

Name _____ Period _____

Chapter Six

Note-Taking and Summarizing

Notes	
Question	
Connect	
Summarize	
Predict	
Reflect	

Chapter Six*Comprehension Check*

Directions: To give you a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of the novel, answer the following questions. Be sure to use your Note-Taking chart to keep important notes for each chapter and to help you answer the Comprehension Check questions. Answer each question in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper.

1. Who is James Gatz?
2. Why did he change his name? How old was he at the time?
3. How was Dan Cody involved in shaping Gatsby into the man he is now?
4. Why did Gatsby not get the money that Cody left for him?
5. For what reason do you think Fitzgerald interrupted Gatsby's story for the visit from the horseback riders? Why doesn't Gatsby understand that he isn't really welcome?
6. Why does Tom attend Gatsby's party? What is ironic about this?
7. How does Tom's presence affect the atmosphere of the party?
8. What does Gatsby want Daisy to do? What is Nick's response? Do you agree or disagree with his statement: "You can't repeat the past"?
- *9. How do the flashbacks to Gatsby's young life contribute to the development of his present character?

Chapter Six

Standards Focus: Figurative Language

One of the most captivating aspects of Fitzgerald’s work is his mastery of **figurative language**, or ideas communicated beyond their literal meaning to create an image in the reader’s mind. There are several types of figurative language, called **figures of speech**:

- **metaphor** - a comparison made between two seemingly unlike objects: “the pillow was a cloud”
- **simile** - a comparison between two unlike objects using the words “like” or “as” in the comparison: “the pillow was *like* a marshmallow”
- **personification** - giving human qualities or characteristics to non-human objects: “the wind sang its sad song”

Directions: Read each quote from the novel. First, decide what figure of speech is being used, then identify the comparison being made or the object being personified. An example has been done for you.

Ex. "... swirls and eddies of people I didn't know." (Ch. 3)

- a. Figure of speech: metaphor
 - b. Analysis: Fitzgerald uses a metaphor to compare the people at the party to ocean waves, turning and crashing on themselves; the people are weaving through the party to socialize.
1. “Their house was even more elaborate than I expected, a cheerful red and white Georgian Colonial mansion overlooking the bay.” (Ch. 1)
 - a. Figure of speech: _____
 - b. Analysis: _____

 2. “A breeze blew through the room, blew curtains in at one end and out the other like pale flags...” (Ch.1)
 - a. Figure of speech: _____
 - b. Analysis: _____

 3. “... twisting them up toward the frosted wedding cake of the ceiling...” (Ch. 1)
 - a. Figure of speech: _____
 - b. Analysis: _____

 4. “...and then [the breeze] rippled over the wine-colored rug, making a shadow on it as wind does on the sea.” (Ch. 1)

- a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

5. “The only completely stationary object in the room was an enormous couch on which two young women were buoyed up as though upon an anchored balloon.” (Ch. 1)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

6. “It was a body capable of enormous leverage— a cruel body.” (Ch. 1)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

7. “... in his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars.” (Ch. 3)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

8. “After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe—Paris, Venice, Rome...” (Ch. 4)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

9. ““Her voice is full of money,’ he said suddenly.” (Ch. 7)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____

10. “Daisy and Jordan lay upon an enormous couch, like silver idols, weighing down their own white dresses against the singing breeze of the fan.” (Ch. 7)
a. Figure of speech: _____
b. Analysis: _____
