ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

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TO THE TEACHER

OBJECTIVES OF STEP INTO LITERATURE STUDY GUIDES

Each Step into Literature Study Guide offers a complete introductory approach to a well-known novel of proven appeal to students. The purpose of the program is to get students personally involved in each novel by linking prior experience with new knowledge gained from the reading. The activities are designed to help students enjoy literature and see how it applies to and can enhance their own lives.

Suggestions for student activities provide opportunities for all language processes—reading, writing, listening, and speaking. When appropriate, we have made suggestions for cooperative learning activities to further deepen the reading experience. Each unit includes opportunities for personalizing reading in a whole-language approach. Such elements of literature as characters, setting, plot, and point of view are discussed. At the same time, students will practice such critical thinking skills as finding the main idea, making inferences, finding evidence, drawing conclusions, finding cause and effect, predicting, making comparisons, evaluating, and analyzing. The writer’s craft and use of language are explored as well, and students will have the opportunity to analyze and practice such devices as the use of metaphor, simile, dialect, multiple meanings of words, comparison and contrast, and symbol. Finally, suggestions for cross-curricular activities to do at home or in school are included.

OVERVIEW

For each study guide, the novel is divided into six units. For each unit, six worksheets are provided, making a total of thirty-six worksheets, followed by a two-page final exam. The answer key follows.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is divided into units as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Chapters 9–16 = Unit 2</td>
<td>Chapters 29–35 = Unit 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters 17–21 = Unit 3</td>
<td>Chapters 36–43 = Unit 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOW TO USE THESE WORKSHEETS

There are several ways to use these worksheets. For independent reading, you may wish to duplicate pages and store them in a large envelope, file folder, or plastic bag, and keep them in a central location easily accessible to students. As students finish reading units in the novel, they may complete the worksheets independently or in small cooperative learning groups. Another system is to read the novel as a class, with everyone being assigned worksheets at the same time. Use the method that works best for your students.
SYNOPSIS OF ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

Chapter 1: Huckleberry Finn introduces himself by summarizing the last few pages The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. He tells the reader that he gets a dollar a day in interest on the six thousand dollars worth of gold he and Tom had found. Now he is living with the Widow Douglas, who is trying to "sivilize" him. Her sister, Miss Watson, is also helping. One night, he hears a "me-yow! me-yow!" outside. He scrambles out the window, gets to the ground, and there was Tom Sawyer waiting for him.

Chapter 2: Tom and Huck play a trick on Jim, Miss Watson's slave. Then they meet a few of their friends, go to a cave, and discuss the formation of a band of robbers, called Tom Sawyer's Gang. Requirements for membership are discussed. Huck returns home at dawn, dirty and tired.

Chapter 3: The gang breaks up after being together for about a month. Huck describes a few of their activities, which included raiding a Sunday-school picnic, which in Tom's imagination had been a crowd of Spaniards and Arabs enchanted by a magician into looking like a Sunday school.

Chapter 4: Huck sees Pap's footprint near the Widow Douglas's house, so he goes to see Judge Thatcher and signs over all his money to him. Pap is waiting in Huck's room that night.

Chapter 5: Pap wants Huck's money, but Huck tells him he doesn't have it anymore. Pap takes the only dollar Huck has on him and turns up drunk the next day. A judge refuses to give the Widow Douglas legal custody of Huck. That same judge tries to reform Pap, who manages to stay sober for about half a day.

Chapter 6: Pap takes Huck up the river about three miles. The two of them fish, hunt, and laze around. Huck likes it, except when Pap gets drunk and beats him.

Chapter 7: Huck finds a drift-canoe and hides it. Then, when Pap is out hunting, Huck goes through an elaborate ritual to make it look as if he has been killed and thrown into the river. Then he escapes by getting into the canoe and paddling down the river, heading for Jackson's Island.

Chapter 8: While on the island, Huck sees a search party on a ferry-boat, looking for his body. Later, he meets Jim on the island. Jim explains Miss Watson was planning to sell him, so he ran away.

Chapter 9: Jim and Huck set up a campsite inside a cavern. A summer storm comes up, and it rains for ten or twelve days. The river rises. A two-story house comes floating down the river, and Jim and Huck go inside. Inside, there's a dead man and some household effects. It appears that other people left the house in a hurry. Jim and Huck take everything that will be useful to them and return to their cavern on the island.

Chapter 10: Jim gets bitten by a rattlesnake and is laid up for four days before he recovers. Huck dresses up like a girl and goes into town to find out what's being said about Jim and himself.

Chapter 11: He meets a Mrs. Judith Loftus, new in town, who tells him about the reward that's out for Jim. Huck returns to the island and tells Jim that they have to get away. They leave immediately.

Chapter 12: They drift along for several days. They board a steamboat that is wrecked on a rock, getting ready to break apart. They overhear two men arguing about whether or not they should kill a third one, who is tied up on the floor. When they try to leave, they find that their raft has drifted off.

Chapter 13: They escape in the skiff, taking with them a bag of loot that the men had put into it. Knowing that all three of the men will drown when the steamboat breaks up, Huck goes into a nearby village and makes up a story to get some men to go out to the steamboat and save the three men.

Chapter 14: Huck and Jim look at what the gang had put into the skiff. They spend the next day reading some of the books and smoking some of the cigars.

Chapter 15: Huck, in the canoe, and Jim, on the raft, get separated in a thick fog. When they are finally reunited, Huck makes up a story to confuse Jim, telling Jim he must have been dreaming. When Jim finds out the truth, his feelings are hurt that Huck would lie to him, and Huck apologizes.

Chapter 16: Jim tells Huck his plan for buying his wife and two children out of slavery. Huck, knowing the laws of the day, is torn between turning Jim in and helping him to escape to a free state. He decides against following the law. A steamboat heads straight for the raft in a light fog, and Huck and Jim jump off. When Huck resurfaces, he can't find Jim. He goes to shore and is attacked by dogs.

Chapter 17: The owner of the dogs asks who Huck is. He says his name is George Jackson, and he is admitted into the house, since he is not a Shepherdson. He gets to know the Grangerfords.

Chapter 18: Huck finds out more about the Grangerfords. They have been feuding with the Shepherdsons for more than thirty years, but no one can remember why. One night, Sophia Grangerford and Harney Shepherdson elope. There is a big shootout between the families, and 13-year-old Buck Grangerford, Huck's new friend, is one of the fatalities. Huck and Jim leave on the raft.
Chapter 19: A few days later, they meet two con artists. One is about 70, and the other about 30. These men claim to be a duke and a king, and they want Huck and Jim to call them "Your Grace" and "My Lord."

Chapter 20: The duke goes to a printing office while the king and Huck go to a prayer meeting. The king gets up and testifies, and the congregation takes up a collection for him. Meanwhile, the duke had been selling ads and subscriptions for a non-existent paper. The duke also had printed up a flyer offering a reward for Jim. Now they can travel in the day, with Jim pretending to be an already-captured runaway.

Chapter 21: The duke and the king rehearse their Shakespearean revival. A drunk named Boggs rides into town, threatening everyone. Colonel Sherburn, tired of his threats, shoots him. Then Sherburn goes home while Boggs dies from his injury. A lynch mob forms, carrying clothes-line rope for the hanging.

Chapter 22: Colonel Sherburn meets the mob and shames the whole crowd, calling them cowards. Everyone leaves. Huck goes to the circus. The duke prints up handbills for a show of "low comedy."

Chapter 23: The first show is packed, and the audience enjoys what little there is of the performance. But the show is too short, and the audience is angry. The second night is more of the same. The third night, the audience comes armed with rotten vegetables and meat to throw at the performers, but the duke and the king leave without even doing the third performance.

Chapter 24: The duke and the king continue to con people in various villages along the river. They find out that a Peter Wilks has died, leaving money for his heirs. They also find out that Peter Wilks's brothers, expected to arrive from England, had not yet arrived. They decide to pretend to be the brothers.

Chapter 25: The king and the duke have some people convinced that they are from England and are Harvey and William Wilks. They are put in charge of the money left to Peter Wilks's heirs.

Chapter 26: Huck gets to know the three daughters of Peter Wilks, and really starts to like Mary Jane. Huck decides to steal the money from the king and the duke and return it to the girls.

Chapter 27: In danger of being caught with the gold, Huck hides it in the coffin with the body of Peter Wilks. The next day, before Huck can get the gold, Peter Wilks is buried.

Chapter 28: Huck tells Mary Jane the truth about the duke and the king.

Chapter 29: The king and the duke are exposed as frauds when the real William and Harvey Wilks show up. The body is dug up so everyone can see the identifying tattoo, and the gold is discovered. In the confusion, Huck escapes, runs to the river where Jim is waiting, and they push off on their raft. The king and the duke are right behind him.

Chapter 30: The king and the duke argue about the gold. To avoid being choked to death by the duke, the king confesses to hiding the gold in the coffin, so Huck is off the hook.

Chapter 31: The duke and the king begin to work the villages along the river again. But they don't have much luck. One day, Huck finds out that one of them had turned Jim over, for $40, to a farmer named Silas Phelps. Huck sets out to find Jim and help him escape.

Chapter 32: Huck arrives at the Phelps plantation and he is greeted warmly by a woman who wants to be called Aunt Sally. She thinks Huck is Tom Sawyer, her nephew. So Huck pretends to be Tom.

Chapter 33: Huck manages to meet Tom before he arrives for his visit, and Tom decides to pretend to be Sid Sawyer, his own brother. Huck sees the duke and the king being run out of town, tarred and feathered.

Chapter 34: When Huck tells Tom that Jim is being held prisoner until he can be returned to Miss Watson for the reward, Tom comes up with an elaborate plan to free Jim.

Chapters 35-39: Tom continues with his elaborate plans. The final touch is a note of warning.

Chapter 40: Neighboring farmers come to the Phelps farm, armed against the "gang of cutthroats." During the escape, Tom is shot in the leg. Huck goes back for a doctor, and Jim stays with Tom.

Chapter 41: The doctor goes to the island alone, and Huck goes back to the Phelps' house. Aunt Sally sits up all night, worrying about where Tom (who she thinks is Sid) could be.

Chapter 42: Tom is carried back to the farm. The doctor puts in a good word for Jim for having stayed to help Tom when he could have escaped. When Tom gets better, it is revealed that Jim had been freed by Miss Watson, just before she died. When asked why he went to so much trouble to free a man who was already free, Tom says, "I wanted the adventure of it."

Chapter the Last: Jim tells Huck that he doesn't have to worry about his Pap anymore, because he was the dead man in the floating house. Huck is planning to "light out for the Territory" because he doesn't want to be adopted by Aunt Sally, who wants to "sivilize" him.
MAJOR CHARACTERS IN ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

Huckleberry Finn, a boy of about 12 or 13  
Tom Sawyer, his best friend  
Jim, a slave  
Pap, Huck's drunken father  
the Widow Douglas, a woman who took Huck in as her own son  
Miss Watson, sister of the Widow Douglas and owner of Jim  
the duke, a con artist  
the king, his partner  
Boggs, a drunk  
Colonel Sherburn, a man who shoots Boggs and kills him  
Buck Grangerford, a boy of about 12 or 13  
Sophia Grangerford, a young woman of about 20  
Harney Shepherdson, a young man of about 20  
Colonel Grangerford, a man whose family was feuding with the Shepherdsons  
Mary Jane Wilks, a young girl  
Sally Phelps, Tom Sawyer's aunt  
Silas Phelps, Tom Sawyer's uncle

ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain (1835-1910) was a wild-haired man whose white hair and mustache matched the white suits, shirts, and shoes he liked to wear. Born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, he started using his pen name when he was 28. The term means "two fathoms deep." It is used to measure the depth of the water from Mississippi riverboats.

Twain grew up in the busy port city of Hannibal, Missouri. This became the setting for his two most famous books, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, his masterpiece. His father died when Twain was 12, and the boy was apprenticed to a printer. Later, he decided to pursue his real dream. He became a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi. When the Civil War broke out, riverboats stopped operating, so he joined the rebel army.

After three weeks, Twain deserted. He went west with his brother to look for silver in Nevada. For most of his life, Twain was looking for some way to get rich. After losing investors' money in a failed business, Twain felt obligated to pay the investors back. Almost 60 by then, he went on a world reading tour and paid his bills in less than three years. During his lifetime, he was regarded as America's leading humorist. Some people think he still holds that honor.
OTHER WORKS BY MARK TWAIN

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
Roughing It
A Tramp Abroad
The Prince and the Pauper
The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg
A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court
The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson
"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"
"Jim Baker's Bluejay Yarn"
"The $30,000 Bequest"
"The £1,000,000 Bank Note"

VIDEOS

There are several versions of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn on film. Among them are the following:

• a 1931 version with Jackie Coogan, Mitzi Green, Junior Durkin, Eugene Pallette, Jackie Searl, Jane Darwell, and Clarence Muse. This stars some of the same cast members as in the 1930s version of Tom Sawyer. Directed by Norman Taurog, it runs 80 minutes.

• a 1939 version with Mickey Rooney, Rex Ingram, Walter Connolly, William Frawley, and Victor Kilian. Ingram plays Jim, and Rooney plays Huck. Directed by Richard Thorpe, it runs 90 minutes.

• a 1974 version starring Paul Winfield, Harvey Korman, David Wayne, and Jeff East. This is a musical adaptation of the book. Directed by J. Lee Thompson, it runs 113 minutes.

• a 1975 version starring Ron Howard, Donny Most, Antonio Fargas, Jack Elam, Royal Dano, and Merle Haggard. Directed by Robert Totten, it runs 104 minutes.

PREREADING ACTIVITIES AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Some of your students might not know what the laws were in this country regarding slavery before the Civil War. You might wish to review with them, or have them research independently, such terms as Abolitionists, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Missouri Compromise, and the Dred Scott Decision.

To give them greater insight into the setting, display pictures from this time. Show them what pre-Civil War steamboats looked like, how people dressed at the time, what a typical small plantation might have looked like, what the slaves' quarters looked like, and so on. Students might also be interested in seeing pictures of Mark Twain.
Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 1–8  

Vocabulary & Fact Recall

Name ____________________________________________  Date __________

A. Vocabulary: The phrases or sentences below appear in Chapters 1–8 of 
Huckleberry Finn. Read each one, and then underline the correct 
meaning of the boldfaced word.

1. . . . it fetched us a dollar a day apiece  
cost lost brought saved

2. She said it was wicked to say what I said . . . 
kind evil good smart

3. Everybody that wants to join has to take an oath . . . 
meal trip nap promise

4. But I couldn't see no profit in it.  
gain harm reason purpose

5. It was very curious, somehow.  
curly strange ordinary plain

6. After supper he talked to him about temperance . . . 
not drinking alcohol controlling his temper 

    staying warm in winter treating a fever

7. I toted up a load . . . 
added carried piled tossed

8. A monstrous big lumber raft was about a mile up stream . . . 
huge medium-sized well-made small

9. . . . then went creeping through the woods . . . 
sneaking running yelling jumping

10. "Well, I had a notion I could lan' mos' anywhers . . ."
gift ability skill idea

B. Fact Recall: On the back, write short answers to these questions.

1. When Huckleberry is introducing himself, what other book does he mention? 
2. Where is Huck living when the story opens? 
3. Where did Huck and Tom get the money that was earning them $1 a day? 
4. Who is Miss Watson, and what does she look like? 
5. Why does Huck sign over his money to Judge Thatcher? 
6. Why does Pap want to get custody of Huck? 
7. What major problem does Pap have? 
8. What is one thing Huck likes about living with Pap in the woods? 
9. What is the main thing Huck doesn't like about living with Pap? 
10. Why does everyone think Huck has been killed? 
11. Who else is on Jackson's Island when Huck gets there?
A. Making Inferences: Read each sentence from the story. Put a check by the sentence that tells what it suggests.

1. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up.
   - a. It was an ugly sight.
   - b. It looked better when it was spread out.
   - c. It was a lot of money.
   - d. The money was not in very good condition.

2. Tom Sawyer called the hogs "ingots," and he called the turnips and stuff "jewelry"...
   - a. Tom Sawyer had a very active imagination.
   - b. The boys were really stealing ingots and jewelry and hiding them on the hogs and in the turnips.
   - c. Tom Sawyer was just trying to confuse his friends.
   - d. Tom Sawyer was confused.

3. Pap warn't in a good humor—so he was his natural self.
   - a. Pap was usually in a good mood.
   - b. Pap was usually in a bad mood.
   - c. Pap didn't understand anyone's jokes.
   - d. No one could understand Pap's jokes.

4. I heard one man say it was nearly three o'clock, and he hoped daylight wouldn't wait more than about a week longer.
   - a. The man had no idea about how to tell time.
   - b. The man obviously came from another planet.
   - c. The man was saying that the night seems very long.
   - d. The man didn't really understand the English language.

5. And he said if a man owned a bee-hive, and that man died, the bees must be told about it before sun-up next morning, or else the bees would all weaken down and quit work and die.
   - a. Jim knew a lot about bees.
   - b. Jim probably read several books about bee behavior.
   - c. Jim liked to tell stories that he knew were not true.
   - d. Jim was very superstitious.

B. Huck wasn't sure that there were any good reasons to go to school. He thought it was more fun to just live in the woods, go fishing, and sleep wherever he could find a place. If Huck were a friend of yours, what would you say to him about this idea? Write your answer on the back of this sheet.
Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 1–8

Characters

Name ___________________________ Date ____________

A. Each sentence below describes a character in the story. Write the name of the character who is being described. Choose from these characters: Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, the Widow Douglas, Miss Watson, Judge Thatcher, Jim, and Pap.

1. This character was a slim old maid who was always trying to get Huck to behave. ____________________________

2. This character was a slave. ____________________________

3. This character wanted to start a gang of robbers. ____________________________

4. This character had control of Huck's money. ____________________________

5. This character took Huck in and cared for him as if he were her son. ____________________________

6. This character had a drinking problem. ____________________________

7. This character signed over all his money to Judge Thatcher. ____________________________

8. This character once bought a sick cow for ten dollars. ____________________________

9. This character tried to make it look as if he had been killed. ____________________________

B. On the back, write a paragraph in which you compare and contrast Huck's life with the Widow Douglas and his life with Pap.
Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 1–8  

Point of View

Name __________________________________________ Date ____________

A. This story is told in the first-person point of view, in the words of Huckleberry Finn. How do you think it would have been different if told from a different point of view? For example, think about how the Widow Douglas might have felt when the new judge put Huck into Pap's custody. Write a new scene for the story, from the Widow Douglas's point of view. In your scene, have the Widow Douglas comment on how she felt about the judge's decision and what her plan might be for getting Huck back. Use the back of this sheet if you need more room.

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

B. Now think about the scene in Chapter 5 in which Pap tells Huck to stop going to school because he was just "putting on frills." What do you think each of these characters would say about that?

1. the Widow Douglas:

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

2. Jim:

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

3. Miss Watson:

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

4. Judge Thatcher:

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
A. Mark Twain's characters often speak in dialects. To help the reader get an idea of what these dialects sound like, Twain invents his own spellings to match the sounds. Read the following examples of dialect taken from the story. Write each one in standard English, using correct spelling and grammar.

1. Well, I knows what l's gwyne to do. I's gwyne to set down here and listen tell I hears it again.

2. Here's Huck Finn, he hain't got no family—what you going to do 'bout him?

3. The widow put in a good word for me, but that warn't going to keep off the bad luck, I knowed that well enough.

4. You gwyne to have considerable trouble in yo' life, en considerable joy. Sometimes you gwyne to git hurt, en sometimes you gwyne to git sick; but every time you's gwyne to git well agin.

B. Think about some accents that you have heard before. For example, you may have heard typical accents from New York, Texas, Alabama, England, Ireland, Australia, and many other places. If you haven't heard these accents in person, you have probably heard them in movies or on television. Write a paragraph in which you imitate Mark Twain's style of inventing spellings to match the sounds. Write on the back of this sheet.
Choose one of the following activities to do alone, with a partner, or with a small group.

We know from the story that Huck has a bank account of $6,000, and that the interest he makes on it is a dollar a day. Find out how much interest Huck would earn on the money at various different interest rates from 3% to 12% a year. Present this information in the form of a chart.

Huck mentions a Bible story that the Widow Douglas was telling him about. He calls it the story of Moses and the Bulrushers. Do some research to find out what story Huck is referring to and retell the story in your own words.

When Huck is trying to get to sleep one night, he hears many sounds outside, including the "who-whooing" of an owl. Find out about the life cycle, habits, nests, characteristics, and sounds of owls. Report your findings to the class, either orally or by preparing a scrapbook of information and making it available for others to see.

When Huck asks Tom Sawyer why nobody could see the elephants, camels, and soldiers at the Sunday-school picnic, Tom mentions a book called *Don Quixote*. Find a copy of *Don Quixote* at the library. Read three chapters of it and write a summary of each chapter you read. Draw an illustration to go with each chapter you summarize, and display your work in class for others to enjoy.

Tape a large sheet of butcher paper to a wall. On it, make a mural that shows the scene in which Tom Sawyer's gang invades the Sunday-school picnic. You may wish to include pictures of some of the things Tom Sawyer imagined were there. Reread Chapter 3 to refresh your memory about the details. You may use any of the following materials for your mural: crayons, markers, pencils, paints, chalk, and anything else you can think of.
A. Vocabulary: Read the definitions, and write the boldfaced words in the correct blanks.

**notion:** a general idea, an opinion, or a belief
**shanty:** a crude, quickly built cabin or shack
**contrived:** figured out, planned, or plotted
**prompt:** on time, punctual
**current:** the part of a body of water that flows more or less in a definite direction

Huck ________________ a way to find out if anyone was looking for them. He and Jim had a ________________ that Huck should pretend to be a girl. Huck rode the ________________ to shore. Then he met a woman who lived in a ________________. She asked him questions for which she wanted ________________ answers.

**solemn:** impressive, awe-inspiring, and serious
**chuckle:** a soft, low laugh
**grumbled:** complained in a grumpy way
**dismal:** gloomy, dark, and depressing
**reckoned:** supposed, thought

Huck ________________ that the next stop down the river would be Cairo. Jim ________________ because it was taking so long to get there. As they drifted down the river, looking up at the stars, they had a ________________ feeling, almost like being in church. Sometimes they would ________________, even though no one had told a joke. Later, in the fog, their moods became much more ________________.

B. Fact Recall: On the back, write short answers to the following questions.

1. Where on Jackson’s Island did Huck and Jim set up their traps?
2. List three things Huck and Jim found in the house floating in the river.
3. How did Jim treat his rattlesnake bite?
4. Name two clues that proved to Judith Loftus that Huck was a boy.
5. What happened when the steamboat smashed into the raft?
Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 9–16

Critical Thinking

Name __________________________________________ Date __________

Cause and Effect: The chart below is partly filled in. Complete the chart by writing the missing causes and effects in the blank boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jim's foot and leg are swollen for four days and nights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people think that Jim killed Huck before he ran away from the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Widow Douglas's.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hullc and Jim become separated from each other and can't find each other for several hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hucx tells Jim that he must have been just dreaming that they were</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>separated for a few hours, but then Jim finds out that Huck was lying.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The men who are looking for runaway slaves end up by giving Huck two twenty-dollar gold pieces.</td>
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</table>