaky and cunning</b> .  |
| <b>B</b> <b>pace</b>     | The verb <b>pace</b> seems to show that they are <b>anxious and just waiting for the opportune time</b> .                            |
| <b>C</b> <b>trotted</b>  | This verb is good because it's one you can picture. They seem <b>eager here and not so fearful which makes them more dangerous</b> . |

### Conflict

*As I lay there I wondered what would happen to me if I went against the law of our tribe which **forbade** the making of weapons by women – if I did not think of it at all and made those things which I must have to protect myself.*

What type of conflict is Karana having in this passage as she worries about making weapons?

- a. Internal**
- b. external

What does the word **forbade** mean from this passage? **not allow**

## Chapter 10

Reread the following paragraph. Underline the words that create a sad and lonely tone.

*The thought of being **alone** on the island while so many suns rose from the sea and went slowly back into the sea filled my heart with **loneliness**. I had not felt so **lonely** before because I was sure that the ship would return as Matasaip had said it would. Now my **hopes were dead**. Now I was really **alone**. I could not eat much, nor could I sleep without dreaming **terrible** dreams.*

Now read the following two passages. Underline words that create the tone.

*At dusk I looked back. The Island of the Blue Dolphins had disappeared. This was the first time that I felt afraid.*

*...The sea was black and there was no difference between it and the sky. The waves made **no sound** among themselves, only faint noises as they went under the canoe or **struck** against it. Sometimes the noises seemed **angry** and at other times like people laughing. I was not hungry because of my **fear**.*

Which of the following describes the tone that is used in these passages?

- a. fearful**
- b. nostalgic
- c. melancholy
- d. adventurous

## Similes

Similes compare two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*. Underline the two things that compared in the following similes.

- For this reason the canoe made a path in the black water like a snake.
- But the morning broke clear and in front of me lay the dim line of the island like a great fish sunning itself on the sea.

## Test ~ chapters 1-10

- Why does Ramo call the Aleut ship a canoe when he first sees it?
  - He has never before seen a ship.
  - He knows it is a canoe because he once helped to build one.
  - He calls all ships canoes.
  - He realizes it is the Aleuts.
- According to the people of the Island of Galast, what will happen if people use one's secret name?
  - A curse will fall upon the family of the person.
  - The name becomes worn out and loses its magic.
  - The name becomes too well known and respect for the person is lost.
  - The person will never be allowed to rule over the island.
- Which of the following best describes captain Orlov?
  - shy and soft-spoken
  - kind and generous
  - confident and demanding
  - unpredictable and sympathetic

"They are a people who do not understand friendship...they are people of the same tribe that caused trouble many years ago." (page 11)

- In this passage, Karana's father describes the Aleuts, who have just arrived on their island. Which of the following literary elements is used in this passage?
  - point of view
  - figurative language
  - foreshadowing
  - symbolism

"In the morning when he crawls out of his tent he sits on a rock and combs until the beard shines like a cormorant's wing," Ramo said.

- What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
  - idiom
  - personification
  - metaphor
  - simile
- Which of the following was a good fortune that befell those who lived on the Island of the Blue Dolphins?
  - The Aleuts came to help them hunt otter.
  - A school of white bass were caught for the islanders to eat.
  - A treasure box was found with gold and silver.
  - The Aleuts gave the islanders three new canoes.
- How does Karana feel about hunting otter?
  - She sees the otter as her friends and does not want to harm them.
  - She longs for the day when she is allowed to kill her first otter.
  - She has hunted many otter and has a collection of pelts from them.
  - She wants to hunt the otter, but does not want the Aleuts to hunt them.
- How were things different for the women of the island after the battle with the Aleuts?
  - The women now had to cook the food.
  - The women now had to make the clothing
  - The women now had to hunt the food.
  - The women now had to take care of the children.

9. There was much trouble between the men and women due to the new tasks that women were taking. What type of conflict was this?
  - a. internal
  - b. external
  - c. intrinsic
  - d. none of these
10. Who is Kimki?
  - a. Karana's best friend
  - b. Karana's brother
  - c. The Aleut's captain
  - d. The new chief of Ghalas-at
11. What does Ulape put on her face before she leaves the island?
  - a. the mark of her tribe
  - b. a mark of grief
  - c. a mark to show she is unmarried
  - d. marks with a plant salve to protect her from the sun
12. Where does Ramo go when everyone is on their way to the ship?
  - a. to get his fishing spear
  - b. to find the chest of beads left by the Aleuts
  - c. to get the tribe's basket of roots
  - d. to the spring to fill a basket with fresh water
13. How did Ramo die?
  - a. He fell from a cliff.
  - b. Dogs killed him.
  - c. He died of starvation.
  - d. He drown in a fast tide.
14. Why is Karana worried at first to attempt to make weapons?
  - a. Her tribe has a law that does not allow weapon making by women.
  - b. She is worried that she will hurt herself and not be able to heal.
  - c. She knows it will take a lot of time and she needs to gather food as well.
  - d. Her tribe does not allow the use of shells to make weapons and that is the only material strong enough she is able to find.
15. What kept Karana from getting lost while at sea in the canoe?
  - a. a map she made herself
  - b. the coastline
  - c. the mist and clouds
  - d. a green star

## Chapter 11

Karana changes her perspective of the island in this chapter. Explain this change.

**Accept reasonable responses. Responses should include that she is happier there now than before her travel. She now realizes it is her home.**

### Sea elephants

The author of this novel weaves in information about animals. Reread the following short passage and then answer the questions. You will be amazed at how much you have learned from such a short paragraph!

*The bull is very large and often weighs as much as thirty men. The cows are much smaller, but they make more noise than the bulls, screaming and barking through the whole day and sometimes at night. The babies are noisy, too.*

What are the male sea elephants called? bull

What are the female sea elephants called? cow

Estimate about how much a male sea elephant weighs. 6000 pounds

Who is larger, the male or female sea elephant? male

Which one makes more noise, the male or female sea elephant? female

What two words are used to describe the sounds that sea elephants make? Screaming and barking

Do the baby elephants make noise? yes

### Review Tone

Read the following last paragraph of chapter eleven. Underline the words that create the tone and then describe the tone by listing one word.

The morning was fresh from the rain. The smell of the tide pools was strong. Sweet odors came from the wild grasses in the ravines and from the sand plants on the dunes. I sang as I went down the trail to the beach and along the beach to the sandpit. I felt that the day was an omen of good fortune.

It was a good day to begin my new home.

Word to describe the tone in this passage: **Accept reasonable answers. Possible answers: peaceful, calm**

### Chapter 12

In this chapter, we learn a little about the folklore of Karana's culture. The gods Tumaivowit and Mukat are mentioned. Read the following myth and then answer the questions.

#### Arguments and Inevitable Endings

4. Name one thing the twin gods quarreled about.

How to make people (All possible answers in first paragraph.)

5. Why did Mukat believe that there should be death?

The earth would be too small to hold everyone.

6. Myths try to explain why something is the way it is in the world. What does this myth try to explain?

The earth's varied terrain and human death

Karana does many things to help her survive in this chapter. Answer the following questions.

Why was the fence built first?

Because it was too cold to sleep out on the rock and she didn't like to sleep in the shelter without protection from the dogs.

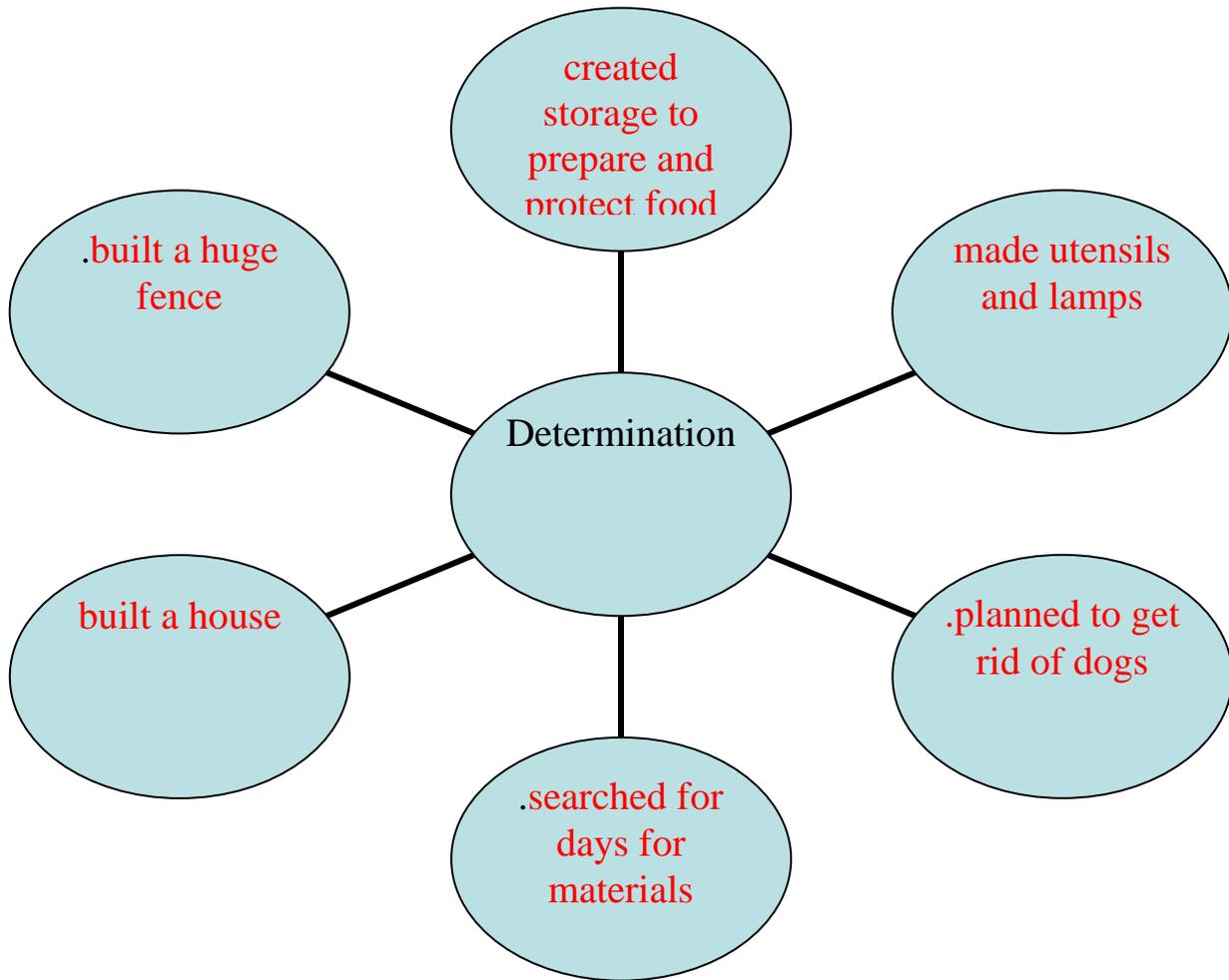
#### The fence

| Materials used                        | How was it made?                                     | How big is the fence?                      |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Whale rib bones, strands of bull kelp | Ribs together, edges almost touching, curved outward | It was taller than Karana and 8 steps wide |

What did Karana do to protect her food from mice? She went out and smoothed cracks in the rock wall to make shelves.

How did she make lamps to give off light? **from sai-sai fish**

Karana can be described as a very determined character. Complete the following circle map by filling in actions that show that Karana is determined.



Chapter 13

**Accept reasonable answers.**

Now, let's try creating similes! Complete the following sentences from this chapter making up your own similes. Keep them original, and make the last one sarcastic.

**Accept reasonable answers below.**

They follow their mothers around, waddling along on their flippers like

---

His skin is rough and looks like

---

Find a simile on page 83. Then, find a simile on page 85. Write the similes on the lines below.

The young bull stood as high as a tall man...      The sound was like rocks crashing together.

#### Chapter 14

**Suspense** – We know what it is; it's what makes us wonder what is going to happen next. It's what keeps us on the edge of our seat, wanting to turn the page.

*...I saw the big gray dog, the leader of the wild pack, in the brush above me. His head was down and he was moving slowly, sniffing the tracks I had made.*

*I took up my bow and fitted an arrow, but as I did this the big dog faded away into the brush and was quickly followed by the others.*

*Big dog faded away into the brush and was quickly followed by the others.*

*He did not move, but his yellow eyes followed me, turning slowly as I drew near the cave.*

*Suddenly, I saw brush moving on the opposite bank of the ravine. The pack had split up and were waiting on both sides of the ravine for me to pass them.*

*Above me I could hear feet running and the cracking of brush, which was followed by silence.*

#### Chapter 15

Come up with your own example of situational irony.

Accept reasonable answers.

What is ironic about Karana keeping the dog? Explain why this is ironic. It is ironic that she kept him because she originally intended on killing him. It is ironic because it is an unexpected event.

With this situational irony, do you think it gives the reader more of a surprise or a feeling of unfairness? Explain your answer.

Accept reasonable answers.

#### Chapter 16

Research devilfish

In this chapter, you have learned a little about the devilfish. In the following box, use the book to write down what you have learned about them so far.

small heads  
bulging eyes  
many arms  
black

large ones have long arms that can wrap around and kill you  
big mouth  
sharp beak

Now, think of five questions you would like to have the answers for when you complete your research. List them here. **Accept reasonable questions. Samples below.**

1. What do they eat?
2. Is the black liquid that they release poisonous?

3. What are their natural enemies?

Chapter 17

Imagery to create suspense

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Sense of sight – List sentences that allow you to have a clear picture in your head.   | Sense of hearing – List sentences that allow you to “hear” the action.   |
| <p><i>They came from opposite sides of the mound, ears laid back and teeth bared.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rontu did not wait...turned his shoulder and with his head lowered caught the dog’s foreleg.</li> <li>• Dog backed away on three legs</li> <li>• Spotted dog reached top of mound</li> <li>• Teeth slashed at his throat</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pack was quiet</li> <li>• Sound of bone breaking</li> <li>• Rontu gave a long howl</li> </ul> |

Action verbs create imagery!

| Sentence  | Strong Verb | Page # |
|---|-------------|--------|
| <i>Whirling away from the one he had...</i>                       | whirling    | 110    |
| <i>He trotted past me and up the ravine</i>                       | trotted     | 111    |
| <i>...at the same time fastened his teeth in the dog’s throat</i> | fastened    | 111    |

Chapter 18

Onomatopoeia

Accept reasonable answers. Samples – bang, click, sizzle, snap, crackle, whirl

Complete the following chart to take a look at the onomatopoeia used in chapter eighteen of *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Passages have been provided. Read each passage and identify the onomatopoeia word

| Passage   | Onomatopoeia Word |
|---|-------------------|
| <i>There were blue jays, which are very quarrelsome birds, and black-and-white peckers that pecked holes in the yucca stalks and the poles of my roof, even in the whale bones of the fence. (page 112)</i> | pecked            |
| <i>They soon grew beautiful feathers like those of their parents and began to make the same sound, which was reep, reep. (page 113)</i>   | reep, reep        |

Discussion

What does Karana do to keep the birds from flying away? **First, she puts them in a cage, then clipped their wings.**

What does Karana name the two birds? **Tainor, Lurai**

Reread the last paragraph of this chapter. What word describes the tone on this paragraph? **Peaceful, happy calm**

## Chapter 20

### Black Cave

Good readers keep a picture in their heads of the action in a story. Reread pages 126-129, which describes "Black Cave". In the box below, draw a picture of this cave. Use the details from the chapter to draw your picture.

**Accept reasonable responses, but drawing should include the following:**

- **In front of the cave a high ledge of rocks**
- **Small opening**
- **Black, shining walls that curve overhead**
- **A second larger room with a shaft of light coming from a crack in the ceiling**
- **At the top of the cave opening a ledge running from one side of the room to the other**
- **Tall figures with long arms and legs and short bodies made out of reeds, clothes of gull feathers sitting on the ledge**
- **Eyes of glittering shells**
- **A seated skeleton in the middle of the group holding a flute to his lips**

## Chapter 21

Pretend that you are Karana. Write a journal entry describing the action in this chapter. Make sure you include the girl that Karana meets and the necklace that she finds at the end of the chapter.

**Accept reasonable responses**

Do you think that this girl on the island will tell the Aleuts about Karana? **Accept reasonable responses.**

## Test ~ chapters 11-20

1. **When Karana returns to the Island of the Blue Dolphins after being at sea, what is different?**
  - a. She realizes she dislikes it and will take the canoe back out in the next day or two.
  - b. **She realizes she feels at home on the island and loves it there.**
  - c. She finds that someone left a map, and she will be able to use to find a treasure.
  - d. She finds that she needs a friend and puts a message in a bottle.

*The bull is very large and weighs as much as thirty men. The cows are much smaller, but they make more noise than the bulls, screaming and barking through the whole day and sometimes at night. The babies are noisy, too.*

2. What literary element is found in the above passage?

- a. metaphor
- b. situational irony
- c. suspense
- d. **imagery**

*On the third day the rain ceased and I went out to look for things which I would need in building the house.*

3. Based on context clues, what does the underlined word mean?

- a. subsided
- b. **stopped**
- c. weakened
- d. roared

4. For what did Karana use whale rib bones?

- a. to make fishing spears
- b. **to make a fence**
- c. to make a bird cage
- d. to make a canoe paddle

5. Where did Karana build her new house?

- a. **the headland**
- b. on the coast
- c. in the ravine
- d. under a cliff

6. Karana made lamps using \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. bones
- b. **fish**
- c. fox fur
- d. shells

7. Karana decides that she needs \_\_\_\_\_ to make a spear for killing the wild dogs.

- a. **the tooth of a sea elephant**
- b. seal bone
- c. a bird beak
- d. fox rib bones

8. What type of figurative language is used in the passage?

*When I reached the cliff, the animals had left the reef and gathered along the shore. Like gray boulders the bulls sat on the pebbly slope.*

- a. idiom
- b. metaphor
- c. personification
- d. **simile**

9. What does Karana find inside the cave she hides in to escape the pack of wild dogs?

- a. a litter of puppies
- b. figures of animals cut into the walls
- c. a skeleton playing a flute
- d. **both b and c**

10. Which of the following events is an example of situational irony?

- a. The old sea elephant bull overtook the younger sea elephant with a single thrust of his shoulders.
- b. In Karana's haste to get away from the fighting sea elephants, she fell and hurt her leg.
- c. The young bull's flank was ripped deeply by the old bull.
- d. **Karana found the dead body of the old bull after the fight was over.**

11. What is different about the leader of the pack of dogs compared to the others?
- He has a short, stubby tail.
  - He has thinning fur.
  - He has yellow eyes.**
  - both b and c
12. What name did Karana give to the dog that she is caring for?
- Fox
  - Dog
  - Rontu**
  - Mukat
13. During the winter, Karana decided to make a special kind of spear to catch a \_\_\_\_.
- devilfish**
  - tuna
  - a seal
  - sai-sai

*...Together we would walk along the cliff looking at the sea, and though the white man's ship did not return that spring, it was a happy time. The air smelled of flowers, and the birds sang everywhere.*

14. What is the tone of this passage?
- melancholy
  - anxious
  - peaceful**
  - wistful
15. Which of the following does Karana gather by the canoe load?
- shark's teeth
  - bird eggs
  - abalones**
  - starfish

## Chapter 22

**Karana is a survivor...**  
**Always preparing**  
**Resourceful**  
**Aware of her surroundings**  
**Never gives up**  
**Able to fend for herself**

## Chapter 23

Theme statement - ARA – sample provided

**When we experience great loss in our lives, we often grow stronger and more resilient.**

How this is true for Karana in the novel? **She is always working and figuring out what she needs to do to survive alone on the island.**

How this is true in life in general? **The majority of people are survivors. In the face of loss and/or adversity, they rise up and do what needs to be done to "make it".**

## Island of the Blue Dolphins

### Chapter 24

Look what we have learned!

Gulls – What do we learn about their nests?

Gulls make their nests high in cliffs in hollow places on the rocks. The hollow places are usually small.

Sea otters – List all of the facts we learn about sea otter in this chapter.

Sea Otters facts:

- play in groups called herds
- fast swimmers
- can't swim when they are first born and have to hang on to their mother
- mother teaches the babies to swim by brushing them away from her with her flippers then swims around them in circles until they follow her
- have sharp teeth
- they mate for life
- if mother dies, father raises them best he can

Cormorants – What description is provided in this chapter of this bird and what kind of sound do they make when they "talk" to each other?

They make an ugly sound when they talk.

They have beautiful feathers.

They have long, thin necks.

### Chapter 25

Accept reasonable responses.

### Chapter 26

Accept reasonable responses.

### Chapter 27

Write the definition for the word *personification*. giving a human trait to a nonhuman

What word do you notice inside the word personification? person

How does the word "person" give you a clue as to the meaning of personification?

You give a "person" trait to an object.

Why do you think a writer would want to use personification?

It allows writers to say something in a fresh, creative way.

Find examples of personification in chapter twenty-seven by completing the following chart.

| Page # | What is being personified | Sentence (Write the sentence that contains the personification.)                                       |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 166    | the sun                   | As the sun climbed high I turned the canoe over...   |
| 167    | the sea                   | The sea began to seek its old place...   |
| 167    | a wave                    | It did not come fast, for the other wave was still running out.  |
| 169    | the earth                 | The earth seemed to be holding its breath, as though it were waiting for something terrible to happen. |
| 169    | the ocean                 | ...It lay against the island as if it were very tired.   |

Discussion

Examine the words that Scott O'Dell uses to set the mood at the beginning of this chapter right before the earthquake hits.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Words used to set the mood...</p> <p>air heavy<br/>no gulls were flying<br/>otter quiet<br/>tide low<br/>air tight<br/>great white crest moving<br/>water pulling</p> | <p>Which of the following best describes the mood of this chapter?</p> <p>e. frightening, anxious<br/>f. calm, peaceful<br/>g. lighthearted, carefree<br/>h. weary, somber</p> |
|--|--|

How does the author intensify the severity of the earthquake by using personification?

It makes the storm seem alive and as if it is seeking to destroy on purpose.

Chapter 28

| Conflict  | Passage from the book that proves or supports that conflict (include page #)   | Type of conflict (internal or external) |
|---|--|---|
| Karana is lonely and especially misses human voices.  | <i>I thought of many things, but stronger was the wish to be where people lived, to hear their voices and their laughter.</i><br><br>(page 175)  | internal                                |
| <b>The earthquake destroyed the canoes.</b>           | <b><i>The earthquake did little damage...The canoes were the biggest loss. To find enough wood to make another would have taken me all the spring and summer.</i></b><br><br>(page 171)  | external                                |
| <b>Karana is afraid of the strange ship she sees.</b> | <b><i>At this moment, in the deep shadows, cast by the clouds, I saw something else...A Sail, a ship...Why had it come to the Island of the Blue Dolphins? I crouched...my heart beating fast...</i></b><br><br>(page 173-174) | internal                                |

Chapter 29

The word dolphin is repeated throughout the book. It is even in the title. Read the last paragraph of the book. This paragraph, which describes the dolphins, is written in a vivid way. Which words make the dolphins vivid?

Weaving foamy patterns

Why do you think the dolphins are emphasized in this book?

The island doesn't just belong to Karana but to living creatures as well. They seem free and remind her that there is hope for a better life.

What might the dolphins symbolize? Explain your answer.

good fortune; hope

#### Final Test

- Which of the following would **not** be a theme for this novel?
  - All life should be respected – human and animals.
  - Karana found that forgiveness for loved ones is important.**
  - Everyone has a need for other people.
  - To be a survivor, you can never give up.
- The genre of this novel is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - science fiction
  - historical fiction
  - realistic fiction**
  - nonfiction
- Which of the following **best** describes Karana?
  - brave and resourceful**
  - playful and energetic
  - caring and shy
  - fearful and weak
- Which of the following describes an internal conflict from the novel?
  - An earthquake occurs on the island.
  - Karana worries about the consequences of making weapons.**
  - Karana has to fight off the wild dogs.
  - The sea otters are hunted by the Aleuts.
- At the end of the novel, the reader can conclude that Karana will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - remain on the island
  - go on the Survivor television show
  - succeed in her new life**
  - become a pirate
- What do the dolphins most likely symbolize?
  - good fortune and hope**
  - food and water
  - Karana's pride and determination
  - the sea
- Which word **BEST** describes Karana's attitude toward the wild dogs in the first part of the novel?
  - caring
  - fearful**
  - tolerant
  - nonchalant
- In the end, Karana has a strong desire to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - find her otter
  - be where people lived**
  - find the buried treasure on the island
  - become a wife

*The earth seemed to be holding its breath, as though it were waiting for something terrible to happen.*

9. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
- idiom
  - metaphor
  - personification
  - simile
10. Who is Tutok?
- an Aleut girl who comes to the island
  - Karana's sister
  - a boy who has been hiding for years on the island
  - one of the wild dogs that Karana named
11. Why does Karana vow to never kill another bird or animal?
- She is tired of eating them.
  - She is afraid that they are bringing her bad luck.
  - Birds and animals have become like her family.
  - She feels guilty for killing so many already.
12. Which of the following is NOT a conflict that Karana faces on the island?
- She must fight off wild dogs.
  - An earthquake occurs on the island.
  - She must overcome her own fear.
  - She is stung by a jellyfish that washed up on shore.
13. The reader learns about all of the following animals in this book except\_\_\_\_\_.
- devilfish
  - sea elephants
  - sea otters
  - bats

*But the morning broke clear and in front of me lay the dim line of the island like a great fish sunning itself on the sea. (page 67)*

14. What type of figurative language is used in this passage?
- Idiom
  - Metaphor
  - Personification
  - Simile
15. In the end, when Karana is finally rescued, what does she find out about her tribe?
- She discovers that they are all waiting on her return.
  - She discovers that she is the only survivor of her tribe.
  - She discovers that her sister has four children.
  - She discovers that her tribe is moving back to the Island of the Blue Dolphins.

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