

Mr. Walter's Study Guide with Vocabulary

H.G. Wells, *The Time Machine*

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Vocabulary Before reading chapter 1, memorize the definition of each of the following words.

expound (verb) explain in detail

The pastor was expounding the difficult passage in Revelation 13 regarding the number of the beast.

recondite (adjective) difficult to understand

The German philosopher spoke to the college audience about his recondite theories regarding knowledge and knowing.

fecund (adjective) fruitful

Dickens' fecund mind brought forth characters who, he claimed, clamored for his attention.

pensive (adjective) deep in thought

Peter sat on a rock looking pensive with his fist under his chin.

introspective (adjective) meditative; looking inward

While his wife was social, talkative and somewhat of a thoughtless busybody, Gregg was introspective and preferred solitude.

velocity (noun) speed

The roadster came out of the lot at a screeching velocity.

verification(noun) proving the truth of something

The suspicious guard at the gate asked the man for verification of his identity.

anachronism (noun) something out of time

There are obvious anachronisms in Shakespeare's play Julius Caesar, including a clock, which at the time of Caesar had not yet been invented.

extravagant (adjective) excessive; lavish

Shirley was a caterer who hosted extravagant and costly parties.

sleight-of-hand (noun) magician's trick

We watched the magician carefully as he handled the coin and performed the sleight of hand.

askew (adjective) slanting; off-center

The portrait of Albert and Gianni hanging on the wall was slightly askew.

quack (noun) phony doctor; charlatan

The 19th century quack dispensed his nostrums without a qualm.

eddy (noun) whirlpool; swirling motion, especially in water

The autumn wind created eddies of dry, brown leaves.

stupor (noun) drunkenness; state of being mindless or insensate

After the terrifying experience, the woman sat still in a stupor.

paradox (noun) seeming contradiction

Timothy and Tommy didn't understand the paradox of a national economy that thrives on the wastefulness of consumers.

plausible (adjective) believable

Laura's story about the birth of Sarah's baby did not seem plausible.

incredulous (adjective) skeptical

When Lily told us that her uncle was a multimillionaire, we stared at her with incredulous eyes.

Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.

Detail

1. Why does the Time Traveler begin his discussion by talking about geometry and the fourth dimension? What is the fourth dimension?
2. What did the Time Traveler mean by asking, "Can an instantaneous cube exist?"

A Closer Look

Although "science fiction" dates back to the days of Ancient Greece, the modern science fiction genre began in the 19th century with men such as H.G. Wells and Jules Verne. The genre relies heavily on scientific inquiry, theories and applications : time and space travel, fantastic inventions, and the exploration of strange worlds are all common

subjects of science fiction. What aspects of Chapter 1 of H.G. Wells' book typify the science fiction genre?

Analogies Write down the letter next to the relationship that best resembles the one in capitals.

Example. TIME : CLOCK ::

- a) sun : heat
- b) girl : boy
- c) light : dark
- d) distance : yardstick
- e) gold : money

Answer: d

1. PENSIVE : THINK ::

- a) thoughtful : read
- b) imaginative : create
- c) singular : direct
- d) complex : simplify
- e) industrious : work

2. PLAUSIBLE : FAIRY TALE ::

- a) trimmed : brush
- b) befuddled : confusion
- c) subterraneous : earth
- d) artificial : ingredient
- e) inspired : doggerel

3. SUNDIAL : ANACHRONISM ::

- a) poem : literature
- b) judge : law
- c) retaliation : revenge
- d) nickle : dime
- e) circus : acrobat

4. QUACK : PHYSICIAN ::

- a) swimmer : athlete

- b) manager : company
 - c) thief : robber
 - d) Hippocrates : Greece
 - e) charlatan : salesman
5. MAGICIAN : SLEIGHT OF HAND ::
- a) adversary : spite
 - b) acrobat : feat
 - c) agent : acting
 - d) sleeper : dream
 - e) entertainer : microphone
6. STUPOR : DRUNK ::
- a) spy : secretive
 - b) seat : vacant
 - c) convenience : vague
 - d) impression : strong
 - e) elation : joyous
7. EXTRAVAGANT : MEAGER ::
- a) immemorial : fossilized
 - b) hidden : cryptic
 - c) feeble : lame
 - d) dense : sparse
 - e) human : ape-like
8. ADROIT : ACROBAT ::
- a) funny : actor
 - b) temporary : calendar
 - c) clandestine : club
 - d) skillful : surgeon
 - e) playful : puppy
9. GERM : BEGINNING ::
- a) hold : grip

- b) execution : scaffold
- c) garment : tunic
- d) ruin : rabble
- e) suicide : ending

10. RECONDITE : UNDERSTAND ::

- a) fearful : dread
- b) distant : descry
- c) subtle : distinguish
- d) apprehensive : comfort
- e) interesting : sympathize

Antonyms and Synonyms

Find the word that is the nearest antonym or synonym to the word in bold print.

Examples

VACANT

- a) decorated
- b) circular
- c) simple
- d) linking
- e) empty

Answer: e

SAD

- a) swift
- b) noble
- c) shiny
- d) cheerful
- e) irate

Answer: d

1. FECUND

- a) barren

- b) dry
 - c) dirty
 - d) contented
 - e) clear
2. RECONDITE
- a) dark
 - b) mannered
 - c) obese
 - d) funny
 - e) orange
3. STUPOR
- a) clumsiness
 - b) dimples
 - c) sobriety
 - d) amity
 - e) well water
4. PARADOX
- a) container
 - b) contradiction
 - c) belief
 - d) finality
 - e) hull
5. ASKEW
- a) straight
 - b) riddled
 - c) plush
 - d) organized
 - e) fleet
6. EXTRAVAGANT
- a) jaunty
 - b) cruel

- c) lacking
 - d) hasty
 - e) angry
7. SLEIGHT-OF-HAND
- a) a bartender's fist used for unmanageable customers
 - b) furniture
 - c) acrobat's equipment
 - d) magician's trick
 - e) filling of tooth
8. EDDY
- a) firmament
 - b) storm
 - c) calmness
 - d) sea water
 - e) whirlpool
9. PLAUSIBLE
- a) long-winded
 - b) incredible
 - c) hysterical
 - d) regretful
 - e) jutting
10. INCREDULOUS
- a) friendly
 - b) atheistic
 - c) distrusting
 - d) gigantic
 - e) incredible

Chapter 2

Vocabulary *Before reading the chapter, memorize the definition of each of the following words.*

whim- n. sudden notion

Barbara never makes plans, but arranges her life according to her every whim and fancy.

deportment- n. manners; conduct

The pupil was sent to the principal's office because of his unruly deportment.

jocular- adj. humorous

We laughed at Ted's jocular remark about the absent-minded professor.

exposition- n. development and explanation of an idea or piece of writing

The Greek scholar gave a fascinating exposition on a passage in Homer.

ghastly- adj. horrible

With pink curlers, facial cream and a towel around her head, Mrs. Webber looked ghastly, and scared the neighborhood boys when she went out to get her newspaper.

haggard- adj. tired-looking; careworn

Returning from her journey to South America, Lady Willard looked haggard.

mutton- n. sheep meat

The quaint city restaurant had mutton on its menu.

eminent- adj. famous; celebrated

That eminent theologian, Jonathan Edwards, delivered his famous sermon at a church in Enfield, Connecticut.

caricature- n. exaggerated portrait

Many thought Hawthorne's caricature of Abraham Lincoln disrespectful.

convulsive- adj. making jerky, involuntary movements

The drugs made the boy go into convulsive fits.

Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.

Details

1. Who were present for the dinner? Why was the Time Traveler late for dinner?
2. What type of food was he eager to eat?
3. Describe the Time Traveler's appearance.
4. How many days was the time Traveler gone? Explain.

5. Describe the setting in which the Time Traveler told his story about his experience.

A Closer Look

What Gothic elements appear in this chapter? Explain your answer.

Analogies Write down the letter next to the relationship that best resembles the one in capitals.

Example. TIME : CLOCK ::

- a) sun : heat
- b) girl : boy
- c) light : dark
- d) distance : yardstick
- e) gold : money

Answer: d

1. SHEEP : MUTTON ::

- a) cow : pasture
- b) fox : vixen
- c) snail : escargot
- d) lamb : ewe
- e) deer : herd

2. WHIM : NOTION ::

- a) match : fire
- b) fiction : novel
- c) flight : wings
- d) shock : horror
- e) jerk : motion

3. HAGGARD : VERVE ::

- a) profound : depth
- b) drifting : steadfastness
- c) imperfect : celestial
- d) sudden : whim
- e) ruined : order

4. MONSTER : GHASTLY ::
a) deer : gamely
b) bumpkin : clumsy
c) fortune : wealthy
d) child : cherubic
e) grove : fruity
5. EMINENCE : SCIENTIST ::
a) agony : sufferer
b) tenderness : female
c) innocence : Adam
d) companionship : friend
e) celebrity : actor
6. CARICATURE : DRAWING ::
a) farce : buffoon
b) essay : exposition
c) card : character
d) satire : writing
e) telescope : microscope
7. LUCID : UNCLEAR ::
a) slothful : bearish
b) chief : unimportant
c) devilish : demonic
d) mercenary : uncompassionate
e) celestial : heavenly
8. FRANK : HOLD BACK ::
a) amusing : laugh
b) public : contain
c) concerned : worry about
d) reserved : open up
e) honest : contribute to

9. INCREDULOUS : BELIEVE ::

- a) spiritual : spurn
- b) timorous : increase
- c) unworthy : scoff
- d) attentive : ignore
- e) material : possess

10. ILLUMINATE : ENLIGHTEN ::

- a) calculate : multiply
- b) deserve : warrant
- c) take in : dish out
- d) inform : find out
- e) raise : importune

Chapter 3

Vocabulary

Before reading the chapter, memorize the definition of each of the following words.

scaffold- 1) frame used when buildings are under construction 2) platform on which executions take place

Unafraid of heights, the workers ate lunch sitting precariously on the skyscraper scaffold. (Definition 1)

Lady Jane Grey made a profession of her faith before her execution at the scaffold. (Definition 2)

intermittent- off and on

The field became wet with the intermittent rain.

palpitation- 1) irregular beating of the heart from strong emotion (fright, etc.), strenuous exercise or disease 2) pulsation

Lyme disease is purported to cause heart palpitations. (Definitions 1)

In her fear of the coming guest, Veronica could feel the palpitation of her heart. (Definition 2)

solstice- the first day of winter or summer

The winter solstice was an especially significant day in the Druid calendar.

exhilaration- excitement; stimulation

The exhilaration of anticipating the event made Alicia sleepless.

rudimentary- basic

For the test, Matthew reviewed some of the rudimentary laws of physics.

elusive- slippery; hard to grasp

The policeman thought he was closer to catching the criminals, but they continued to prove elusive.

imminent- about to happen

Isaiah the prophet warned that Israel's judgment was imminent.

poignant- keenly felt

The conclusion to Tennyson's Idylls of the King is very poignant.

apparatus- a group of instruments used for a specific purpose, such as scientific experiments

The school purchased a new, very expensive apparatus for the chemistry department.

petulance- a show of irritation, especially over something small

Linda rolled her eyes in a show of petulance.

colossal- huge

We watched the colossal hot air balloon land in the open field.

verdigris- the green corrosion on copper, brass, or bronze

The workers removed the verdigris from Brabo, the famous statue that graces the Market Square in Antwerp.

hover- float stilly

Why was the helicopter hovering over the park?

temerity- boldness

We praised Harris for his temerity in wrestling the bully to the ground.

consumptive- weak and fragile; like someone who has consumption (tuberculosis)

The consumptive poet had not long to live.

attenuated- made long and thin

The so-called "Rubber Man" at the circus sideshow was a rather nimble young acrobat and contortionist with an attenuated appearance.

inevitable- sure to happen

Mr. Smith values Grace as his employee; her promotion is inevitable.

Questions. *Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.*

Details

1. Why had the Time Traveler not left on his machine on time?
2. In about two to three sentences describe the Time Traveler's trip.
3. What feelings did the Time Traveler have on arriving in this New World?
4. Describe the creature that the Time Traveler met.

A Closer Look

In what ways does Wells show the influence of Darwin upon his thinking in this chapter?

Antonym and Synonym *Choose the word that is most nearly the same or opposite to the one in small capitals.*

1. EDDY
 - a) accident
 - b) water
 - c) whirlpool
 - d) nourishment
 - e) tornado
2. INTERMITTENT
 - a) fostering
 - b) continuous
 - c) erratic
 - d) torrential
 - e) silly
3. EXHILARATION
 - a) exhortation
 - b) exhibition
 - c) execration
 - d) exhumation

- e) excitement
- 4. RUDIMENTARY
 - a) advanced
 - b) accidental
 - c) dental
 - d) principal
 - e) single
- 5. ELUSIVE
 - a) simple
 - b) abundant
 - c) populous
 - d) grasping
 - e) universal
- 6. IMMINENT
 - a) immense
 - b) bright
 - c) imaginable
 - d) burning
 - e) impending
- 7. POIGNANT
 - a) precious
 - b) conditional
 - c) gracious
 - d) moving
 - e) flabby
- 8. PETULANCE
 - a) swing
 - b) irritability
 - c) wail

- d) uncleanness
- e) stance

9. INEVITABLE

- a) predictable
- b) pardonable
- c) certain
- d) inherited
- e) flexible

10. TEMERITY

- a) denial
- b) boldness
- c) holiness
- d) pardon
- e) being neighborly

11. VERDIGRIS

- a) divinity
- b) oxidation
- c) examination
- d) perfection
- e) statue

12. COLOSSAL

- a) abominable
- b) artistic
- c) negligent
- d) insignificant
- e) idolatrous

13. HOVER

- a) cover
- b) commence

- c) refresh
- d) float
- e) continue

14. APPARATUS

- a) equipment
- b) laboratory
- c) scientist
- d) casement
- e) wiring

15. ATTENUATED

- a) single
- b) stressed
- c) confused
- d) believable
- e) stretched

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

Before reading the chapter, memorize the definition of each of the following words.

exquisite- 1) very fine or delicate 2) highly discerning

Veronica told us of the exquisite delicacies she had eaten at the local restaurant.

(Definition 1)

Joel has exquisite taste in furniture. (Definition 2)

dilapidated- broken-down; in need of repair

Julia brought in her mother's dilapidated record player for Show and Tell.

ameliorate- make better; improve

We argued against the effectiveness of the politician's plan to ameliorate the problems of public education.

tentative- planned but not certain

The older boys made a tentative plan to meet at the ball field at noon.

putrefaction- rotting

The putrefaction of the pears in the summer heat attracted a swarm of gnats.

connubial- having to do with marriage; marital

The bachelor frowned in envy as his married friend drew such a fine picture of connubial happiness.

impetus- driving force

Money was the impetus behind his interest in the project.

hitherto- until now

Now overwhelmed by sisterly affection, she had hitherto considered her sister and brother a nuisance.

edifice- building

The front of the stone edifice was covered with philodendron.

hypertrophy- excessive growth

The growth hormone caused a damaging hypertrophy.

loath- unwilling

Isn't every child loath to go to the dentist?

resolute- firm in decision

Hallie was resolute in her decision to join the Merry Meistersingers Girl's Choir.

wane- lessen

Andrew's interest in scholarly endeavors waxed, but his love for sports never waned.

derelict- 1) negligent 2) a vagabond or homeless person

John's boss let him go because he was derelict in his duties. (Definition 1)

It was a sorry sight to see the derelicts lying on the pavement, next to the filth of the gutter. (Definition 2)

rotundity- corpulence; state of being fat

His confident manner, expensive cigars and comfortable rotundity gave him a semblance of success.

forthwith- immediately

It began to rain, and heavily, and forthwith the traveling stranger sought shelter in the town.

vitality- liveliness; health

The salesman promised that the herbal potion would bring renewed vitality.

Questions. Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.

1. To what year did the Time Traveler travel?
2. Wells gives a detailed description of his imaginary creatures called "Eloi." What surprised the Time Traveler about the creatures? Write down a summary of that description, physical, mental, behavioral.
3. Who are the Eloi? Where do they live? Give a description of their habitation. In what ways was the New World derelict? What had caused its dereliction?
4. What is the diet of the Eloi? What did they wear? Did they own property?
5. What evidence does the Time Traveler's have in the belief that the world of the Eloi live in a world following the "conquest of Nature"? In what ways had the earth become a paradise?
6. How does Wells define "civilization"?
7. What, according to the Time Traveler, is the cause of human intelligence and vigor? What happens when that cause is no longer existent? What arises in a culture of security?

A Closer Look

1. In the communist system of government, the philosophy of public ownership is held, while private ownership is scorned as an evil vestige of feudal slavery. To speed the necessary transition from private to public ownership, Karl Marx (b. 1818) taught that property should be stolen from the people who own it and given to the government. When this was accomplished, the struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie would end and a utopian world where everyone was equal would be ushered in. Marx called the property-owning class of people "bourgeoisie" and the working class people the "proletariat." The communist system contrasts with the capitalist system in which there is private ownership of property and industry. What aspects of communism was evident in the world of the Eloi? What commentary does Wells make concerning the eventual evolution of the capitalistic system?
2. What social developments had caused the Eloi eventually to become androgynous? What had happened to the family?
3. Explain what the Time Traveler meant by the following statement : "Strength is the outcome of need; security sets a premium on feebleness."

4. Grandson of the poet and evolutionary botanist Erasmus Darwin¹ (1731-1802), the Victorian naturalist Charles Darwin popularized the theory of evolution in England. His *Origin of Species* (1859) sets forth the idea that man evolved from a more primitive life form. A supporter of Darwin and an exponent of his theories, Thomas Huxley (1825-1895) held many important teaching posts, including the school which H.G. Wells attended for three years, the Normal School of Science. Like many science fiction works, *The Time Machine* relies heavily on the theory of evolution. Presupposing the evolutionary doctrine, Darwin speculates on how man will develop physically, intellectually and socially. Comment on each of these areas of the development, as speculated by Wells.

History and Literature

One of the distinctive trademarks of the science fiction genre is that its setting is often in the future. Written in 1948, George Orwell's famous futuristic book *1984* envisions a terrible totalitarian society ruled by Big Brother. In addition to the *Time Machine*, Wells wrote a futuristic book entitled *1933*, a book that also is political in nature. However, the futuristic settings of these books are actually props used to talk about contemporary political and social conditions. Although Wells writes about a future world many years hence in *Time Machine*, his work reveals much about his perspective of Victorian England.

Analogies Write down the letter next to the relationship that best resembles the one in capitals.

Example. TIME : CLOCK ::

- a) sun : heat
- b) girl : boy
- c) light : dark
- d) distance : yardstick
- e) gold : money

Answer: d

1. EXQUISITE : MUSIC ::
- a) complex : melody
 - b) wooden : instrument
 - c) bohemian : college student

¹ **Erasmus Darwin** was in part the one who inspired Shelley's *Frankenstein* with the idea that life could evolve from non-life. (See preface of *Frankenstein*.)

- d) lavish : party
 - e) delicious : cuisine
2. CONNUBIAL : MARRIAGE ::
- a) primary : school
 - b) creative : ability
 - c) timid : boldness
 - d) monetary : money
 - e) impulsive : action
3. AMELIORATE : MAKE WORSE ::
- a) impale : pierce
 - b) reflect : tighten
 - c) stand : salute
 - d) suggest : imply
 - e) rejuvenate : age
4. TENTATIVE : CERTAIN ::
- a) serene : calm
 - b) submerging : emerging
 - c) scorched : softer
 - d) extensive : large
 - e) circular : geometric
5. PUTREFACTION : FRUIT ::
- a) corrosion : metal
 - b) helplessness : comfort
 - c) beauty : youth
 - d) education : college
 - e) misery : depression
6. IMPETUS : GOAD ::
- a) sorrow : cheer
 - b) match box : light
 - c) struggle : wrestle
 - d) memory : cue

- e) solace : comfort
7. EDIFICE : DEMOLISH ::
- a) reflection : appear
 - b) army : muster
 - c) bird : flight
 - d) surprise : shock
 - e) organization : dissolve
8. LOATH : UNWILLING ::
- a) strange : curious
 - b) narrow : skimpy
 - c) partial : truthful
 - d) happy : beautiful
 - e) mortal : good
9. INDOLENT : WORKAHOLIC ::
- a) cruel : sadist
 - b) compassionate : nurse
 - c) belligerent : pacifist
 - d) temperamental : priest
 - e) alcoholic : dipsomaniac
10. WANE : WAX ::
- a) build : raze
 - b) lose : fume
 - c) maintain : deny
 - d) temper : moderate
 - e) glean : store

Chapter 5

Vocabulary *Before reading the chapter, memorize the definition of each of the following words.*

gibbous- (adjective) more than half but less than fully illuminated (said of the moon)

complacency- (noun) contentment; self-satisfaction

Tom seemed not to care about his bad grades, and his criticized him for his complacency.

leprous- (adjective) white with leprosy; having leprosy (a severe bacterial disease, often results in mutilation)

stanch (verb) stop the flow of blood

The nurse tried to stanch the blood of the wounded.

dismay (noun) loss of courage

console (verb) give comfort to

hitherto (adverb) until now

stolid (adjective) unemotional; dispassionate

perplexity (noun) confusion

repugnance (noun) revulsion; disgusted hatred

explicit (adjective) clear and plain

furtive (adjective) sneaky

Occidental (adjective) western

vigil (noun) period of wakefulness

monomania (noun) obsession about one thing

exuberant (adjective) high spirited; enthusiastic

undulate (verb) move in an s like fashion; wave

cupola (noun) dome

subterranean (adjective) underground

crematoria (noun) place where bodies are burned

decadent (adjective) immoral; decayed

vestige (noun) remains

nocturnal (adjective) nightly

Questions. Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.

1. Why did the Time Traveler feel assured that the Eloi had not taken his machine?
2. How had the Time Traveler secured his time machine from disappearing through time?
3. What thought gave the Time Traveler consolation regarding his lost time machine?
4. What reaction did the Eloi have toward the sphinx?
5. What was the ironic "humor" of the Time Traveler's situation?
6. What did the Time Traveler learn of the Eloi's language?
7. What were the peculiar features of the wells and towers? What did the Time Traveler first think concerning the function of the wells? What were they really?
8. What question came to mind concerning the Eloi and how they were able to provide for themselves?
9. How did the Time Traveler meet Weena? Describe her.

A Closer Look

Often authors will adopt a sensational and dishonestly lurid style of writing in order to attract a readership. This type of writing is characterized by strong, explicit language, hyperbole and a pandering to the popular desire to read things that are shocking, scandalous, or outlandish.

Although this kind of writing is still popular today, late 19th-century newspapers were especially colored by this type of writing, which came to be known as *yellow journalism*. The term came from newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst's desire to increase the popularity of his New York- and San Francisco-based newspapers with scandalous and sensational stories. His paper included a comic strip titled "The Yellow Kid," and his newspaper's characteristic style was nicknamed after the comic strip. The genres of Gothic, adventure and science fiction all use the methods of "yellow journalism" to some extent. Notice the number of times such words as "fear" and "fright" appear in Wells' book. Find at least two passages in this chapter that appear to be "yellow journalism," a consciously exaggerated, and lurid style to keep the reader's attention and write them down.

1. OCCIDENTAL : ORIENTAL
 - a) limp : bored
 - b) hapless : uneventful
 - c) common : regal
 - d) jaded : worn out
 - e) decadent : lopsided

2. SUBTERRANEAN : UNDERGROUND
 - a) solid : liquid
 - b) barbed : blunt
 - c) rude : primitive
 - d) rankled : imprisoned
 - e) ill : leprous

3. COMPLACENT : SMUG ::
 - a) oily : smooth
 - b) painful : lukewarm
 - c) still : restless
 - d) momentary : eternal
 - e) stagnant : foolish

4. DISMAY : DISCOURAGE ::
 - a) incarnation : corrupt
 - b) structure : design
 - c) energy : enlighten
 - d) excitement : thrill
 - e) inclination : descend

5. CONSOLE : COMFORT ::
 - a) look back : reminisce
 - b) print : wet
 - c) restrain : stress
 - d) annoy : relieve
 - e) mistrust : jut

6. NOCTURNAL : NIGHT

- a) vernal : forest
 - b) diurnal : diary
 - c) hibernal : winter
 - d) aestival : autumn
 - e) carnal : spirit
7. STOLID : COLD-BLOODED
- a) shameful : hurtful
 - b) lovely : dear
 - c) polluted : dirty
 - d) helpful : officious
 - e) forgotten : memorable
8. REPUGNANCE : MONSTER ::
- a) dread : bugbear
 - b) annoyance : vixen
 - c) surprise : angel
 - d) fear : farmer
 - e) condescension : child
9. UNDULATE : SNAKE ::
- a) hop : kangaroo
 - b) fly : penguin
 - c) clip : ship
 - d) fetter : guard
 - e) track : fox
10. EXPLICIT : DIRECT ::
- a) grateful : thankful
 - b) nutty : harvesting
 - c) jutting : mountainous
 - d) opulent : inky
 - e) immortal : decadent

Chapter 6 and 7

Vocabulary Before reading the chapter, memorize the definition of each of the following words.

pallid (adjective) sickly pale

The English patient's skin was pallid.

appall (verb) to fill with anxiety or alarm

Kathryn's recent change in mood appalled her parents.

disconcert (verb) disturb; agitate; make uneasy

The opposing team tried to disconcert us before the game.

parapet (noun) a low wall on castle towers, etc. for the purpose of protection and of making concealed attacks; battlement

The archers shot their arrows behind the parapet and fatally struck Richard the Lion hearted.

clamber (verb) climb

Mark and Jonam clambered up the rocky slope.

aperture (noun) opening, such as a slit or hole

Ingrid and Lily peered through the narrow aperture of the wall to see Gentleman Wombly return home on his velocipede.

abysmal (adjective) bottomless; horribly extreme

Her performance on the test was abysmal.

spectral (adjective) like a ghost

Her first appearance in the outdoors since her husband died thirty years ago, Mrs. Landis looked spectral with her pallid skin and wispy hair.

novelty (noun) newness

Baret and Darin tasted the exotic food for the novelty of the experience.

nauseating (adjective) causing disgust

Harold's orange bedroom walls were nauseating.

impede (verb) hinder; prevent

His stubbornness and unwillingness to listen will definitely impede George's progress.

malign (verb) 1) speak evil of 2) injurious; evil

David maligned his enemy every time he got the chance. (Definition 1)

The monster's malign intentions had not yet been discovered. (Definition 2)

new moon (noun) phase of the moon when no light is reflected

During the full moon we had light to walk through the forest; but during the new moon we had to halt our trek.

futile (adjective) useless; vain; fruitless

She was set in her ways and it was futile to make an attempt to change her mind on the matter.

nemesis (noun) one who takes revenge on a wrong done; fateful justice

The villain met his nemesis on the battlefield.

dexterous (adjective) skillful

Charles was a dexterous craftsman.

eccentric (adjective) odd

At one in the morning we went out with our flashlight and discovered our eccentric old neighbor digging weeds in his garden.

preternatural (adjective) supernatural

The strange events seemed preternatural.

scintillate (verb) sparkle; be lively and witty

He scintillated at the dinner party, telling funny stories of his days in college.

discriminating (adjective) selective; able to make fine distinctions

Because he has such discriminating taste, we asked Charles to make the choice.

Questions. Answer the following questions in complete sentences on a separate piece of loose-leaf paper.

1. From whom did the Morlocks "evolve"? The "Eloi"?
2. What shocking detail does narrator include concerning the eating habits of the Morlocks?

A Closer Look

1. If indeed the Morlocks reflect H.G. Wells' perspective of the working class of his age, what attitude did Wells have toward that class of people? How is the ugliness of the "evolution" of the working class an indictment against the aristocracy?
2. In what ways is the *Time Machine* a satire of the class struggles from a socialist's perspective?

3. Beginning with the Chartists in the early part of the Victorian period, the working class expressed dissatisfaction with their political situation by staging strikes and other revolts. In the 20th century, the revolts in other countries included communist revolutions against the government. Naturally, many of the upper class might fear these violent expressions of discontentment with the status quo. In what details might Wells be expressing that fear of the working class in the *Time Machine*?
4. Wells was a member of the Fabians, a society of socialists that included playwright George Bernard Shaw. Socialists are often distinguished from communists by the distinctive means each believes in achieving his goals. Both communists and socialists believe in government control of the means of production, wealth and property. A socialist believes, however, that this goal could and should be achieved by non-violent methods. The Marxist saw revolution as necessary; the Fabian socialist saw it as inevitable. Wells viewed the labor of the working class individual as having a dehumanizing, brutish effect, an effect that the aristocracy would soon pay for. In their ugly brutishness, the Morlocks represent the threat of a mob revolution against an ancient system of wrong. In their prettiness, the Eloi represent the aristocracy, who have for so long lived off the labor of the working class, they have become effete and vulnerable to the violence that would soon strike out against them. In effect the Eloi have become victims of their own dominance. As George Bernard Shaw once said, "When the master has come to do everything through the slave, the slave becomes his master, since he cannot live without him."

In what way does Wells speak against the capitalist system in his book? In a short essay of about three paragraphs, answer the following questions : What was the nemesis of the Eloi and how does this relate to Wells' own vision of the end result of the class struggle within the system of capitalism? In what way were the Morlocks the punishment of the "Eloi"? With whom do you think Wells identified, the working class or the aristocracy?

Chapter 8

oblique (adjective) 1) crooked; slanting 2) misleading; not direct or straightforward

The student drew two oblique, not parallel or perpendicular, lines on the page. (Definition 1)

All that we could get out of him were some oblique answers. (Definition 2)

paleontology (noun) study of fossils and other ancient things

Paleontology has revealed some interesting facts about this unusual sea creature.

desiccated (adjective) dried

The doctor recommended eating desiccated liver for its vitamin content.

diminution (noun) reduction or decrease

The chief officers discussed the army's alarming diminution of strength.

semblance (noun) appearance

The family gave a convincing semblance of harmony and contentment.

slake (verb) quench or satisfy

We slaked our thirst with lemonade.

hermetically (adverb) in a vacuum

The jars were hermetically sealed.

Reading for Detail

1. To what building did the Time Traveler go? What was the building made of?
What did it contain? What had been the building's function?
2. What did the Time Traveler reflect upon seeing the decayed books?

Analogies. Write down the letter next to the relationship that best resembles the one in capitals.

Example. TIME : CLOCK ::

- a) sun : heat
- b) girl : boy
- c) light : dark
- d) distance : yardstick
- e) gold : money

Answer: d

1. OBLIQUE : ASKEW ::

- a) eccentric : mental
- b) dissatisfied : content
- c) cramped : confined
- d) communist : capitalist
- e) descriptive : lyrical

2. PALEONTOLOGY : FOSSILS ::

- a) archeology : urns
- b) histrionics : theater

- c) astrology : superstition
 - d) tautology : phrases
 - e) lexicography : words
3. DESICCATED : DRIED ::
- a) related : distant
 - b) grand : small
 - c) developing : gradual
 - d) sanguinary : bloody
 - e) independent : conventional
4. DIMINUTION : INCREASE ::
- a) lull : calm
 - b) dwarf : prude
 - c) awkwardness : agility
 - d) pleasure : lameness
 - e) mountain : rugged
5. SLAKE : THIRST ::
- a) avenge : law
 - b) radiate : sun
 - c) signify : symbol
 - d) satisfy : hunger
 - e) simplify : complexity

Chapters 9, 10, 11, 12 and Epilogue

Vocabulary *Before reading the chapters, memorize the definition of each of the following words.*

impending (adjective) soon to come

Harold shuddered when he thought of his impending doom.

insidious (adjective) secretly harmful

The parents were unaware of the insidious influence of their child's classmates at the boarding school.

camphor (adjective) strong-smelling substance used especially for medicinal purposes as a stimulant

The London doctor used camphor to awaken the lady who had fainted.

carbuncle (noun) a gem, often of a dark red color; a garnet

The men were in search of the valuable carbuncle.

mace (noun) 1) a war club 2) a ceremonial ornamental rod used to symbolize authority

The knight swung his mace wildly at his enemy. (Definition 1)

Oliver Cromwell strode about on the floor, declaring, "You are no Parliament; I'll put an end to your sitting," and then threw down the Speaker Lenthall's mace, saying, "What shall we do with this fool's bauble?"

exultation (noun) joy; rejoicing

The victors of the battle shouted with exultation.

luminous (adjective) shining

Wordsworth asked in the sonnet, Who would go parading in London on such a warm late spring night with the beautiful luminous moon?

incessant (adjective) non-stop

Her incessant chatter annoyed even the patient Mr. Waddles.

hillock (noun) small hill

Mr. Waddles lives on a hillock in farmland near Nico's great aunt.

uncanny (adjective) hard to explain; mysterious

Thomas has the uncanny ability of telling people just what they need to hear.

contrivance (noun) a man-made instrument or machine

The learned men gathered around Professor Schnitzel's crazy-looking contrivance.

tumult (noun) noise and confusion of an unruly crowd

Paul tried to speak amid the tumult in Ephesus.

prodigious (adjective) very large

The elephant is a prodigious animal, but the specimen being exhibited at the circus show astounded us.

pragmatist (noun) a practical person; one who believes that the virtue of an action is determined by its consequences.

The pragmatist left no room for romantic notions or emotional considerations.

Reading for Detail

1. What had caused the Morlock's chaotic flight?
2. What happened to Weena?

Comprehensive Overview

H.G. Wells' *Time Machine* is essentially a polemic in the form of an allegory. The future world of 802, 700 is a warning to the English aristocracy that the wicked oppression of the capitalist system will be avenged. However, unlike the Victorian Anglican preacher who could appeal to a divine, universal moral structure and a Judgement Day to sustain his exhortations, the Fabian socialist could not. As an amoral libertarian, Wells could not speak of capitalism as a moral evil; and as an atheist and materialist, he could not appeal to an omnipotent God who would one day execute divine justice against the oppressors of the world. Instead, Wells delivers his warning as a Darwinian pragmatist, creating a vivid, imaginative future world which would demonstrate scientifically the evil consequences of capitalism. In place of divine justice, Wells speaks of evolutionary justice. Evolution, not God, would "requite" the capitalist for his oppression of the laborer. *The Time Machine* is a negative utopia and in it Wells ironically depicts a world free of disease, care and labor as an evolutionary hell in which the descendants of the aristocracy are condemned to a hapless vulnerability. Through their want of struggle, hardship, famine and disease the Eloi (i.e., the aristocracy) have evolved into weak, stupid and defenseless creatures living a life full of dark nights when devilish creatures emerge from their underground habitations to torment. The allegory ends in a virtual Judgment Day for the race of men, as the woods are set ablaze with fire before the Time Traveler makes his departure.

Essay. (*Write a 300-word essay on one of the following topics*)

1. A satire is a form of literature that often attacks some social or political abuse. Often that abuse is exaggerated for effect. In what ways is Wells' book a political and social satire? Discuss using textual support.
2. The *Time Machine* is a seminal science fiction book that has inspired a great many stories, books, and movies. What do you think is so appealing about the book? Do you think allegorical literature makes effective and entertaining political satire? Write an essay on the book's similarity to Jonathan Swift's science fiction political satire *Gulliver's Travels* or George Orwell's allegorical fantasy *Animal Farm*.

3. Think of some science fiction movies or literary works produced in the last century that bear resemblance to the *Time Machine*. Write a comparison essay in the similarities. (E.g., time travel)

Analogies. Write down the letter next to the relationship that best resembles the one in capitals.

Example. TIME : CLOCK ::

- a) sun : heat
- b) girl : boy
- c) light : dark
- d) distance : yardstick
- e) gold : money

Answer: d

1. INSIDIOUS : EVIL ::

- a) virtual : real
- b) indolent : relaxing
- c) ventilating : airy
- d) novel : bookish
- e) conspiring : plotting

2. IMPENDING : IMMINENT ::

- a) horizontal : slanting
- b) ruinous : building
- c) facial : easy
- d) timely : late
- e) deadly : fatal

3. CARBUNCLE : GEM ::

- a) sermon : pulpit
- b) verb : grammar
- c) mammoth : eel
- d) response : question
- e) rose : flower

4. MACE : WEAPON ::
- a) gun : pistol
 - b) monarch : queen
 - c) hardship : famine
 - d) yard : field
 - e) poetry : literature
5. EXULTATION : DEPRESSION ::
- a) frenzy : nervousness
 - b) appetite : hunger
 - c) refinement : rudeness
 - d) hype : advertisement
 - e) loneliness : society
6. LUMINOUS : SUN ::
- a) learned : book
 - b) murky : ocean
 - c) monetary : money
 - d) dark : moon
 - e) expansive : sky
7. INCESSANT : NON-STOP ::
- a) pitiable : strident
 - b) intimate : freakish
 - c) shivering : cold
 - d) straight : open
 - e) oafish : sophisticated
8. HILLOCK : MOUNTAIN ::
- a) iguana : lizard
 - b) canine : dog
 - c) ballad : ode
 - d) stage : drama
 - e) nick : gash

9. PRODIGIOUS : LARGE ::
- a) knowledgeable : prudent
 - b) proper : official
 - c) brilliant : bright
 - d) strange : odd
 - e) doomed : chance

10. UNCANNY : WEIRD ::
- a) ardent : injurious
 - b) diabolic : systematic
 - c) limp : lame
 - d) free : void
 - e) fiscal : bankrupt