

Chapters 1–4

Vocabulary:

Choose the vocabulary word from the word box that comes closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in each sentence below. You will not use all the words.

Word Box

sorties	disconsolate	indolent	boles
milch	feist	amalgam	bolsters
beneficence	crony	brogans	progeny
rout	gentility	bulwark	cooter

1. Opal deftly caught the turtle and brought it home so Hazel could make soup.

2. Howard kicked at the mutt when it would not fetch the stick.

3. Although the clumsy guest had spilled red wine on him, the butler remained the very model of elegance. _____
4. The coin was not pure silver but rather an alloy of silver and other metals.

5. In his retirement years, Uncle Ed became habitually lazy, preferring to mow the lawn only when the grass was taller than the dog. _____

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6. In the morning sun, the dark trunks of the pine trees glistened with dew.

7. When Casey accidentally left the gate open, the milk cow got loose and walked though the neighbors' vegetable garden. _____
8. Because the ground was still soft and muddy from the rain, Terry wore his heavy work shoes on the hike. _____
9. Ursula had always been a close friend of Mrs. Lester's since they were in grammar school together. _____
10. On the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Eugene P. Franks, all of his descendants gathered for a Franks family reunion. _____
11. The soldiers besieged in the castle made strategic attacks upon the surrounding army. _____

Setting:

The Yearling is set deep in the heart of the Florida scrub. To help her readers get a feel for the region, the author gives much attention to describing the vegetation. Listed below are some of the trees and plants she mentions. Look up each in a dictionary or encyclopedia. Make a small sketch in pencil or with colored pencils of what each of the following plants looks like.

loblolly pine	live oak	magnolia
red bay	saw grass	ti-ti
palmetto	sweet gum	blackjack pine

In what year do you think *The Yearling* is set? Give some examples from the reading to back up your answer.

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Dialect:

A *dialect* is a regional variation of language. An author often will write dialogue in dialect so that readers can get a sense of how the characters sound. In *The Yearling*, the spelling and grammar of the dialogue reflects the dialect of backwoods Florida at the time of the story.

Using standard spelling and grammar rules, rewrite the sentences below that were spoken by characters in *The Yearling*.

Example: "Goin' to Grahamsville allus do make me hongry."
"Going to Grahamsville always makes me hungry."

choose
2

1. "... 'twan't mine and I wouldn't of wanted to die with it on me."
2. "Iffen you'll learn yourself to work, you'll be your Pa all over."
3. "I'm o' no mind to set around waitin' breakfast."
4. "Ain't a dog borned as smart as that bear."
5. "I'm fearful, always, for the pore dogs. They're the scapers gits the worst of it."
6. "You shore kin figger what a creetur'll do."
7. "You belong to figger. A wild creetur's quicker'n a man and a heap stronger."
8. "Don't go gittin' faintified on me."

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Questions:

- ① Write a short description of each of the characters listed below.

Jody Baxter—

Penny Baxter—

Ora Baxter—

2. Although we will be introduced to the Forresters later in the novel, what have we learned already about the Forresters and the Baxter family's attitude toward them?
- ③ One of the most important elements of *The Yearling* is the relationship between Jody and his father. Describe this relationship.
4. What was Jody supposed to be doing on the day the story begins? Where does he go instead?

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5. How does Penny react to Jody's "ramblin'"? Why does Penny allow Jody such freedom?
6. Describe the relationship between Jody and his mother. Why does Ora accept Jody "with something of detachment"?
7. Why had Penny chosen to raise a family in the heart of the Florida scrub instead of a more populated area?
8. What is a *brood* sow? What does the loss of their brood sow mean for the Baxter family?
9. What happened when Penny tried to shoot Slewfoot? How did the new dog perform in the hunt?
10. What does Penny's concern for Julia tell you about Penny?

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Analysis:

11. Penny tells Jody,

“A creetur that kills and eats what he needs, why, he’s jest like the rest of us, makin’ out the best he kin. But an animal, or a person either, that’ll do harm jest to be a-doin’—You look in a bear’s face and you’ll see he’s got no remorse.”

Later, how does Penny compare the Forresters to bears?

12. Penny tells Jody,

County lines is nothin’ to [animals], nor a man’s fences. How’s a creetur to know the land’s mine and paid for? How’s a bear to know I’m dependin’ on my hogs for my own rations? All he knows is, he’s hongry.”

What is the author saying about animal behavior?

13. What law of nature does Penny explain to Jody near the end of Chapter 4? Considering this law, why have Slewfoot’s actions angered Penny?

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Dig Deeper:

14. Read Genesis 1:26–30, Genesis 9:1–3, and Psalm 8:3–8. According to these verses, what is mankind's place in the natural order?

15. Does the natural law that Penny explains to Jody apply to humans? Explain your answer. In what way might it apply to animals only?

Optional Exercises:

1. Sketch and label the parts of a muzzle-loading rifle. When did muzzle-loaders fall out of common use? Why? What must be done to load and fire a muzzle-loader?

2. Consider the name the author gives to the marauding bear: Old Slewfoot. Research some of the regional names or nicknames given to Satan. Are there similarities? Do you think the author chose to draw a parallel? If so, what would be the purpose of this parallel?

Chapters 5–8

Vocabulary:

Define the underlined word in each sentence below according to how it is used in the sentence.

1. "Them [axe-marks] was cut before me and the Forresters was ever heered tell of. . . I'd not be surprised was some of 'em Spanish blazes."
2. Jody looked puzzled at the dried and wizened pair that had bred these mountainous men.
3. [Lem] often sat apart, brooding and sulky, while Buck and Mill-wheel, the most boisterous, caroused.
4. The long trenched table was covered with steam.
5. He awakened with a start late in the night. Din filled the cabin.
6. He went to the cupboard and brought out the demi-john. The old man uncorked it and tipped it back and drank.

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7. Buck changed his plaintive song for a lively dance tune, and the idle music swung into full volume.
8. She unbanked the fire on the hearth and threw on fat-wood and moved the coffee-pot close.
9. He felt bold and gay and tremulous. He could not understand how his mother could disapprove of such frolicsome people.
10. "... don't you never think o' nothin' but your empty belly?" "You cook venison so good, Ma." She was mollified.
11. He wondered by what alchemy it was changed, so that what sickened him one hour, maddened him with hunger, the next.

Characterization:

An author reveals the traits of her characters through their actions, their words, and what other characters say about them. This section of reading introduces the Forrester family, the Baxters' nearest neighbors in the scrub. Read each of the sentences below. Write down what each reveals about the Forresters.

- choose 2
1. "Ezra Baxter, do you go tradin' with the Forresters, you'll do good to come home wearin' your breeches."
 2. "Do [Jody] learn from [the Forresters], he'll learn to have a heart as black as midnight." "He might learn from them, not to."

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3. A commotion broke loose inside the [Forresters'] cabin. The sound came of chairs hurled across its width, a large object crashed, glass shattered, heavy feet stamped on the plank floor and the voices of male Forresters beat against the walls.
4. Ma Forrester said, uncomfortably, "I reckon you folks gives thanks, to your table. Pa, hit won't hurt you none to ask a blessin', long as we got comp'ny." The old man looked about unhappily and folded his hands.
5. Jody and Fodder-wing . . . went into a corner to play mumblede-peg. Ma Baxter would never have allowed pocket knives to be flipped into her clean smooth floors. Here, a few splinters more or less could make no difference.

Questions:

1. How did Fodder-wing get his name?
2. How does Penny get the Forresters to trade a gun for the dog? What does this tell you about the Forresters?
3. Penny says, "My words was straight, but my intentions was crooked as the Ocklawaha River." What does he mean?

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4. How does Jody anger Lem? Why did Jody feel he was being disloyal to Oliver?
5. Jody has contradictory feelings about hunting animals for food. Explain his conflicting thoughts. How do you feel about hunting?

Analysis:

6. In the middle of Chapter 5, Penny tells Jody that the trail they were on was cut by the Spaniards. As they discuss the Spaniards, Jody feels as if "the pine-woods were suddenly populous." What does this mean, and why would Jody suddenly feel this way?
7. Jody could not understand how his mother could disapprove of the Forresters. Why does Jody like them? Do you agree with Ora or with Jody? Explain your answer.
8. The time Jody spends with Fodder-wing and his animals makes Jody long for something. What is it that he longs for?

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Chapters 9 & 10

Vocabulary:

Write down the definition of each of the following words. Then ~~use each~~ word in a sentence of your own.

① languid—

② impudently—

3. strata—

④ solicitude—

5. bream—

6. cotillion—

7. oleander—

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Questions:

1. When Penny traps the albino racoon, how does Ora react? What does this tell you about Ora?
2. How does Penny feel about having the sink-hole as their only source of water?
3. The *mood* of a story is the feeling or atmosphere the author creates for her readers. Mood can be set by sensory language, images, and connotative words. What mood permeates Chapters 9 and 10? What images or words are used to set this mood?

Dig Deeper:

4. At the sink-hole, the author writes that "a sense of aloneness that was not lonely" came to Jody. Does being alone cause you to feel lonely? What can be the benefits of spending time alone? (Consider Matthew 14:23 and Luke 5:16.)
5. Consider Romans 1:20. What can be the benefits of spending time out in nature?

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6. Penny tells Jody, "You kin tame arything, son, excusin' the human tongue." Penny is paraphrasing James 3:7, 8. Read these verses and verses 9–12. Also read Romans 7:14–25. How do these verses explain the dual nature of mankind?
7. How might these verses reflect Ora's warnings about the Forresters?
8. Read James 3:13–18. If animal-like behavior is instinctive and without rational thought (see question 12, page 15), what, according to these verses is human behavior supposed to be?
9. The author often blurs the line between animals and humans by having characters act animal-like or by making direct comparisons. List three places in these two chapters where humans act like or are compared to animals.
10. Considering the differences between animal behavior and correct human behavior, what purpose do you think the author would have for drawing these comparisons and connections? (Consider also Penny's comparison of the Forresters to bears.)

Chapters 11–13

Vocabulary:

Match each vocabulary word on the left with the definition on the right that comes closest in meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. ____ resin | a. peak, highest point |
| 2. ____ amiable | b. a young pig |
| 3. ____ meridian | c. one who decides a disputed issue |
| 4. ____ interminable | d. tree sap |
| 5. ____ corolla | e. sheer cotton fabric with stripes or checks |
| 6. ____ arbiter | f. vivaciousness, boldness |
| 7. ____ pertness | g. traveling from place to place |
| 8. ____ shoat | h. endless or tiresomely long |
| 9. ____ sentinel | i. posted as a guard |
| 10. ____ dimity | j. friendly, agreeable |
| 11. ____ itinerant | k. the petals of a flower |

Questions:

1. Jody begs to have a pet of his own. He says, "I want something with dependence to it." What does he mean by this? Ora says "Well, you'll not find that no-where. Not in the animal world nor in the world o' man." Do you agree? Explain your answer.

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2. When Jody and Penny reach the St. John's River, the author writes: "Jody stared at it. It was a pathway to the world." How is the river, for Jody, a pathway to the world?
3. When Jody is praised by Mr. Boyles, the author writes "[Jody] longed to be good and noble." What happens that causes Jody to go from "noble" to humiliation in an extremely short period of time?
4. Was Jody's reaction to Eulalie's presence a knee-jerk reaction or a well-thought-out reaction? Considering the author's numerous comparisons between people and animals, does Jody react more like an animal or more like a human being?
5. The author writes that at Grandma Hutto's "Jody felt more at home than when he returned to his own mother," but later Jody concludes: "There was something at Baxter's Island that was better than white tablecloths and counterpanes." What was it about Baxter's Island that Jody felt was better?
6. Why does Jody feel torn between Oliver Hutto and the Forresters?

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7. Penny and Jody rush to join the fight between Oliver and the Forresters. Penny says "We're fightin' for whoever's takin' a lickin' . . ." What does this tell you about Penny? Why was Jody concerned about fighting against the Forresters?
8. Why was Jody "more resentful at Oliver than at the Forresters"?
9. Why does Jody feel deserted at the end of Chapter 13? Who does he feel has not deserted him?

Dig Deeper:

10. Jody feels divided in his loyalty to both Oliver and the Forresters. What does it mean to you to be loyal to a friend? If two friends of yours are having a disagreement, how will you decide where your loyalties lie?

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11. Read the following proverbs. What does each one say about friendship?

choose
2

Proverbs 17:17—

Proverbs 22:24, 25—

Proverbs 27:6—

Proverbs 27:17—

12. Read John 15:12–17. What does it mean to you that Jesus calls those who obey him “friends”? Is friendship with Jesus the same as friendship with someone else?

Chapters 14 & 15

Vocabulary:

Define the underlined word in each sentence below according to how it is used in the sentence.

1. Supper was on the table. There were only clabber and cornbread, but there was enough.
2. Now was a barren and parlous season.
3. There was no mast yet, of pine or oak or hickory, except what could be rooted under the leaves from last year's falling.
4. [His face] was green and pallid, like a frog's belly.
5. He wondered if they would ever be able to fill up Buck and Mill-wheel, accustomed to the copiousness of Forrester victuals.
6. His mother had wet and combed her hair for dinner, not with coquetry, but with pride.

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Questions:

1. Why were the Baxters' hogs missing?
2. Why does Penny tell Jody that he's not afraid to face the Forresters again?
3. The author writes "Out in the scrub, the war waged ceaselessly." Describe this "war." How else does the author make a military comparison? Who are the "enemies" in this war?
4. When Penny is bitten by the rattlesnake, why does he shoot the doe?
5. How do the Forresters respond to Jody's plea for help? In regard to the fight with Oliver, how are Mill-wheel and Buck Forrester different from Lem?

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6. An author is using *personification* when she projects human qualities and attributes on an object, animal, or idea. How does the author personify death in Chapter 14?
7. With what mood does the author write of Jody's journey from the Forresters' to his home? What images or words are used to set this mood?
8. How does the mood change once Jody reaches the Baxter cabin? What images or words are used to indicate the change in the mood?
9. How does Jody react when he remembers the motherless fawn at the end of Chapter 14? How does Jody feel at the end of Chapter 15 when he has the fawn next to him?
10. Is anyone to blame for Penny's accident? If so, who and why?

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Dig Deeper:

choose 2

11. What fears terrify Jody in these two chapters? Read Psalm 34:4; Psalm 46:1-3; Psalm 56:3, 4; and Psalm 91:1-6. What fears often terrify you? According to these psalms, where can we find a refuge from our fears?

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Chapters 16–18

Vocabulary:

An *antonym* of a word is another word that means the opposite of the first word. A *synonym* of a word is another word that has the same or nearly the same meaning. For each of the vocabulary words below, write an antonym and a synonym to demonstrate your understanding of its meaning.

	<u>Antonym</u>	<u>Synonym</u>
1. tacit	_____	_____
2. quiescent	_____	_____
3. judicious	_____	_____
4. somnolent	_____	_____
5. staunch	_____	_____
6. implacable	_____	_____

Similes and Metaphors:

Similes and *metaphors* are figures of speech that state or imply a comparison between two unlike things that have something in common. A simile uses words such as *like* or *as* to compare. For example: "The sun itself lifted, *like* a vast copper skillet being drawn to hang among the branches." A *metaphor* is a comparison of two different

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things where one thing is said to *be* the other thing. For example: "Baxter's Island *was* a fortress ringed around with hunger."

Each of the following passages from *The Yearling* contains a metaphor or simile. Put an M in the space after the sentence if the comparison is a metaphor. Put an S if the comparison is a simile.

- choose
4
1. The words had no meaning. They were only two brown leaves that blew past him into the air. ____
 2. "One minute he was breathin'. The next minute he jest wa'n't. Like as if you blowed out a candle." ____
 3. The Forrester men sat all together. . . . They were pieces of one great dark rock, broken into separate men. ____
 4. Fodder-wing seemed made of tallow, like a candle. ____
 5. His throat tightened as though a rope choked it. ____
 6. [Penny] was a small staunch rock against which their grief might beat. ____
 7. . . . the sunrise reached out luminous fingers parallel with the earth and covered it with brightness. ____

Questions:

1. What does Buck's willingness to help the Baxters tell you about Buck?

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2. How does the author draw a connection between Lem's and Oliver's fight and the behavior of bears?
3. After Fodder-wing's death, what does Jody discover about his affection for Fodder-wing's pets? Why?
4. When Penny arrives, the Forresters begin to talk about their loss.

The relief of words washed and cleansed a hurt that had been in-growing. . . . When they finished and fell quiet, [Penny] talked of his own losses. It was a reminder that no man was spared. What all had borne, each could bear. He shared their sorrow, and they became a part of his, and the sharing spread their grief a little, by thinning it.

How does the loss of Fodder-wing help heal the rift between the Baxters and the Forresters?

5. When Jody is taken to sit up with Fodder-wing, he panics. "Something sat in a far dark corner of the room and it was the same thing that had prowled the scrub the night his father had been bitten." What is the author personifying here?

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6. How does Jody realize that he is able to endure Fodder-wing's death?

Analysis:

7. Pa Forrester says, "We could of spared nigh ary one o' them fellers. The one we cain't spare was the one that was takened." Why do you think he valued Fodder-wing over the other sons?

8. How does this section of reading reveal a different side of the Forresters? How does Ora react when she hears of the Forresters' loss? Why does she react this way?

9. Ecclesiastes 7:3 says, "Sorrow is better than laughter, because a sad face is good for the heart." Explain how sorrow would be good for the heart?

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Dig Deeper:

10. Buck tells Jody that fighting is "male nature." Penny adds, "They's no end to what a man'll fight for." Do you agree that it is "natural" for men to fight? Explain your answer. Read Galatians 5:13–26. If fighting is natural, how can one avoid it?

11. When Buck and Penny reconcile, the author writes, "Words began fights, and words ended them." Read Proverbs 12:18, 17:14; Matthew 5:43–45, 6: 14, 15; and Romans 12:15–18. How do words end fights? Why is it important to forgive?



Chapters 19–21

Questions:

1. What do Penny and Ora notice about Jody when he comes in from the storm with the eggs?
2. To Jody, the storm seems like it might be enjoyable. How do Penny and Ora react to the storm?
3. What shortages do the Baxters suffer because of the storm?
4. On the trip to assess flood damage, the Forresters are ready to kill any animals they see. How does Penny's attitude toward animal life differ?

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5. Why does Penny reluctantly agree to kill the wildcats?

6. A month after the flood, what do Penny and Jody discover is happening to the wild animals in the scrub?

Analysis:

7. Penny says that the storm and the flood might remind a man to be humble. How?

8. In these chapters, Jody persistently asks Penny many questions about the effects of the flood. What might this indicate about Jody's view of his father? How might the fact that Penny cannot answer Jody's questions change Jody's view?

Chapters 22–24

Vocabulary:

Look at the underlined words in the sentences below. See if you can figure out from contextual clues what each of the underlined words mean. Then write the definition from a dictionary.

1. The fattest barrow was missing. The kill had been made so neatly that there was no sign of struggle.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

2. . . . the sausages hung in festoons and smoked along with the hams and bacons.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

3. “Don’t git in a swivet, boy. We’ll work this out, one way or t’other.”

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

4. Ma Baxter rocked complacently. They were all pleased when she made a joke.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

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5. [The wolves] were emaciated and rough-coated.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

6. Near it lay old Julia, her teeth in the throat of a gaunt wolf.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

7. Only a few [animals] had come, singly or in pairs, skulking about timorously, running at the first alarm.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

8. Lem glowered but put down his fists.

Your definition:

Dictionary definition:

Questions:

1. Why do the Baxters kill the hogs before they're fattened up?

2. How does Flag begin to cause trouble? What might this trouble foreshadow?

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3. What does Penny want to do about the wolves? What do the Forresters want to do? With whom does Ora side?
4. How does the decision about the wolves cause Jody to struggle again with his loyalties?
5. Why do the Forresters eventually decide to hunt the rest of the wolf pack?
6. Describe Lem Forrester's attitude on the hunt.
7. When the Forresters stop by the Baxter cabin on the way to Jacksonville, what does Lem see that makes him angry? Why does this make him angry?
8. How do the other Forresters react to Lem's anger?

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Chapters 25–27

Questions:

1. Why does Penny think Lem has convinced his brothers that Penny deliberately cheated them out of the buck?
2. List three things the author points out that show that the conversation between Grandma Hutto and Ma Baxter was tense.
3. How does Penny's arrival affect the atmosphere at Grandma Hutto's?
4. What does Penny warn Grandma Hutto about Lem?

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5. Why are the Baxters happy that Trixie's calf is a heifer?
6. How does Ma Baxter react when Penny gives her the fabric he bought for her? Why does her reaction cause Jody to become "alarmed"?
7. What do the Baxters plan to do for Christmas? What do the Forresters plan to do?
8. What happens to the Baxters' calf? How does Penny react?
9. List ³three things that show that for Jody, this hunt is different from any other hunt he has been on with his father.

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10. What state are the Forresters in when they find Penny and Jody?
11. How does Buck frighten the partygoers at Volusia?
12. What is the one thing that unites Grandma Hutto and Ora Baxter?
13. What do the Forresters do when they discover that Oliver and Twink have returned to Volusia?
14. Why does Grandma insist that the fire was caused by an unattended lamp?

Analysis:

15. In this section of reading, Jody meets two other boys, the boy on the ferry and Nellie Ginright's nephew, Asa Revells. How does Jody act around these other boys? Is he comfortable around them? Who is he most comfortable around?

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16. At the Christmas party, why does Jody feel resentment toward the boy from the ferry? How does this make him similar to Oliver and Lem? What might this indicate about Jody?
17. Why is it significant that the author has the Forresters dress Buck up in the bear skin? In other words, what might she be trying to say about the Forresters by using this image?

Dig Deeper:

18. Read Romans 12:17–21. What do these verses say about taking revenge? Do you think Grandma Hutto made the right decision by taking the blame for the fire herself?

Chapters 28–30

Vocabulary:

Match each vocabulary word on the left with the definition on the right that comes closest in meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. ____ harbinger | a. greed, gluttony |
| 2. ____ voracity | b. soft, moist substance applied to an aching or inflamed part of the body |
| 3. ____ sibilance | c. deliberately harmful |
| 4. ____ poultice | d. to ponder; to think about something over and over |
| 5. ____ fracas | e. something that indicates or fore-shadows the future |
| 6. ____ malicious | f. characteristic hissing sound |
| 7. ____ ruminate | g. lighthearted |
| 8. ____ blithe | h. a noisy, disorderly fight or quarrel |

Questions:

1. How had the Huttos become, to Jody, like characters in a book?

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2. What did Jody and Penny see out in the yard with the dogs one night?
3. How does Flag begin causing more trouble? What happens to the tobacco seed-bed?
4. What was it about the way Penny looks at Flag that gives Jody "a chill." What might this indicate?

Analysis:

5. The author writes,

It was a harsh thing, even for a wolf, to be so alone that it must turn to the yard of its enemy for companionship.

Who does Jody turn to for companionship? How might the author's words about the wolf also apply to Jody? (Consider her earlier comparisons between life in the scrub and a war.)

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6. Penny says of Jody and Flag, "You're a pair o' yearlin's. . . . It grieves me." Why?

7. When Jody asks Penny how Flag would be different as a yearling, Penny says,

He'll be betwixt and between. He'll be like a person standin' on the state line. He'll be leavin' one and turnin' into t'other. Behind him's the fawn. Before him's the buck.

How is this also true of Jody?

8. What is the author foreshadowing about Flag in these chapters? List three examples of this foreshadowing.

Chapters 31–33

Questions:

1. How does Jody begin taking on more responsibilities while Penny is bedridden? Penny watches his son work “with a pain keener than the rupture in his groin.” Why does it cause Penny pain to see his son working hard?

2. When Penny calls Jody in to discuss what has to be done about Flag, the author writes,

[Jody] was prepared for trouble. He was prepared for something ominous that had dogged him for days. He was not prepared for the impossible. He was not prepared for his father’s words. . . .
“Take the yearlin’ out in the woods and tie him and shoot him.”

Why were his father’s words “impossible” to Jody?

3. When Jody returns to the cabin, unable to shoot Flag, he cannot bring himself to go in the house. To what does he compare himself?

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4. Although Flag's death causes Jody great pain, what causes him "the deepest pain"?

5. What does Jody discover about "Ol' Starvation"?

Analysis:

6. What is significant about the location of Flag's death?

7. Before returning home, Jody goes to Silver Glen, half hoping to see the flutter-mill he built a year earlier still turning. What is the significance of this scene?

8. When Jody returns, what does Penny offer him to eat? What might the author be implying?

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Dig Deeper:

9. Read Luke 15:11–32. What similarities do you see between Jody's return and Jesus' story of the prodigal son?

10. When Jody tells Penny he didn't mean it when he told Penny he hated him, Penny says "When I was a child, I spake as a child." Penny is quoting from 1 Corinthians 13:11. Read the entire verse. How is talking, thinking, and reasoning as a child similar to animal nature? Has Jody "put childish ways behind him"? Explain your answer.

11. Penny tells Jody,

You figgered I went back on you. Now there's a thing ever' man
has got to know. Mebbe you know it a'ready. 'Twa'n't only me. . . .
Boy, life goes back on you.

Explain what Penny means by life "going back on you." What does Penny say a man should do when this happens?

12. According to the last two paragraphs of the novel, how has Jody changed?