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IT DOES NOT MATTER IF YOU GET RESCUED

IT MATTERS THAT YOU SURVIVE

58/58

2021



Lord of the Flies Unit Test

Part I: Recall/Multiple Choice – 18 marks

- Ralph is elected chief mainly because he promises
 - To bring an airplane survival
 - The conch
 - A knife
 - Inside knowledge of the island
- Jack is the only one who
 - Wears a black cloak
 - Forgets about rescue
 - Owns a knife
 - Is tied to Piggy
- Jack's triumph in capturing the first kill is marked by
 - His regret that Ralph did not accompany them
 - Letting the signal fire go out
 - Being wounded by the animal
 - The death of one of his hunters
- The "beast from air" is first sighted by
 - Jack
 - Simon
 - Sumner
 - Parowal
- Ralph fails as chief because
 - He is weak
 - The boys fail to follow their own rules
 - He is not liked
 - He would not listen to Piggy
- The "beast" on the mountaintop is actually
 - "A snake-thing"
 - A pig's head
 - A dead parachutist
 - Piggy
- The Lord of the Flies is actually
 - A pig's head
 - A dead parachutist
 - Simon
 - Ralph
- After his chat with the Lord of the Flies, Simon immediately
 - Runs back to the tent to tell the others
 - Wanders off to think in his place
 - Climbs the mountain and sees "the beast"
 - Joined the feast
- In the darkness the boys think they are killing the beast but it is actually
 - Simon
 - Piggy
 - The lantern with the bottom out
 - A huge sea (female) pig
- Piggy insists on making Jack's tribe to
 - Start a signal fire on the mountain top
 - Join the tribe
 - Kill Jack
 - Get back his glasses
- At this visit Jack orders the capture of
 - Simon
 - Piggy
 - Sumner
 - Wilfred
- A huge rock destroys Piggy along with
 - His glasses
 - Simon
 - The conch
 - The fire

Jack's Personality in Lord of the Flies Example

In the story Lord Of The Flies by William Golding, published in 1954, there is a young man, named Jack. Jack is a boy who has crashed landed on a deserted island with other younger boys. Lord of the Flies takes place on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean. There are no older adults on the island to boss the kids around, there are much different symbolism the boy's encounter while on there stay, for instance, Piggy's glasses to create fire, pig (Lord of the Flies), and the conch. While these are big factors of the novel, Jack is also a major one.

At the start of the book, Jack is still trying to be civilized and wants to create rules. "We've got to have rules and obey them. After all, we're not savages. We're English, and the English are best at everything." Jake states in chapter 2. Then Jack begins to change slowly and develops a crazy and violent side. We see this when his hunting job starts to take over his mind and we are told Jack had a "compulsion to track down and kill things that were swallowing him up". The word 'compulsion' suggests that this feeling is not something Jack has any control over. Throughout the novel, Jake kept getting more violent and his innocence was lost.

When Jack decided not to kill the pig in chapter 1, page 15 it made him more spontaneous for him or a crazy addiction to killing it next time he sees it. This is backed up by the idea that this feeling/action was 'swallowing' him up, it was a feeling or thought that was taking over his life. There's a possibility that Jack became so obsessed as he felt like a failure and less masculine for failing to kill the pig in the first place and now wants to kill one to prove he is a man and he is the right person to become chief. In chapter 1 and going to chapter 2 pages 15 and 16, Jack keeps saying that next time he is going to see the pig he is going to spill his blood and eat its meat. This makes Jack fascinating as it is difficult to understand how someone would want to kill something or be so infatuate on that unless he was going crazy in some type of way.

Jack's first interaction with the other boys on the island is as leader of the choir and a boy that wants to be the leader of the boys. He maintains control of that same group of boys for most of the book, transforming them into hunters and killers. Jack mocks the use of first names, insisting he is called "Merridew" in chapter 1 on page 9, but it does not stick. Also in chapter 2 of Lord of the Flies, Jack's true dominating nature starts to emerge, along with all his arrogance and desire for control. Piggy and Ralph are making strong efforts to establish a rules-based system of order, but Jack is not remotely interested. It's obvious from the actions that he wants to be in sole charge of the other boys. From the start, he actively tries to undermine Ralph's authority by interrupting his speeches in front of the other boys even tho he has the conch.

One of Jack's most significant actions toward the beginning of the novel is his insistence on being in charge of the hunters. He decides to volunteer to maintain the signal fire on the top of the mountain. Jack does finally manage to kill a pig but all this seems to do is make him madder and deadlier. He leads a group of boys after they kill the pig and starts a war dance around the carcass chanting "Kill the pig, cut her throat, spill the blood!" in chapter 9 page 64 and 64. This is quite a disturbing scene, the boys appear far too young for such crazy actions, they look like barbarians. The chant shows how savage they have become under Jack's instructions. The words 'cut' and 'spill' are quite visceral and forceful and the boys are acting far more maturely and savagely than we'd expect them to. Then right after Jack takes in painting his face. The act of face painting is symbolic for the hunters, as it allows them to liberate themselves and rapidly descend into savagery. Also, a major point was when Ralph and Jack engage in a fight which neither wins before Piggy tries once more to address the tribe. Any sense of order or safety is permanently eroded when Roger, now sadistic, deliberately drops a boulder from his vantage point above, killing Piggy.

Jack is described by Golding as "tall, thin, and bony; and his hair was red beneath the black cap. His face was crumpled and freckled, and ugly without silliness. Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frantically, and warning, or ready to jump, to anger." Jack is the leading advocate of anarchy on the island. Jack is the leader of the savage tribe which hunts the pigs. Opposed to Ralph and Piggy on almost all matters, Jack represents the id of one's personality – he supports the notion that one's desires are most important and should be followed, regardless of reasons or morals. Jack is charismatic and inclined to leadership. Unlike Ralph, he gets off on power and abuses his position above others—so, he's basically an '80s teen villain.

In a nutshell, Golding creates a fascinating character in Jack by making his personality develop from a reasonably pleasant boy to one who begins to challenge authority and eventually become the authority on the island. Jake has been a whole charter through the novel.

The conch is shattered into a million pieces and with it all hope of rebuilding order is smashed.

"...the fragile white conch still gleamed by the polished seat."

"At length Ralph got up and went to the conch. He took the shell caressingly with both hands and knelt, leaning against the trunk."

"...Ralph, cradling the conch, rocked himself to and fro."

The dead airman.

Wrongly believed to be the beast, the airman creates a link between the boys and the outside world. The airman reminds the reader of what is going on in the adult world where men are killing other men and links to what the boys are beginning to do to each other on the island.

The pig's head

Placing the head on a stick demonstrates the boy's descent into savagery, offering gifts to the beast.

It is also The Lord of the Flies, which translates into Hebrew as Beelzebub or the devil:

This is literally seen when the flies surround the pig's head.

When the head talks to Simon it describes itself as the 'beast' and explains that he has gained power over the boys and will destroy them. Stating that he is impossible to kill:

The beast is part of them telling the reader what is going to happen in the rest of the novel.

Half shut eyes' dim with the infinite cynicism of adult life'

Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill! You knew, didn't you? I'm part of you? Close, close, close! I'm the reason why it's no go? Why things are what they are?'

Masks or painted faces

These represent the boys' transformation from schoolboys to savages. They give the boys the power and freedom to hunt and kill.

The Beast

Represents the fear and evil within the boys.

The beast as imagination: begins with the mulberry birth-marked boy describing how 'The beastie come in the dark'

'Maybe there is a beast... maybe it's only us.'

The beast changes form throughout the novel. Described as both a 'snake thing' and something that comes from the water.

He wants to know what you're going to do about the snake thing! Piggy

'... as if you're not hunting but - being hunted.' - Jack

I saw something move, among the trees.' - Phil (a littleun)

Daddy said 'they haven't found all the animals in the sea yet.' - Maurice

Choose a novel in which an important theme is explored. Explain how the author develops this theme throughout the novel.

The Lord of the Flies by William Golding is a novel in which the theme of savagery versus civilisation is explored. Some British boys are stranded on an isolated island at the time of an imaginary nuclear war. On the island we see conflict between two main characters, Jack and Ralph, who respectively represent civilisation and savagery. This has an effect on the rest of the boys throughout the novel as they delve further and further into savagery. The theme of savagery versus civilisation is first introduced to us through the symbol of the conch shell which we associate with Ralph as he is the person who first uses it and becomes the elected leader of the boys. This symbolises authority amongst the boys. At the first assembly Ralph says "I'll give the conch to the next person to speak... he won't be interrupted". This suggests civilisation as Ralph is allowing each boy to have an equal say and opinion. If they have the conch, no matter who they are or what age they are they will be given the chance to speak and will be listened to by the rest of the boys. The boys have created the island to be a democratic place which shows a civilised side to them as they try to mimic the homes they have just left. Contrasting with the symbol of the conch is the symbol of the beast which comes to be associated with Jack as by the end of the novel he is almost devil worshipping it. The beast begins as a "snake thing" but by the end of the novel it has become "the Lord of the Flies". The first quote shows us that the beast is clearly evil. Western society considers snakes to be bad omens because it was a snake that led Eve to eat from the tree of knowledge. However at this stage of the novel the beast is quite insubstantial as it is only a "thing". As the boys fear of the beast grows so to does the beast itself until it has manifested into the devil - the ultimate and most powerful evil. He has a strong status as a Lord although it is over something pretty disgusting - the flies. The boys belief in the beast leads them to behave more like savages as they act out from their fear and they begin to loose hold of the rules, led by Jack, thus demonstrating the theme of savagery. One of ways Golding shows conflict between savagery and civilisation is when Jack and some of the other boys are killing the first pig. Jack chants "kill the pig, cut her throat, spill the blood". This suggests savagery as the boys are being violent and aggressive when killing the pig and they don't care about it. This is particularly clear through Golding's word choice. Jack talks about cutting the pig's throat which makes it sound like a savage action and spilling her blood which reinforces the lack of care and feeling shown towards the pig's carcass. This shows that the boys are no longer feeling guilty about what they have done thus showing them becoming savages. We can see the conflict between savagery and civilisation developing further when Piggy's glasses are broken. We are told "Piggy cried out in terror 'my specs!'". This shows us that the boys' savage natures are beginning to overule their more civilised sides. At the start of the book Jack would never have dared touch Piggy, but here he actually snaps and goes for Piggy who he despises. We can tell that Piggy is really scared as Golding chooses the words "cried" and "terror" to describe the scene. Piggy sounds like he is hurting and is genuinely terrified about what Jack might do to him and the loss of his sight. Piggy's glasses have also come to represent intelligence on the island, with them breaking we see that the pathway to savagery is now completely open for the boys. This is the first true piece of violence between the two factions on the island and it will result in nearly all the boys becoming savages. A final way in which we see the theme of savagery versus civilisation being demonstrated is when Ralph sticks up for Piggy after he is attacked by Jack. Ralph says "that was a dirty trick". This shows that Ralph is really angry at Jack for what he said and did to Piggy. He is still attempting to impose himself as leader here as he says this in an aggressive and assertive tone. This suggests there is still some glimmers of civilisation on the island at this point as there is still someone with a sense of moral goodness ready to fight for justice. In conclusion The Lord of the Flies by William Golding is a novel in which the theme of savagery versus civilisation is shown. Ralph represents civilisation as he wants to enforce rules and let everyone have an equal say. Whereas Jack who represents savagery as he rules over the boys and he is not interested in what they have to say. Through the boys actions Golding shows us that we need rules and to consciously impose them to make sure society functions properly. Page 1 of 50 - About 500 essays Would Piggy make a good island leader if he were given the chance? In any group of children, it's a given that some will be popular and powerful while others will be teased and rejected. In the real world, adults use their authority to control these divisions and maintain a balanced group dynamic. In Lord of the Flies, however, children must fend for themselves and elect their own leader—and Piggy, wise but scorned, is never seriously considered. Though Piggy is intelligent, rational, and innovative, he lacks the charisma and facility with language that both Ralph and Jack possess, traits that the book suggests play crucial roles in establishing their authority. Piggy may have the tactical smarts to be a good leader, but because he cannot convincingly act the role, he would not be able to marshal the boys if given the chance. Although his contributions often go unappreciated, Piggy comes up with some of the most important innovations on the island. He sees the conch's potential as a rallying device and firmly believes in its ability to keep operations running smoothly. He understands the importance of taking a census, which the other boys recognize only after the little boy with the mulberry birthmark goes missing and they can't determine how many other littluns were killed in the fire. Piggy's glasses provide the spark for the signal fire, metaphorically demonstrating how intellect can spark great progress. The scholarly, sensible Piggy is a born administrator, one who understands how to categorize and effectively utilize information. He also shows surprising personal strength, both in his ability to tolerate the cruel taunts from the other boys, including his supposed friend Ralph, as well as in his willingness to voice the unpleasant truth about the likelihood of rescue. However, despite these admirable qualities, Piggy is resoundingly unsuccessful on those few occasions in which he does attempt to lead. He stubbornly holds onto outdated customs, such as the use of the conch, long after Ralph and Jack realize that the shell no longer holds sway over the group. Piggy insists on the rules even when the rules are clearly irrelevant, and this stickler attitude, along with his constant speechmaking and self-righteous complaining, drives people away. Ralph and Jack intuitively know how to rally followers, while Piggy seems to repel them relentlessly. Piggy is so unsuccessful, in fact, that he ultimately dies in the act of trying to lead: He is crushed while waving the conch, fruitlessly ordering others to listen to him. Piggy's total lack of success in a leadership role suggests that there are significant differences between a "leader" and a "thinker." Ralph has an aura of poise and capability that wins him trust. His authority is rooted in personality rather than innovation—he relies on Piggy for that—and he understands the importance of rhetoric in winning followers. For example, he speaks in the language of rescue, playing into the boys' deepest hopes and fears to bolster his hold over them. Jack wields power effectively as well, and boys are drawn to his glamour and charisma. Jack's leadership is rooted in intimidation, which appeals to the boys once the island turns savage. The boys' negative reaction to Piggy's physical unattractiveness emphasizes the role external personas play in establishing command; the boys' don't so much reject Piggy because he is ugly, but because he does not know how to play the role of a leader. Piggy's failure as a leader points to an important theme of the novel: the failure of civilization in the face of savagery. Piggy represents rationalism and discipline, the very qualities that Jack himself identifies as making "the English... the best at everything." Despite Jack's initial support of rules and regulations, however, The Lord of the Flies suggests that absent the structures of school, family, and government, which prop up civilization, human beings will always choose anarchy and hedonism over law and order. Piggy represents the wild boys' strongest link to civilization: Once he is killed, the hope of regaining it is lost forever, and only chaos remains. Lord of the Flies What really separates us from animals as human beings? The need for civility, being controlled by fear and power is instilled in the fundamentals of our instincts. William Golding's 1954 novel, Lord of the Flies explores these themes through the fictional story of a group... Lord of the Flies Lord of the Flies is a historical yet fictional novel written by Nobel Prize award-winning author William Golding. It is a symbolic novel that was inspired by and influenced by Golding's experiences as an active member of the Royal Navy during World War 2. The... Lord of The Flies Authority and chaos seem like polar opposites. When people think of absolute authority, they often picture Stalin's firm grip, or big brothers' ever-watching eye, keeping people in lockstep, people checking their own language in order to stay safe. Chaos seems incompatible with this extreme conformity... Lord of The Flies Lord of the Flies is a dystopian allegorical novel written by William Golding in 1954. It is both Golding's first and most recognized novel. It went on to become a best-seller and it was even adapted into films in 1963 and 1990. Lord of the... Lord of The Flies To begin, William Golding portrays Jack as being very evil in the novel in several ways. Jack is very rude and disrespectful to most of the boys on the island. Jack is described by Willam Golding as tall, thin, and bony, his hair is red... Get a unique paper that meets your instructions 800+ verified writers can handle your paper. place order Lord of The Flies Macbeth Ambition Macbeth Power Vaulting ambition is the insatiable desire for something greater in your life. Ambition is a theme imbued in many texts as it is what fuels people to achieve greater things in life. It acts as the catalyst for the downfall of those seeking power on... Lord of The Flies A civilization is basically the stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced. Civilization has been around for almost forever. Civilization can be represented in many ways: from having a first agreement to having a government, laws, and leaders... Lord of The Flies What does symbolism add to the literature? Symbolism is a literary device used to express something in an indirect way. William Golding's Lord of the Flies is an example of literature that uses symbolism frequently. Lord of the Flies narrates the story of a group... Lord of The Flies Problem of Evil Ted Bundy There is a question that has been going around for years. The question is whether man is born good or evil. One movie that portrays man is inherently evil is "A Clockwork Orange" by Stanley Kubrick. The movie is about the boy who rapes and... Fear Lord of The Flies "The thing is - fear can't hurt you any more than a dream." (90) A human's fears should not be taken lightly. Fear could do anything to a person's mind, even without fear a man can become as savage as an animal. Fear can haunt...

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