

Teach them to listen...

2nd edition



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Inleiding

Naar aanleiding van de bevindingen uit het onderzoek *Het voertuig* met betrekking tot luistervaardigheid heeft de kerngroep Engels een paar jaar geleden een luisterproduct uitgebracht. Na de overwegend enthousiaste ontvangst is besloten om een nieuwe editie te maken die uitgebreider is en vanaf vmbo 2 tot havo/vwo 4 ingezet kan worden. Feedback vanuit de gebruikers is, voor zover dat mogelijk was, verwerkt.

De opzet dit keer bestaat uit 3 fasen van steeds 8 dicteeoefeningen waar leerlingen vertrouwd worden gemaakt met vormen van samentrekking (*to be, elision, reduction en contraction*), gecombineerd met 3 verschillende audioboeken waarin bovengenoemde vormen van samentrekking op natuurlijke wijze voorkomen. Daarnaast biedt het samen luisteren naar (en lezen van) een boek veel gelegenheid tot *exposure* en leren meer leerlingen te genieten van een verhaal.

In de dicteeoefeningen is geen opbouw in moeilijkheidsgraad, maar staat bewustwording en het behalen van succesjes voorop. De boeken hebben wel een opbouw in moeilijkheidsgraad.

In deze docentenhandleiding staan naast de dicteezinnen aanvullend materiaal bij de boeken. Dat kunnen woordenlijsten zijn, samenvattingen, thematische info, weblinks en opdrachtjes. Mochten jullie t.z.t. aanvullingen hebben dan houden we ons aanbevolen en plaatsen we het in het materiaal dat via een link te vinden is op de website van de Kerngroep Engels.

Voor meer achtergrond en motivatie voor het maken van dit luistermateriaal is de *Notitie luistervaardigheid* toegevoegd. De PowerPoint op onze website www.kerngroepengels.nl (kijk in het menu onder 'Materialen') geeft voorbeelden van de luisteraspecten.

Opbouw van het luistermateriaal

Er zijn 3 fasen, elk van 8 weken (of zo je wilt van 8 lessen).

Fase 1 is met name bedoeld voor vmbo 2/3 en hv 2 en heeft als boek *The Bad Beginning*.

Fase 2 is met name bedoeld voor vmbo 4 (eind 3^e wellicht) en hv 3 en heeft als boek *An Eagle in the Snow*.

Fase 3 is geschikt voor v3, havo 4-5 en heeft als boek *Wolf Hollow*.

De 8 weken/lessen zijn als volgt opgebouwd:

- Per keer is er een PowerPoint waarin de link staat naar de 5 dicteezinnen die drie keer voorgelezen worden. Leerlingen schrijven in hun schrift op wat ze horen. Na afloop toon je de juiste zinnen, kijken leerlingen hun werk na en geef je als docent eventueel nog

feedback. Na deze oefening vind je de link naar de audio van het leesboek. Je kunt uiteraard zelf bepalen of je een hele les besteedt aan de zinnen en het luisteren naar een verhaal, of dat je het splitst.

- Aan het begin van elke fase is er eerst een introductie om leerlingen het belang van luistertraining te laten ervaren.
- Alleen in fase 1 worden in de eerste 4 lessen to be, elision, reduction en contraction geïsoleerd aangeboden, daarna gaat alles door elkaar.
- Het voorgelezen boek heeft op zich geen relatie met de gedichteerde zinnen maar is bedoeld als voorbeeldsituatie van natuurlijk taalgebruik waarin de behandelde luisteraspecten ook voorkomen, en dient als motivatie, omdat wij hopen dat leerlingen mede dankzij het boek er het belang en de lol van in blijven zien.
- We adviseren het aanschaffen van klassensets van de leesboeken zodat de leerlingen kunnen meelesen.
- In dia 9 vind je de linkjes naar het overige audiomateriaal van het boek omdat niet alles in 8 lessen aan bod kan komen.

Good luck en veel werkplezier gewenst door de Kerngroep Engels!

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Fase 1: *The Bad Beginning* – Lemony Snicket

Introduction

Dia 2 - Bespreek met leerlingen hoe de zin “Ik heb haar gisteren gezien” in de uitspraak veranderd. Laat verschillende leerlingen de zin voorlezen en daarna in normale spreektaal herhalen. Laat de uitspraakwijze zien op het scherm en bespreek hoe de zin is veranderd: samentrekking, klankverandering, etc.

Dia 3 – Laat de ‘Captain Announcement’ horen. Laat leerlingen zoveel mogelijk opschrijven in het leerlingboekje.

Dia 4 – Laat de tekst zien van het *announcement*, laat leerlingen controleren wat ze zelf hadden opgeschreven en laat desnoods het fragment nog een keer horen terwijl leerlingen nu meelesen.

Leg uit dat dit luisterprogramma via dicteeroefeningen leerlingen wil trainen om betere ‘listeners’ te worden door steeds zinnen te laten horen waarin de verschillende codeerproblemen (zie notitie) voorkomen.

Dia 5 – Dicteeroefening. Leg uit dat iedere zin 3x wordt voorgelezen. Er zitten pauzes tussen iedere keer dat een zin wordt herhaald. Leerlingen moeten alle zinnen noteren in hun leerlingboekje. De volgende zinnen worden voorgelezen:

Dia 6 – Check. De dicteezinnen worden getoond, leerlingen corrigeren zichzelf en jij bespreekt de uitkomst.

Dictees

Week 1 - to be

1. I am not very happy about this // I am --> I’m
2. He is fast asleep // he is --> he’s
3. Alex is at work // Alex is --> Alex’s
4. Robert is out // Robert is --> Robert’s
5. He is snoring again // He is --> he’s

☒ Hierna wordt geen aparte instructie meer gegeven bij de weken maar volgen slechts de gebruikte zinnen ter voorbereiding.

Week 2 - Elision

1. I’ve been to Scotland before // have been --> ‘v bin
2. Tell him what happened // him --> im
3. It’s all in the family // family --> femli
4. He is going to paint the house // he is --> he’s
5. I’ll never meet her again // never --> ne-er

Week 3 - Reduction

1. I'm going to graduate from college in two years. // going to --> gonna
2. Hurry up! We don't want to miss our flight! // want to --> wanna
3. I bought a new computer. // bought a --> boughta
4. I went to the bank and the supermarket. // and the --> nde
5. Give me either a pencil or a pen. // or --> r

Week 4 – Contraction

1. He'll let us know!
2. They'd stop working as soon as you leave.
3. Do you know what happened to her? // Do you know --> dyouknow
4. I wasn't asked to come.
5. Let us eat in silence! // Let us eat --> lettus eat

Week 5

1. Could dad take Peg to the club tonight?
2. Did you meet Pete at that party?
3. You must go to the left wing of the building.
4. When I came home she'd gone out.
5. Does the bus stop at Bradford?

Week 6

1. Give me a piece of that cake.
2. We've got a lot of work to do, haven't we?
3. We'll go next week.
4. He drank a nice cup of tea.
5. He's very friendly.

Week 7

1. Two sandwiches for me please.
2. This is the best method.
3. Next Tuesday is the sixth, isn't it.
4. I want to go to bed, it's late.
5. Next day he got his new car.

Week 8

1. I'd like to go to Wales for a holiday.
2. I don't know.
3. I like fish and chips most.
4. It's better if she'd tell them the truth.
5. The teacher was angry because she kept talking.

Extra material

Weblinks

Hieronder vind je een selectie van weblinks. Er is nog meer (gratis) materiaal verkrijgbaar online:

https://www.rif.org/sites/default/files/Support_Materials/Bad-Beginning-Teachers-Guide.pdf

<https://www.bmionline.com/files/samples/S3522-sample.pdf>

<https://wehavekids.com/education/Study-Guide-to-The-Bad-Beginning-by-Lemony-Snicket>

<https://www.teachervision.com/literature-guide/lemony-snickets-series-unfortunate-events-teachers-guide>

trailer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fccho1lyX8Y>

Fase 2: *The Eagle in the Snow* – Michael Morpurgo

Dictees

Week 1

1. It'd be better if she'd tell them the truth.
2. They're as different as chalk from cheese.
3. The boys are ugly, but the girls are gorgeous.
4. He'll be as pleased as punch, I'm sure of that.
5. Do you think you'll be able to meet them off the plane?

Week 2

1. It's too early to tell him to buy two of them.
2. I was told that you'd be here at a quarter to six.
3. I don't want to pay, I shouldn't pay, and I won't pay.
4. I'd have lent him some money if he'd said that he was hard up.
5. They'll be at the station waiting for the train from Bristol.

Week 3

1. What's changed their minds, exactly?
2. If the coast's clear, let's go!
3. I'd prefer fresh strawberries with cream.
4. The little yellow pills taste very nice.
5. A cup of tea and a biscuit please.

Week 4

1. Can you pass me the salt and pepper, please?
2. Do you know what I mean?
3. Get as much as you can.
4. He'd have told them.
5. Hit her on the head.

Week 5

1. I don't want to go there.
2. I must say he can't help it.
3. It's a lie, isn't it.
4. I won't be able to do this.
5. Mike is arriving tonight.

Week 6

1. Mother's in there to wash her dress.
2. One or two bags of rice.
3. Right you are, John.

4. That'll be all for the moment.
5. That's not going to be easy to do that.

Week 7

1. The next stop is just passed Bond Street.
2. They'll get married next spring.
3. They've walked the dogs already.
4. This gets more and more complex.
5. This is enough for two people.

Week 8

1. You'd better give him a glass of water.
2. You haven't been there have you?
3. You'll stay, won't you?
4. A pint of milk and a loaf of bread.
5. Can't you just sit down and stop talking?

Extra material

Short summaries per chapter

Part 1

Part 1 - Chapter 1: Barney (10 years old) and his mum are in the train. Barney's arm is in a plaster. A gentleman sits opposite them. Barney wonders whether he knows this man; he reminds him of his granddad. Barney thinks about the air raid on Mulberry Road (London) that changed his life and how he and his granddad went to the allotment afterwards.

Part 1 - Chapter 2: Barney and granddad found Big Black Jack – granddad's horse, killed by the air raid. Barney and his mum are on their way to Cornwall (Mevagissey) to stay with aunt Mavis. The gentleman opposite them appears to be the Air-raid Warden who helped Barney after the raid. We learn that Barney's dad is in the army, in Africa. The gentleman talks about his past in the army and how he got wounded and could no longer be a soldier. He's frustrated about that. All of a sudden a Messerschmitt – a German fighter plane - attacks the train.

Part 1 - Chapter 3: The train is hit but reaches a tunnel in time where it stops. The lights go off and because Barney hates the dark, he is in real trouble now. The gentleman lights a match and tells them he has only 4 left. He convinces Barney not to be too afraid in the dark. To distract Barney, the gentleman starts telling a story to pass the time. It is a true story no one has heard before, about a pal of his known as William Byron, a name given to him later on in his life, aka Billy.

Part 2

Part 2 - Chapter 1: The gentleman and this Billy Byron grew up together – they were in the same orphanage. The guard of the train comes into the compartment and checks on them. He mentions the name Hitler. The story continues with the gentleman telling about Billy always drawing and how they signed up for the army and were sent to Africa and how they returned to Britain to fight against the Kaiser/the Germans/ The Fritz in 1914.

Part 2 - Chapter 2: The gentleman tells about Billy and himself marching through ruined Belgium, the war was not going well. They pass people fleeing their homes and then they see something that will change Billy's life forever: a little girl, barefoot and shivering, all on her own. Billy stops, picks her up and carries her to a field hospital. Billy thinks he hears her saying her name is Christine. In the months that follow, Billy keeps on making drawings of Christine. They fight, they wait, tell each other stories or they patrol. Billy always volunteers for that because he wants to get the war over with as quickly as possible so that no more children would be orphaned, like little Christine in his sketchbook. Billy gets wounded in the leg and has to return to England. Christine always haunts him in his dreams.

Part 2 - Chapter 3: Billy returns to the war in Belgium. He's very brave again. He gets quite a few medals, his picture in the papers, but he refuses a promotion. Then, at the end of September 1918, they try to capture the little village of Marcoing. They win, take a lot of P.O.W., but then something significant takes place: a German soldier, holding a riffle, walks up to Billy. Billy orders him to put the riffle down, but this man doesn't. Billy decides not to shoot him: 'let him go home.' P.127: '.... glad we haven't killed him, because we all knew as we stood there that Billy was right, that there was no point in killing another one. To all of us, that soldier walking away, going home, meant only one thing – that the war was over and done with, and that soon we'd be going home ourselves.' Billy is rewarded the Victoria Cross.

Part 3

Part 3 - Chapter 1: Only 3 matches left. Train is still in the tunnel. The gentleman continues his story. Billy is back in Britain, working in a car factory. The war is over, but Christine is still in his mind. So in the summer of 1924 Billy travels to Ypres, Belgium, in search of her. (The chapter starts with this bit of information: To the army Billy is seen as an invalid because of his bad leg and they think he is too old now. Billy hates this, he thinks that this new war, the Second World War, is his fault, so he wants to fight again.)

Part 3 - Chapter 2: Billy finds Christine! They get married in Britain. But then there is rumour of another war, and then on the screen in the cinema Billy sees a face he remembers: the man whose life he spared in Belgium appears to be the German Führer, Adolf Hitler....

Part 3 - Chapter 3: The war haunts Billy, but now even more. He tells Christine about how he met this Adolf in Belgium and how he spared his life and how this man had now turned into a monster. Only 2 matches left.

Part 4

Part 4 - Chapter 1: Billy feels responsible for the war now. He could have stopped Adolf Hitler 20 years before. He's afraid that Britain will be invaded too. Billy even stops drawing. Then, in September 1938, the PM of Britain, Mr. Chamberlain, meets Hitler in Germany and tells his people afterwards that he has made peace with him. Then Billy gets a phone call: the PM wants to speak to him.

Part 4 - Chapter 2: During this conversation, the PM tells Billy that when he met Hitler, he was told the remarkable story of a Tommy sparing his life at the battle of Marcoing in 1918, that he's never forgotten that, and that he's found out later that this Tommy must have been Billy. The PM is even shown a painting of Billy on his wall and asks the PM to tell Billy how grateful he is to him, and according to the PM, this has made the situation between Germany and Britain much better. P. 207: 'By this one act of human kindness, you may well have helped the cause of peace.' Unfortunately, the gentleman tells, this is not how it worked out. Billy is more convinced now that he has to right the wrong he had done. In secret, he leaves the country.

Part 4 - Chapter 3: Billy travels to Germany as an artist, carrying a pistol to kill Hitler.

Part 4 - Chapter 4: For days Billy waits for Hitler while making drawings of an eagle. All of a sudden, Hitler turns up (with a group of soldiers), walking his dog. In the snow, the eagle is eating its prey. The dog jumps at Billy and Billy goes down, pistol in hand. Hitler recognises Billy instantly. Hitler waves away the soldiers and walks away himself as well. Billy is alone again and while he watches Hitler walking away, he knows that he could no more have shot him this time than he had been able before. Billy returns home and only tells Christine what he did. Barney, his mum and the stranger go to sleep then; there is only one match left. Then the train starts moving again, out of the tunnel and gone is the gentleman! The guard who comes in later, doesn't remember the other passenger, tells Barney and his mum that it has been just the two of them all the time... the only evidence is the match box on the floor and they realise they have not dreamt this up.

Epilogue

Barney and his mum arrive in Cornwall. In the morning newspaper they read that a First World War hero died in the Coventry Blitz. On the photograph is the gentleman from the train.

Afterword

Private Henry Tandey, the soldier who didn't shoot Hitler.

Weblink:

<https://www.michaelmorpurgo.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Michael-Morpurgo-Teaching-Resources-An-Eagle-in-the-Snow.pdf>

Quiz

Via Andries Fase, Wartburg College, locatie Guido de Brès (antwoorden in het materiaal van de weblink hierboven)

Part One Chapter 1:

1. What was Ma knitting?
2. To where is the train travelling?
3. How old is Barney?
4. What was the name of the city in which Barney had lived?
5. What was the name of Grandpa's horse?

Part One Chapter 2:

1. How had Barney hurt his arm?
2. Who are they going to live with?
3. Which Regiment is Barney's father in?
4. What was the name of Barney's road?
5. What type of plane attacked the train?

Part One Chapter 3:

1. What made the train squeal?
2. What is the brand of matches the stranger has?
3. Why have they stopped in the tunnel?
4. How many matches did the stranger have to start with?
5. What was the name of the stranger's friend?

Part Two Chapter 1:

1. What was the name of Billy's school?
2. What was Billy's hobby?
3. Where did Billy go for his holiday?
4. To where did Billy cross the sea?
5. In what year did he leave Africa?

Part two Chapter 2:

1. In which country did the soldiers find themselves back in Europe?
2. To where did Billy carry the girl?
3. What was the name of the girl?
4. What brand of cigarettes did the soldiers smoke?
5. What did Billy carry for luck?

Part two Chapter 3:

1. What rank was Billy?
2. In which year did the First World War end?
3. What did the soldiers have to cross at Marcoing?
4. What did the German officer give Billy when he surrendered?
5. What medal was Billy given?

Part Three Chapter 1:

1. Where had Barney's father fought in the WW1?
2. What job did Barney's Grandpa do?
3. What did Billy carry into Westminster Abbey?
4. Where did Billy get a job after leaving the army?

5. Who was Billy looking for on his holiday?

Part three Chapter 2:

- 1. What job was Christine doing?
- 2. What was he drinking in the café in Ypres?
- 3. Who did Christine like going to see at the cinema?
- 4. What was the name of the German Fuhrer?
- 5. Why did Billy recognise him?

Part three Chapter 3:

- 1. How many matches are there now left?
- 2. What did Hitler do which Billy recognized?
- 3. How many years had Christine been with Billy?
- 4. What did Christine do?
- 5. What rank had Hitler been in the army?

Part Four Chapter 1:

- 1. Where had Hitler invaded?
- 2. What has Barney's mother lost on the train?
- 3. What did Billy and Christine stop doing?
- 4. When did the British Prime Minister meet Hitler?
- 5. What was the Prime Minister's name?

Part Four Chapter 2:

- 1. Who is Billy asked to speak to on the phone?
- 2. What does Hitler have on the wall?
- 3. How did Billy feel after his conversation with Mr. Chamberlain?
- 4. Where did Hitler invade in March 1939?
- 5. What did Billy hide in his suitcase?

Part Four Chapter 3:

- 1. On which mountains was Hitler's mountain home?
- 2. Why did Billy say he was going to Germany?
- 3. What was the name of the Nazi sign hanging on buildings?
- 4. What did Billy draw on the mountains?
- 5. How did the locals refer to Hitler?

Part Four Chapter 4:

- 1. What has the eagle caught?
- 2. What were the men around Hitler wearing?
- 3. What knocked Billy down?
- 4. How many people are in the carriage when the train gets going?
- 5. What does Ma do?

Fase 3: *Wolf Hollow* – Lauren Wolk

Dictees

Week 1

1. He said that you'd be here at seven.
2. He'd have told them if he'd seen us.
3. When do you think you'll be able to meet them?
4. She's going to give them some bread and butter.
5. It'd be better if she'd tell them the truth.

Week 2

1. Let's phone up to tell them he hasn't turned up.
2. He'll be as good as gold if you're gentle with him.
3. I'd have lent him some money if he'd asked me.
4. Shall I phone them or would you prefer to do it?
5. As a matter of fact, I've already told him.

Week 3

1. I can tell you; I shan't be prepared to go there.
2. Please let us alone for a minute or two.
3. Give her this letter and tell her she'll have to reply.
4. They'd gone out by the time we'd arrived.
5. From what I've heard he's from Aberdeen.

Week 4

1. I think she'll be ill soon if she doesn't stop drinking.
2. Give her a cup of tea to help her recover her senses.
3. The fifth text's really extremely helpful.
4. We'll easily hear Peter if he comes near here.
5. We've loads of cheese if you feel you need more to eat.

Week 5

1. Keep these three pieces for me, please.
2. I'd prefer fresh strawberries and cream.
3. They're a little too far away for us to shout at.
4. It's gone ten past six, so don't miss your train, please.
5. Put these together and throw them in there.

Week 6

1. Once she got married, Pat worked part-time.
2. I don't think I'd let them do that again, if I were you.
3. That would've been rather stupid, wouldn't it?
4. Do you think you'll be able to meet them at the station?
5. Don't let her know but I'm going to leave as soon as I can.

Week 7

1. Was it the Dutch boy?
2. Do you want these or those shoes?
3. This car is ten meters long.
4. I've eaten a couple of apples and a bunch of grapes.
5. They are very kind neighbours.

Week 8

1. Let's ring them from here and tell them what they've to do.
2. There's nothing funny in that.
3. More than ten people were killed in the attack.
4. Tell her to clean up the hall.
5. She is in the front garden.

Extra material

Story information

Plot Summary

Wolk's children's novel revolves around twelve year-old Annabelle as she attempts to deal with a local bully named Betty while defending local recluse and World War I veteran Toby against lies and accusations of violence during World War II. Annabelle lives with her parents, grandparents, Aunt Lily, and younger brothers James and Henry on a farm in the hills above the small town of Wolf Hollow, Pennsylvania. They are a close family and Annabelle is especially close to her parents. Annabelle befriends Toby, who lives in an abandoned smokehouse at the edge of their property. Toby is quiet, keeps to himself, enjoys photography, always carries three guns, and causes no one any trouble. Annabelle's parents know he is a good but troubled man. Annabelle loves her life, but the fourteen year old Betty throws her life out of order.

For unknown reasons, Betty's father is no longer in her life (it is believed he is dead). Unable to handle her daughter, Betty's mother sent Betty to live with Betty's grandparents, the Glengarrys, above Wolf Hollow. Betty enjoys harassing other kids, but especially comes to delight in torturing Annabelle because they live so close to one another. Most of Betty's confrontations occur in the woods on the way to school, where Betty beats Annabelle with a stick when Annabelle refuses to give in to her demands that Annabelle give her something valuable. When Toby comes to Annabelle's defense, Betty is only angered further. Betty begins spending time with a local boy named Andy. The two often skip school together. One day, Annabelle and her friend Ruth talk with an apple farmer named Mr. Faas who is on his way to market outside of their school. Someone throws a rock crushes Ruth's eye. The attack, supposedly accidental, is believed to have been directed at Faas due to anti-German sentiments. Betty and Andy blame Toby, as a World War I veteran, and claim to have seen Toby from the school belfry.

When Betty and Andy tie a sharpened wire across the path in the woods and injure Henry, Annabelle has had enough and tells her parents. Her parents confront Betty and the Glengarrys, but Betty blames everything on Toby. Annabelle's parents are not convinced. Further doubt is cast when it is discovered that the door to the belfry is locked. Consequently, Betty and Andy could not have seen the rock attack. When Betty suddenly goes missing a short time later, Toby is once again blamed. Annabelle sneaks Toby into the family barn and provides him with clothing, food, water, and reading

material while search parties form to find Betty. With a haircut and a beard trim, Toby looks like a totally different person. Toby reveals that it was indeed Betty who threw the rock that hit Ruth and that he had nothing to do with Betty's disappearance. He also explains to Annabelle many of the horrors he witnessed during World War I -horrors which left him lonely, depressed, and a drifter. Andy confesses that he and Betty had planned to go down to cause Toby some trouble, but that with the rain, Andy figured Betty would not have gone and so did not go either. Annabelle comes to realize that the only place Betty could be is in the old well by the smokehouse, and tells her father this.

Annabelle's father and the other members of the search party find Betty at the smokehouse. Toby, in disguise, joins the search party and volunteers to be the one to be lowered into the well to bring out Betty. It is apparent Betty fell into the well while not paying attention, but later, in the hospital, she blames Toby. Betty dies a short time later due to infection. A search party is formed for Toby. Toby has had enough harassment and heartache, and so leaves and heads west toward Ohio. Just before the border, the searchers catch him. Believing he intends to fight because of the guns he carries, Toby is shot to death. The news devastates Annabelle and her family. Annabelle's mother believes that Toby intentionally had himself killed, because he was so tired of living. The family buries Toby, who has no family of his own, on their land. Annabelle visits the grave for years afterward, having learned many important lessons from that year in her life.

Summary per chapter

In the novel's prologue, Annabelle McBride, many years after the events of the novel, explains that in 1943 when she turned twelve, she learned how to tell real lies based on real fears. Annabelle relates that, between World War II and a dark-hearted girl coming to town, she felt confused. Annabelle also explains that when she turned twelve, she learned that her actions mattered. It was a burden she was not prepared to handle.

Annabelle accidentally smashes her piggy bank when trying to get a penny out and buries the broken pieces in Chapter 1. She hides all the coins, including a silver dollar her grandfather gave her on her eleventh birthday, in an old handkerchief in a boot under her bed. Her mother believes she has hidden the pig to prevent theft. Annabelle lives not only with her parents and brothers, but her grandparents and Aunt Lily as well on a farm above Wolf Hollow, Pennsylvania. The family has clung together to weather the Great Depression and now World War II. Wolf Hollow is so named due to the pits dug there many years before for catching wolves, when wolves became too numerous and too violent. Annabelle believes the wolves could have been tamed, but her grandfather explains that such a thing would not be possible. He reminds her of how he smashed the head of a poisonous copperhead snake the spring before.

Each day, Annabelle walks to school down in Wolf Hollow, with her younger brothers, nine year old Henry and seven year old James. Annabelle looks forward to sitting beside her friend, Ruth, who like Annabelle loves to read. Annabelle dreads encountering Betty, a mean and unruly fourteen year-old girl who sent to live with her grandparents, the Glengarrys, who live above Raccoon Creek near Annabelle's farm. Betty spends class shooting spitballs at Annabelle, and jabbing Annabelle with a pencil. Betty uses bad words, spills ink on Emily's sweater, and tells the little kids where babies come from, threatening to kill them if they told their parents on her. Mrs. Taylor, who has her hands full with a class of forty students of all ages, cannot keep an eye on everything going on.

In Chapter 2, Annabelle heads out of Wolf Hollow. On the way, Betty confronts her. Betty mocks Annabelle's name, and accuses Annabelle's family of being rich not because they have electricity, a telephone, and indoor plumbing, but because Annabelle's house has a purple window. Betty tells Annabelle to bring her something the following day or she will beat Annabelle with a stick. If Annabelle does not show, Betty says she will go after her little brothers. It is the first real fear Annabelle knows beyond her general trepidation of the war. Annabelle's mother, who is twenty-eight, tells Annabelle not worry. Naturally anxious, Annabelle does worry about many things including as her grandmother's poor health.

In Chapter 3, in order to travel to Wolf Hollow, friends, neighbors, and acquaintances cross through Annabelle's farm rather than going the long way by the road. Some days, vagabonds come through, who seem unsure of who they are and where they belong. One such stranger is a man named Toby, who takes to circling the hills rather than simply passing through. Toby is a World War I veteran with a scarred left hand who carries three guns and keeps to himself. He squats in the old, abandoned Cobb smokehouse between Annabelle's farm and the Glengarry place. He also borrows Annabelle's family's camera frequently, which the family won in a contest some years before, along with free film. Annabelle thinks about Toby with the camera. She recalls that Toby first approached her when she took photos of the sky and the peach orchard.

At home, Annabelle's mother can tell something is wrong in Chapter 4. Annabelle denies anything is bothering her. She heads up to the top of the farm's hill, where she finds Toby. She waves, but Toby does not wave back. This does not mean he is not friendly, but just different. Annabelle reflects on how good Toby has been to her and the family over the years, such as the day he carried her home when she sprained her ankle or when he helped the family harvest pumpkins when her father hurt his back. The next day, Betty again confronts Annabelle who tries to please Betty with a penny. Betty does not want a penny, throws it, and begins smashing Annabelle with the stick. Betty tells Annabelle to bring her something better the following day. At home, Annabelle asks to borrow Aunt Lily's sweater frog, even though Annabelle has already borrowed it. Aunt Lily reminds Annabelle of this, and believes it must be somewhere in Annabelle's room. After dinner, Annabelle's mother sends up to the hill with extra food for Toby. She tells Annabelle to leave it in the crate they often leave things for Toby in if he is not around.

In Chapter 5, Annabelle meets Toby to give him the food. She asks him if he still has enough film for the camera. He replies that he does. Annabelle and her family always have film developed for Toby. Sometimes, he shows them his work, which is primarily of wildlife. It impresses Annabelle that someone shoots wildlife with a camera rather than a gun. Toby hands Annabelle the penny she attempted to use to placate Betty. Annabelle realizes Toby must have seen or overheard everything. At home, Annabelle's father tells her to tell him if Toby ever worries her, but does not explain further. That night before bed, Annabelle looks at her bruises from the stick and decides she must give Betty the sweater frog. Annabelle knows she will tell her mother if things get worse, but also knows she has nothing to fear with Toby around. At school, a large, older boy who has not been in school for months due to farm work finally returns. His name is Andy Woodberry and Betty takes to him quickly. Annabelle hopes this means Betty will leave him alone.

In Chapter 6, Betty leaves Annabelle alone for the next few days, as she and Andy spend time together. On a summer day, Annabelle discovers James and Henry sitting before Betty, who is sitting on a log and holding a young quail. Annabelle sends Henry and James to school, then fails to stop Betty from crushing the quail's neck. Betty throws the dead bird at Annabelle who falls backwards. Toby suddenly appears, telling Betty never to touch Annabelle again or she will regret it. Betty is shocked and falls to the ground while Toby helps Annabelle up and runs off with the quail. Betty calls him a nut, but contracts poison ivy from her fall. At home, Annabelle's mother makes her help collect jewelweed to boil it into a broth at the request of Mrs. Glengarry so that it can be used to help Betty's poison ivy blisters. Annabelle's mother then makes Annabelle join her and her grandfather in delivering the medicine. At the Glengarry place, Annabelle's mother and Mrs. Glengarry apply the first treatment to Betty. Annabelle helps as best she can, noticing a photograph of two people in Betty's room. Betty explains that her father is gone, but Annabelle does not know what this means. On the way home, Annabelle helps her mother pull up some beets, which are hard and ugly on the outside, but delicious and beautiful on the inside.

In Chapter 7, the jewelweed works quickly, allowing Betty to return to school two days later. Betty says hello to Annabelle with a smile and a raised fist. Annabelle asks her why she is so mean. Betty explains she is just older and that Annabelle will learn to look out for herself too. Andy also returns to school that day, though he is late in arriving. Annabelle desperately wishes Betty could go back to where she came from. At recess, Annabelle and Ruth see Mr. Ansel Faas head to market with a wagon full of apples. They say hello to him, but suddenly, a small rock strikes Ruth in the face. Mrs. Taylor rushes Ruth to the doctor while Annabelle heads off to tell her parents. Annabelle sends Henry, her younger brother, home to bring back their parents since there is no adult at the school now. Annabelle's parents arrive a short time later in their truck. Annabelle explains everything to her father, noting that the rock came from the wooded hillside.

Ruth loses her left eye in Chapter 8. Annabelle is horrified. Annabelle's mother does not believe anyone intended to hurt anyone, but that the rock was meant for Faas, his horses, or his apples, because he is German. He is the nearest thing people have to blame for the war. Annabelle's father reminds her and the boys to stay on the other side of school at recess. He tells them that he will look into the matter. On the way to school, Annabelle encounters Betty once more. She feels a mix of anger, fear, and courage facing Betty. Betty says that no German is to be trusted because they are bullies. Annabelle counters that the only bully she knows is Betty and that Betty had better leave her alone. Betty steps aside and lets Annabelle pass. At school, Annabelle notices Betty and Andy speaking and passing notes to one another. On the way home, Henry and James race ahead. Annabelle then comes across James, sprawled on the ground, his head bloody from running into a wire strung between two trees across the path. Annabelle brings her father to the spot after seeing her brothers safely home. The wire is gone, but her father sees the traces from the wires on the trees. At last, Annabelle tells her father about Betty. Annabelle's father says he wishes she would have told him sooner, but that he and her mother will take care of everything.

In Chapter 9, on Saturday afternoon, Annabelle's parents decide to visit the Glengarrys over what has happened. Before they leave, they tend to farm chores and visit Ruth. Ruth reveals that because of what happened, she and her family will be moving back to the town of Sewickley. Ruth also explains that she did not see her attacker clearly, but did see someone moving on the hillside. At the Glengarrys, Annabelle is surprised to find that the Glengarrys wish to talk about Ruth while Annabelle's parents say they wish to talk about Annabelle and James. Betty stares down Annabelle. Annabelle begins by detailing Betty's cruelties, possibly with Andy's help, but Betty denies everything. Annabelle says Toby can provide proof. The Glengarrys do not have a good opinion of Toby to begin with, and doubt this claim. Betty then blames Ruth's injury on Toby, saying Toby intended to hit Mr. Ansel Faas. Betty claims to have seen it from the school's belfry. Betty says the wire was probably intended for her by Toby. Mr. Glengarry calls Toby crazy. Annabelle's parents realize the conversation is going nowhere and leave. Annabelle's mother says that if anyone threatens her again, there will be no more talking about it. At home, Annabelle reflects on how Toby might be sad, quiet, and odd to live alone in a smokehouse, but is not crazy. Annabelle wonders if Betty and Andy saw the attack from the belfry. Except for Aunt Lily who believes Toby is crazy, no one else believes Toby should be blamed. Annabelle's father explains he has spoken with Toby, who in turn said he had no reason to throw a rock at anyone, German or not. He also explains that Toby said Betty and Andy made scratches on the Turtle Stone, a big boulder in Wolf Hollow in the shape of a turtle shell with gridlines of quartz, believed to have once been used in Indian ceremonies.

In Church the next morning, the Glengarrys do not say hello to Annabelle or her family in Chapter 10. Reverend Kinnell speaks about the seasons changing. After services, Annabelle is surprised to find the Glengarrys waiting outside with Constable Oleska. Oleska asks to speak with Annabelle's parents, John and Sara. Annabelle does not hear much of what is said as she gets into the truck, but does hear her mother defending Toby. The conversation ends abruptly with Annabelle's parents getting into the truck, though Aunt Lily lingers a little longer to speak to Oleska. At dinner that evening, Annabelle's parents tell her to say away from Betty, and to tell Mrs. Taylor if Betty does anything bad. Aunt Lily defends Betty, so Annabelle shows off her bruises. Aunt Lily does not speak for the rest of the meal. At her bed, Annabelle's mother tends to her bruises, saying she does not believe Aunt Lily at all. She explains that Oleska does not have enough evidence to have the state troopers arrest Toby, which the Glengarrys want. Oleska will be speaking with Andy, maybe Annabelle, maybe Toby, and will be looking into the wire. Still, Annabelle and her mother both worry for Toby. Annabelle wonders if Toby will leave and find a new home.

In Chapter 11, Annabelle does not see Toby on Monday morning, but thinks about his comment about Turtle Stone. It is raining. She wonders if Betty and Andy used the Turtle Stone to sharpen the wire that hurt her brother. At school, Mrs. Taylor tells the class she wishes to speak to them about Ruth while Annabelle notices both Andy and Betty are not present. Mrs. Taylor is already blaming Toby for the attack, but Annabelle asks to see the view from the belfry, saying that this is where Betty and Andy claimed to see the attack from. Mrs. Taylor goes to the belfry door, but it does not open. Andy later comes to school looking for Betty, but when he learns she is not there, he leaves. That afternoon, Mrs. Taylor comes to visit Annabelle's parents. Mrs. Taylor explains that Betty and Andy could not have been in the belfry, since it has been locked since she caught them up there long before the injury. Mrs. Taylor explains she will pass this information along to Constable Oleska.

Chapter 12 - In the middle of the night, just as the rain lets up, Constable Oleska comes to see Annabelle's house, waking everyone up. He explains that Betty has gone missing, which he learned just before making up his mind to visit the Glengarrys with the new information provided by Mrs. Taylor. Oleska reveals that Betty went missing between leaving home and arriving at school. Oleska explains he went to see Toby, only to discover Toby gone. He relates that his first ever visit to Toby about Ruth resulted in angry looks. Only the pictures in Toby's smokehouse remain, Oleska reveals, including a photograph of Annabelle in the sunlight and shadow of the woods. Oleska does not like the photograph. Aunt Lily then reveals that Toby's latest batch of photos have come in. Oleska opens them to discover that one of the photos is of Mr. Ansel Faas, his horses and wagon, Ruth lying the road, injured, and Annabelle. Annabelle says the picture does not prove anything, but Oleska says it all adds up. While Toby must be found, finding Betty must be the priority, he explains. Oleska asks for Annabelle's father's help, then explains he is going to go see Andy.

Chapter 13 - Annabelle has difficulty sleeping, wondering what has happened to Betty, and wondering where Toby is. She believes Toby had nothing to do with Betty, and that Toby must be nearby or he would have not run off with the family's camera. It is later learned from Oleska that Betty and Andy were supposed to meet at Turtle Stone, but that Betty never showed up. So far, the searches have revealed nothing. Aunt Lily believes Toby is holding Betty against her will somewhere. Annabelle realizes that, outside of her own family (except for Aunt Lily), everyone is likely to blame Toby for Betty's disappearance. Annabelle pretends to go upstairs to go back to sleep, but dresses warmly and leaves the house. Annabelle heads to the smokehouse Toby uses as a shack, to discover Toby there.

Chapter 14 - Toby does not know that Betty is missing, and explains he has been fishing under the creek bridge to trade fish to Mr. Turner for jerky, and stayed in their barn until the rain let up. Annabelle explains what has happened. Toby denies throwing the rock that hit Ruth, but did try to take Betty's picture throwing the rock with Andy looking on, but they saw him and ran. Annabelle says no one is going to believe him after waiting so long to tell the truth. Toby says there is nothing he can do about that. Annabelle tells Toby she will bring him to safety until things can be sorted out. He tells her she reminds him of her mother, which Annabelle likes. She then brings Toby to hide in the hayloft of their barn after she lets the animals out. Toby agrees, but hates heights. Up top, Annabelle finds that Toby suddenly looks more like an older boy than a man in his mid-forties.

Chapter 15 - Annabelle, having put the horses and cows to pasture, now collects milkweed for their floss for lifejackets for the war effort, all of which Annabelle uses as an excuse to explain her absence from the house when she returns. Annabelle loads up a pail with food and brings it to Toby, though she tells her mother she is going for more milkweed. She discovers that Toby has arranged the bales of hay allowing him to hide, and also discovers he has removed his coat. He is very thin which worries Annabelle. Toby only eats some of the food after Annabelle accepts an offer from him to eat some of it. She asks Toby what his favorite food is, to which Toby responds hickory nut pie. She asks him about his comment regarding scratches on Turtle Stone, to which he explains Andy and Betty were sharpening a wire there. He confirms that Betty removed the wire after it hurt James. He says Betty "was" a bad girl, which confuses Annabelle. She heads off to gather milkweed, promising to bring back a book for Toby later.

Chapter 16 - Gathering more milkweed takes a lot of time, but Annabelle is glad to do it for the troops. She then commits to her regular chores, which includes gathering eggs, plucking chickens, and then helping her mother and grandmother make a huge pot of soup and rolls for the search party members. Annabelle then sneaks around upstairs to gather Robert Louis Stevenson's book "Treasure Island," some clothes, soap, a towel, and other odds and ends that Toby could use. Annabelle then asks to help search, to which her mother allows but tells her not to leave the farm hill. She asks Annabelle if Anabelle knows something she is not saying. Annabelle suddenly bursts into tears, saying everything that is going on is difficult to deal with. Annabelle's mother comforts her, after which Annabelle asks her mother to make a hickory nut pie. Annabelle's mother agrees as Annabelle heads out and delivers her collected goods to Toby. He thanks her for everything. Annabelle then commits to cutting Toby's hair, making him look neat and tidy. But as Annabelle's father returns home, Annabelle leaves Toby to cut his own beard.

Chapter 17 - Annabelle discovers her house full of men from the search party, including a state trooper named Officer Coleman. Annabelle's grandfather suggests that perhaps Betty has fallen into an old wolf pit, while Coleman says he wants to talk with Andy. He also reveals he has discovered a coil of sharp wire with blood on it in Toby's smokehouse. Learning of the men's failure to find Betty, Annabelle begins to seriously consider what may have happened to Betty. When the men leave, Annabelle goes back to see Toby. With his beard now also cut, and in her father's old clothes, he looks normal, new, and unrecognizable. Annabelle asks Toby that, if she had a way to do it, would he help clear up things about Betty. Toby says it depends on what she has in mind. She explains that he can hide in plain sight, joining the search pretending to be a man from Hopewell. It is a bad situation, Annabelle explains, but it must be done because it is only a matter of time before Toby is found. Toby then begins crying explaining that the last war (World War I) was supposed to be the last war, ever. He talks about the terrifying things he saw, such as men screaming like cows as they died, innocent civilians being killed, and the terror of trench warfare and killing other men. Toby believes himself to be a horrible person, but Annabelle knows otherwise. She tells him God will understand, while she hopes she will never have sons of her own.

In Chapter 18, after Toby falls asleep, Annabelle leaves the barn, noticing that everything looks brighter, sharper, and more colorful. Back in the house, Annabelle helps her mother and grandmother prepare dinner, because the search party might come back for food. Coleman returns a short time later and explains that Andy confessed to sneaking off all the time with Betty, and that the two made plans to go down to Cobb Hollow to make trouble for Toby. Andy believes Betty would never go to the smokehouse in the rain, so when she was not in school, he went home. Coleman explains he will now dedicate his time to finding Toby. Annabelle's father returns with some of the men later to report Betty still has not been found and that Betty's mother has come in. They bring bloodhounds from Waynesburg. Annabelle thinks she knows where Betty is, but does not tell anyone. Instead, she goes to see Toby. Toby is beside himself for having unloaded his past on Annabelle and apologizes for it. Annabelle shrugs it off. She says that Toby must be the one to find and save Betty. Annabelle gives Toby her grandfather's old plaid hunting coat, but tells him he cannot bring his guns. This worries Toby, though he will not explain why he carries them. At Annabelle's urging, he follows her down from the loft.

In Chapter 19, Annabelle lies to her father, saying she just remembered something. She explains she learned from Coleman that Betty meant to go cause trouble for Toby at the smokehouse. She explains she believes Betty is in the old well near the old Cobb place ruins and the smokehouse, which is difficult to spot. As they drive to Cobb Hollow, Annabelle remembers sounds she heard in the night that seemed like animals, but now on reflection must have been a terrified Betty. Annabelle, her father, the constable, and five other men begin searching Cobb Hollow. The well is found, and Betty is found in the well, badly hurt. Toby blends into the group saying he is not local, but has come to help, and offers to be lowered down the well to secure Betty. Toby gives his name as Jordan. The Glenngarrys, including Betty's mother, arrive a few moments later. Toby is lowered down. Betty screams, at which time Toby discovers she has been impaled by one of the pipes along the wall of the well. Betty screams again as Toby removes her from the pipe, grabs hold of her, and is raised out of the well. Betty is rushed to the hospital. The other search party members congratulate Toby for his heroism. As the men prepare to return home, Annabelle's father announces that Jordan (Toby) will be coming home with them.

In Chapter 20, back home, Annabelle's father invites Toby in to eat. Toby has no choice but to accept. He keeps his gloves on, pretending his hands are still very cold. He is introduced to everyone in the family. Annabelle suspects her mother sees through the ruse, but her mother says nothing. Annabelle's father explains the rescue to everyone. When the conversation turns to Toby's whereabouts, Annabelle's mother changes the subject. As much of the family heads off to bed, Annabelle's mother asks Jordan (Toby) where he is from. He explains he is originally from Maryland. Annabelle's mother then announces she has hickory nut pie for dessert. The constable calls and reveals through Annabelle's father that Betty will live, but blames Toby for pushing her into the well. Annabelle says none of this is true, but her father explains he is merely passing along what Betty said. Annabelle realizes that Mrs. Annie Gribble, the eavesdropping telephone exchange operator, will already be circulating the rumors about Toby. It is then that Annabelle's mother gently confronts Toby. Toby admits who he is, saying his full name is Tobias Jordan, that he is a carpenter from Maryland, and that he did not push Betty down the well.

In Chapter 21, Annabelle defends Toby saying it was she who urged him to change his appearance, join the search, and hide in the barn. Annabelle's parents are surprised, but not angry. Annabelle's mother gets coffee and dessert out. Toby and Annabelle explain everything that happened in the past two days, including how Toby came to be in the barn, and how Annabelle figured out where Betty must be based on Andy's confession. Unfortunately, Annabelle's father reveals that the hunt for Tobias intensified. Toby continues to hide out in the hayloft. The next morning, Annabelle's mother reminds Annabelle that Toby, as good and likable as he is, is confused. She worries about Annabelle spending time with a man they do not really know and points out that her father has figured out that only one of Toby's three guns is in working condition. Annabelle defends Toby, saying Toby has his reasons that they do not understand. Her classmates give Annabelle a round of applause. She enjoys the day without Betty or Andy around. Annabelle spends much of the day figuring out how Andy can be made to tell the truth of how Betty came to be in the well.

In Chapter 22, Annabelle goes to Turtle Stone. The scars Betty and Andy scratched on the rock anger her. She thinks about how short life is compared to the march of time, thinks about history, and thinks about all the people in her life. She realizes that if she is like a note in a symphony, she must sound out for as long and as loud as she can. Back home, Annabelle discovers Toby helping her father and brothers in the haymow. Her father explains that all of Toby's belongings are hidden. Annabelle reveals she now has a plan. They will get Andy to confess by saying they have a photo of Betty throwing the rock, even though they do not. It will mean Toby had no reason to push Betty down the well. Suddenly, Henry and James come running forward with a hat and a camera, saying they know that Toby has been in the barn. Annabelle's father sends the boys up to the house, and says to let the constable worry about Toby. Annabelle, her father, and Toby realize they are short on time. Annabelle urges her father to go and confront Andy. Toby announces he is tired of the games and thanks Annabelle and her father for what they have done. He puts on his old hat, gathers his things, and heads out. Before he leaves, Annabelle's father tries to give Toby the camera, but Toby refuses.

In Chapter 23, Aunt Lily is angry and scared that Toby is in the barn. She calls the State Police barracks and tells them what happened. She then explains to the family that Coleman will be there by that evening. Aunt Lily says it is a shame that Jordan has left, but then asks about Toby's hat. She is told it has been left in the barn because it is so dirty. Annabelle remembers that Treasure Island must still be in the barn, so she sneaks out to retrieve it. She is stunned to discover Toby in the barn. Toby explains things have been changing too quickly, that he stopped by the smokehouse to gather some pictures, but then realized he was rude to have left without saying goodbye. He tells Annabelle he would have liked a daughter like her, shakes her hand, and leaves. As he leaves, she realizes he still hasn't actually said goodbye, and that he is only carrying two guns. She realizes that Toby has carried the guns so long not only out of fear, but because they are heavy. He has lightened his load, but Annabelle does not know why. Annabelle then collects Treasure Island, cries, and returns home.

In Chapter 24, at the house, Henry and James take the book back, saying it belongs to them. A small paper flutters out of the book, which Annabelle quickly grabs. It is a photograph of a fishing hole looking down from a bridge. She realizes Toby's vague reflection can be seen in the water. It is a self-portrait transformed by the water in which it was taken. In the morning, Annabelle learns from her mother that Officer Coleman could not find a trace of Toby in the barn, but did find the single, working gun in the smokehouse. With the hat not being in the barn, and photographs missing from the smokehouse, Coleman believes Toby is nearby and dangerous. Women and children have been ordered to remain in their homes while the men of the area are out looking for Toby with renewed energy. Annabelle and her mother decide to hide the gloves and coat that Toby wore pretending to be Jordan, since bloodhounds have been brought in.

In Chapter 25, Betty dies at 10:08 that morning of an infection that spread and could not be stopped. Annabelle begins to blame herself, saying she

could have found Betty faster. Her mother tells her not to blame herself, because if it hadn't been for Annabelle, no one would have ever found Betty at all. Annabelle now knows that Toby is in serious trouble. The death is being called murder, which means Toby could be shot on sight. When Annabelle's father, Constable Oleska, and the dog handlers arrive, the news of Betty's death is given to them. Annabelle then puts in a call to the Woodberry residence, to speak to Andy. She then puts her plan into motion about the photograph to get Andy to confess. Andy does not see what good telling the truth now will do, and hangs up. Annabelle feels horrible. Her mother tells her that everything will soon be over, one way or another.

In Chapter 26, Mrs. Gribble spreads word of the photograph, having eavesdropped once more. The constable says proof must still be had. Oleska also explains that Toby's trail leads toward Ohio. If the trail goes into Ohio, Ohio State Police will take over. This means things may go easier on Toby. Annabelle's mother begins preparing dinner. Henry and James, surprisingly, volunteer to help. Aunt Lily says the Lord has His reasons for bringing Betty home. That night, Annabelle sleeps in her grandfather's coat, the coat which Toby wore. Early the next morning, Coleman calls to relay that Toby has been shot and killed, having been caught beneath the Mahoning River Bridge. It is learned that Toby was shot while removing a gun from his shoulder after refusing an order to get down on the ground. Annabelle cannot imagine Toby would try violence, but Annabelle's mother explains that perhaps Toby simply had grown tired of living.

In Chapter 27, when Aunt Lily wakes up, she says she can't understand how Toby could not be terrifying to Annabelle. Henry explains it is because Toby was her friend. When Aunt Lily notices the coat and gloves that Annabelle is wearing as being similar to Jordan's, her grandfather jumps in and says his coat looks good on her. He explains he does not know why Jordan was wearing his coat and gloves, but that he does not care. Henry says that Jordan must have been Toby. Aunt Lily will hear none of it. Annabelle confirms Henry's theory. Aunt Lily struggles to make sense of this as Annabelle finds something in the pocket of the coat. It is a gold star in a gold wreath with an eagle, bearing the word "valor". It is a Congressional Medal of Honor with the name Tobias Jordan inscribed upon it. Annabelle goes to visit the old wolf pits where many wolves once spent their final moments. She also visits Toby's smokehouse one last time and takes down all of his pictures to keep. She realizes the sap he used to pin them up meant either that he had nothing else to use, or meant to stay in the smokehouse forever. Back home, Annabelle and her brothers decide to begin using the camera in earnest. Betty's funeral comes and goes and Betty is buried. Annabelle and her family scrape together enough money to bury Toby on their farm. Aunt Lily declares she regrets passing judgment on Toby. For years, Annabelle visits Toby's grave overlooking the hollow, and wonders how many things the hollow has heard and seen over time. Annabelle comes to see the hollow as a dark place despite its beauty. She comes to reflect on how it was Wolf Hollow where she learned to tell the truth as well as to lie, and now tells Toby she does not blame him for fleeing the evils he had known, and thanks him for letting her try to right some of the wrongs in his life.

Themes and Motifs

Kindness

Human kindness is never an overrated thing, argues Lauren Wolk in *Wolf Hollow*. Perhaps most striking about Annabelle, her family, and the people of Wolf Hollow is how much they treasure and value simple kindness toward one another. Even when dealing with enemies, kindness is considered the Christian thing to do in many such situations.

In *Wolf Hollow*, neighbors are never only neighbors, but are considered friends; and strangers, though watched, are always treated friendly -especially those the McBrides allow to come across their farm. Rather than try to chase away Toby, or have the law root Toby out, Annabelle's family and the local residents allow Toby to squat in the smokehouse. Annabelle and her family (especially Annabelle) take to Toby and do everything from leaving him old clothes to providing him with meals. Annabelle particularly grows attached to Toby based not only on his kindness and protectiveness toward her, but his desire to shoot animals with a camera rather than with a gun.

Betty challenges the status quo in *Wolf Hollow*, initially by bullying other kids, and in particular, bullying Annabelle. When Betty comes down with poison ivy, despite her treatment of Annabelle, Annabelle consents to helping her mother prepare a broth of jewelweed to treat Betty's poison ivy. It is a Christian act of human kindness in which doing the right thing matters more than seeing an enemy suffer. Unfortunately, this does nothing to improve relations between Annabelle and Betty. Even at their worst, Annabelle chooses to be kind, deciding to tell her father about her well theory even though being stuck in a well may serve Betty right. Annabelle also does this out of kindness to Toby, seeking to protect him against lies accusing him of harming Betty.

Indeed, Annabelle's human kindness toward Toby proves to be tremendously important. Because of the kindness she shows Toby, she gains a protector who defends her against Betty. Because of the kindness she shows Toby in listening to his recounting of his experiences in Europe in World War I, Annabelle helps Toby to lighten some of the emotional load he is carrying. Because of Annabelle's kindness and faith in Toby, Toby is able to finally begin to find himself, to come to accept himself, and to come to settle down in a particular place, evidenced by his sole self-portrait.

Fear

Fear must be confronted, not allowed to prosper, argues Lauren Wolk in *Wolf Hollow*. Fear comes in all different kinds of forms, and many of them are experienced for the first time by Annabelle in the novel. Annabelle challenges fear as best she can, often to important outcomes.

Up until Betty's arrival, Annabelle knows only limited kinds of fear -such as of getting in trouble for accidentally breaking her piggy bank, then hiding it to avoid getting in trouble. Annabelle herself admits that Betty presents her with a new kind of fear in life. Betty makes demands of Annabelle to "give her something," threats which Annabelle first tries to placate, then realizes placating will do nothing to help. Annabelle begins standing up for herself, confronting the fear that Betty means. When Betty steps up her game to harm Henry, Annabelle overcomes the fear of humiliation in telling her parents what is happening.

Annabelle comes to experience another kind of fear when Betty turns almost all of *Wolf Hollow* against Toby. Annabelle comes to fear not for herself, but for Toby. She goes to great lengths to defend him by word and deed -going so far as to hide Toby in the family barn in order to protect him. When Toby leaves and is pursued by a posse, Annabelle's fears become even stronger that something bad may happen to Toby. Her fears here are totally outside of herself, and rest wholly with concern for the wellbeing of another person. It is a sweet and gentle thing to worry in such a manner, and demonstrates the size of Annabelle's heart.

Annabelle also learns about the fears of others through Toby -both from his fears faced in the war, and from his fears faced long after the war in remembering the past and carrying it with him. Annabelle learns that Toby is afraid of himself and afraid to live life because of his past, but she comforts him and assures him he is not the monster he believes himself to be. Because Annabelle helps Toby to confront his own fears, he is able to begin living again -though this cut short just as it is beginning to bud by Betty and her lies.

Honesty

Trust and honesty are utterly important, argues Lauren Wolk in *Wolf Hollow*. Trust and honesty are essential values, commitments, and ideals between people which ensure relations between them. Trust and honesty not only play a significant role in human interaction, but also in the events, situations, and circumstances that people either create, or find themselves a part of.

Annabelle knows from the start that she can trust Toby, especially when she sees him shooting animals with a camera rather than with guns. She sees in Toby a haunted by decent man who deserves compassion and friendship -things which Annabelle is happy to supply. Over time, she gains the trust of Toby, and because of this, his friendship and protection. Toby comes through for Annabelle by protecting her from Betty, and by helping out her family on the farm, such as when Anabelle's father puts his back out. This trust also leads Annabelle to spending much time with Toby, and hiding him in the family barn when things with Betty get really bad. Toby agrees to hide in the barn not only as a matter of trust, but because someone he trusts so much asks him to hide there.

Annabelle herself also has a tremendous relationship of trust and honesty with her parents. Although she delays telling them about Betty until things get bad following Henry's injury, the trust and honesty between her and her parents is telling in their immediate decision to believe their daughter is telling the truth about Betty. They even confront the Glengarrys and Betty on behalf of Annabelle, and believe Annabelle even then in the face of the lies Betty tells, and the support Betty's grandparents give her version of events. Their decision to so loyally and unfailingly support Annabelle comes not only as a matter of family loyalty, but on the trust built by Annabelle's honesty and never having had a reason to doubt Annabelle before about anything.

Annabelle's family also maintains a balance of trust and honesty with Toby as a whole. While her parents are wary of Toby to the extent that they know relatively little about him, and know he suffers confusion and heartbreak from his wartime experiences, they trust Toby enough to allow their young daughter to spend so much time with him. They also trust him enough to continue to allow him to stay in their barn until such hiding becomes impossible. This loyalty comes by way of the trust and honesty with one another that exists between Annabelle's family and Toby, based on Toby never having given Annabelle's family a reason to doubt him.

Growth

Growing up, and life in general, are difficult things, argues Lauren Wolk in *Wolf Hollow*. Indeed, *Wolf Hollow* as a whole may come to be seen as something of a coming of age experience for Annabelle as she finds herself thrust into the world of adults, their drama and their intrigue, and cruelty for the first time at the hands of Betty. Annabelle begins the novel as an innocent child, but ends the novel on the doorstep of maturation.

Annabelle introduces the novel's events many years after they have occurred by reflecting on the things she first learned how to do at the age of twelve, such as lie (done in order to protect Toby); and by reflecting on things she first realized at the age of twelve, such as having an impact on the world around her (her efforts to defend and protect Toby when few others will). Likewise, by the end of the novel, Annabelle explains she has learned how much telling the truth matters (such as the truth regarding Betty actually being responsible for all the things she accused Toby of doing), and about things from which escape, avoiding, or making better is impossible (such as Toby's wartime memories and the damages sown by Betty against Toby).

Having to experience Betty's utter cruelty and lies are things which Annabelle has never before had to contend with. Her life in *Wolf Hollow* has been, up until Betty's arrival, almost like a storybook fantasy of common decency and human kindness between friends, family, and neighbors. Betty's arrival disorders everything, and her decision to begin targeting Toby in order to turn the village against him in response to his defending Annabelle upends everything Annabelle thought she knew before. A rush to judgement, bigotry, and violence break out because of Betty's actions. Annabelle must suddenly reconsider the place she thought she knew, the people she thought she knew, and the life she thought she had been living.

Annabelle learns that the world of adults is not like the world of children because of all of this, and because of her coming to learn about Toby's wartime experiences. She learns about the horrors he witnessed and participated in, and realizes just how difficult adulthood can be -especially for men in that day and age. It makes her pray that she will never have sons so they will never have to experience such horrors. Through protecting and

comforting Toby on her own at first, Annabelle learns what it is like to actually be an adult, and to be responsible for caring for someone else in a way that is complete and total. Because of this, and because of all her experiences, Annabelle comes to recognize Wolf Hollow as a deeply flawed place.

Acceptance

People must be accepting of those who are different, argues Lauren Wolk in *Wolf Hollow*. *Wolf Hollow*, proper, is full of people who look after one another and remain on good terms in even tough times. However, World War II, and Betty's arrival have both brought light to the fissures and fractures in *Wolf Hollow* that have been previously suppressed, glossed over, ignored, or unrealized. Among these is a tribal mentality of rallying against someone who is different given certain circumstances.

While most everyone in *Wolf Hollow* consider Toby to be harmless, they do find him strange, and do not hesitate to judge him for his reclusive ways. They know next to nothing about him, but are still not afraid to draw judgement and opinions about him. Only Annabelle and her family (excepting Aunt Lily) are forgiving and accepting of Toby's seemingly strange ways. Annabelle's family is on friendly terms with Toby, while Annabelle herself actually becomes friends with Toby. She accepts him for who he is, a man haunted by war trying to find peace with himself and in the world around him through his isolation.

World War II also brings to light bigotry against Germans -in some cases, bigotry that had been hidden or suppressed, and in other cases, bigotry newly arising out of anger over the German-caused war. When Ruth is hit with a rock, the conclusion most jump to is that whoever threw the rock was taking aim at Mr. Faas, because Mr. Faas is of German descent -even though Faas is a patriotic American citizen who loves his home in *Wolf Hollow*. Such feelings are said to have manifested themselves throughout the community, something which Annabelle struggles to make sense of. Annabelle's mother explains that such bigotry comes from anger over the war, and hurt over the loss of loved ones. Nevertheless, the community is not entirely accepting of who Mr. Faas is because Mr. Faas is from German ancestry and is different than most others in *Wolf Hollow*.

Perhaps the greatest demonstration of refusing to accept another for being different is Betty and her attitude toward *Wolf Hollow*. It is clear she is not happy to be in *Wolf Hollow*, and hates anyone who is either not miserable like she is, or anyone who is unlike her regarding her place in life. She resents Annabelle because Annabelle has a full family, and because she mistakenly assumes Annabelle and her family to be very rich. She enjoys picking on other kids as well, and enjoys turning the community against Toby without being willing to accept Toby, the community, or Annabelle and her family for the way they are. Instead, she uses her hatred of those who are different from herself to fan flames of dissent and disharmony.

Vocabulary lists per chapter

Prologue

The year I turned 12
I learned how to lie
My life began to spin
I was confused
It simply would not do to hide
Without earning my keep
That what I said and what I did mattered

Het jaar dat ik 12 werd
Ik leerde te liegen
Mijn leven kreeg een andere wending (spin=draaien)
Ik was in de war
Het zou gewoon niet oké zijn om me te verstoppen
Zonder mijn steentje bij te dragen
Dat wat ik zei en deed er ook toe deed

Chapter 1

China piggy bank
Noticed
Imagined
Appeared
Was meant to be a punishment or a cure
But either way
We had one thing in common
Mending fences and barn roofs
At recess
The (Great) Depression
Jaren '30

porseleinen spaarpot
opmerkte
stelde me voor / bedacht
verscheen
was bedoeld om haar te straffen of te behandelen
maar hoe dan ook
we hadden één ding gemeen
repareren van hekken en schuurdaken
in de pauze
De (grote) economische crisis in de VS (en wereldwijd) in de

Chapter 2

Lunch pail
We had running water
The indoor privy
I'd wait to see if she was a barker or a biter

I was afraid in a way I hadn't known before
In the 4-H club

The supper dishes
Betty was mine to fear
She was mine to disarm

brooddoos
we hadden een waterleiding / stromend water
toilet (binnenshuis)
Ik zou wachten en zien of ze alleen maar dreigde (blaffen)
of ook zou toeslaan (bijten)
Ik was bang op een manier die ik niet eerder had ervaren
jeugdorganisatie (de 4 H's staan voor: 'head, heart, hands, and health')
de vaat na het avondeten
Ik was bang voor Betty
Ik moest haar 'ontwapenen' (ik moest ervoor zorgen dat ze mij niet meer bang kon maken)

Chapter 3

Where they belonged
Decades earlier
Terribly scarred
An old smokehouse
Corn
To make a request
To develop
I didn't think my mother would mind

waar ze thuishoorden
tientallen jaren hiervoor
met verschrikkelijke littekens
een oud huisje dat gebruikt werd om vlees te roken
mais
een verzoek doen
ontwikkelen
Mijn moeder zou dat niet erg vinden, dacht ik

But it's important to look at how everything ended and not just what happened along the way =
Maar het is belangrijk om te zien hoe alles afliep en niet alleen maar wat er in de tussentijd gebeurde.

Chapter 4

Gave me a funny look

Keek me een beetje vreemd aan

It would have been a relief to put the whole thing in her hands =
Het zou een opluchting geweest zijn om alles aan haar te vertellen / alles aan haar over te laten

I'd thought it through
If I told her she'd (would) go to ...
And despite the fact that she'd been able to
Pumpkin pie
Hand-me-downs
I was tempted to correct her poor English

I wondered if I could borrow your ...
Sweater frog

Chapter 5

A bruise
He paid no attention to his lessons
Chalkboard

Ik had er over nagedacht
Als ik het haar vertelde dan zou zij naar ... gaan
En ondanks het feit dat ze in staat was geweest om ...
pompoentaart
afdankertjes /tweedehandsjes
Ik kwam in de verleiding om haar slechte Engels te
Verbeteren
Ik vroeg me af of ik jouw kon lenen
een gebreide/gehaakte of metalen sluiting voor bovenaan
een trui ter decoratie

een blauwe (gekneusde) plek
Hij lette niet op tijdens de lessen
schoolbord (krijtbord)

Chapter 6

Seemed to ignore me

Leek me te negeren

Even Betty could not compete with an Indian summer day=
Zelfs Betty kon het niet winnen van een mooie herfstdag

In any event
She has a quail
I felt invisible
They obeyed her
Squeezed her hand around
He said he'd make me sorry if I touched you again

she'd (had) been lying in a bed of poison ivy
a rash
a bed of jewelweed

blisters
to brew a broth
Mason jar
Rags
Basin
Despite all her meanness

Hoe dan ook
Ze heeft een kwartel (wilde en heel schuwe vogel)
ik voelde me onzichtbaar
ze gehoorzaamden haar
kneep haar hand dicht om
Hij zei dat ik er spijt van zou krijgen als ik je nog één keer
aan zou raken

Ze had in een giftige struik (gifsumak) gelegen
huiduitslag
het gedeelte met springzaad (wordt gebruikt als medicijn
tegen de 'poison ivy', de giftige struik
blaren
bouillon bereiden
weckpot
(oude) lapjes/doekjes
teiltje
ondanks al haar gemeenheid

Chapter 7

Mr Faas and his grays
Facing the hill

Meneer Faas en zijn schimmels (paarden)
richting / met haar gezicht naar de heuvel

Chapter 8

She knew that I would have nightmares, regardless.
That Ruth needed in order to see
That's how my mother put it
And they want someone to blame
The next day started hard and got harder
Admitting that she was wrong was a rare thing

Mind your sister
Was more like indifference
I wanted to be done with Betty

Ze wist dat ik hoe dan ook nachtmerries zou krijgen.
Die Ruth nodig had om te kunnen zien
Zo vertelde mijn moeder het
En ze hebben een zondebok nodig
De volgende dag begon moeilijk en werd nog moeilijker
Toegeven dat ze het bij het verkeerde eind had, was
Zeldzaam
Let op jullie zus
Leek meer op onverschilligheid
Ik wilde dat dit met Betty over en uit was

Hayloft in the barn
I wasn't relieved
Was a wire strung tight between two trees
'Someone has a snake in him and it's woken up'
He sounded like the reverend at our church
He looked at me curiously
It would be easier if you just spit it out
How furtive they had been

Chapter 9

Chores
Will be paying a visit to ...
Pruning
Wreaths
Ironing
Supervising
The visit was worse
They looked puzzled
Hush
I was up in the belfry
I was stunned
'You've been gathering wool'

Brimstone
Or anyone who lost kin over there

Chapter 10

In their pew three back from ours
In the bargain
But her eyes gave her away
Choir
Hymns
The constable didn't wear a badge
At the county fair
Innocent until proven guilty

Let's not be throwing the baby out with the bathwater=
Uitdrukking: laten we de baby niet met het badwater weggooien – het goede niet met het foute wegdoen

Saying grace
Redding up

Honestly
You might have been exaggerating a bit
A poultice

I didn't bear false witness
gesproken)

Chapter 11

not to bother him
First, though, I would go to school
They had not told me to avoid Andy
I wondered if he meant ...
I pictured one of them
Pull it to and fro

de hooizolder in de schuur
Ik was niet opgelucht
was een ijzerdraad strakgespannen tussen 2 bomen
'Iemand heeft de duivel in hem en die is wakker geworden'
Hij klonk als de dominee in onze kerk
Hij keek me nieuwsgierig aan
Het zou makkelijker zijn als je het gewoon zegt
Hoe stiekem/geheimzinnig ze geweest waren

klusjes
zullen een bezoekje brengen aan ...
snoeien
kransen
strijken
toezicht houden
het bezoek was erger
ze keken verbijsterd/verward
ssstt
Ik was boven in de klokkentoren
Ik was stomverbaasd
uitdrukking: je bent al een tijd aan het dagdromen
/piekeren
zwavel (stinkt als rotte eieren)
of iemand die familie daar verloren heeft

in hun kerkbank drie banken achter ons
op de koop toe
maar haar ogen verrieden haar
zangkoor
gezangen
de politieagent droeg geen penning
op de streekmarkt
onschuldig tot het tegendeel bewezen is

bidden voor het eten
opruimen. In het Nederlands wordt dit ook wel gebruikt:
'aan het redderen zijn'
eerlijk (gezegd)
heb je niet wat zitten overdrijven?
een soort papje in een kompres dat op de huid gelegd
wordt
Ik heb geen valse bewering gedaan (geen valse getuigenis

niet om hem lastig te vallen
Maar eerst zou ik naar school gaan
Ze hadden me niet gezegd dat ik Andy moest mijden
Ik vroeg me af of hij bedoelde
Ik stelde me een van hen voor
heen en weer trekken

Lit a fire in the stove
Aiming for innocent
Reverend
I nodded
Jumping jacks

I was startled by the very idea of it
I didn't want to be rude
a little curious
at canning time

We were used by the idea by now
nobody dared tell a secret
tie the laces of James's hood
I was not in the mood
Christian name

Chapter 12

When they hesitated
go down to his shack
To pour him some coffee
Toby covers more ground than most people
He used pine sap
When she's unaware
She accused him
In the meantime

Chapter 13

To trade produce for dairy
Probably
That faded as soon as I woke
Obviously famished
Which made sense
Separate strands
It was, to my thinking, a rope
Any part of which was twined with
But I held my peace
Tried to admit
The threshold
My eyes adjusted to the night
A proper road
Porcupine
Whine
King Arthur pulling Excalibur

To my astonishment

Chapter 14

Confusion
Traded the fish for jerky
she ducked into the bushes
Toby's mouth twitched
I took that as a compliment
Unlatching the Dutch door

A long aisle

stak het vuur aan in de kachel
onschuldig proberen over te komen
dominee
Ik knikte
een conditie-oefening: springen met benen wijd en armen
in de lucht
Ik schrok van dat plan alleen al
Ik wilde niet brutaal zijn
een beetje nieuwsgierig
de tijd wanneer zomerfruit/groenten in weckpotten wordt
gedaan om ze langer te kunnen bewaren
We waren ondertussen aan het idee gewend
niemand durfde een geheim te vertellen
de touwtjes vastknopen van James z'n capuchon
Ik was niet in de stemming
voornaam, soms: doopnaam

Toen ze aarzelden
naar zijn hut gaan
om voor hem wat koffie in te schenken
Toby komt op meer plaatsen dan de meeste mensen
Hij heeft sap van dennenbomen gebruikt
terwijl ze zich daar niet van bewust is
ze heeft hem beschuldigd
ondertussen

om groenten/fruit/graan te verhandelen voor zuivel
waarschijnlijk
Dat vervaagde/me ontschoot zodra ik wakker werd
duidelijk uitgehongerd
dat logisch was
losse 'touwtjes'
In mijn gedachtengang was het een touw
waarvan elk deel verweven was met
Maar ik hield me gedeisd
probeerde toe te geven
de dorpel / drempel
mijn ogen wenden aan de nacht
een fatsoenlijke weg
stekelvarken
gejammer, gehuil
Excalibur is in de verhalen van koning Arthur het magische
zwaard van koning Pendragon (Arthurs vader)
tot mijn verbijstering

verwarring
ruilde de vis voor gedroogd (rund)vlees
ze dook de bosjes in
Toby z'n mond vertrok
Ik zag dat als een complimentje
Een Dutch door is een deur die je op boerderijen vaak ziet,
het bestaat uit 2 delen: een onder- en een bovendeur
een lang (gang)pad, ook in een kerk

A cistern squatted on a slab
It would keep him put

Chapter 15

Milkweed pods

needed to be put to pasture
dreaded
they'd make a nuisance of themselves
returned to her chores
peat
pillowcase
a jackknife
with the seed of a smile

Chapter 16

Long overdue
Our birds were accustomed to me
A pair of skivvies
A bar of Lava soap
A Mason jar
Rolling pin
Capped the jar
... give you a trim?
Tidy

Chapter 17

Jodhpurs
Unconscious
Hound
I wasn't paying attention
Golly
It would depend on
I waited for the penny to drop
Doe deer
The one that was supposed to be the last one
I tried to interrupt once or twice

Chapter 18

When he wore himself out
You're so pale
When I pushed him, he confessed
I felt relieved
Regardless of the story
I was tempted to tell
I should have been glad
She blames it on you
That'll ruin everything

Chapter 19

She'd need more punishing
Gathered in the clearing
It was a dug well

een waterbak 'zat' op een platte brede steen
het zou er voor zorgen dat hij bleef waar hij was

de zaaddozen van een zijdeplant – de vlossige draden
daarvan werden in de oorlog verzameld door de marine; die
verwerkte ze in reddingsvesten (deze bleven dan beter
drijven dan als ze er kurk in gebruikten)
moesten naar de wei gebracht worden
vreesde
waar ze voor overlast zouden zorgen
verderging met haar klusjes
turf
kussensloop
zakmes
met een beginnend lachje

die al lang gedaan hadden moeten zijn/al veel te laat
onze dieren waren gewend aan me
een onderbroek
een krachtige zeep om vet etc te verwijderen
een glazen (weck)pot met metalen deksel
deegroller
deed de deksel (the cap) weer op de pot
mag ik je haar knippen?
netjes

paardrijdschoenen
bewusteloos
type hond dat gebruikt wordt om geursporen te volgen
Ik zat niet op te letten
verdraaid!
Het zou liggen aan/afhangen van ...
Ik wachtte tot het kwartje zou vallen
vrouwjes hert
Diegene die de laatste had moeten zijn
Ik probeerde een of twee keer in de rede te vallen

toen hij uitgeput was
je bent zo bleek
toen ik aan bleef dringen biechtte hij op
Ik voelde me opgelucht
ondanks het verhaal
ik kwam in de verleiding om het te vertellen
ik had blij moeten zijn
Ze geeft jou de schuld
Dat maakt alles kapot

ze nog meer straf nodig had
verzamelden op de open plek
het was een gegraven waterput

About twenty feet down	ongeveer 6 meter
Stork	ooievaar
Dislodging	losmaken (van die pijp zodat ze verder zou vallen)
Drowning	verdrinken
A tripod and a winch	speciale materialmen om iemand omhoog te takelen
I'd be obliged if you'd let me	ik zou blij zijn als je me dat toestaat
Collapse	instorten
Headfirst	met het hoofd eerst
It impaled her	het heeft haar gespietst/doorboord
But barely	maar nauwelijks
Coiling rope	touw opwinden

Chapter 20

At his insistence	op zijn aandringen
This odd behaviour	dit vreemde gedrag
That was very brave of you	dat was erg dapper van je
Gangrene	koudvuur (infectie waardoor je vlees gaat rotten)
Cowlick	kruin (in je haar)
Irrefutable	zonder twijfel
Carpenter	timmerman

Chapter 21

These admissions	deze (schuld)bekentenissen
As I began to object	toen ik tegen wilde spreken
Besides	en daarbij / daarnaast / trouwens
Martian	marsmannetje
Rescue effort	reddingspoging
Clearly baffled	duidelijk sprakeloos
The logic of the numbers was soothing	de logica van de getallen was kalmerend
And it fired the nuts-and-bolts parts of my brain	en het maakte dat ik heel alert werd (schroef en boutje)
Convince	overtuigen

Chapter 22

Impatient	ongeduldig
Resilience	veerkracht
Blabbermouth	kletskouzen
Defended	verdedigd
Stubborn	koppig
Disappeared	verdween

Chapter 23

Fresh trails	verse sporen
Sated	voldaan
Retrieved	teruggehaald
It was rude	het was onbeleefd / grof
To feel obliged	je verplicht voelen

Chapter 24

Did not face toward the barn	keek niet uit op de schuur
Disturbed	verward
Convinced	overtuigd
Take hostage	in gijzeling nemen
Insisted	erop aandrong
Whistles	fluitjes

- <https://quizlet.com/243219323/test>

Notitie luistervaardigheid

“Nog meer luisteren of betere luisteraars”?

Belang van luisterinstructie in het VO

De praktijk van luistervaardigheid in onze lessen volgt vaak een vast patroon. Het oefenen van luistervaardigheid gebeurt meestal in drie stappen: pre-listening, while-listening en post-listening. Een luisterfragment of tekst wordt afgespeeld, soms voorafgegaan door een pre-listeningactiviteit waarin leerlingen bekend worden gemaakt met de context. Vervolgens moeten vragen en/of opdrachten worden gemaakt tijdens of na het luisteren. Dan checkt de docent of de antwoorden goed zijn. Vaak blijft het daarbij; een enkele keer gaat de docent wat dieper in op de vragen; soms wordt het transcript uitgedeeld en wordt nog een laatste keer geluisterd.

Vaak wordt de(z) traditionele benadering aangeduid als de “comprehension method”.

Luisteren wordt echter bemoeilijkt door een aantal factoren. De luisteraar moet vaststellen of hij globaal of intensief luistert, dus wat hij met de tekst wil doen. Daarnaast hebben luisteraars vaak moeite met het vinden van de woordgrens. Dat wordt bemoeilijkt doordat sprekers geen pauzes inlassen, doordat ze woorden verkorten, of door diverse taalkundig beschreven processen als reductie, assimilatie, elisie, resyllabificatie en clitica.

Enkele voordelen van de *comprehension method* zijn:

- Blootstelling aan een scala van onderwerpen
- Luisteren naar ‘specifieke’ informatie
- Blootstelling aan de ritmiek van de doeltaal
- Blootstelling aan scala van stemmen die de doeltaal spreken. Nadelen zijn:
- Aanpak is lastig wanneer klassen te groot zijn (voor individuele feedback)
- Aanpak is te sterk ‘teacher-centred’
- Geeft docent inzicht in resultaten maar niet in hoe het leerproces zich heeft voltrokken.
- Gaat uit van achterhaalde aanname dat luisteren slechts overdracht is van spreker naar hoorder, terwijl het de hoorder is die moet uitmaken wat de spreker zegt.

Onderzoek door diverse wetenschappers¹ heeft aangetoond dat dit beter kan.

Een aantal vooronderstellingen zijn hierbij van belang:

- Docent moet minder centraal staan en minder interveniëren
- Leerlingen moeten veel meer samenwerken
- Leerlingen regelmatig vragen HOE een bepaald antwoord gevonden is.

¹ oa. Field 2003, Vandergrift 2009&2012, Flowerdew, 2005.

Regelmatig wordt de klacht gehoord dat leerlingen ook na intensief luisteren weinig vorderingen lijken te maken. Merkwaardig genoeg bestaat nog altijd het sterke gevoel dat het luisteren beter gaat wanneer men meer hoort. Maar er is niets dat saaier is dan het luisteren naar een vloed van onbekende geluiden die de leerling maar niet in 'begrepen' woorden kan krijgen. Het gevolg laat zich raden; dan maar helemaal afhaken.

In *Het voertuig* is een uitgebreid rapport te vinden van studie naar deze problematiek. Hier willen we volstaan met een verkorte weergave die direct verband houdt met de bijgaande PowerPoint-presentatie (zie website Kerngroep Engels onder materialen).

Een goed begaanbare aanpak van bovengenoemde problematiek heeft 3 speerpunten. Ze zijn niet bedoeld om aspecten van de "Comprehension Method" geheel te vervangen, maar om deze aan te vullen.

- Stel leerlingen op een gerichte wijze bloot aan stukken gesproken taal die zij lastig vinden. Dit betreft met name de manier waarop fonemen en woorden variëren wanneer ze in context voorkomen. Dat betreft ook de ritmiek van de doeltaal en die eigenschappen die natuurlijk gesproken taal onderscheiden van "scripted" luistermateriaal dat in methodes wordt gebruikt.
- Stel L2-luisteraars in staat zo vroeg mogelijk gebruik te maken van "connected speech". Dit stelt leerlingen in staat zich te trainen in compenserende strategieën voor de beperkingen door gebrek aan grammaticale kennis of het niet gewend zijn aan 'connected speech'.
- Breng processen in kaart die L1-taalleerders gebruiken, zoals A: Het decoderen van de geluiden die het oor van de luisteraar bereiken. B: het vormen van "larger-scale meaning" uit de woorden die worden gehoord.

Wetenschappers suggereren korte lesfragmenten van 5 à 10 minuten bij een luisteroefening of een "filler" aan het eind van de les waarin leerlingen worden geconfronteerd met talrijke voorbeelden. De oefeningen hoeven niet ingewikkeld te zijn. Een van de meest effectieve manieren die gesuggereerd wordt is het **dicteren** van sets van korte zinnen die de leerlingen moeten transcriberen. Dat kan heel goed met de stem van de docent, hoewel veel te zeggen is voor een variatie aan stemmen uit natuurlijk taalgebruik. Daarbij moet steeds één facet van het Engels dat leerlingen moeilijk vinden worden belicht.

In het kort gaat het dus om het aanbrenge van een aantal technieken die meer effectief luistergedrag bevorderen, in plaats van meer en meer ineffectief te luisteren.

Hieronder volgen enkele suggesties van oefeningen.

Blotstellen

Probleem: Natuurlijke sprekers van het Engels laten, wanneer zij een complexe rij medeklinkers uitspreken, vaak één van de klinkers wegvallen. Zo wordt *didn't* → /dint/ en *sixth* → /sikθ/.

Oplossing: maak een lijst met voorbeelden en plaats deze in zinnen met minimale contextuele complexiteit. Neem de zinnen op en laat deze horen aan de leerlingen.

Voorbeelden:

old people → ole people
five pm → fie pm
leave school → lee school
night club → nigh club
next spring → neck spring, etc.

Modelling

Probleem: Er zijn vaak erg weinig pauzes in gesproken taal, hetgeen horen waar een woord begint en eindigt bemoeilijkt.

Oplossing: Speel een fragment af van natuurlijk taalgebruik. Vraag leerlingen de woorden die zij begrijpen op te schrijven. Speel het fragment nog eens af om zo meer woorden te genereren. Laat leerlingen vervolgens kijken wat zij denken dat nog nodig is om er een logische zin van te maken.

Predicting

Probleem: Een van de belangrijkste strategieën in het luisteren in een vreemde taal is het vormen van een hypothese op basis van beperkt 'bewijs'. De meeste luisteraars gaan af op fragmenten die zij herkennen en vormen een idee op basis van wat zij op dat moment logisch vinden.

Oplossing: Stel een aantal HALVE zinnen samen die onduidelijk zijn en vraag leerlingen te anticiperen op wat vervolgens komt. Speel daarna de hele zin af en vraag leerlingen hun idee bij te stellen.

Praktische uitwerking van het bovenstaande vindt u in de lessenserie die bij deze notitie hoort. De PowerPoint bij de lessenserie geeft een beknopt overzicht van de probleemgebieden die in de lessenserie aan de orde komen. In kort geven wij ter verduidelijking hier nog eens het schema uit *Het voertuig* mee.

Vuistregels

Herkenning a. Herkennen van woorden in gesproken taal b. Koppelen van betekenis aan woorden

Exposure Veel blootstellen, maar wel op de goede manier

Aanpak a. Bewust worden van de moeilijkheden bij gesproken taal b. Decoderen m.b.v. dicteren c. Betekenis geven aan woorden binnen de context

Resultaat a. Focussen op aanpak en niet op resultaat b. Werken volgens de nieuwe aanpak levert een beter resultaat op!