

STUDY ALL VOCAB FROM THE THREE STORIES FOR THE TEST!!!

My Journey is Still Long

1. Kofi Akakpo's journey began in Nima, Ghana and ended in Ankara, Turkey.
2. Kofi Akakpo loved his mother, his father, and his brother, was helped by people of many different nationalities, and was rescued by some French army men in the Sahara.
3. Kofi writes his name, his mother's name, his family's address, and Capt. Simmons' address in his journal, when he thinks he is going to die.
4. Kofi stole fruit in the marketplace in Madrid, because he wanted to see how it felt to take something from white people.
5. Kofi's trip would have been much shorter, if the ferry he took from Tangier had traveled to the Eastern Mediterranean.
6. When Kofi arrives in Ankara, he says that "I just didn't believe I was really me." He says this because he has practically accomplished the impossible and he hardly knows himself.
7. Capt. Simmons is hard for us to know, because on the one hand, he takes Kofi seriously and sends him money, books, and clothing, and on the other hand, doesn't really believe Kofi will make the trip. We are not told enough about him. He is presented as a goal for Kofi, rather than as a person.
8. The focus on Kofi is total, not just because he is the major character, but because his concentration on his goal must never waver and we are seeing everything through his eyes.
9. Based on Kofi's reactions in Spain, we can infer that he has never been in a country where nearly everyone is white.
10. Based on what we are told, we can infer that Kofi does not consider Capt. Simmons' race an issue.
11. **Short Answer:** Why did Charles want to study in America? He wanted to study in America so he could come back to Africa and be a leader of his people.

A Boy and a Man

1. When Rudi hears the man speak, he can tell that it is not one of the men of the valley.
2. The man who needs help has been lucky and hit a ledge.
3. Rudi does not want to go to get help because by the time he gets down the mountain and back up the mountain, the man will have frozen to death.
4. Rudi creates a rope by tying his clothing to his climbing staff.
5. When Rudi has pulled the man up, the man is astonished because Rudi is just a boy.
6. Rudi does not want the man to tell anyone of the rescue, because if his mother and uncle hear he was in the mountains, he will be in trouble.
7. At the outset of the story, a mood of suspense—and perhaps terror—is created by the fact that one of the two major characters cannot even be seen—only his voice can be heard and he is in a desperate situation.
8. At the outset of the story, Rudi experiences shame because he has expressed fear and despair, but the man who is trapped is calm and controlled.
9. When Rudi ties his clothes to his climbing staff to use as a rope, we feel suspense because the knots on this "rope" may loosen, and the trapped man will fall to the bottom of the crevasse.
10. At the end of the story, we experience suspense, because we are waiting for Rudi to say that he will climb the mountain with the man.

The Hummingbird that Lived through Winter

1. The old man's name is Dikran.
2. The boy who is narrating the story knows the old man because he is a neighbor who lives across the street.

3. Why does the boy speak to the old man half in English and half in Armenian? The boy does not know the Armenian word for hummingbird, and the old man only understands Armenian.
4. The hummingbird comes back to life because of the warmth of the room. the vapor of the warm honey. the will and love of the old man.
5. When the hummingbird is restless and wants to go, the old man tells the narrator to open the window, because the hummingbird has revived, is feeling better, and the old man believes its place is in its natural setting.
6. What is the old man's proof that the bird lived? He points to all the hummingbirds flying around.
7. We learn about old Dikran's garden, when the narrator talks about the strong plants, bushes, and trees that grow in sweet black moist soil.
8. We can feel that it is wintertime, when the narrator speaks of one freezing Sunday in the dead of winter.
9. The story is told from the point of view of the boy.
10. We know that the story is told from the first-person perspective, because the narrator tells the story, referring to himself as "I."
11. **Short answer:** Write the conflict/characterization in this story. Please review page 147.