



The Pigman

Paul Zindel

Teacher's Guide

By Mary Ellen Snodgrass



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Synopsis

The Oath

Composing on the library typewriter at Franklin High, tenth-graders John Conlan and Lorraine Jensen take an oath on April 15 that they will record the facts of their experiences with Angelo Pignati.

Chapter 1

John, who writes odd-numbered chapters, claims to have set firecrackers in the boys' bathroom and to have annoyed substituted teachers by organizing fruit rolls.

Chapter 2

Lorraine, who writes even-numbered chapters, admires John's handsome face and readily admits that he is a liar. She suspects that he is a compulsive alcoholic, but likes him for relieving her depression during her freshman year.

Chapter 3

John explains that he and Lorraine are composing a memorial epic to the Pigman. John hates home, where he angered the Bore, his father, by putting glue in the telephone lock. The first meeting with Pignati results from a telephone marathon, a game the duo plays with peers Dennis and Norton. The object is to dial any number and keep the party talking as long as possible.

Chapter 4

Lorraine dials Pignati's number and poses as Miss Truman, a solicitor for Howard Avenue Charities on behalf of the L&J Fund. Pignati explains that his wife is not home because she is visiting his sister in California. He asks where to send a donation of \$10.

Chapter 5

Pignati invites them over the next day to pick up the check. Lorraine believes that taking money would be wrong. John, posing as Mr. Wandermeyer, greets Pignati, a retired electrician, who delights in their company and offers homemade wine. He plays a word game, then invites them to the zoo the next day. The couple make themselves at home and admire his collection of ceramic and glass pigs, which were amassed because of his last name.

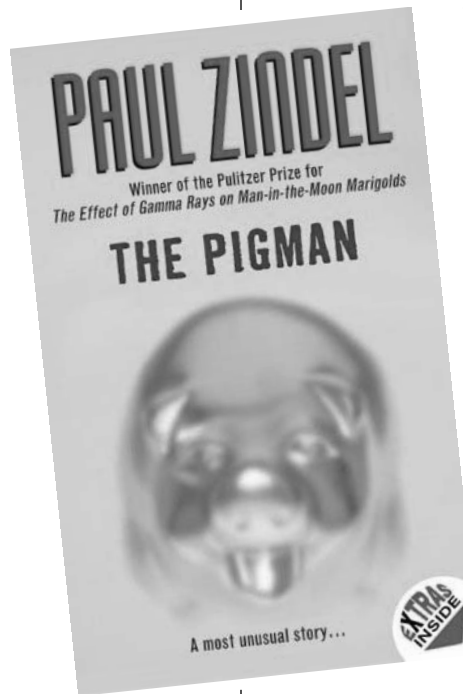
Chapter 6

John drags Lorraine to Tony's Market and spends the money on beer and cigarettes. At 6:30, she returns home and encounters her mother, a private-duty nurse who worries about her daughter's virginity. The mother remarks that she stole canned food from her patient, who died, and earned ten dollars for summoning Berdeen's Funeral Parlor. The mother asks Lorraine to stay home and help clean house the next day; Lorraine calls John and agrees to meet Pignati at the zoo.

The next day, the duo cuts school with the help of Deanna Deas, who works in the dean's office and covers for the absence. At 10 a.m., they meet Pignati in front of the zoo. Lorraine buys peanuts. The trio enters the nocturnal room. Pignati feeds Bobo the baboon, his best friend. John and Lorraine ride the excursion train. The three imitate apes in the monkey house.

Chapter 7

At 3 p.m. the next day, after school, John and Lorraine go to John's favorite spot at the cemetery to drink beer. That evening, John upsets his father at the dinner table by mentioning that he intends to be an actor. John and Lorraine visit Pignati, who talks about his wife, Conchetta. While snooping on



the second floor, John discovers Conchetta's funeral bill.

Chapter 8

The next day, John and Lorraine meet Pignati at the Staten Island ferryhouse at 11:30 a.m. After taking the 11:45 boat to Manhattan, Pignati takes the pair to Beekman's Department Store, where Lorraine buys hose for her mother and John annoys the floorwalker by pretending to feed monkeys in the pet shop. All three purchase roller skates. John and Lorraine skate out of the store.

Chapter 9

A month after meeting Pignati, John and Lorraine continue their visits. Norton threatens to rob the house. John would kill Norton for harming Pignati.

Chapter 10

The meetings continue into the Christmas season. Pignati mourns that Bobo is aging. John and Lorraine confess that they aren't really charity workers. At first, Pignati is hurt, then he confesses that his wife is dead. To cheer him up, John and Lorraine join him in a word game, which culminates in all three skating through the house. While climbing the stairs, Pignati collapses.

Chapter 11

John summons an ambulance from St. Ambrose Hospital. He and Lorraine lie to the police by pretending to be Pignati's children. The next day, they skip school and take a bus to call on Pignati. He appears chipper and asks them to keep his house key and to visit Bobo. Later, at Pignati's house, Lorraine makes spaghetti while John snoops upstairs. They both dress in Pignati's clothes. John kisses Lorraine.

Chapter 12

On Thursday, the nurse explains that Pignati should remain in the hospital until Saturday. The next day, John and Lorraine arrive at Pignati's house at 8:45 a.m. Lorraine cooks breakfast. John invites friends for a quiet evening of drinks.

Chapter 13

At 7:30 p.m., Dennis arrives. Lorraine makes hors d'oeuvres. Deanna arrives with Helen, followed by ten others. The gathering gets rowdy just as Pignati returns by taxi. He finds his home a shambles, one of Conchetta's dresses ripped, and some

of his pig collection in pieces, smashed by Norton. John shoves Norton and passes out as Pignati stands in the doorway.

Chapter 14

Pignati weeps as the police remove John and Lorraine. Lorraine's mother cries. At 11 a.m. the next day, John and Lorraine meet outdoors. His parents are sending him to a psychiatrist. John and Lorraine phone Pignati and offer to clean the house. Two hours later, they arrive at the zoo to meet Pignati, who is fifteen minutes late. When they arrive at Bobo's cage in the monkey house, they learn that the baboon died the week before. Pignati suffers a second heart attack and falls dead.

Chapter 15

John stays with the body until the doctor declares the old man dead. John and Lorraine realize they are at fault.

Timeline of the Action

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Freshman year | John sets off firecrackers in the boys' bathroom; Lorraine fears she is ugly. |
| One day in the fall | Lorraine and John contact Angelo Pignati. |
| The next day | Pignati offers them home made wine and plays a word game with them at his house. |
| Later 6:30 p.m. | John cashes Pignati's check. Lorraine returns home and quarrels with her mother. |
| The following day | <u>10 a.m.</u> John and Lorraine meet Pignati in front of the zoo. |
| 3 p.m. | John and Lorraine go to the cemetery to drink beer. |
| At dinner | John upsets his father by mentioning that he intends to be an actor. |
| Later | John and Lorraine visit Pignati. John discovers a funeral bill for Conchetta. |
| The next day | <u>11:30 a.m.</u> John and Lorraine meet Pignati at the Staten Island ferryhouse. <u>11:45 p.m.</u> They take the boat to Manhattan and shop |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | at Beekman's Department Store. |
| A month later | John and Lorraine continue their visits. Norton threatens to rob Pignati's house. |
| Before Christmas | John and Lorraine confess that they aren't really charity workers. Pignati confides that his wife is really dead. He collapses while skating. |
| Next day | John and Lorraine skip school and take a bus to call on Pignati. <u>Later</u> At Pignati's house, Lorraine makes spaghetti while John snoops upstairs. |
| Thursday | The nurse explains that Pignati should remain in the hospital until Saturday. |
| Friday | <u>8:45 a.m.</u> John and Lorraine arrive at Pignati's house and have breakfast. <u>7:30 p.m.</u> Dennis arrives, followed by Deanna, Helen, and ten others. <u>Later</u> Pignati returns in a taxi. Police remove John and Lorraine. |
| Next day | <u>11 a.m.</u> John and Lorraine phone Pignati and offer to clean the house. <u>1 p.m.</u> They arrive at the zoo. <u>1:15 p.m.</u> Pignati arrives. He falls dead when he learns that Bobo the baboon died a week earlier. |
| April 15 | John and Lorraine swear an oath to tell of their relationship with Pignati. |

Author Sketch

The product of a broken home and the victim of tuberculosis, Paul Zindel lived some of the conflicts faced by his characters. The son of Paul, a police officer, and Betty Beatrice Mary Zindel, a practical nurse, Zindel was born May 15, 1936, in Staten Island, New York. His father abandoned the family, leaving his mother to raise two children alone. The younger Zindel also struggled to complete his high school education, which was interrupted by an eighteen-month stay in a sanitarium.

After graduating from Wagner College with bachelor's and master's degrees in chemistry, Zindel taught chemistry at Tottenville High School from 1959 to 1969. In college, he attended a writing workshop conducted by famed playwright Edward Albee, an experience that strongly influenced him. Discontented with his teaching career, Zindel accepted a Ford Grant in 1966 to observe the Alley Theater in Houston. From that experience came his Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*. He subsequently wrote several more plays and dozens of novels for young adults. He married screenwriter Bonnie Hildebrand in 1973, and they divorced in 1998; the couple had two children, daughter Elizabeth Claire (now a published novelist), and son David Jack (now a filmmaker). Although he was not a smoker, he died in 2003 of lung cancer.

Critic's Corner

Zindel produced a succession of plays and young adult fiction from the late 1960s until his final illness. Among his most popular titles are a sequel to *The Pigman* titled *The Pigman's Legacy*, as well as *My Darling, My Hamburger; I Never Loved Your Mind*; and *Pardon Me, You're Stepping on My Eyeball*. *The Pigman* deals with standard young adult themes, notably the relationship between old and young; the sufferings of outcast and lonely people; alienated youth; and the human need to maintain contact with others and share their warmth, enthusiasm, and encouragement. Zindel told interviewers that almost all of his works, including *The Pigman*, were semi-autobiographical.

Zindel won much critical acclaim in his lifetime, including a 1970 Tony Award and the 1971 Pulitzer Prize for *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by his alma mater, Wagner College. His work was praised for its insight, but also sometimes criticized for shining too bright a light—to the point of cruelty—on the worst in humanity. Most of all, he was known for his candor and humor, and the childlike outlook he maintained throughout his life; he once said he had a special fondness for “fattening foods, especially Hunan cuisine and ice cream, and . . . teenagers who desperately need someone to confide in.”

Selected Other Works by Paul Zindel

Dimensions of Peacocks, 1959
Euthanasia and the Endless Hearts, 1960
A Dream of Swallows, 1964
My Darling, My Hamburger, 1969
I Never Loved Your Mind, 1970
I Love My Mother, 1975
Pardon Me, You're Stepping on My Eyeball, 1976
Confessions of a Teenage Baboon, 1977
Ladies at the Alamo, 1977
The Undertaker's Gone Bananas!, 1979
A Start for the Latecomer, 1980 (with Bonnie Zindel)
The Pigman's Legacy, 1980
The Girl Who Wanted a Boy, 1981
To Take a Dare, 1982 (with Crescent Dragonwagon)
A Destiny with Half Moon Street, 1983
Harry and Hortense at Hormone High, 1984
When Darkness Falls, 1985
Maria's Lovers, 1985
The Amazing and Death-Defying Diary of Eugene Dingman, 1987
A Begonia for Miss Applebaum, 1989
The Pigman and Me, 1992
The Attack of the Killer Fishsticks, 1993
Loch: A Novel, 1994
The Doom Stone, 1995
Raptor, 1998
Reef of Death, 1998

Plays

And Miss Reardon Drinks a Little, 1971
The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds, 1971
The Ladies Should Be in Bed, 1973
Amulets Against the Dragon Forces, 1989
Let Me Hear You Whisper, 1973
The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild, 1973

Screenplays

Up the Sandbox, 1972
Mame, 1973
Marigolds,
Alice in Wonderland, 1985
Babes in Toyland, 1986
Runaway Train, 1986
A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, 1989

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Janeczko, Paul, "An Interview with Paul Zindel," *English Journal*, October 1977, pp. 20-21.

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Mitchell, Judith N., "Review," *VOYA*, October 1981. "The Pigman," <http://www.bdd.com/teachers/pigm.html>.

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"Review," *Times Literary Supplement*, April 16, 1970.

Russ, Lavinia, "Review," *Publishers Weekly*, Sept. 22, 1969.

Russick, Larry, "Death and Drama of The Pigman," *ALAN Review*, Spring 1995, pp. 34-38.

Sadler, Glenn Edward, "The Unspoken Power of Humor in Paul Zindel's *Pigman* Trilogy," *Teaching and Learning Literature with Children and Young Adults*, January-February 1997, pp. 30-37.

Sutherland, Zena, "Review," *Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books*, April 1969.

Townsend, John Rowe, "Review," *New York Times Book Review*, Nov. 9, 1969.

Twentieth-Century American Dramatists, Volume 52. Detroit: Gale, 1981.

Weston, John, "Review," *New York Times Book Review*, Nov. 3, 1968.

Winarski, Diane L., "Paul Zindel: Flirting with the Bizarre," *Teaching PreK-8*, Nov.-Dec. 1994, pp. 47-49.

Internet

- "The Official Paul Zindel Website," www.paulzindel.com.
- "Paul Zindel biography," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Zindel.
- "The Pigman Study Resources," <http://www.glencoe.com/sec/literature/litlibrary/pigman.html>
- "The Pigman Summary/Study Guide," <http://www.enotes.com/pigman>
- "Paul Zindel Teacher Resource Guide," <http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/zindel.htm>
- "Paul Zindel at Everything2.com," <http://everything2.com/title/Paul%2520Zindel>

Related Reading

- Maya Angelou, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
 Avi, *The True Confession of Charlotte Doyle*
 S. E. Hinton, *Tex and That Was Then, This Is Now*,
 Carson McCullers, *The Member of the Wedding*
 Cynthia Rylant, *Missing May*
 Irving Shulman, *West Side Story*
 Betty Smith, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*
 John van Druten, *I Remember Mama*
 James Vance Walker, *Walkabout*
 Yoko Kawashima Watkins, *So Far from the Bamboo Grove*
 Ruth White, *Belle Prater's Boy*
 David Wilkerson, *The Cross and the Switchblade*
 Richard Wright, *Black Boy*
 Paul Zindel, *My Darling, My Hamburger*

Cross-Curricular Sources

For more information about character, grief, Staten Island, Manhattan, and other subjects and issues deriving from the novel, consult these sources:

Acting on Your Values, Rosen Publishing Group
Characters in Crisis, Center for Humanities

Also, consult these web sites:

- "Crisis, Grief, and Healing," <http://www.webhealing.com>.
- Maps of Manhattan and Staten Island, and information about New York City parks, zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens, <http://www.allny.com/parks.html>.
- "Staten Island Ferry," <http://www.siferry.com>.

Themes and Motifs

A study of the central issues and situations in Paul Zindel's *The Pigman* should include these aspects:

Themes

- maturity
- values
- deception
- prying
- understanding
- compassion
- grief
- guilt

Motifs

- taking advantage of a friend
- letting lying and deceiving get out of hand
- coping with parental and local authority
- comprehending consequences of frivolous actions
- defending the vulnerable

General Objectives

1. To analyze young adult characters in a novel intended for teen readers
2. To discuss the outlook and expectations of lower-middle-class people
3. To define loyalty
4. To evaluate rebellion and exhibitionism in adolescence
5. To examine a single-parent family
6. To evaluate belonging and acceptance as bases of emotional stability
7. To discuss vulnerability
8. To account for the need for compassion in human relations
9. To enumerate minor conflicts that echo the major conflict of the story
10. To characterize alternating first person point of view
11. To enumerate date and settings and passage of time
12. To predict whether relationships will remain stable

Specific Objectives

1. To explain the telephone game
2. To discuss Lorraine's need of John
3. To comprehend friendships with Dennis and

Norton

4. To contrast signs of maladjustment in Pignati, Lorraine, and John
5. To express interaction between teens and school authorities
6. To delineate stages in the duo's friendship with Pignati
7. To comment on evidence of grief for Conchetta
8. To name admirable character traits in the major characters
9. To account for John and Lorraine's pleasure in Pignati's house
10. To account for Bobo's death
11. To explain the title
12. To analyze the symbolism of the white dress, baboon cage, and telephone

Meaning Study

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have particular meaning in the novel. Explain each. Title and page numbers reveal the context from which the item is taken.

1. They call that paranoia. (Chapter 2, p. 11)
(Lorraine knows the correct term for her abnormal suspicion or belief that others laugh at her. Paranoia is an exaggerated distrust of others and the assumption that people control, stalk, stare at, or monitor a victim's behavior.)
2. I suppose it all started when Lorraine and I and these two amoebae called Dennis Kobin and Norton Kelly were hot on these phone gags last September. (Chapter 3, pp. 15-16)
(John is handy with pejoratives concerning other people's shortcomings without realizing that he condemns himself for associating with obviously dim-witted delinquents. The whole notion of telephoning people and telling them lies to keep them on the line is remarkably juvenile in nature and purpose. John acknowledges lower mental capacities in Dennis and Norton, yet makes no effort to justify his part in such cruel and immature gags.)
3. Actually, Norton is a social outcast. (Chapter 4, p. 19)
(Lorraine recognizes the sadistic glee with which students torment Norton for shoplifting marshmallows. Her contempt for Norton suggests a subconscious self-contempt for her own existence on the periphery of social acceptance.)
4. It's what they call a compensation syndrome.

(Chapter 4, p. 22)

(The perpetual insertion of psychological terminology reveals a sophistication in Lorraine and John at the same time that it underscores their inability to apply psychological precepts to their unhappiness and deviant behaviors. Both teens have need of compensation for the misery of their home life, friendlessness, and boredom at school. Obviously clever, they fail to challenge themselves in wholesome, beneficial ways or to find outlets for restless, creative energy.)

5. You might also be interested in knowing that the only part of Johnny Tremain that John did end up reading was page forty-three—where the poor guy spills the molten metal on his hand and cripples it for life. (Chapter 4, p. 23)
(It is ironic that John passes up a work of historical fiction that might have led him to positive methods of compensation. In Esther Forbes's study of the colonial smithy apprentice, she depicts him as permanently handicapped and bitter in the days preceding the American Revolution. At story's end, Johnny not only learns that he comes from a respectable family, but that he need not feel ruined for life by the accident that burns his hand.)
6. I hadn't been in Beekman's toy department in years, not since I was three years old and my mother took me to sit on Santa Claus' lap. It was fun then, but now everything was made out of cheap plastic, and you could tell the stuff would break in a minute. (Chapter 8, p. 76)
(Lorraine's tragic loss of faith in human relations derives from a deep cynicism about the worth of things. Dragged down by her mother, who reduces male-female relations to men's sexual domination of women, Lorraine finds no redeeming value in belief. Her joy in roller skating suggests that a return to childhood puts her in touch with an optimism that left her years earlier.)
7. We each sat at opposite ends of the table with the candles burning away. I poured us some wine in these long-stemmed glasses, and for a few moments we just sat looking at each other—her with the feather in her hair and me with my moustache. (Chapter 11, pp. 108-109)
(Like children playing house, Lorraine and John shuck off their everyday facade of insouciant cynicism and pretend for the moment to be a normal husband and wife. The act suggests a

deep longing for normality or for an ideal home where playacting and arguing are unnecessary.)

8. Kenneth is doing very nicely. (Chapter 15, p. 145)
(A trigger to miscommunication in John's household is any mention of his brother, Kenny, especially a compliment intended to belittle John. Because the implication that the only success is success in business forces John into an emotional corner, he escapes through shenanigans and deceptions that irk and frustrate his parents.)
9. For a moment it was something else—something I was glimpsing for the first time—the cold tiles, the draft that moved about me, the nice solid fact that someday I was going to end up in a coffin myself. (Chapter 15, p. 146)
(The terrifying rush of emotions that threatens to swamp John weakens his legs and muddles his thoughts with a fear of death. In anguish, he thinks, "What was so hot about living anyway if people think you're a disturbing influence just because you still think about God and Death and the Universe and Love.")
10. We had trespassed too—been where we didn't belong, and we were being punished for it. (Chapter 15, p. 148)
(At the startling moment when John realizes that Pignati has dropped dead at their feet, John looks at Lorraine and signals an end to their daily ritual of hoaxes, lies, deception, and self-delusion. Ominously, John feels that "when he died something in us had died as well.")

Comprehension Study

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important. Defend your answers with quotations from the novel.

Questions 1 - 5 Literal Level

1. Describe the contrast in settings.
(Paul Zindel sets his story over a large canvas of settings. Opening in the school library, he explains why John and Lorraine are composing a memorial epic and sharing self-incrimination in alternate chapters. Moving to the telephone, Zindel accounts for their immediate rapport with Angelo Pignati, a retired electrician and deluded widower who grieves for his wife and

delights in a young voice asking for help. The focus of the novel is the evolving relationship between John and Lorraine and their mark, Mr. Angelo Pignati.

By deceiving their parents and skipping school to befriend the old man, John escapes his unpleasant homelife and Lorraine avoids her mother's questions about sexual experience. In the comfort and freedom of Pignati's home on Howard Avenue, the pair relax and enjoy a kind of second childhood. Pignati initiates word games, introduces his teen friends to Bobo at the zoo, and offers a credit card for Beekman's Department Store, where he escorts them for an afternoon's shopping spree. The lighthearted skating through the store and again at Pignati's house precedes the old man's first heart attack.

As the story progresses, John and Lorraine accompany Pignati to the ambulance, visit his semi-private room at the hospital, and return to the house alone to enjoy a party with friends. Additional settings that reveal the pair's emotional maladjustment include Tony's Market, where John buys beer and cigarettes, and the cemetery, where they go to drink and smoke and wallow in self-pity and personal aggrandizement at the expense of others. Pignati's fatal heart attack at the zoo causes John to envision a fantasy setting in a coffin. He realizes that his behaviors, like smoking and drinking, are counterproductive and chancy.)

2. How do the Conlans violate their son's self-esteem?
(At the Conlan household, John carries on a running battle with his father, a trader in coffee whom he dubs "the Bore." When the table conversation grows critical and Mr. Conlan contrasts John's instability to the success and maturity of his brother, Kenneth, Mrs. Conlan grows fidgety and flees to the kitchen to polish flatware and try to deflect the conversation from troublesome topics to dessert. Problems with John's unruly behavior compel Conlan to lock the telephone. John, who is known for creative disruption, glues the lock permanently, causing Conlan to miss an important call.

When the question of a potential career arises, John amazes his father by declaring that he

wants to be an actor. Conlan brings up the picture of Kenneth, the prosperous businessman, which John reconfigures as the briefcase-carrying automaton bereft of personal satisfaction. After the evening party at Pignati's house, John recalls returning home, where his mother wipes up snow while his father departs upstairs without a word. By the next morning, Conlan has formulated a solution—he insists that John see a psychiatrist.)

3. Why is Pignati vulnerable?

(A retired electrician, the old man lives alone and lives in a fantasy that his wife is visiting his sister in California. Daily, Pignati visits Bobo, a baboon at the zoo's primate house. The communication between the old man and Bobo indicates a need for friendship in a world that bars true intimacy. Just as Pignati buys peanuts to feed Bobo, he establishes a similar relationship with John and Lorraine by pampering them and offering his worldly goods. His willingness to share a credit card, take them shopping in a Manhattan department store, and give them the run of the house precedes a risky decision to leave his house keys in their care until his return from the hospital.

When Pignati returns home a day early by taxi, he realizes the recklessness of his two teen friends, who have given a riotous party for their peers. In a weakened condition, Pignati weeps as police haul away John and Lorraine. After making amends and apologizing, the duo return to Pignati's good graces and meet him at the zoo. The surprise loss of Bobo ends the old man's life in a sudden heart attack and fatal collapse. John and Lorraine acknowledge their role in killing the old man.)

3. Why does Lorraine avoid confrontations with her mother?

(For the sake of sanity, Lorraine manipulates her mother in the same way she deceives and manages Pignati. To stave off arguments, Lorraine avoids hot topics, such as scenarios in which she is alone with males. She buys her mother hose to salve the worsening home scene and placates her mother with lies and deceptions about where she is going, where she has been, and with whom.

On the night that police return Lorraine home from the party, she avoids eye contact with her mother, who slaps her for appearing in Conchetta's dress and demands to know where she has left her clothes. Changing from angry mother to authoritative nurse, she orders Lorraine inside for interrogation and slams the door. Lorraine realizes that her extreme ruses, such as a claim to study Latin with a friend, have denied her mother a true knowledge of her daughter. Lorraine wants to yell, "Look at me! ... can't you see I'm growing up and that I've got to have friends?"

The fearful slapping and accusations continue, with Mrs. Jensen forcing Lorraine to admit to telling lies. The scene winds down to the mother's false tears and Lorraine's hug to reestablish a modicum of trust, however temporary. The mother repeats her complaints about working hard to rear a child without a father's help. At this familiar point in her mother's litany, Lorraine recognizes an opportunity to explain the situation about the friendship with Mr. Pignati. The exchange ends without closure as Mrs. Jensen orders, "Don't think I'm through with you yet. You get this house cleaned up, and I'll want to talk to you when I get home."

4. How do Lorraine and John restore Pignati's faith in them?

(John and Lorraine feel genuine regret and sorrow over their wild party, which began as a quiet evening of drinks. In a contrite telephone call to Pignati, John asks for a chance to clean the house of its wreckage. Instead of accepting help, Pignati resumes their afternoon visits to the zoo. Late to their 1 p.m. appointment, he forces a smile and forgives them of recklessness with his property, particularly the broken pigs and Conchetta's white dress. Still weak from the heart attack, he offers money for the excursion train and begins the circuit that takes them past familiar animals.

To smooth over unpleasant feelings, John encourages Pignati to look forward to Bobo, who has missed the old man during his hospitalization, and eases Pignati out of the train. After the attendant explains that Bobo died the week before, he adds that an autopsy revealed pneumonia. Pignati's stare dramatizes the

depth of his shock. As John takes his arm, Pignati trembles, cries out, and collapses for the last time.)

5. How does John react to Pignati's death?

(John manages the fearful scene by dispatching the attendant for an ambulance and sending Lorraine from the monkey house. Search for a pulse or breath proves that Pignati is gone. John acknowledges that Lorraine thinks she understands his innermost thoughts and feelings, but she fails to perceive his fear for the old man's age and fragility. In genuine regret, John thinks, "Didn't she know how sick to my stomach it made me feel to know it's possible to end your life with only a baboon to talk to?"

Still standing on the tile floor of the primate display, John decides to flee the scene after checking for Pignati's wallet so the police will identify him. Looking back at the saliva-stained face, John realizes that the elderly man resembles Mr. Conlan. John notes, "I didn't like the feeling it gave me." Steadied by a cigarette, he considers his position and feels like he is "standing in a monkey house stuck on top of a small planet whirling through space. Moving forward."

As the ambulance doctor wheels the stretcher away, John says goodbye in hopes that some part of the old man's brain is still receptive. John reunites with Lorraine at the center mall near the entrance and makes no reply to her accusation of murder. With a stroke of self-recognition, John states a clear indictment: "We had trespassed too—been where we didn't belong, and we were being punished for it." With no one to blame but himself, John accepts the burden of guilt as well as a silent death within him.)

Questions 6-8 Interpretive Level

6. What do details add to the story?

(Zindel carefully selects and controls the number of details he adds to each scene. In John's opening chapter, he boasts of childish behaviors, including lighting firecrackers in the boys' john and initiating a class disruption by rolling apples toward a substitute teacher. In Lorraine's chapters, she accounts for her attraction to John by focusing on his eyes, which remind her of an Egyptian eye that shatters. In Pignati's house, details such as a collection of Popular

Mechanics magazines and a bowl of scungilli in spaghetti sauce vivify the kitchen scene, as does John's revulsion at the taste of chocolate-covered ants.

As the interpersonal emotion intensifies, Zindel adds details to express peripheral opinions about the characters. In St. Ambrose Hospital, John describes an attendant as "this Transylvania-looking nun-nurse," and describes, as well, Lorraine's gift of eleven gladioli, which they took from three graves in the cemetery in search for a full dozen flowers. Further evidence of the pair's mendacity occurs at the party, where Melissa Dumas belts out a drunken line, "Myyyyyyy angelllll baaaaaaaby." In the final scene, Lorraine and John watch the blinking light of the ambulance as a uniformed balloon seller hobbles toward the monkey house with a sign around his neck reading, "BUY YOUR FUNNY-FACE BALLOONS HERE!" At this point, the humor has stopped and reality has set in.)

7. Why is Lorraine drawn to John?

(Lorraine lacks confidence in her appearance, which her mother denigrates, and supplants low self-esteem with hero worship of John. In describing him, she admits that he is tall and handsome and that his eyes rivet her while he tells "his fantastic everyday lies." To characterize the lies, she describes the lower end of the honesty scale with John's distortions in Mr. Weiner's Problems in American Democracy class. Although drawn to John's witty put-downs and cruel cynicisms, Lorraine declares that she differs from her pal because she has compassion.

The question of sympathy for the elderly returns in Lorraine's last chapter, in which the police officer berates them for leaving the old man crying at the sight of his wrecked house. In a quiet moment after their parents learn of the party, Lorraine lashes out at John for his lack of concern. Months later, as explained in the second chapter, the fascination with John's naughtiness continues in the bus as the two break into inappropriate, somewhat hysterical laughter: "Then he laughed a little louder, and I laughed a little louder, and before I knew what was happening I couldn't stand it, so I really started laughing, and he started laughing, and we laughed so much the whole bus thought we

were out of our minds.”)

8. What does the novel say about morally bankrupt families?

(Zindel indicates that teens turn to each other for emotional release because they feel like outcasts at home and school. In the Conlan household, the mother tiptoes around her touchy husband, who suffers sclerosis of the liver from alcoholism and bursts out with irritation when his day has gone wrong: “If he sells more than two hundred lots in a day, he’s in a good mood. Anything less than that and there’s trouble.” Similarly, Lorraine learns from her mother’s tirades and angry questioning that a patient has died and that Mrs. Jensen will soon move to another private duty post.

The prickly family situations give Lorraine and John no safe harbor from the world’s buffeting except in each other. Makeshift comfort zones are rare, particularly the typing table at the school library and meetings on the street. In his favorite relaxation spot, John shares his beer with Lorraine at the cemetery. As though witnessing the corruption of homelife, John depicts the erosion and decay in crypts below them. John asks himself, “What could be left? A few bones. The skull. The worms and bacteria had eaten the rest. Water in the earth had dissolved parts, and the plants had sucked them up.” With a touch of world-weariness, he concludes, “Nobody does anything perfectly.”)

Questions 9 and 10—Critical Level

9. Why does this book remain popular?

(Paul Zindel’s perception of teen troubles results in verisimilitude in dialogue and characterization. He makes no effort to whitewash delinquent behavior or discourtesy. Rather, he pities youth for setting themselves up as cynics and clowns. His empathy for teens bereft of love and understanding appears in scenes in which they incriminate themselves. As though pitying John and Lorraine more than he pities Pignati, Zindel draws the viewer into a pair of revealing first-person testimonies that assure the reader that young hooligans gain little from acting out their faulty values and low self-esteem.

*Although much has changed in young people’s lives since *The Pigman* was originally published,*

the ring of truth in theme and tone remains steady. Zindel’s depiction of disjointed American life is in many ways no less true today than it was in 1968. In the final assessment, Zindel predicted decades ago the moral laxness that has further degraded family relations, especially in single-parent homes. The pathetic, lonely demise of Angelo Pignati illustrates the constant need for human warmth, connection, and giving among all generations and the particular paucity of compassion among young people weaned on cynicism, destructive pranks, and cruel humor.)

10. How does *The Pigman* compare with other popular literature on juvenile delinquency? *(The literary question of empathy among youth implies that teens have grown up in an atmosphere of callous disregard for feelings, both those of family and friends as well as those of strangers. Long after the era of *West Side Story* and *The Outsiders*, young adult literature continues to flesh out stories about other Lorraines and Johns. Cynthia Rylant displays the harsh humor of an orphan girl in *Missing May*, which depicts a smart-mouthed flow of witticisms at the expense of a boy who dresses poorly and refuses to go home long after he has worn out his welcome. Another self-deluding situation arises in the friendship of cousins in Ruth White’s *Belle Prater’s Boy*, a novel that pits a self-assured town girl against a lonely, grieving boy who also dresses poorly and lacks town savoir faire. The addition of such teen fiction to the canon stresses fears that young people have been cheated of human relationships that enable them to empathize with others. As the portrait of Lorraine and John emphasizes, the youth themselves are likely deprived and needy. Much as Bobo reaches beyond the bars for peanuts from zoo visitors, John and Lorraine reach into homes by telephone to engage strangers in conversation and to prove to themselves that they are capable of creating connections with others.)*

Questions 11-13—Creative Level

11. Explain in a short speech what maturity traits John and Lorraine lack. Continue the analysis with discussion of Deanne, Helen, Dennis, Melissa, and Norton.

12. Explain the significance of the following details to the theme of vulnerability:
 - a. door keys
 - b. heart attack
 - c. skates
 - d. funeral bill
 - e. white dress
 - f. \$10 check
 - g. credit card
 - h. telephone
 - i. memorial epic
 - j. nightmares
13. Discuss the implications of the names "Truman" and "Wandermeyer."

Across the Curriculum

Art

1. Using desktop publishing or other artistic media, design a brochure naming funeral prices or hours at the convent, advertisements for chocolate-covered ants or telephone locks, a list of rules for trying on skates in Beekman's Department Store or for private duty nurses in patients' homes, instructions for cooking spaghetti or visiting hospital patients, a schematic drawing of an oscilloscope or the zoo, first aid for heart attack or varicose veins, a list of truancy and shoplifting laws, a business card for the doctor or psychiatrist, a headstone for Conchetta and her husband, a bus or subway schedule from the Staten Island Ferry to the zoo, a bill of sale for roller skates or funeral arrangements, a newspaper headline about a rowdy party on Howard Avenue, or a headline about Bobo's death.
2. Draw a story board for a movie version of *The Pigman*. Show how the action includes daily visits to Bobo's cage.
3. Draw a character web representing the interconnectedness of school friends, teachers, parents, police, hospital staff, Bobo, and Pignati.

Science and Health

1. Compose a chalkboard lecture on the causes of emotional distress. List reasons for Lorraine's nightmares, Pignati's fantasies about Conchetta, Mrs. Jensen's worries about her daughter, the Old Lady's obsessive polishing of flatware, and the Bore's domestic unhappiness.

2. Write an extended discussion of the causes and dangers of a second heart attack.
3. Describe aloud signs of aging in Bobo, Pignati, Mrs. Jensen, and the Bore.
4. Suggest improvements to John's life, particularly an end to indulgence in beer and cigarettes as well as to lying.

Journalism

1. List questions a reporter might ask an ambulance driver, doctor, or police investigator about both of Pignati's attacks and the party at his house.

Cinema and Drama

1. View several realistic films and television series on troubled teens; for example, *Tex*; *That Was Then, This Is Now*; *The Joy Luck Club*; *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*; *Rambling Rose*; *Lisa Bright and Dark*; *The Member of the Wedding*; *Daughters of the Dust*; *The Color Purple*; *The Cross and the Switchblade*; *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*; *Sounder*; and *West Side Story*. Discuss with a small group the lasting effects of low self-esteem, arguments with parents, delinquency, and dependence on alcohol.
2. Write several conversations that are only implied, such as Pignati's description of his hospitalization and Lorraine's intent to join John in writing a memorial epic.

Geography

1. Compose a first-person account of a bus/ferry/subway trip from Staten Island to Seventh Avenue and 34th Street in Manhattan. Give directions to the zoo.

Economics

1. Describe in a short speech John's contempt for a briefcase-carrier like Kenny.
2. Write a theme in which you explain the difficulties Mrs. Jensen faces in working nights while trying to rear a teenage girl alone.

Social Studies and Current Events

1. Lead a debate about the types of punishment a court should levy on Dennis, Norton, John, and Lorraine.
2. Discuss the social and legal elements of the story, particularly delinquency, poor school attendance, class disruption, lying, underage consumption of alcohol and cigarettes, and trouble with the police.

Psychology

1. Compose chalkboard definitions of schizophrenia, paranoia, fantasy, obsession, and fixation. Apply each as it elucidates the novel.
2. Explain to a small group what survival techniques help Lorraine and John overcome depression, frustration, and daily home misery.
3. Make an oral report on the importance of inter-generational friendship. Discuss what John and Lorraine do for Pignati and he for them.
4. Using John and Lorraine as models, comment on normal rebellion and exhibitionism in the teen years.

Mathematics and Computers

1. Generate graphs or create a bulletin board illustrating current census figures concerning juvenile delinquency and single-parent homes, particularly for New York and the rest of the Northeast.

Language and Speech

1. Compose individual posters explaining these terms: gestapo, avocation, psychoanalysis, subliminally, Freud, avocation, LSD, floorwalker, Mau-Mau, Cro-Magnon man, imbalmer, baboon, *Johnny Tremain*, ASPCA, and *The Prisoner of Zenda*.
2. Compose a short speech in which you account for John and Lorraine's guilt.

Literature

1. Read aloud images from the novel that appeal to the five senses, such as "They had some explanatory pictures next to their glass cage that showed a couple of bats sucking the blood out of a horse's neck while the horse was sleeping," "She put ricotta cheese on crackers, frog's legs on crackers, bamboo shoots on crackers, and fish killies, still with their heads on crackers," and "He told this woman he had called her number because he had heard she gave good advice and his problem was that he was about to die from a hideous skin disease because a rat had bitten off his nose when he was a baby and the skin grafts didn't take."
2. Note how a minor character's words and actions reflect on parental love, loyalty, and concern, particularly the hospital nurse, ambulance driver, floorwalker, Norton, and police.

3. Compose a short segment of dialogue in which you become a peripheral character in the novel. Consider taking the role of teacher, police officer, onlooker, librarian, zookeeper, ferry captain, subway conductor, store owner, nurse, Kenneth, Mrs. Jensen's patient, toy department floorwalker, or nun.

Education

1. Brainstorm ways that classroom teachers can assist students in coping with personal and family frustrations, particularly composing personal reflections, discussing problems with peers, speaking with a counselor, and writing first-person poetry.

Student Involvement Activities

1. Compose a theme in which you compare John and Lorraine to other young misfits, particularly the protagonist in *Tex*, *Ellen Foster*, and *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*, Huck Finn in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* or *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Finny in *A Separate Peace*, Henry in *The Red Badge of Courage*, Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye*, Mick in *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter*, or Frankie Addams in *The Member of the Wedding*.
2. Recite passages of conversation from the novel, for example, private conversations between John and Lorraine and interaction with Dennis and Norton. Highlight sections that reveal emotional maladjustment, depression, antisocial attitudes, and criminal behavior.
3. Citing specific examples of loyalty, compassion, and frustration, compare the relationship of John and Lorraine to friends in *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter*, *Missing May*, *West Side Story*, *The Outsiders*, *Black Boy*, *Ellen Foster*, *Cheaper by the Dozen*, *Tex*, and *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.
4. Compose a letter to Pignati in which you offer sympathy for his sickness and grief. Suggest ways he can recover; for example, by becoming a friend of the zoo, working as a docent among nocturnal animals, aiding John and Lorraine with school work, or forming a support group for other widowers.
5. List props and costumes needed for a stage or movie version of *The Pigman*. Include a box of

scungilli, a credit card, oscilloscope, funeral bill, hose, zoo tickets, excursion train, white dress, beer, tombstones, typewriter, turkey soup, nurse's uniform, hospital tray, jacket with wide lapels, firecrackers, pay phone, pig figurines, peanuts, and telephone lock.

6. Add a chapter to the book written from the point of view of Dennis, Norton, the Cricket, Mrs. Jensen, the Bore, the Old Lady, or Deanne. Conclude the story of Pignati's death with information about Lorraine and John's punishments and their oath to write a memorial epic.
7. Write an extended definition of "delinquent." Determine where John and Lorraine belong in an assessment of out-of-control teens and emotionally disturbed or neglected children.
8. Compose a plan to help Pignati recover from grief while he strengthens his heart and body. Mention the role of food, friends, counseling, outdoor activities, letter writing, and shopping in his daily regimen.
9. Read other teen novels. List aspects of verisimilitude, particularly realistic dialogue, suspense, and unpredictable action.
10. Cite lines from Lorraine's chapters that detail her difficulties with a mother who is obsessed with sex. In John's chapters, cite lines that depict unflattering comparisons with Kenneth.

Vocabulary Test

In the blanks below, replace the underlined terms with the original words from the list that follows. You will have answers left over when you finish.

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| avocation | fixated | motto | psychoanalysis | senile |
| confirmation | gestapo | nocturnal | registry | Sorrento |
| distortion | hemoglobin | prevarications | schizophrenics | subliminally |
| edited | hypertension | primate | sclerosis | |
| evolution | interrogating | proficiency | scungilli | |

- _____ 1. After my bomb hobby, I became the organizer of the supercolossal fruit roll.
- _____ 2. I should never have let John write the first chapter because he always has to twist things imperceptibly.
- _____ 3. When he started another joke, I looked at John's face and began to realize it was he who had started me telling all these lies.
- _____ 4. He raised his voice, which is typical when he needs to delay a second because he's at a loss for his next perversion.
- _____ 5. Actually, I think her problems are so deep-rooted she'd need three years of intensive counseling.
- _____ 6. But Mr. Pignati just loved the night room.
- _____ 7. Norton is so low on the scale of development that he belongs back in the age of the Cro-Magnon man.
- _____ 8. She's what the psychologists call stuck on the subject.
- _____ 9. She mulled that over a few seconds, but she had to get to work on time and couldn't devote her full energies to questioning.
- _____ 10. Of course, I altered it considerably for her benefit, and she seemed to take it well, now that the emotional raving was over.
- _____ 11. One of the attendants was washing the sea-lion manure off the middle platform of the pool, and at least he was able to do that with a certain degree of skill.
- _____ 12. We pulled the buzzer for the guy to stop the contraption at the monkey house, and John had to help Mr. Pignati get off.
- _____ 13. You could tell her advice was "When trouble strikes—vanish."
- _____ 14. A place where people just sort of forget about you because you get a little old and your mind's a bit witless and silly?
- _____ 15. Of course, I was never as surprised as the poor guys who were in the boys' john on the first floor sneaking a cigarette, because the boys' john is right next to the Dean's office and a whole flock of authorities would race in there and blame them.

Comprehension Test A

Part I: Identification (30 points)

Identify the character described below. Choose from the names in the following list. You may use some names more than once.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| ambulance driver | Bobo | dean | nuns |
| Deanna | Dennis | Conchetta | Pignati's roommate |
| Helen | John | Lorraine | the Cricket |
| Melissa | Mrs. Jensen | Norton | nurse |
| Pignati | police | the Bore | the Old Lady |

- _____ 1. carries skates from Beekman's
- _____ 2. stare at noisy neighborhood teens
- _____ 3. poses as Miss Truman
- _____ 4. brags about a son's enjoyment of beer
- _____ 5. considers stealing cleanser
- _____ 6. watches John and Lorraine in the library
- _____ 7. needs cigarettes and beer
- _____ 8. is a nervous eater
- _____ 9. disdain John and Lorraine for harming the elderly
- _____ 10. likes one type of peanut more than the other
- _____ 11. supposedly visits a sister-in-law in California
- _____ 12. nervously polishes a fork
- _____ 13. begins the memorial epic
- _____ 14. offers free use of a credit card
- _____ 15. breaks a white pig

Part II: Completion (20 points)

Complete each statement below with terms from the novel.

1. When _____ confesses the telephone gag, Pignati confides that _____ is dead.
2. _____ snoops upstairs and finds Conchetta's _____ bill.
3. The Staten Island _____ ride takes the trio to Manhattan, where they buy skates and a box of hose at _____.
4. _____ covers for John and Lorraine when they skip _____.
5. _____ admits stealing _____ foods from a deceased patient's house.

Part III: True/False (20 points)

Mark the following statements either T for true or F if any part is false. Rewrite false statements to make them true.

- _____ 1. The credit card was meant for Conchetta, who liked exotic foods.

- _____ 2. Pignati doesn't mind the nuns who solicit for the L & J Fund.

- _____ 3. Bobo dies on the same day as Pignati.

- _____ 4. John cashes the \$10 check for beer and cigarettes.

- _____ 5. The Bore suffers sclerosis of the liver.

- _____ 6. Kenny is a successful electrician.

- _____ 7. John's mother knows that he put glue in the telephone lock.

_____ 8. The nurse indicates that Pignati must stay until Saturday.

_____ 9. Lorraine squeezes into the white dress and tears it.

_____ 10. John does not keep his word about writing half of the memorial epic.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two questions to answer:

1. Why do four teens play the telephone game?
2. What are Mrs. Jensen's complaints about motherhood?
3. How does Pignati encourage extravagance?
4. Why is John obsessed with intelligence?
5. How does Lorraine compare with her mother in terms of honesty?

Comprehension Test B

Part I: Matching (20 points)

Match the following events with their settings.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. zoo gate | B. kitchen | C. Beekman's |
| D. ambulance | E. Bobo's cage | F. library |
| G. patient's house | H. pay phone | I. hospital |
| J. dining room | K. upstairs room | L. ferry |
| M. stairs | N. train | O. cemetery |

- _____ 1. Pignati suffers the first heart attack.
 _____ 2. John pretends to feed monkeys.
 _____ 3. The Cricket watches John and Lorraine.
 _____ 4. Mrs. Jensen steals canned foods.
 _____ 5. John declares he wants to be an actor.
 _____ 6. Mr. Pignati dies.
 _____ 7. John pretends to have gotten a saloon by mistake
 _____ 8. John finds the funeral bill.
 _____ 10. Pignati entrusts his keys to Lorraine and John.

Part II: Description (30 points)

Place an X by each true statement about Pignati.

- _____ 1. skates in the department store
 _____ 2. invites Miss Truman and Mr. Wandermeyer to visit
 _____ 3. claims that his wife is in California
 _____ 4. buys two kinds of peanuts for Bobo
 _____ 5. needs John to help him from the zoo train
 _____ 6. seems cheery at the hospital
 _____ 7. takes a taxi home on Friday night
 _____ 8. dislikes the nuns spying on him
 _____ 9. gags at chocolate-covered ants
 _____ 10. dislikes Norton for shoplifting
 _____ 11. collapses at the baboon cage
 _____ 12. dies in the ambulance
 _____ 13. admits that Conchetta died
 _____ 14. offers a credit card
 _____ 15. makes frog leg hors d'oeuvres

Part III: Short Answer (30 points)

Answer each of the following questions and explain their significance.

1. What does Norton steal?

2. What do John and Lorraine do to make amends for the party?

3. How does Pignati remember strings of concrete nouns?

4. What does John draw on his skin?

5. Who covers for John and Lorraine's truancies?

6. What room displays night animals?

7. Whom does John envision with an attaché?

8. Who is Mr. Wandermeyer?

9. What does the department store management forbid?

10. What does Lorraine cook for John in Pignati's kitchen?

11. Where do John and Lorraine type?

12. Who suffers varicose veins?

13. Whom does Lorraine blame for her lies?

14. Whose eyes resemble an Egyptian icon?

15. Who is the "Marshmallow Kid"?

Part IV: Essay (20 points)

Choose two questions to answer.

1. How does John manipulate Lorraine?
2. How does John show concern for Pignati?
3. Why does the taxi surprise the teens?
4. What causes Pignati's second heart attack?

Answer Key

VOCABULARY TEST

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. avocation | 9. interrogating |
| 2. subliminally | 10. edited |
| 3. prevarications | 11. proficiency |
| 4. distortion | 12. primate |
| 5. psychoanalysis | 13. motto |
| 6. nocturnal | 14. senile |
| 7. evolution | 15. gestapo |
| 8. fixated | |

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Identification (30 points)

1. Pignati
2. nuns
3. Lorraine
4. the Bore
5. Mrs. Jensen
6. the Cricket
7. John
8. Lorraine
9. police
10. Bobo
11. Conchetta
12. the Old Lady
13. John
14. Pignati
15. Norton

Part II: Completion (20 points)

1. John, Conchetta
2. John, funeral
3. ferry, Beekman's department store
4. Deanna, school
5. Mrs. Jensen, canned

Part III: True/False (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. F | 8. T |
| 4. T | 9. F |
| 5. T | 10. F |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Matching (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. M | 6. E |
| 2. C | 7. H |
| 3. F | 8. K |
| 4. G | 9. O |
| 5. J | 10. I |

Part II: Description (30 points)

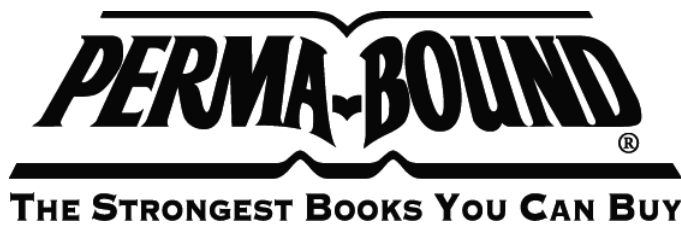
- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. | 6. X | 11. X |
| 2. X | 7. X | 12. |
| 3. X | 8. | 13. X |
| 4. | 9. | 14. X |
| 5. X | 10. | 15. |

Part III: Short Answer (30 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. oscilloscope | 9. feeding monkeys |
| 2. offer to clean house | 10. spaghetti |
| 3. pictures them | 11. library |
| 4. mustache | 12. Mrs. Jensen |
| 5. Deanna | 13. John |
| 6. nocturnal room | 14. John's |
| 7. Kenneth | 15. Norton |
| 8. John | |

Part IV: Essay (20 points)

Answers will vary.



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