**The Giver**by: Lois Lowry **Chapters 20 to 23**

Reading - Read Chapters 20 to 23.

**Vocabulary**

Use the following words in sentences of your own: **mimic, sarcasm, rueful, chaos, solace, augment, fugitives, languid, lethargy, taut.**

**Questions**

(You must read the chapters before doing the questions)

1. Why would Fiona, a trainee in the care of the old, probably accept the practice of releasing the old?

2. Why was The Giver now ready to make a plan for change?

3. Why would Jonas’s departure from the community lead to possible change?  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Why did The Giver decide to stay behind to help the community?  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Why did Jonas and The Giver choose the December Ceremony as the time to implement their plan?  
  
  
  
  
6. How did Father’s sweet, sing-song voice affect Jonas on their last evening together?  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What would have happened to Jonas and Gabe if the searchers found them?  
  
  
  
  
  
8. In what way was Jonas handicapped by his early departure?  
  
  
  
  
  
9. How was Jonas able to use memories to foil the search planes?   
  
  
  
  
  
10. Name two other ways that memories helped Jonas during the journey?  
  
  
  
  
  
11. What might have been the source of the music that Jonas thought he heard behind him? What evidence do you have to support your assertion?   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. Why do you think the author ended the story as Jonas was traveling toward his destination?

13. What do you think has happened to Jonas, Gabe and The Giver at the end of the story? What evidence to you have to support your conclusion?

   
13. Do you approve of the ending? Why or why not?

14. What do you think happens next in the community?

**Literary Device:** **Paradox**

Answer the following question based on the example of paradox.  
  
The community did not want change, which is why they created the Receiver of Memory whose job it was to assure Sameness. Yet The Giver said:   
**“My work will be finished when I have helped the community to change and become whole.”**  
Explain the paradox in the sentence above.

**Literary Device:** **Etymologies** - Speakers of English borrow words from other languages, so we have the largest vocabulary of any language in the world. The history of a word from its origin to its present use is called its *etymology*. The **bold** word in this paragraph from the novel has an interesting etymology:  
  
He tried to use the flagging power of his memory to recreate meals, and managed brief, **tantalizing** fragments: banquets with huge roasted meats; birthday parties with thick-frosted cakes...  
  
In Greek mythology **Tantalus** was a wicked king who, as punishment for his crimes, was forced to stand in deep water with grapes growing overhead. The water receded when he was thirsty, and the grapes receded when he was hungry.  
  
• Look up tantalize in a dictionary. Write its definition below.  
• How does knowing the history of the word enrich the meaning of this paragraph?