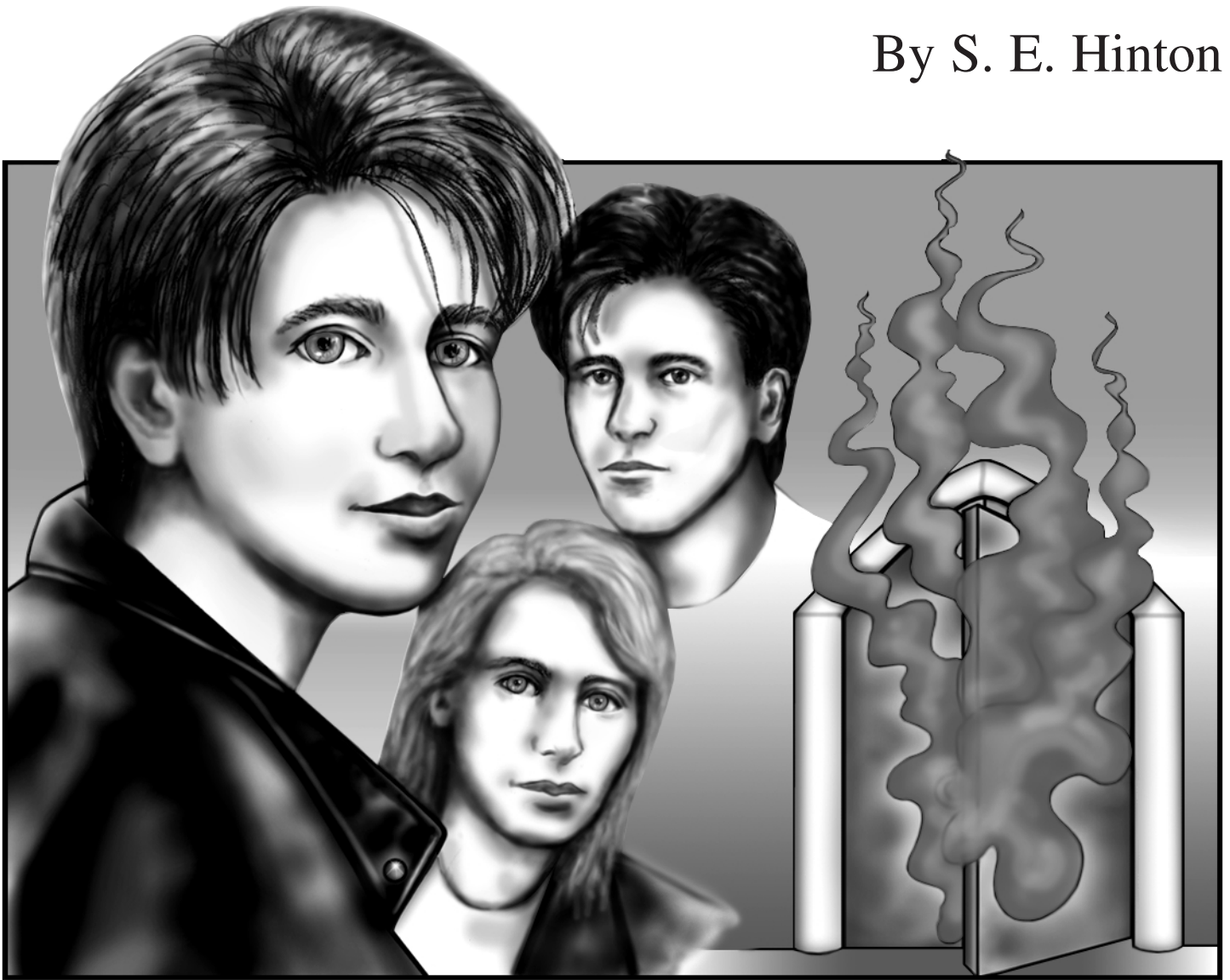


# The Outsiders

*L-I-T Guide*

Literature In Teaching

By S. E. Hinton



A Study Guide for Grades 6 and up  
Prepared by Charlotte S. Jaffe and Barbara T. Doherty  
Illustrated by Karen Sigler

The purchase of this book entitles the individual teacher to reproduce copies of the student pages for use in his or her classroom exclusively. The reproduction of any part of the work for an entire school or school system or for commercial use is prohibited.

ISBN 1-56644-059-9

© 2000 Educational Impressions, Inc., Hawthorne, NJ

EDUCATIONAL IMPRESSIONS, INC.  
Hawthorne, NJ 07507

Printed in the United States of America.

This study guide is based on the book *The Outsiders*  
Copyright © 1995 by S. E. Hinton  
Published by Penguin Putnam Inc., New York

# *The Outsiders*

Written by S. E. Hinton

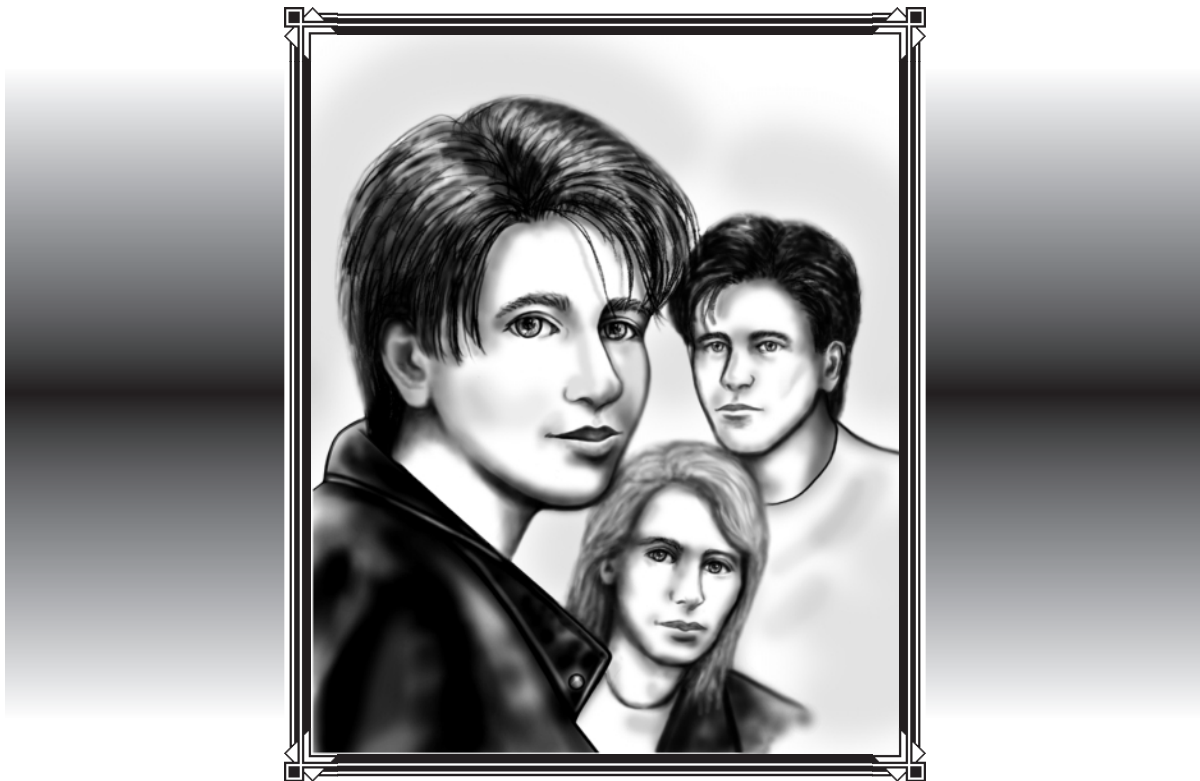
## STORY SUMMARY

Ponyboy Curtis, the youngest of three orphaned brothers, is the narrator of the story. He lives with his brothers, Darry and Sodapop. In addition to having to face the problems of being on their own, the brothers are caught up in the social prejudices of the day.

In their world, there exist two dominant and rival groups, the greasers and the Socs (Social-club members). The Socs are the “haves,” and the greasers are the “have-nots.” Each group is guilty of generalizing and reinforcing the negative myths about the other. The groups are constantly obsessed with the differences between them as groups and as individuals. Although they keep to their own territory, occasionally their paths cross, usually resulting in trouble. Quite by chance, Ponyboy meets a “Soc” girl at the drive-in. They get to know each other on a personal level and establish a friendship. It becomes apparent to them that the Socs and the greasers have many things in common.

During one confrontation Ponyboy’s friend Johnny accidentally kills a Soc who is trying to harm Ponyboy. Ponyboy and Johnny run away and hide. They use an abandoned church as their hiding spot. When some children are caught in a fire in the building, Johnny and Ponyboy rush in to rescue them, and Johnny is fatally wounded. Of course, the identity of the teen heroes is soon known to the authorities.

The mood at the end of the book is more optimistic. Ponyboy and his brothers are making a real effort to understand each other. Ponyboy gains ground in his effort to find himself.



# Meet the Author

S. E. Hinton

A successful author of literature for young people, Susan Eloise Hinton was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1950. As a teenager, Hinton loved to read, but found that the variety of adolescent stories was limited. “The kids’ books were all about Mary Jane-Goes-to-the-Prom. I wrote *The Outsiders* so I’d have something to read.” She wrote *The Outsiders* when she was only sixteen. It is a story about a young teen’s effort to find himself.

*The Outsiders* became very popular and eventually became a movie. Its success enabled Hinton to attend the University of Tulsa. In 1970 she earned her degree in education. She also met her future husband, David Inhofe, while at the university. In 1971, she wrote her next novel, *That Was Then, This Is Now*. It is about two brothers whose lives take different paths. She has stated that she prefers to write from a male point of view.

Other Hinton novels include *Rumblefish* (1975), *Tex* (1979), and *Taming the Star Runner* (1988). Her latest novels are *Big David*, *Little David* and *The Puppy Sister*; they were written in 1995 and 1997 respectively. The author received many literary awards and honors for her writing.

S. E. Hinton is the mother of two sons, Nicholas and David. She presently lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma.



# Pre-Reading Activity

## *Tulsa, Oklahoma*

When S. E. Hinton wrote *The Outsiders* she was a high-school student in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She based her writings on her own observations of teenagers.

Tulsa, the second largest city in Oklahoma after Oklahoma City, is located on the Arkansas River in the northeastern part of the state. Settlement in Tulsa began in 1836 by the Creek Indians, who moved there from Alabama. The area grew in population with the advent of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway in 1882. The railway brought many new settlers to Tulsa. Cattle shipping was the main industry. In 1901, vast deposits of petroleum were found near Tulsa, making Tulsa the “Oil Capital of the World!” Today the production of natural gas and the manufacture of aircraft are also important.

### **Oklahoma**

Research Oklahoma and answer the following questions.

1. When and how did Oklahoma become part of the United States?

---

---

---

---

2. When did Oklahoma become a state? What does the word “Oklahoma” mean?

---

---

---

---

3. What is meant by the “Trail of Tears?”

---

---

---

---

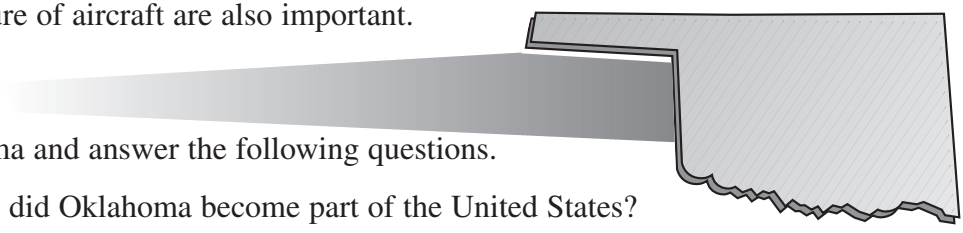
4. Why is Oklahoma called the Sooner State?

---

---

---

---



# Vocabulary

## Chapter 1

Match the vocabulary words on the left to the definitions on the right. Place the correct letter on each line.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. affection     | A. shame; loss of honor                                       |
| ___ 2. automatically | B. shaking, as from fear or sickness                          |
| ___ 3. conscious     | C. right away; immediately                                    |
| ___ 4. disgrace      | D. aware  |
| ___ 5. drowsily      | E. for this reason  |
| ___ 6. fierce        | F. a type of cotton cloth of fine texture                     |
| ___ 7. gingerly      | G. uncommon items   |
| ___ 8. hence         | H. competition  |
| ___ 9. instantly     | I. fond or tender feelings toward another                     |
| ___ 10. madras       | J. to keep from breathing                                     |
| ___ 11. rarities     | K. sleepily   |
| ___ 12. rivalry      | L. not understood   |
| ___ 13. suffocate    | M. moving or acting by itself; done without conscious control |
| ___ 14. tight-knit   | N. ferocious; raging  |
| ___ 15. trembling    | O. with extreme caution                                       |
| ___ 16. unfathomable | P. close; bound by mutual interests and affection             |

### ***Writing Activity***

Would you rather be a greaser or Soc? Write your opinion in the space below. Use vocabulary words from the first part of this activity in your writing.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 1

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Describe the characteristics that made Ponyboy unique among his friends.

---

---

---

---

2. Compare and contrast the Socs and the greasers.

---

---

---

---

3. Why did the greasers resent the Socs?

---

---

---

---

4. Explain the reason for the tension between Ponyboy and Darry. Give your opinion.

---

---

---

---

5. The author used a metaphor to describe Johnny Cade. Explain.

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 2

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You may need to use your dictionary.

<b>hastily</b>	<b>impatient</b>	<b>brisk</b>	<b>bickered</b>	<b>coward</b>	<b>rebellious</b>
<b>concession</b>	<b>sarcastic</b>	<b>muffled</b>	<b>reforms</b>	<b>digesting</b>	<b>feud</b>
<b>embarrassed</b>	<b>hoodlum</b>	<b>gasp</b>	<b>site</b>	<b>ligaments</b>	

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ wind scattered the leaves around the garden.
2. Samantha \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned up the mess; she didn't have much time because her parents were due home any minute.
3. The baby had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the new food.
4. Ryan stopped at the \_\_\_\_\_ stand to buy a snack.
5. He acted like a \_\_\_\_\_ when he ran away from the bully.
6. The runner was \_\_\_\_\_ to start the race and began too soon.
7. Cara often acted in a disobedient, \_\_\_\_\_ manner.
8. The new school committee made many \_\_\_\_\_ that will benefit the school.
9. The greasers and the Socs had a \_\_\_\_\_ that led to violence.
10. Tom injured the \_\_\_\_\_ in his foot during the basketball game.
11. During the long car ride, the children \_\_\_\_\_ about who would sit by the window.
12. When my friends and I sat at the back of the theater, the voices of the actors sounded \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Dan seemed a bit \_\_\_\_\_ when he came in last in the relay race.
14. The vacant lot was chosen as the \_\_\_\_\_ for the new community center.
15. A classmate's \_\_\_\_\_ comment hurt her feelings.

Two of the words in the above activity were not used . Write an original sentence using each.



# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 2

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Why, do you think, did Dally harass Cherry and Marcia?

---

---

---

---

2. What caused Dally to stare at Johnny in disbelief? Why was Dally's response unusual for him?

---

---

---

---

3. Explain why Two-Bit's trick on Johnny was especially cruel.

---

---

---

---

4. What argument did Cherry use to defend the Socs?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 3

A **synonym** is a word that has a meaning similar to that of another word. An **antonym** is a word that has a meaning opposite to that of another word. Use your dictionary or thesaurus to write a synonym and an antonym for each of the following vocabulary words.

### VOCABULARY WORD

### SYNONYM

### ANTONYM

1. aloof \_\_\_\_\_
2. bleak \_\_\_\_\_
3. cunning \_\_\_\_\_
4. elite \_\_\_\_\_
5. emotional \_\_\_\_\_
6. frustration \_\_\_\_\_
7. grimly \_\_\_\_\_
8. impersonal \_\_\_\_\_
9. ornery \_\_\_\_\_
10. passionate \_\_\_\_\_
11. pity \_\_\_\_\_
12. quivering \_\_\_\_\_
13. resigned \_\_\_\_\_
14. sassy \_\_\_\_\_
15. sophisticated \_\_\_\_\_

Write original sentences that describe characters or events that have occurred in this story. Use at least five vocabulary words from the first part of the activity in your sentences.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 3

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. What did Cherry say to Ponyboy that caused “a nervous bitterness” to grow inside him?

---

---

---

---

2. Which of Cherry’s statements came as a big surprise to Ponyboy and caused his mouth to drop? In your opinion, why was Ponyboy surprised?

---

---

---

---

3. Explain how Darry acted as a parent when Ponyboy arrived home late. Judge Ponyboy’s reaction. What would you have done in this situation if you were Darry?

---

---

---

---

4. The author used foreshadowing with the cliffhanger at the end of the chapter. Explain. Predict what might happen later in the story.

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 4

Read each sentence. Then circle the most appropriate definition for the word printed in bold as it is used in that sentence.

1. The **abandoned** house across the street is sorely in need of repair.

old                      rambling                      deserted

2. The child seemed **apprehensive** about his first day of school.

happy                      worried                      carefree

3. Lost in the mountains, the **bewildered** children tried to find their way home.

watchful                      puzzled                      scared

4. My little cousin acts **defiantly** when his mother gives him a command.

stubbornly                      helpfully                      submissively

5. An injury to her head made Diane feel **groggy**.

helpless                      dazed                      grouchy

6. A hotel fire caused **panic** among the guests.

anger                      fearfulness                      cooperation

7. Ben had a **premonition** that his wish would come true.

hope                      promise                      forewarning

8. We must all work to **preserve** our national parks.

enlarge                      improve                      safeguard

9. The lost and scraggly puppy was a **rueful** sight.

pitiful                      happy                      welcome

10. The weary runner **slouched** as he neared the finish line.

waved                      yelled                      drooped

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 4

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. In Chapter 2 the author used foreshadowing to suggest that Johnny might kill someone. Re-read the section in which Ponyboy described to Cherry how Johnny had been beaten up by Socs. Find the excerpt that foreshadowed the events in Chapter 4.

---

---

---

---

2. Do you think that Johnny was justified in killing Bob? Give your reasons.

---

---

---

---

3. Explain why the boys turned to Dally for help. In what ways did Dally aid them?

---

---

---

---

4. Ponyboy had always dreamed of going to the country. What was his reaction when he finally arrived there?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 5

Choose the word in each set that is **most like** the first word in meaning.

1. **blurted**            exclaimed            murmured            soothed
2. **calm**                noisy                upset                peaceful
3. **clenched**            grabbed                dropped                held
4. **disguised**            camouflaged            displayed            paraded
5. **elude**                pursue                face                escape
6. **fiendish**            malicious                friendly                sympathetic
7. **fumbled**            connected                mishandled            prolonged
8. **quavering**            questioning                upsetting                trembling

Circle the word in each set that is **most unlike** the first word in meaning.

1. **gallant**            courteous            thoughtless            heroic
2. **gorged**            devoured            nibbled            gobbled
3. **implored**            beseeched            suggested            demanded
4. **nudged**            nuzzled            tapped            punched
5. **startled**            prepared            shocked            frightened
6. **sullen**            disagreeable            happy            gloomy
7. **vital**            important            insignificant            necessary
8. **wistful**            content            wishful            longing

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 5

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Ponyboy resisted having his hair cut. Why, do you think, did the greasers place such high value on their hair?

---

---

---

---

2. In what way did Johnny compare Dally to the Southern gentlemen in *Gone with the Wind*?

---

---

---

---

3. Explain the significance of Robert Frost's poem.

---

---

---

---

4. How did Bob's murder affect the relationship between the Socs and the greasers? What surprising news did Dally give Johnny and Ponyboy about Cherry?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 6

### ***PART ONE: Definitions***

Use your dictionary to define the following words as they were used in the story.

1. **conviction:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **detached:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **doggedly:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. **embers:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. **hesitation:** \_\_\_\_\_

6. **husky:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. **hysterics:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. **inhalation:** \_\_\_\_\_

9. **irritated:** \_\_\_\_\_

10. **keeled:** \_\_\_\_\_

11. **scowling:** \_\_\_\_\_

12. **sensitive:** \_\_\_\_\_

13. **smarting:** \_\_\_\_\_

14. **staggered:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15. **surveyed:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. **suspicious:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. **testify:** \_\_\_\_\_

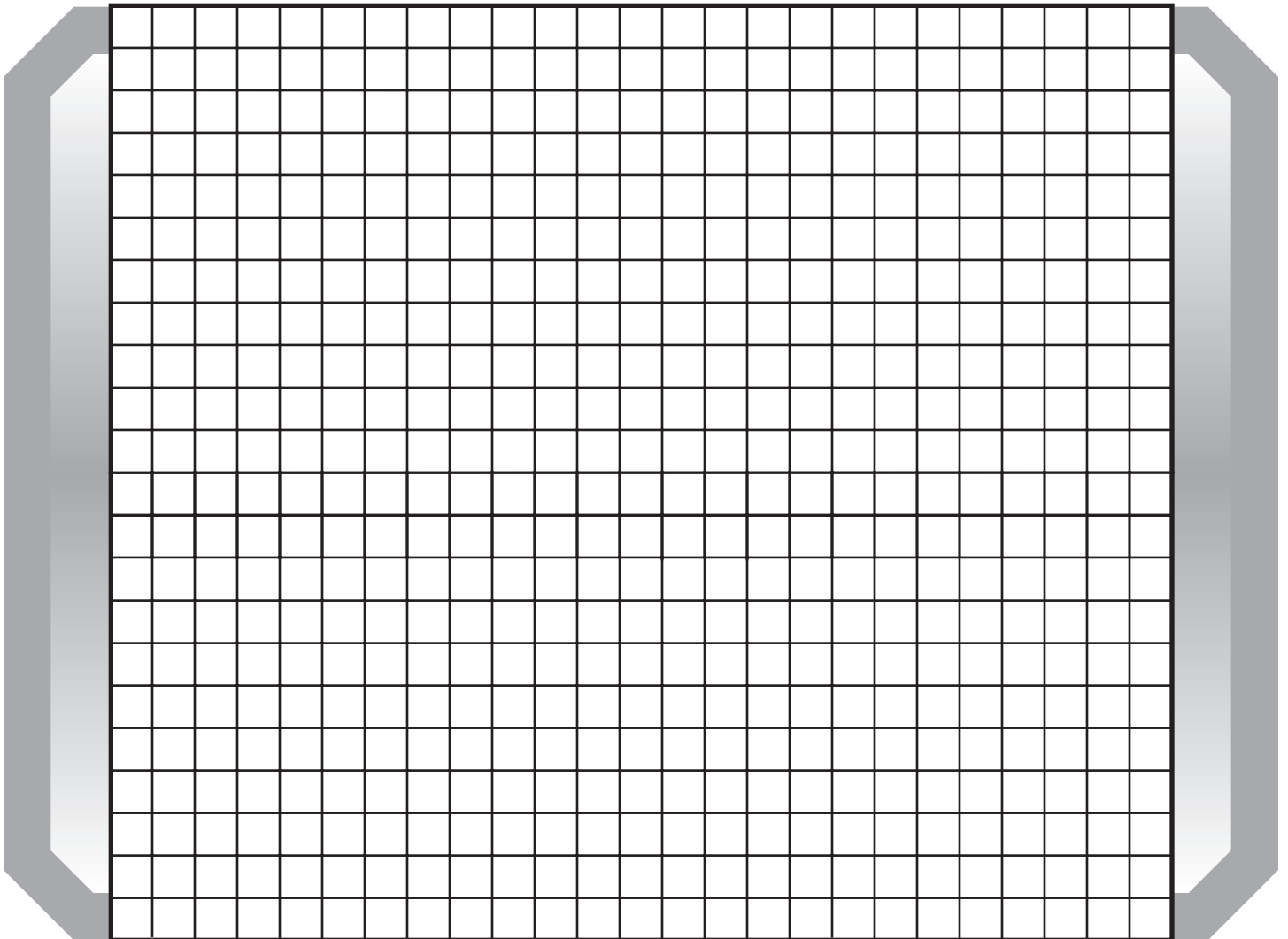
\_\_\_\_\_





***PART TWO: Create a Crossword Puzzle!***

Use the vocabulary words from the first part of this activity to create an original crossword puzzle. Try to use all of them! Number the boxes horizontally and vertically. Darken the boxes that you are not using. Exchange with a classmate to solve!



Across

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Down

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 6

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Why did Johnny decide to turn himself in to the police?

---

---

---

---

2. Describe how Johnny and Ponyboy acted heroically. Why didn't they take Dally's advice?

---

---

---

---

3. Why did Dally suddenly enter the burning building? Why did he hit Ponyboy? How do we know this if Ponyboy, the narrator, was unconscious?

---

---

---

---

4. What made Ponyboy realize at last that Darry loved him? Explain what he meant by "I was finally home to stay."

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 7

Use the vocabulary words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences. You may want to use your dictionary.

aghast   appeal   bum   critical   daze   exploits   gleefully  
half-heartedly   juvenile delinquent   manslaughter   mimicking  
mourning   palomino   radiates   recurring   resist   trembling

1. The violence of the tornado left us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You can \_\_\_\_\_ infections if you eat well and get plenty of rest.
3. Sally was so frightened that her voice was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Lewis and Clark are well described.
5. Energy \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun.
6. We were \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of our great dog, Champ.
7. Our coach will \_\_\_\_\_ the umpire's decision.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ colors formed a pattern.
9. After winning the game, we left the field \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We were in trouble for \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher's way of talking.
11. The long nap left Bob in a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The boy's condition was \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the automobile accident.

Some of the words in the first part of this activity were not used. Write original sentences using these words.

---

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 7

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. What bad news did Ponyboy and his brothers learn about Johnny's condition?

---

---

---

---

2. The newspaper article praised the actions of Ponyboy, Johnny, and Dallas; however, something in the column about him, Soda, and Darry disturbed Ponyboy. Explain.

---

---

---

---

3. According to Randy, what did most of the Socs want from their parents?

---

---

---

---

4. Why did Randy decide not to participate in the rumble?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 8

Use your dictionary or thesaurus to write a synonym and an antonym for each of the following vocabulary words.

**VOCABULARY WORD**

**SYNONYM**

**ANTONYM**

1. abruptly \_\_\_\_\_
2. alarmed \_\_\_\_\_
3. ashamed \_\_\_\_\_
4. casual \_\_\_\_\_
5. debate \_\_\_\_\_
6. divert \_\_\_\_\_
7. faltered \_\_\_\_\_
8. mere \_\_\_\_\_
9. reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_
10. scarce \_\_\_\_\_
11. showpiece \_\_\_\_\_

Use any five of the vocabulary words above in sentences of your own.

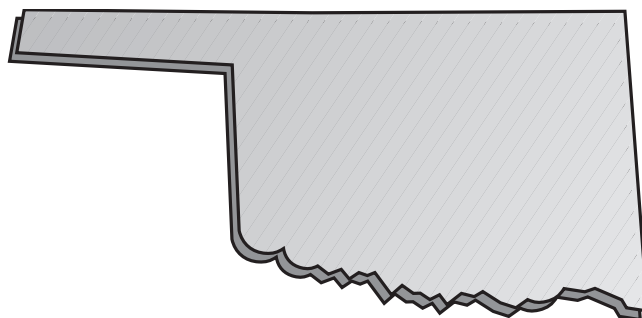
---

---

---

---

---



# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 8

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Why was it important that Johnny be able to see *Gone With the Wind* when he awoke?

---

---

---

---

2. Do you agree with Johnny's decision not to see his mother?

---

---

---

---

3. Judge the following statement: "The only thing that keeps Darry from bein' a Soc is us."

---

---

---

---

4. What qualities did Cherry admire both in Bob and in Dally?

---

---

---

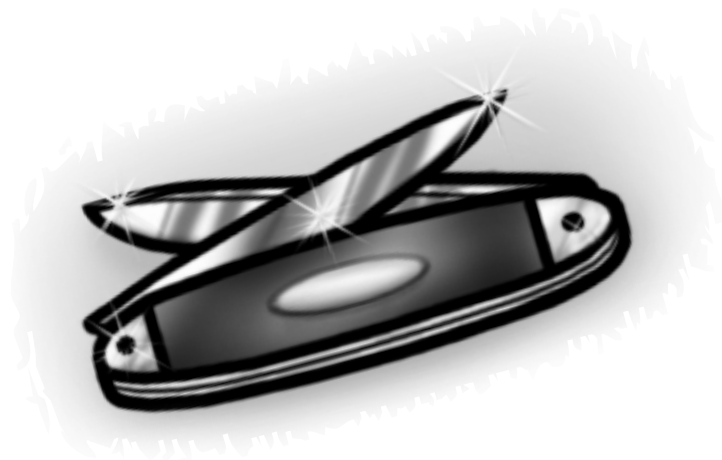
---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 9

Match the vocabulary words on the left to the definitions on the right. Place the correct letter on each line.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. amplifier   | A. from this place; away from here                         |
| ___ 2. awed        | B. wary; suspicious  |
| ___ 3. bolted      | C. person accompanying another to guide, protect, or honor |
| ___ 4. conformity  | D. interrupted; repressed                                  |
| ___ 5. contempt    | E. a possible danger; a threat                             |
| ___ 6. escort      | F. changed position  |
| ___ 7. grimacing   | G. showing signs of repressed anger or hatred              |
| ___ 8. hence       | H. a device that makes larger or more powerful             |
| ___ 9. leery       | I. sadly; regretfully                                      |
| ___ 10. menace     | J. making a face expressive of disgust or pain             |
| ___ 11. mortal     | K. extreme dislike; scorn; disdain                         |
| ___ 12. ruefully   | L. dire; of great intensity                                |
| ___ 13. smoldering | M. inspired with a mixture of respect and dread            |
| ___ 14. stifled    | N. behavior in correspondence with current styles          |
| ___ 15. stirred    | O. ran away suddenly                                       |



# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 9

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Compare the greasers with Tim Shepard's gang and the gang from Brumly.

---

---

---

---

2. Why did Darry feel hatred for Paul Holden? How did Ponyboy react to that hatred?

---

---

---

---

3. Who won the rumble? How was the winner determined?

---

---

---

---

4. Just before he died, Johnny said, "Stay gold, Ponyboy. Stay gold..." What did he mean?

---

---

---



# Vocabulary

## Chapter 10

For each sentence below, circle the most appropriate definition for the word in bold. Use your dictionary for help.

1. I was **bewildered** by the question.

encouraged                  confused                  enlightened

2. After falling, Peggy was in a **stupor**.

ditch                  hospital                  daze

3. Mark and Steve **stumbled** down the steep path.

skipped                  climbed                  tripped

4. Winning the contest was a **triumph** for Sue.

shock                  victory                  lesson

5. Pat was **delirious** with joy.

afraid                  content                  ecstatic

6. Because he wasn't paying attention, Jim answered **vaguely**.

unclearly                  certainly                  generally

7. The flood left an **impact** on everyone.

residue                  mudslide                  effect

8. Because the day was **hazy**, we canceled the picnic.

humid                  stormy                  misty

Use any five of the vocabulary words above in sentences of your own.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 10

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Ponyboy commented, "Johnny was dead. But he wasn't." Explain.

---

---

---

---

2. What did Ponyboy mean when he said, "It was only yesterday...but yesterday was years ago. A lifetime ago"?

---

---

---

---

3. Why did Dally want to be dead?

---

---

---

---

4. Why did Ponyboy want to know if he had asked for Darry while he was sick?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 11

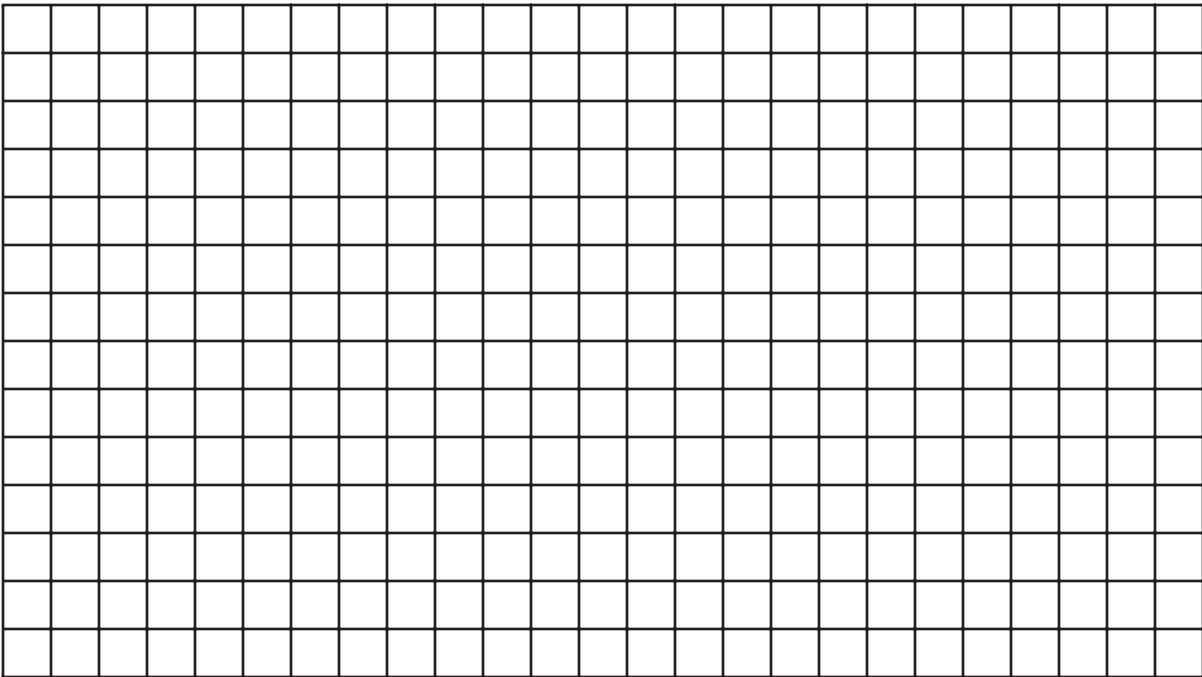
***PART ONE:***

Use your dictionary to define the following vocabulary words as they were used in the story.

- 1. **cocky:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **bulletin:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **environment:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **foster:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. **guardian:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. **hot-tempered:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. **idolized:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. **liable:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. **reckless:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. **sophomore:** \_\_\_\_\_

***PART TWO:***

Hide the vocabulary words from Part One in a word search puzzle for your classmates to find.



# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 11

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Why did Ponyboy hope Bob's parents hated him and the other greasers?

---

---

---

---

2. Guess why Randy came to visit Ponyboy.

---

---

---

---

3. Why did Ponyboy try to assume responsibility for the stabbing death of Bob?

---

---

---

---

4. What was significant about Darry calling Ponyboy "little buddy"?

---

---

---

---

# Vocabulary

## Chapter 12

### ***PART ONE:***

Think about how these words and phrases were used in this chapter. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the first one.

- |                         |                       |                    |               |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>absent-minded</b> | thoughtful            | concentrating      | preoccupied   |
| 2. <b>acquitted</b>     | cleared               | acquired           | invented      |
| 3. <b>composition</b>   | essay                 | construction       | network       |
| 4. <b>flinching</b>     | categorizing          | analyzing          | wincing       |
| 5. <b>hearing</b>       | medical examination   | judicial procedure | a testimonial |
| 6. <b>louse up</b>      | bug                   | bungle             | snare         |
| 7. <b>reference</b>     | source of information | reverence          | reliance      |
| 8. <b>scholarship</b>   | foundation            | privacy            | financial aid |
| 9. <b>theme</b>         | fashion               | style              | topic         |
| 10. <b>towheaded</b>    | stubborn              | pleasant           | blond         |
| 11. <b>vacuum</b>       | isolation             | random             | idle          |
| 12. <b>vast</b>         | huge                  | empty              | hollow        |
| 13. <b>veered</b>       | leapt                 | swerved            | dove          |

### ***PART TWO:***

Choose any four vocabulary words from above and supply an antonym for each.

---

---

---

---

# Comprehension and Discussion Questions

## Chapter 12

Answer the following questions in complete sentence form. Give examples from the story to support your response.

1. Why was Two-Bit relieved when Ponyboy picked up the broken glass?

---

---

---

---

2. Why did Soda bolt from the room when Ponyboy and Darry were arguing?

---

---

---

---

3. Soda's heartfelt comments helped Ponyboy come to an important realization about his relationship with Darry. Explain.

---

---

---

---

4. How did Johnny's letter affect Ponyboy's choice of a theme for his English paper?

---

---

---

---



# Spotlight Literary Skill

## *Character Charting*

During the course of the story *Ponyboy*, the protagonist, changes and develops new feelings about many of the characters and about himself. Tell how he accomplishes this by using examples from the book.

<i>Character</i>	<i>Beginning</i>	<i>End</i>
1. Darry		
2. Dally		
3. Johnny		
4. Himself		



# Spotlight Literary Skill

## *Stereotyping*

A **stereotype** is a story character with exaggerated personality traits who falsely represents a group of people. Stereotypes exist in many types of literature, including fairy tales, folk tales, and legends. The innocent heroine and the wicked villain are both common stereotypes in books. The author of *The Outsiders* stereotyped some of her characters to make them stand out in the reader's mind.

Read the list of characters below. Next to each name, write one or more personality traits that make the character seem stereotyped.

Dallas \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cherry \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Ponyboy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Johnny \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Two-Bit \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Randy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Cooperative-Learning Activity

## *Heroism*

What is a hero? We often think of a hero as someone who has performed an unusual feat of bravery or skill; however, there are many other ways to describe a hero. With your cooperative learning group, discuss people you consider heroic. Brainstorm a list of characteristics that these people share. After you have finished, compare your list with those of other groups.

Throughout *The Outsiders* there are many examples of courageous acts. As a group, select four story characters who have shown bravery in some way and who should be awarded the heroes' medals on this page. Fill in the heroes' names, and tell why each deserves the award. Compare your awards during a class discussion period.

(Name of Hero)  
Reason for the Award

A shield-shaped award medal template with a scalloped top edge. It features a horizontal line for the name, followed by the text "(Name of Hero)" and "Reason for the Award". Below this are five horizontal lines for writing, and a small horizontal line at the bottom.

(Name of Hero)  
Reason for the Award

A shield-shaped award medal template with a scalloped top edge. It features a horizontal line for the name, followed by the text "(Name of Hero)" and "Reason for the Award". Below this are five horizontal lines for writing, and a small horizontal line at the bottom.

(Name of Hero)  
Reason for the Award

A shield-shaped award medal template with a scalloped top edge. It features a horizontal line for the name, followed by the text "(Name of Hero)" and "Reason for the Award". Below this are five horizontal lines for writing, and a small horizontal line at the bottom.

(Name of Hero)  
Reason for the Award

A shield-shaped award medal template with a scalloped top edge. It features a horizontal line for the name, followed by the text "(Name of Hero)" and "Reason for the Award". Below this are five horizontal lines for writing, and a small horizontal line at the bottom.

# Cooperative-Learning Activity

## *Eulogy for a Friend*

A eulogy is a speech or writing in praise of someone who died. In the story, Johnny, Dallas, and Bob died. Pretend that you and your cooperative-learning group members are friends of the deceased boys. Write three eulogies that describe your feelings about each boy. Discuss their qualities and explain why they were your friends. Use story events that reveal their character traits. When your group has completed the writing, choose group members to deliver the eulogies to the entire class. Compare your speeches with those of the other student groups. Brainstorm ideas in the spaces below.

Eulogy No. 1: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Eulogy No. 2: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Eulogy No. 3: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Spotlight Literary Skill

## *Compare and Contrast*

When you compare things, you decide how they are alike. When you contrast things, you decide how they are different.

Think about your school experiences. Think about Ponyboy's school experiences. List the ways in which they are alike and the ways in which they are different.

### **Likenesses**

My School Experiences

Ponyboy's School Experiences

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

### **Differences**

My School Experiences

Ponyboy's School Experiences

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

# Spotlight Literary Skill

## *Conflict*

Characters in a story must deal with different problems or struggles. Many times this act of struggling is what makes the story interesting. In *The Outsiders*, find one example of each of the following types of struggles.

1. **Character versus Character:** A character in the story has a conflict with one or more other characters.

---

---

---

---

---

2. **Character versus Self:** A character must deal with a problem (physical or emotional) within himself or herself.

---

---

---

---

---

3. **Character versus Society:** A character must deal with a part of society that is a problem (family, friends, community, government, rules, etc.).

---

---

---

---

---

4. **Character versus Nature:** A character must deal with a problem created by a natural force.

---

---

---

---

---

# Critical Thinking Activity

## *Be a Reporter*

In Chapter 7 we were told of a newspaper article in which Ponyboy, Johnny, and Dally were described as heroes. Their actions in the church fire were explained in the article. Pretend you are the reporter writing this article for your newspaper. Outline your article below. Write your complete version on another paper. Remember to think of a “catchy” headline.

Who: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Where: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Brainstorm a list of ideas for the headline of the article. Put a check (✓) next to your best idea.

# Spotlight Literary Skill

## *Point of View*

**Point of view** is the voice that is used to tell the story plot. A first person narrator is the character who is telling the story. This character takes part in the story and refers to herself or himself as I. In *The Outsiders*, Ponyboy Curtis is the first person narrator; he is the storyteller.

What if the story were told from Cherry's, Sodapop's, or Johnny's point of view? Think of a few story events and retell each from another point of view.

**Event:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

As seen from \_\_\_\_\_'s point of view \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Event:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

As seen from \_\_\_\_\_'s point of view \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Event:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

As seen from \_\_\_\_\_'s point of view \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

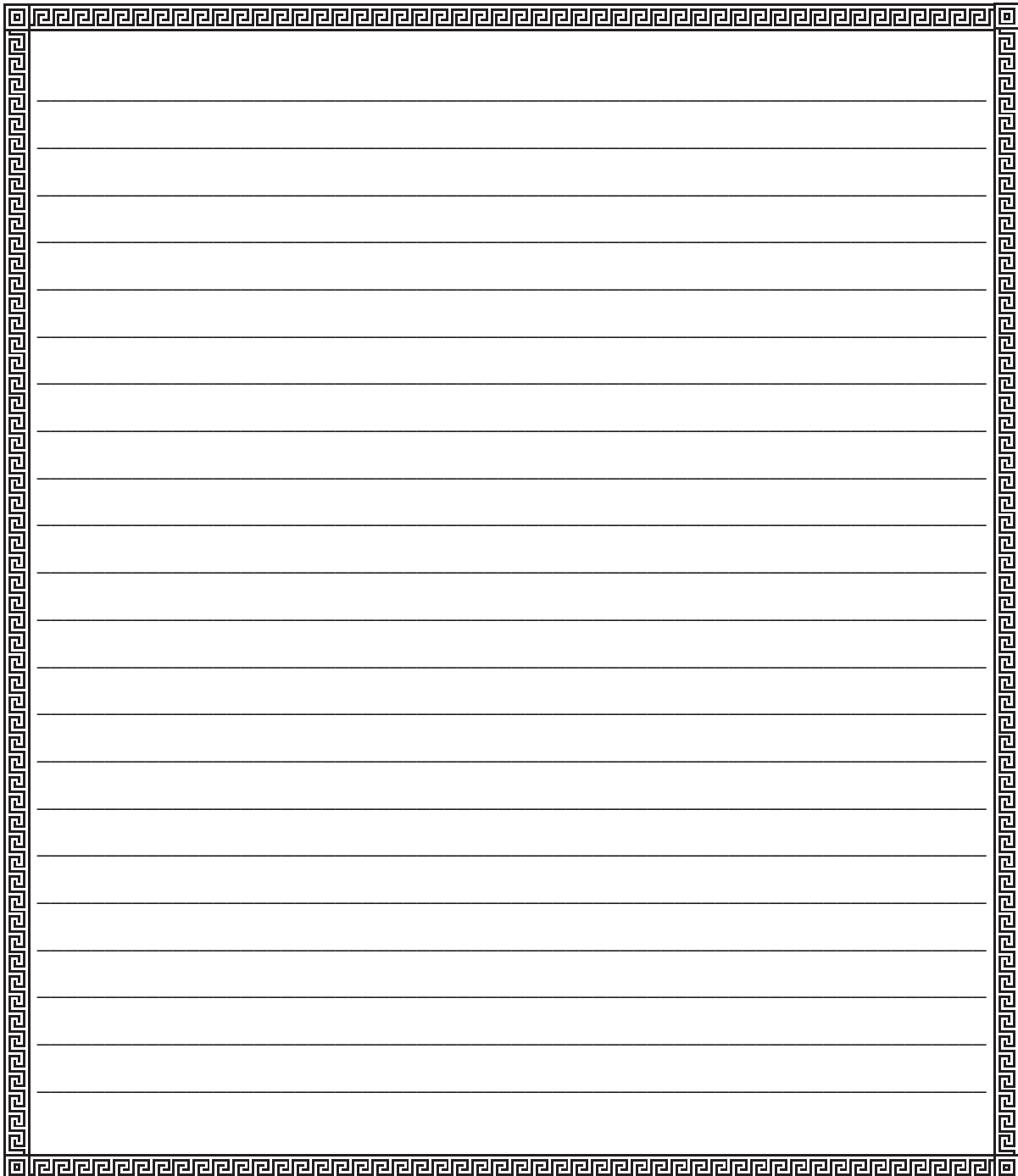
\_\_\_\_\_

# Post-Reading Activity

## *Write an Epilogue*

An **epilogue** is a short concluding section at the end of a literary work. Usually it deals with the future of the characters.

Think about the following questions: Does Ponyboy have any other misadventures? Does he take his big brother's advice and attend college? Do the greasers and the Socs resolve their differences, or do new problems divide the groups? Detail your ideas in a well-written epilogue.

A large rectangular writing area with a decorative Greek key border. The interior of the rectangle is filled with horizontal lines, providing a guide for writing. The border is a thick, black line with a repeating geometric pattern.



# More Post-Reading Activities

## *The Outsiders*

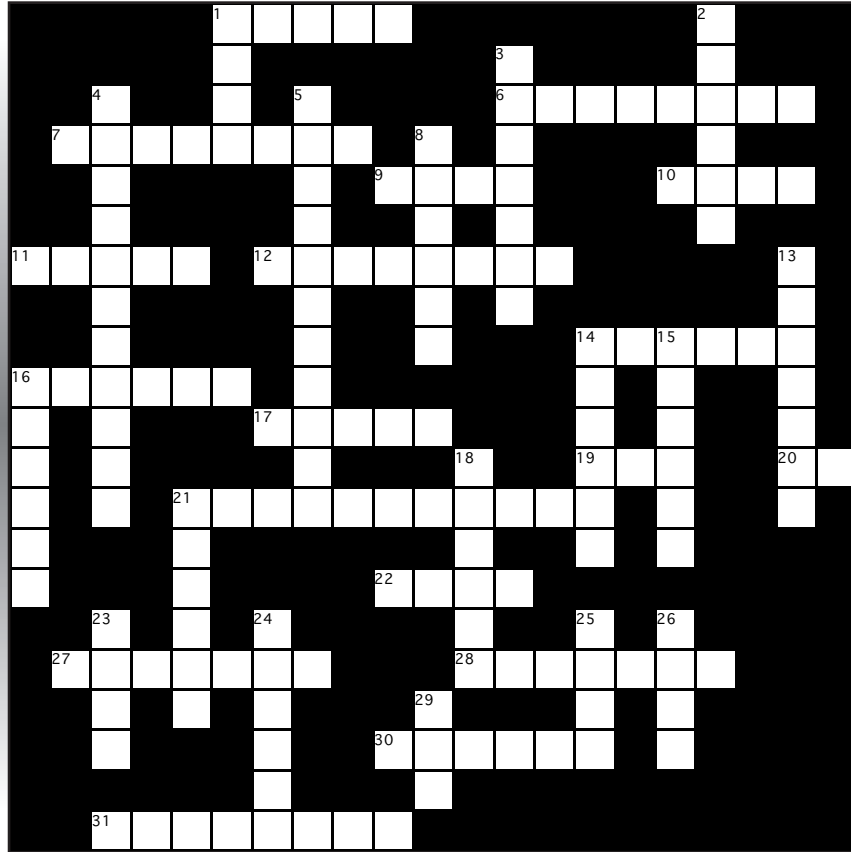
1. Read other books by S. E. Hinton that deal with adolescents and their problems. Compare the characters and plots. Some of her popular books include *That Was Then, This Is Now*; *Rumblefish*; and *Tex*.
2. Dramatize portions of the story. With other members of your cooperative-learning group, write a script based on the story. Add extra dialogue where necessary. Present your dramatization to your classmates.
3. Although a female, S. E. Hinton wrote these books from a male point of view. In *The Outsiders*, the voice used to tell the story is Ponyboy's. Choose a female character in the novel and describe an important event from her point of view.
4. Compare and contrast teenagers of today with those of the late 1960s, the time period in which the novel is set. Are there still conflicts between the "haves" and the "have nots"? Is the story still relevant in contemporary society? Discuss your ideas with your classmates.
5. Use your imagination. Sketch a picture of the church hideout on Jay Mountain. Use details from the story in your drawing.
6. Dialogue, the spoken words of the characters, is an important feature of the story. The novel is rich in realistic dialogue. Create an original conversation between one or more characters. Use realistic vocabulary in your dialogue; for example, *turf*, *rumble*, and *hoods*.
7. Picture this! Design a photo album for four memorable story characters. Above or below the photos, name and describe each story character.



# Crossword Puzzle

## *The Outsiders*

See how much you remember about *The Outsiders*. Have fun!



### ACROSS

- Bob's friend; he testified at Ponyboy's hearing.
- State in which story is set.
- Characteristic of 31 Across. (2 words)
- Nickname of 3 Down.
- Johnny and Ponyboy rescued the children from this.
- Nickname of Ponyboy's oldest brother.
- Author of *The Outsiders*.
- Last name of 3 Down, 11 Across, and 28 Across.
- Friend of 14 Down.
- City in which story is set.
- What Dallas did to the grocery store just before he was killed.
- Sandy's answer to Soda's marriage proposal.
- 14 Down was one.
- Johnny told Pony to stay \_\_\_\_\_.
- What Jerry Wood was.
- Ponyboy's older brother who worked at a gas station.
- Ponyboy and Cherry enjoyed looking at this.
- They often dressed in blue jeans and T-shirts.

### DOWN

- Compared to the greasers, the Socs were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Greaser who shoplifts.
- First-person narrator of *The Outsiders*.
- Ponyboy quoted his poem.
- Soda's horse.
- He killed a Soc.
- A favorite model car of the Socs.
- She spied for the greasers.
- A fight between gangs.
- Type of shirt often worn by Socs.
- Most violent greaser.
- Ponyboy and Johnny hid in an abandoned one.
- Side of town the Socs came from.
- According to the newspaper article, Ponyboy and Johnny were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Side of town the greasers came from.
- What Johnny asked the nurse to give to Ponyboy before he died.
- Dallas called it a "heater."

# Glossary of Literary Terms

**Alliteration:** Repetition of initial (beginning) sounds in 2 or more consecutive or neighboring words.

**Analogy:** A comparison based upon the resemblance in some particular ways between things that are otherwise unlike.

**Anecdote:** A short account of an interesting, amusing, or biographical occurrence.

**Anticlimax:** An event that is less important than what occurred before it.

**Archaic language:** Language that was once common in a particular historic period but which is no longer commonly used.

**Cause and effect:** The relationship in which one condition brings about another condition as a direct result. The result, or consequence, is called the effect.

**Character development:** The ways in which the author shows how a character changes as the story proceeds.

**Characterization:** The method used by the author to give readers information about a character; a description or representation of a person's qualities or peculiarities.

**Classify:** To arrange according to a category or trait.

**Climax:** The moment when the action in a story reaches its greatest conflict.

**Compare and contrast:** To examine the likenesses and differences of two people, ideas, or things. (*Contrast* emphasizes differences. *Compare* may focus on likenesses alone or on likenesses and differences.)

**Conflict:** The main source of drama and tension in a literary work; the discord between persons or forces that brings about dramatic action.

**Connotation:** Something suggested or implied, not actually stated.

**Description:** An account that gives the reader a mental image or picture of something.

**Dialect:** A form of language used in a certain geographic region; it is distinguished from the standard form of the language by pronunciation, grammar, and/or vocabulary.

**Dialogue (dialog):** The parts of a literary work that represent conversation.

**Fact:** A piece of information that can be proven or verified.

**Figurative language:** Description of one thing in terms usually used for something else. Simile and metaphor are examples of figurative language.

**Flashback:** The insertion of an earlier event into the normal chronological sequence of a narrative.

**Foreshadowing:** The use of clues to give readers a hint of events that will occur later on.

**Historical fiction:** Fiction represented in a setting true to the history of the time in which the story takes place.

**Imagery:** Language that appeals to the senses; the use of figures of speech or vivid descriptions to produce mental images.

**Irony:** The use of words to express the opposite of their literal meaning.

**Legend:** A story handed down from earlier times; its truth is popularly accepted but can't be verified.

**Limerick:** Humorous 5-lined poem with form *aabba*. Lines 1, 2 and 5 are longer than lines 3 and 4.

**Metaphor:** A figure of speech that compares two unlike things without the use of "like" or "as."

**Mood:** The feeling that the author creates for the reader.

**Motivation:** The reasons for the behavior of a character.

**Narrative:** The type of writing that tells a story.

**Narrator:** The character who tells the story.

**Opinion:** A personal point of view or belief.

**Parody:** Writing that ridicules or imitates something more serious.

**Personification:** Figure of speech in which an inanimate object or an abstract idea is given human characteristics.

**Play:** A literary work written in dialogue form and usually performed before an audience.

**Plot:** The arrangement or sequence of events in a story.

**Point of view:** The perspective from which a story is told.

**Protagonist:** The main character.

**Pun:** A play on words that are similar in sound but different in meaning.

**Realistic fiction:** True-to-life fiction; people, places, and happenings are similar to those in real life.

**Resolution:** Part of the plot (from climax on) where the main dramatic conflict is worked out.

**Satire:** A literary work that pokes fun at individual or societal weaknesses.

**Sequencing:** The placement of story elements in the order of their occurrence.

**Setting:** The time and place in which the story occurs.

**Simile:** A figure of speech that uses "like" or "as" to compare two unlike things.

**Stereotype:** A character whose personality traits represent a group rather than an individual.

**Suspense:** Quality that causes readers to wonder what will happen next.

**Symbolism:** The use of a thing, character, object, or idea to represent something else.

**Synonyms:** Words that are very similar in meaning.

**Tall tale:** An exaggerated story detailing unbelievable events.

**Theme:** The main idea of a literary work; the message the author wants to communicate, sometimes expressed as a generalization about life.

**Tone:** The quality or feeling conveyed by the work; the author's style or manner of expression.

# ANSWERS

## Pre-Reading Activity: Oklahoma

1. Oklahoma became part of the United States in 1803 with the purchase of the Louisiana Territory with the exception of the Panhandle. It became U.S. territory in 1850 and became part of Oklahoma Territory in 1890.
2. Oklahoma became the 46th state in 1907. It was formed by the union of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. “Oklahoma” is a Choctaw word meaning “red man.”
3. The U.S. government negotiated treaties with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes—known as the Five Civilized Tribes—to move from the southeastern part of the nation to what is now Oklahoma. Many of these people were successful farmers. Their long, difficult treks across the country resulted in many deaths and hardships. This is now called the “Trail of Tears.”
4. Oklahoma was nicknamed the Sooner State because many settlers tried to enter the area and claim land sooner than it was legal to do so.

## Chapter 1: Vocabulary

- |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | 3. D | 5. K | 7. O | 9. C  | 11. G | 13. J | 15. B |
| 2. M | 4. A | 6. N | 8. E | 10. F | 12. H | 14. P | 16. L |

## Chapter 1: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Unlike most greasers, Ponyboy liked to read, to draw, and to watch movies. He tried to stay out of trouble. He got good grades and was very intelligent.
2. The Socs were rich. They wore madras and similar clothing and looked clean cut. They came from the west side of town. The greasers were poor. They dressed in blue jeans and T-shirts. They wore leather jackets and sneakers or boots. They drove expensive cars. Both groups got into trouble, but the Socs were more like mischief-makers, and the greasers more like “hoods.”
3. The greasers knew that in spite of the trouble the Socs got into as teens, they would be rich, successful, and well-respected as adults. The greasers wouldn’t be given the same opportunities to achieve success.
4. Ponyboy didn’t think Darry loved him. He felt as if he couldn’t please him no matter what he did. He thought Darry just liked to yell at him. Darry has had the responsibility of caring for Pony and Soda since their parents died in an automobile accident. Darry was afraid he and his brothers wouldn’t be allowed to stay together unless they stayed out of trouble.
5. She compared him to a puppy that has been mistreated and, therefore, nervous and suspicious.

## Chapter 2: Vocabulary

- |              |               |               |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. brisk     | 4. concession | 7. rebellious | 10. ligaments | 13. embarrassed |
| 2. hastily   | 5. coward     | 8. reforms    | 11. bickered  | 14. site        |
| 3. digesting | 6. impatient  | 9. feud       | 12. muffled   | 15. sarcastic   |

## Chapter 2: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Answers will vary, but Dally always seemed to need to blow off steam. In New York, he took part in gang fights. Here, he took out his feelings of hatred on the Socs. He took pleasure in embarrassing the girls.
2. Johnny stepped in and told Dally to stop bothering the girls. Johnny was not usually so bold, especially to Dally. If it had been anyone but Johnny, Dally wouldn’t have let him get away with speaking to him that way.
3. Two-Bit pretended to be a Soc and said, “Okay, greasers, you’ve had it.” Johnny had been badly beaten by four Socs and psychologically tortured. He had already been a nervous wreck from being mistreated by his parents. After the beating, Johnny got jumpier than ever.
4. Cherry said that not all Socs were like the ones who attacked Johnny. She said that Socs have problems too.

## Chapter 3: Vocabulary

Possible answers are as follows:

- |   |                                |                            |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. distant/friendly                     | 6. discouragement/satisfaction | 11. sympathy/envy          |
| 2. gloomy/cheerful                      | 7. sadly, harshly/happily      | 12. trembling/calm         |
| 3. clever, tricky/simple, naive         | 8. detached/involved           | 13. contented/dissatisfied |
| 4. upperclass, noble/lowerclass, common | 9. disobedient/cooperative     | 14. insolent/well-behaved  |
| 5. passionate/placid                    | 10. zealous/unfeeling          | 15. worldly-wise/naive     |

### Chapter 3: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. She said that she couldn't talk to him at school and she couldn't let her parents see them together.
2. She said, "I could fall in love with Dallas Winston."
3. Darry yelled at him and slapped him. Ponyboy took this to mean that Darry didn't want him around. He didn't realize that Darry was upset because he was so worried about him. At first he was going to run away, but he decided against it.
4. She indicated that things will get worse.

### Chapter 4: Vocabulary

- |             |               |                |                |             |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. deserted | 3. puzzled    | 5. dazed       | 7. forewarning | 9. pitiful  |
| 2. worried  | 4. stubbornly | 6. fearfulness | 8. safeguard   | 10. drooped |

### Chapter 4: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. The excerpt should include the following: "And Johnny, who was the most law-abiding of all of us, now carried in his back pocket a six-inch switchblade...He would kill the next person who jumped him."
2. Answers will vary.
3. They knew that Dally had been in serious situations and they thought he would know what to do and how to get them what they needed. He gave them a gun and money. He gave Ponyboy a dry shirt and a jacket. He told them to take the freight train to Windrixville and to hide out in an abandoned church.
4. He knew he wouldn't like it as much as he thought because he would have to stay in hiding.

### Chapter 5: Vocabulary

Most like:

- |              |                |              |               |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. exclaimed | 3. held        | 5. escape    | 7. mishandled |
| 2. peaceful  | 4. camouflaged | 6. malicious | 8. trembling  |

Most unlike:

- |                |             |             |                  |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. thoughtless | 3. demanded | 5. prepared | 7. insignificant |
| 2. nibbled     | 4. punched  | 6. happy    | 8. content       |

### Chapter 5: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Long hair was the trademark of the greasers. They couldn't afford expensive cars or clothing and so they needed something of which they could be proud. Ponyboy was especially proud of his hair because it was long and silky like Soda's.
2. He thought Dally acted gallantly when he took the blame for breaking the windows without trying to deny it; he never told the police that Two-Bit was to blame.
3. Answers will vary. Perhaps it means that time passes quickly and you must appreciate things while you can. You should appreciate sunsets, for example.
4. The relationship worsened. Dally started carrying a gun, and a rumble was planned. Dally told them that Cherry was acting as a spy for the greasers.

### Chapter 6: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Johnny didn't want to spend the rest of his life in hiding. He thought he had a good chance of getting off easy with the help of Ponyboy's and Cherry's testimony. Even more importantly, he didn't think it was fair for Ponyboy to have to stay in hiding with his brothers worrying about him.
2. They ran back to get the children out of the church. They felt responsible for accidentally starting the fire. Johnny and Ponyboy risked their lives to save the children even though Dally warned them that the roof was about to cave in.
3. Dally entered the building to rescue Johnny. He hit Ponyboy on the back because Ponyboy's back was in flames. We know these facts about what happened when Ponyboy was unconscious because Jerry Wood related the facts to Ponyboy.
4. He saw the tears running down Darry's cheeks and realized the depth of Darry's love for him. He finally understood that Darry's behavior towards him had been motivated by his fear of losing him. Ponyboy no longer felt unwanted.

### Chapter 7: Vocabulary

- |              |             |              |               |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. aghast    | 4. exploits | 7. appeal    | 10. mimicking |
| 2. resist    | 5. radiates | 8. recurring | 11. daze      |
| 3. trembling | 6. mourning | 9. gleefully | 12. critical  |

### Chapter 7: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. The doctor told them that Johnny was in critical condition. If he lived, he would be crippled for the rest of his life.
2. It made it evident that the authorities were thinking of taking Ponyboy and Soda away from Darry.
3. They wanted their parents to set some limits.
4. He was sick of the fighting and the killing. He knew that it wouldn't accomplish anything.

### Chapter 8: Vocabulary

Possible answers are as follows:

- |                       |                           |                        |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. suddenly/gradually | 5. argue/agree            | 9. unwillingly/eagerly |
| 2. frightened/calmed  | 6. deflect/follow         | 10. rare/plentiful     |
| 3. embarrassed/proud  | 7. hesitated/strengthened | 11. masterpiece/trash  |
| 4. informal/formal    | 8. minute/vast            |                        |

### Chapter 8: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Johnny had really enjoyed listening to Pony read the book to him while they were in the church. He had gotten a lot of deep meaning out of it. He was especially impressed by the manners and charm of the Southern gentlemen during the Civil War.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary, but if Darry didn't have to raise his brothers on his own he probably would have gone to college and would have been able to get a better job.
4. Both had charisma and leadership qualities. They stood out in a crowd.

### Chapter 9: Vocabulary

- |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. H | 3. O | 5. K | 7. J | 9. B  | 11. L | 13. G | 15. F |
| 2. M | 4. N | 6. C | 8. A | 10. E | 12. I | 14. D |       |

### Chapter 9: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Tim Shepard's gang and the boys from Brumly were hardened criminals who usually carried weapons. These gangs were well organized and had strict leaders. They were probably future convicts. The greasers were a gang of friends who stuck together. No one was really the leader. The greasers weren't that violent.
2. Darry and Paul had been good friends and football teammates in high school. Darry was jealous that Paul was in college. Also, he was ashamed to be associated with the hoodlums and maybe even the greasers. Ponyboy wished they didn't hate each other. He no longer hated the Socs. He had begun to realize that there were good and bad in each group.
3. The greasers won because the Socs were the first to run away.
4. He was referring to Robert Frost's poem. He wanted him to hold on to the enthusiasm of his youth.

### Chapter 10: Vocabulary

- |             |            |              |           |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. confused | 3. tripped | 5. ecstatic  | 7. effect |
| 2. daze     | 4. victory | 6. unclearly | 8. misty  |

### Chapter 10: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Ponyboy had trouble accepting that Johnny was dead, so he tried to block the reality from his mind.
2. He was thinking about when Dally told him he was carrying an unloaded gun. So much had happened in the short period of time that it seemed as if a year had passed instead of a day.
3. He had lost the only person he really loved.
4. Answers will vary, but now that he realized how much Darry really cared for him, he probably was afraid that he might have hurt his feelings by not asking for him.

### Chapter 11: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. He thought it was better to be hated than pitied.
2. Answers will vary, but perhaps he wanted to reassure him that his testimony would show the judge that he wasn't to blame.
3. Johnny's death had left Ponyboy mentally and emotionally distressed. He was still having trouble accepting the fact that Johnny had died. He didn't want to hear anything negative about Johnny.
4. It was a term of endearment. Until now, Darry had only used it with Soda. Darry was able to show Ponyboy his feelings more openly.

## Chapter 12: Vocabulary

1. preoccupied
2. cleared
3. essay
4. wincing
5. judicial procedure
6. bungle
7. source of information
8. financial aid
9. topic
10. blond
11. isolation
12. huge
13. swerved

## Chapter 12: Comprehension and Discussion Questions

1. Two-Bit was afraid that Ponyboy was trying to become tough and he knew that was not his true nature. When Ponyboy picked up the glass so that no one would get a flat tire, Two-Bit knew that he really had not changed.
2. Soda was upset because Sandy had refused to marry him and had returned his letter unopened. He was also upset about being put in the middle of his brothers' quarrels. When Pony tried to get him to take sides in this latest argument, Soda couldn't take any more.
3. He realized that he had expected Darry to understand his feelings but he had never tried to see things from Darry's point of view. He knew that Darry had given up a lot for Soda and him.
4. Ponyboy decided that the greasers' story should be told so that people wouldn't be so quick to judge them. He also hoped that by telling their story it would give hope to boys like him by making them see that there is good in the world.

## Crossword Puzzle:

