

Individual Learning Packet

Teaching Unit

Ender's Game

by Orson Scott Card

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Ender's Game

Notes

Orson Scott Card was born in Richland, Washington, and grew up in California, Arizona, and Utah. Serving the Mormon Church as a missionary, Card also lived in Brazil for two years. Card is a devout Mormon and believes fiction should have characters making moral choices.

Card currently lives in Greensboro, North Carolina, with his wife, Kristine, and their five children: Geoffrey, Emily, Charles, Zina Margaret, and Erin Louisa.

Card won a Hugo award in 1991 for *How to Write Science Fiction and Fantasy*. The Nebula awards for both *Ender's Game* and its sequel *Speaker for the Dead* were awarded to him in 1986 and 1987.

Ender's Game is a novel of moral choices. The main characters are children being trained for war by playing games in which obstacles are continually placed before them. The isolation of the gifted child, family dynamics, and good versus evil are among many themes in the novel. The novel explores relationships between family, friends, and enemies. Characters are developed by how they treat others.

All references come from the TOR edition of *Ender's Game*, copyright 1977.

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Objectives

By the end of this Unit, the student will be able to:

1. infer information about characters and events when the information is not explicitly stated.
2. define the listed vocabulary terms from the novel.
3. define and cite examples from *Ender's Game* of the following literary terms:
 - irony
 - personification
 - juxtaposition
 - symbolism
 - theme
 - mood
 - simile
 - metaphor
 - climax
 - foreshadowing
 - allusion
 - persona
4. discuss the significance of historical people and events, such as Demosthenes, Locke, the Warsaw Pact, and Adolph Hitler.
5. cite instances from *Ender's Game* that support the idea that one's actions can affect others. Explain the negative and positive effects of the teachers' actions on Ender.
6. discuss the isolation of the gifted child as it pertains to Ender and his peers.
7. identify the theme of good versus evil as it pertains to Ender and Peter, Valentine and Peter, the buggers and the International Fleet, and Ender and his teachers.
8. discuss the irony in the behavior of Graff toward Ender.
9. discuss the irony of Ender's violent behavior.
10. explain how Ender redeems himself.
11. discuss the notion that overcoming obstacles makes one stronger as it pertains to Ender.
12. recognize and explain the danger of governmental or military control over Ender's life.

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Terms and Definitions

Allusion – a reference to a person, place, poem, book, event, etc., which is not part of the story, that the author expects the reader will recognize. **Example:** In *Romeo and Juliet*, Mercutio alludes to several historical figures and Greek & Roman myths when he says that Juliet, in Romeo's mind, is prettier than Dido, Cleopatra, Helen, Hero, and Thisbe.

Climax – the point of greatest dramatic tension or excitement in a story. **Examples:** *Othello's* murder of Desdemona. In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the person chasing Scout is killed.

Foreshadowing – the use of hints or clues in a story to suggest what action is to come. Foreshadowing is frequently used to create interest and build suspense. **Example:** The prophet, Tiresias, in *Oedipus Rex* says that Oedipus is blind for not seeing the truth about his parentage and the murder of Laius. When Oedipus learns that he is the murderer and Jocasta is his mother, he blinds himself with his mother's brooches.

Irony – a perception of inconsistency, sometimes humorous, in which the significance and understanding of a statement or event is changed by its context. **Example:** The firehouse burned down.

- *Dramatic Irony* – the audience or reader knows more about a character's situation than the character does and knows that the character's understanding is incorrect. **Example:** In *Medea*, Creon asks, "What atrocities could she commit in one day?" The reader, however, knows Medea will destroy her family and Creon's by day's end.
- *Situational Irony* – an event in a story that does not happen the way the audience or reader predicts. **Example:** In *Great Expectations*, Magwitch, not Miss Havisham, is Pip's benefactor.
- *Verbal Irony* – a discrepancy between what is said and what is really meant; sarcasm. **Example:** A large man whose nickname is "Tiny."

Juxtaposition – the placement of two dissimilar items, people, thoughts, places, etc., next to one another to emphasize the differences or heighten the similarities. **Example:** In *The Pearl*, the main character instinctively touches the valuable pearl and his knife at the same time.

Metaphor – a comparison of two things that are basically dissimilar in which one is described in terms of the other. **Example:** The moon, a haunting lantern, shone through the clouds.

Mood – the emotional aspect of the work, which contributes to the feeling the reader gets from the book. **Example:** Gothic novels like *Frankenstein* have a gloomy, dark quality to them, which the author reflects through the depiction of nature, character, and plot.

Persona – the author's chosen identity in a work of literature; the plot is revealed through what this character says. This technique allows the writer to adopt the beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes of a character in the work, which allows for different approaches to stories. The reader should usually interpret the "I" in a book as someone different from the author. **Examples:** The chapters in *The Pigman* are written, in an alternating manner, by each of the two major characters; therefore, we can conclude that neither one represents the author, Paul Zindel. Marlowe in *Heart of Darkness* is not intended to be thought of Joseph Conrad, although Marlowe's opinions may be similar to Conrad's.

Personification – a figure of speech in which an object, abstract idea, or animal is given human characteristics. **Examples:** The wall did its best to keep out the invaders.

*"Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me."*

– Emily Dickinson

Simile – a comparison between two different things using either *like* or *as*. **Examples:** I am as hungry as a horse. The huge trees broke *like* twigs during the hurricane.

Symbol – an object, person, or place that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than itself, usually an idea or concept; some concrete thing which represents an abstraction. **Example:** The sea could be symbolic for "the unknown." Since the sea is something that is physical and can be seen by the reader, and also has elements that cannot be understood, it can be used symbolically to stand for the abstraction of "mystery," "obscurity," or "the unknown."

Theme – the central or dominant idea behind the story; the most important aspect that emerges from how the book treats its subject. Sometimes theme is easy to see, but, at other times, it may be more difficult. Theme is usually expressed indirectly, as an element the reader must figure out. It is a universal statement about humanity, rather than a simple statement dealing with plot or characters in the story. Themes are generally hinted at through different methods: a phrase or quotation that introduces the novel, a recurring element in the book, or an observation made that is reinforced through plot, dialogue, or characters. It must be emphasized that not all works of literature have themes in them. **Example:** In a story about a man who is diagnosed with cancer and, through medicine and will-power, returns to his former occupation, the theme might be: "Real courage is demonstrated through internal bravery and perseverance." In a poem about a flower that grows, blooms, and dies, the theme might be: "Youth fades, and death comes to all."

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Questions for Essay and Discussion

1. Explain how Ender redeems himself. What is your opinion on Ender's decision to redeem the buggers? Support your answer with Ender's past capabilities and character.
2. How is Peter similar to Adolph Hitler? Compare Peter's mission in life to Hitler's. Support your answer with examples of Peter's actions and comments.
3. Discuss the role of dreams and reality in relation to Ender's internal conflict.
4. How are Ender's behaviors and attitudes like Peter's? How are Ender's behaviors and attitudes like Valentine's?
5. How does Valentine treat Ender, and how does Ender respond to the treatment? How does Peter treat Ender, and how this affect Ender?
6. Explain the irony of the two personas Demosthenes and Locke.
7. Discuss the feeling Ender has toward all of his enemies before and after he defeats them. How does Ender overcome this internal conflict?
8. Describe the physical qualities and the lifestyle of buggers. Explain the threat, if any, they pose to humans.
9. Explain the symbolism of the End of the World as it relates to Ender.
10. Why does Ender call himself "Speaker for the Dead"?
11. Why do you think Orson Scott Card ended the novel with Ender caring for the bugger cocoon and looking for a place of peace for the bugger to awaken?

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Test

- _____ 1. The one who thinks no bugger threat exists
- _____ 2. War hero
- _____ 3. Speaker for the Dead
- _____ 4. A teacher of little children
- _____ 5. Earth-covered carcass
- _____ 6. Persona assumed by Valentine
- _____ 7. Wants to be a toon leader
- _____ 8. Persona assumed by Peter
- A. Demosthenes
- B. Locke
- C. Graff
- D. Bean
- E. Ender
- F. Dink
- G. Giant
- H. Rackman
9. Ender refers to himself as
- A. a puppet.
- B. the Giant.
- C. a wall.
- D. a provocateur.
10. "The stuff came away like cottage cheese..." Comparing the matter in the Giant's eye to cottage cheese is an example of
- A. metaphor.
- B. alliteration.
- C. simile.
- D. personification.
11. "Most of you are going to ice out." Graff means the boys soaring to Battle School will
- A. die.
- B. be sent home.
- C. become commanders.
- D. become frozen during the game.
12. "...the giant fingers of gravity..." and "...from the belly of Earth." are examples of
- A. theme.
- B. stream of consciousness.
- C. simile.
- D. personification.
13. Ender destroys Stilson and Bonzo to
- A. avoid retaliation.
- B. impress the teachers.
- C. show his hatred.
- D. win the game.

14. Petra warns Ender that
 - A. the game will not be fair.
 - B. Valentine is plotting against him.
 - C. some of the soldiers want to kill him.
 - D. Dink is actually an enemy.

15. Peter is cruel to Valentine and Ender because
 - A. he is obsessed with Mazer Rackman.
 - B. he wants control.
 - C. he hates his siblings.
 - D. he is a typical twelve-year-old boy.

16. When Valentine tells Graff she can not help him with Ender, she mentions Daniel interpreting the king's dreams. This is an
 - A. allusion to the Bible.
 - B. allusion to her writings.
 - C. example of metaphor.
 - D. example of foreshadowing.

17. Graff's strategy is
 - A. to create a dictator like Hitler.
 - B. to create fatigue in Ender.
 - C. to isolate Ender to make him go home.
 - D. to isolate Ender to make him struggle to triumph.

18. Themes in the novel include:
 - A. The "good guy" always wins.
 - B. Adults are the enemy of children.
 - C. Obstacles make one stronger.
 - D. Both B and C

19. On Eros, Ender will be
 - A. Demosthenes.
 - B. governor.
 - C. Locke.
 - D. I.F. Commander.

20. *Ender's Game* is a novel of
 - A. miracles.
 - B. interpreting dreams.
 - C. redemption.
 - D. predictions.

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Essays

1. Explain the importance of the conversations between the I.F. officials at the beginning of each chapter. Mention at least three strategies or concerns the officers discuss.
2. Ender is compassionate and sympathetic yet destructive. Explain how this relates to the characters of Valentine and Peter.
3. Discuss the role of isolation in Ender's life. How does his isolation affect Ender personally? How does his isolation help the International Fleet accomplish military goals?
4. Does Ender have friends? Discuss the relationships Ender has with Petra, Dink, and Bean. Prove (by citing specific examples) whether or not these peers are true friends.
5. Beginning with his birth, explain how the military manipulates the life of Ender. How is this governmental manipulation dangerous?

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Test Answer Key

1.	F	6.	A	11.	B	16.	A
2.	H	7.	D	12.	D	17.	D
3.	E	8.	B	13.	A	18.	C
4.	C	9.	A	14.	C	19.	B
5.	G	10.	C	15.	B	20.	C

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Chapter 1

Vocabulary

droned – talked on and on in a dull, monotonous way
forestall – to prevent or hinder by doing something ahead of time
glint – a gleam, flash, or glitter
malleable – capable of being molded, shaped, changed; adaptable
rescind – to revoke, repeal, cancel
supine – lying on the back, face up
vengeance – the return of an injury for an injury; revenge

1. What case does the antagonizing speaker make about the possibility of accepting Ender into the academy?

The speaker knows Ender is capable. He reveals taking Ender into the academy and surrounding him with enemies will help save the world, and this outweighs the negative effects the experience will have on Ender.

2. Why is Andrew Wiggin called “Third”?

He is the third child in his family. His parents received a waiver from the government granting permission for a third child.

3. How do you know Ender lacks faith in adults and has negative feelings for them?

Answers may vary. Examples: When the monitor lady tells Ender, “...it won't hurt a bit,” he is certain it will hurt. Ender does not trust adults. Ender describes adult fingers as “big and awkward” with “thick stubby fingers and beefy palms.”

4. How do you know Ender is intelligent?

Answers may vary. Examples: Ender's teacher never bothers Ender when he is not paying attention in class because he always knows the answer anyway. Valentine taught Ender arithmetic when he was three. Ender figures out how to send messages from desk to desk and make them march.

5. Why does Ender fear teasing from the other kids now that he has no monitor?

With a monitor hearing and seeing everything around Ender, he is always rescued from the meanness of kids. Now, the kids can do and say what they wish without anyone coming to Ender's rescue.

6. How does Ender “forestall [the] vengeance” of Stilson and his gang?

Ender kicks Stilson three times as he lies helpless and bleeding. This is a warning to the gang that any retaliation on behalf of Stilson will lead to a worse beating than the merciless one Stilson received. Ender also states this warning.

7. How does Peter dominate Ender, and how does Ender feel about his older brother?

Answers may vary. Examples: Peter uses the monitor to make Ender feel obligated. Peter says, “Oh, is the monitor boy too busy to help his brother?” Ender hopes losing his monitor will change the jealousy and hatred Peter feels for him, but he knows Peter will never leave him alone. Ender and Peter will merely be brothers living in the same home.

8. A controlling government is suggested. What is the first indication of this?

Andrew Wiggin’s birth is authorized by the government. His life as a Third is an experiment.

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

commiserated – showed sorrow or pity for

peripheral – lying at the outside or away from the central part

silhouetted – shown as a dark shape or figure against a light background

vivisect – surgical operation on a living animal

1. How does Peter react to Ender now that the monitor is gone?

Answers may vary. Examples: Peter taunts Ender with the idea that no one is watching now, and then invites Ender to play a game of “buggers and astronauts.” Peter plays violently and ends up threatening the lives of Ender and Valentine.

2. What do you learn about the character of Valentine?

Answers may vary. Examples: Valentine wants to protect Ender from Valentine. Since Ender is now without a monitor, Valentine hopes Peter will see Ender as an equal, one without a monitor. Valentine threatens to call their father when Peter begins physically hurting Ender during the game. Valentine also threatens to ruin Peter’s chances of ever working in government by writing a letter about his cruel treatment of Ender and keeping it in a secret place.

3. How are the attitudes of Peter and the government alike?

Answers may vary. Examples: The government and Peter have controlling, bullying attitudes. The government has the capability of seeing, hearing, and feeling everything about a person, and it uses this capability to control people. Peter uses violence, taunting, and guilt to get his way with Ender. Peter's desire for a position in government juxtaposed with Peter's violence toward Ender in the game of "buggers and astronauts" shows their similar attitudes.

4. Why does Peter flop onto his bed and laugh?

The mood suddenly changes when Peter falls to his bed laughing and tries to convince Ender and Valentine that his behavior and words were only a joke. Peter says, "I can make you guys believe anything. I can make you dance around like puppets."

5. What is surprising and ironic about Peter apologizing to Ender?

Ender sees Peter's silhouette and fears Peter will kill him. Instead, Peter apologizes and tells Ender he loves him. After the threats and cruel game playing, one would expect violence from Peter and not a profession of love.

6. How does Ender's father make Ender feel when he sees the monitor is gone?

Ender's father is disappointed and embarrassed because he thinks Ender will not be chosen for the academy. His father wonders how he will explain Ender's existence as a Third now that he cannot say his third son is being considered for the academy. Ender's father voices this opinion repeatedly in Ender's presence making Ender feel like an inconvenience.

Chapter 3

Vocabulary

allotted – given or assigned as one's share
ambiguous – not clear, indefinite; uncertain
assimilation – absorption into the main cultural body
beckoned – summoned
charade – a pretense that can be seen through readily
circumvent – to avoid
commission – an official certificate conferring rank
conception – the beginning of the process of fetal development
conscript – to force into service for government
evade – to escape
evolution – process of development
extenuating – diminishing or weakening the seriousness of
flotilla – a small fleet of boats or ships
fodder – food for cattle, horses, sheep
glowered – an angry stare
incredulous – doubt or disbelief
interplanetary – within the solar
jackal – a wild dog
legitimate – lawful
noncompliant – refusal to agree or yield
persecution – oppress cruelly or harass constantly
renounced – refused further association with
requisition – a written order
sanctions – coercive measures taken by a group to enforce demands
taunted – teased in sarcastic language
unstintingly – unrestricted in quantity
vowed – promised or pledged

1. Under what pretense does the International Fleet [I.F.] officer come to Ender's home?

The officer wants an explanation for Ender's behavior toward Stilson.

2. How does Graff conclude Ender is the one?

Graff is pleased with Ender's post-monitor behavior. Ender's protecting himself from possible retaliation of Stilson's gang, no matter how violent, wins over the soldiers and convinces them Ender belongs in the academy.

3. Why do Ender's parents have a Third?

The government gave the Wiggins direct instructions to have a Third. The government wanted the Wiggins to have a child who was half Peter and half Valentine.

4. Why do Ender's parents resent him?

Ender is a constant reminder of past noncompliance in the families of Ender's parents. Ender's parents want to evade their past.

5. What reasons does Ender give for not wanting to join the fleet? What reasons does Ender give for joining the fleet?

Fear is Ender's reason for not wanting to join the fleet. He remembers the death, suffering, and terror seen in the propaganda films he has been forced to see at least once a year. Ender remembers and resents the government's use of children to fight the strong, powerful bugger fleet. Ender feels he must join the fleet to fulfill his purpose for living. He was created for the purpose of war.

6. What explanation does Graff give for the prediction that Ender's parents will not miss him for long?

Ender is a constant reminder to his parents of their past nonconformity. Ender's life is a source of tension for his parents.

7. What is ironic about Colonel Graff taking Ender's hand?

Ender is going to an academy to become a soldier who will hopefully lead the fight to save humanity.

8. Why does Graff say Peter hates Ender?

"Your brother hates you because you are living proof that he wasn't good enough."

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

biosphere – the living organisms of the Earth
bulkhead – a partition
cinched – gripped firmly
competent – capable
defiant – openly and boldly resisting
deftly – skillfully
despicable – deserving to be looked down upon
disorientation – confusion
flailing – striking or beating
inexhaustible – cannot be used up or emptied
lithe – flexible, limber
purge – rid of impurities
scrupulously – carefully, properly
subordinate – placed below in rank

1. How is Ender different from the other boys?

Answers may vary. Examples: Ender doesn't laugh at their childish jokes. He figures out how to strap himself in without the help of an adult.

2. How does Graff set Ender up to be ostracized?

Graff brags that Ender will be the commander oneday. He calls the other boys names and says, "...you (boys) don't have the brains to handle deep-space piloting." Graff even says, "I'm betting on only one."

3. What plans does the military have for Ender?

Graff and his cohorts want Ender to become the greatest military leader in history. They want to save humanity under Ender's leadership.

4. How does Graff feel about Ender?

Graff likes Ender, but he is willing to do anything it takes to make Ender the greatest military leader of all time. Even if it means destroying Ender in the process, Graff will be loyal to the cause of saving humanity.

5. How does Graff blaspheme God?

Graff says if Ender is not the military leader who can save the human race, then God must be a bugger.

6. Graff tells Ender not to talk to him. Why?

The other boys will think Ender is "licking up." This will cause resentment toward Ender.

Chapter 5

Vocabulary

chafed – became irritated or impatient

contempt – act of looking down on somebody as being unworthy

emulate – to imitate or copy

extricated – set free, release, or disentangled

flamboyant – too showy or ornate

hierarchy – a group of persons arranged in order of rank

holographic – three-dimensional photographs reconstructed by laser light

martyr – any person who chose to suffer and die rather than give up principles

queue – a line

sadism – getting pleasure from inflicting pain on another

Separatism – the advocacy of political, religious, or racial separation

sullen – resentment, ill humor

1. The military wants Ender to be isolated without friends or parents. Why?

The military knows keeping Ender isolated is the best way to train him to handle problems with buggers without needing help from anyone.

2. What is ironic about the boys taking all of the good bunks and leaving Ender with the bottom bunk by the door?

Ender and the boys find out later the bottom bunk is usually reserved for the elected officer of the Launchies.

3. What does Mick tell Ender will help him succeed at the academy?

Mick tells Ender "Make friends. Be a leader. Kiss butts if you've got to..."

4. Ender is not moved to tears when Dap gives him a loving touch. How is Ender able to put on his “lying face”?

Ender put on his “lying face” when he did not want his parents to know Peter had been mistreating him. He could face any emotion with “dry eyes and silent weeping” thanks to Peter.

5. What gives Ender the confidence he can survive Battle School?

Ender wins two out of three games against older boys. Just by watching and understanding the game, Ender can excel.

6. How does Ender stop Bernard's attempt to be “ruler of the room,” and why is he happy about it?

Ender uses his intelligence instead of violence and breaks the security system used on the desks. He sends messages to all the desks making fun of Bernard and signs them, “God.”

7. How do you know Ender's isolation is over?

Shen eats and talks with Ender at breakfast. Two other Launchies join them.

Chapter 6

Vocabulary

approximated – much like, resembling
asphyxiate – to suffocate
blustered – conducted oneself in a bullying manner
clambered – climbed with effort or clumsily
cronies – close companions
diverged – moved in different directions
grisly – terrifying, horrible, ghastly
tumult – noisy commotion

1. What does the following statement foreshadow? “He [Bernard] tightens up when he's flying. He panics. Ender stored the information away for future reference.”

The statement foreshadows future confrontation between Bernard and Ender.

2. Ender sees Alai as a bridge. Explain.

Alai is Bernard's best friend and now Ender's friend. “The launch is no longer divided into Bernard's in-group and Ender's outcasts.”

3. Ender feels Peter would be proud of him because of his victory over the Giant. Explain.

Answers may vary. Example: Ender has to choose between his own death and killing the giant. Acting like a murderer even in a game, reminds Ender of Peter's attitudes of control at any cost.

Chapter 7

Vocabulary

apex – the highest point

centrifugal – moving away from the center

contention – a state of discord, conflict

desiccated – preserved by drying

glinted – gleamed, flashed, or glittered

malicious – intentionally harmful

obscurity – not well known: not famous

perverted – deviated from what is considered right, good, or true

polyglot – speaking or writing several languages

raucous – loud and rowdy

roiling – cloudy, muddy, unsettled

Salaam – a greeting: “peace to you”

slavering – drooling

stalactites – icicle-shaped mineral deposits that hang from the roof of a cave

terrain – natural or topographical features of a tract of ground

1. Why does Ender want to finish the game?

Ender thinks the snake will lead him to one of the villages where he can “just live” like other children.

2. Ender imagines the Salamander Army as the wolves in the game. What gives Ender hope in the midst of these “wolves”?

Remembering Alai makes Ender realize there will probably be a person worth knowing in this army too.

3. What changes Ender's perception of his first meeting with the Salamander Army?

When the soldiers cry “Salamander” in one voice, Ender realizes his experience with Madrid was merely ritual. Madrid is strengthening the control of his army when he shows contempt for Ender.

Chapter 8

Vocabulary

caromed – collided and rebounded
contingent – a group
forestall – prevent; anticipate
hampered – prevented
insubordinate – not submitting to authority; disobedient; rebellious; mutinous
jibe – a derisive remark
leverage – advantage; power to act effectively
nullo – of no consequence, effect, or value; insignificant
ostentatiously – showy
protruding – jutting out
stalemate – a tie; deadlock
turret – a small tower
vertigo – the sensation of dizziness

1. What does the following statement reveal about the I. F.? “If Ender isn’t the one, if his peak military brilliance does not coincide with the arrival of our fleet at the bugger homeworlds, then it doesn’t really matter what our training method is or isn’t.”

This statement reveals the plan of the I.F. They are advancing toward the buggers. There is no war. The I.F. needs Ender to conquer them during the attack.

2. What is Dink’s theory about the plan of the I.F.?

Dink says, “If the buggers were coming back to get us, they’d be here. They aren’t invading again. ...It’s all fake. There is no war, and they’re just screwing around with us. ...Because as long as people are afraid of buggers, the I.F. can stay in power...”

3. Why do the people view Rose de Nose with respect and resentment?

Rose de Nose, the commander of Rat Army, is Jewish as is Mazer Rackman whose Strike Force destroyed the bugger fleet around Saturn. All Jewish military leaders win their battles. This gives all Jewish military personnel prestige. Those toons beaten by Jewish leaders do become anti-Semites for a time.

4. Why does Dink want Ender in his toon?

Ender shows promise, and Dink wants to train Ender.

5. What keeps Rose from bothering Ender even though he dislikes Ender?

Rose sends Ender straight to the enemy gate to get him iced immediately. Ender fires as he enters the gate before the enemy has time to take cover. He freezes many soldiers before he gets iced, and this action devastates the Centipede Army. Dink uses Ender's instant emergence idea to form a new and successful strategy. Ender wins even when Rose tries to defeat him.

6. What does Dink reveal about the true enemy?

Dink shows Ender who the true enemy is. "It's the teachers, they're the enemy." The teachers train the children to fight, hate, and win without regard to what the children want or need. The teachers force the children to become adults.

7. Card says Ender has a "seed of doubt" about the bugger invasion. What does this metaphor mean?

After a conversation with Dink about the invasion being a fake, Ender begins to "...listen more carefully to what people meant instead of what they said." At times, he doubts the buggers are invading and begins to search for proof.

8. What does Ender's desire to stop the practices with the Launchies reveal about his character?

Not wanting to continue the practices shows Ender's compassion for others. He fears the older soldiers will take out their contempt for Ender on the Launchies.

9. Ender uses the jeers of the onlookers as a teaching tool. What does this reveal about the character of Ender?

Ender tells the Launchies to remember the words of the jeering onlookers and to use them to anger the enemy. He says, "It makes them mad. But we don't get mad." Ender uses his brain whenever possible and only retaliates with physical strength when he has no other choice.

10. What leads Ender to violence? How does Ender feel about hurting others, even the enemy?

When Ender has to save himself, he hurts others. He does not like hurting people. "Why don't they leave me alone, so I don't have to hurt them?"

11. In the Giant's castle, Ender looks into a mirror and sees the face of Peter. What does Peter symbolize?

Peter symbolizes what Ender does not want to be. Ender sees Peter's qualities in himself when he resorts to violence. The idea of being like Peter horrifies Ender.

Chapter 9

Vocabulary

acquiescence – passive agreement without protest
camaraderie – goodwill and lighthearted rapport
collation – bringing together
cynical – negative or pessimistic
deference – courteous respect
discreet – showing prudence and wise self-restraint
exploit – to make use of selfishly or unethically
flux – constant or frequent change
gullible – easily deceived
incognito – disguised or concealed
inextricably – unavoidably; inescapably
interpose – to introduce or interject
invective – abusive language
loathing – disliking greatly; abhorring
marshalled – gathered
megalomania – an obsession with grandiose or extravagant things or actions
nonchalance – casual lack of concern
nuances – slight degrees of difference
orthodontia – dentistry involving braces
philotic – having an affinity for
pseudonyms – fictitious names
puerile – immature; childish
rhetoric – a style of speaking or writing
scathing – criticizing or denouncing severely
serfs – servants; near-slaves
thresher – a harvesting machine

1. Why was Peter rejected by the I.F.?

Peter was rejected, according to an I.F. officer, "...because he's one of the most ruthless and unreliable human beings we've ever laid hands on."

2. Why does Ender's family move to North Carolina?

"It was for Peter, so that living among trees and small animals, so that nature, in as raw a form as Mother and Father could conceive of it, might have a softening influence on their strange and frightening son."

3. Valentine keeps herself safe from Peter. How? What does this reveal about the character of Valentine?

Valentine makes sure it is in Peter's interest to have her alive and not dead. Valentine knows how to manipulate Peter and to protect herself.

4. What meaning is in the statement: "They have a word for people our age. They call us children and they treat us like mice"?

This statement reveals a common theme in the novel: Adults are the enemy.

5. Peter plans to take control of the world. How does he plan to accomplish this goal and when?

Peter plans to insert ideas into the public mind. Peter tells Valentine, "...the right voice in the right place can move the world. Thomas Paine and Ben Franklin, for instance. Bismarck. Lenin." Peter hopes to get on the nets as an adult and gain the intellectual respect of powerful people. Peter tells Valentine, "Right now is the time when I can shape events. The world is always a democracy in times of flux, and the man with the best voice will win."

6. What does Peter learn from the leadership of Adolph Hitler?

Peter explains, "Everybody thinks Hitler got to power because of his armies, because they were willing to kill, and that's partly true, because in the real world power is always built on the threat of death and dishonor. But mostly he got to power on words, on the right words at the right time."

7. Peter explains to Valentine his vicious treatment of her and Ender. What is Peter's reason?

Peter explains, "I was cruel to you and crueler to Ender before they took him. But I didn't hate you. I loved you both, I just had to be-had to have control, do you understand that? It's the most important thing to me, it's my greatest gift, I can see where the weak points are, I can see how to get in and use them, I just see those things without even trying."

8. Why does Peter want to take over the world?

Peter wants control, and he wants to take control of something worthwhile. He wants to have control "over a thousand worlds." If an enemy comes, Peter hopes to have so much power his domain will be impossible to destroy. Peter says, "I want to save mankind from self-destruction."

9. What pseudonyms do Peter and Valentine choose for themselves?

Valentine is called Demosthenes after the Greek orator who exhorted citizens of Greece to rise up against their king. Some consider his speech the best speech of all time. Peter is called Locke after John Locke, the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century philosopher who believed in the existence of God and who argued for separation of church and state. Locke believed human understanding was limited and sought to name the limitations in his writings.

10. Why do you think Peter chose Demosthenes and Locke for pseudonyms?

Answers may vary. Example: Demosthenes is known as a great orator. Intellectuals would know this and would automatically connect greatness with the name when it appeared on the nets. Demosthenes was powerful, and Peter wanted “to exploit fear in his writing.” The ideas of Locke shaped many government documents. Locke was empathetic to the people. Demosthenes and Locke could argue with opposing viewpoints on the net and incite emotion and interest among intellectuals.

11. Why did Peter ask Valentine to write Demosthenes?

“By having her write Demosthenes, it meant he also had some empathy, just as Locke also could play on others’ fears. But the main effect was to keep her inextricably tied to Peter. She couldn’t go off and use Demosthenes for her own purposes. She wouldn’t know how to use him.”

12. Valentine did not like some of the positions Peter made Demosthenes take. She says, “I thought the idea was to unify the world. If I write this like you say I should, Peter, I’m pretty much calling for war to breakup the Warsaw Pact.” Explain.

The Warsaw Pact called for unity among European nations to secure collective peace, regardless of their social systems. Empathetic Valentine thought breaking up the Warsaw Pact would cause war, but Peter said to Valentine, “You have to call for the Warsaw Pact to lose official status. You have to get a lot of people really angry. Then, later, when you begin to recognize the need for compromise—” Peter was succeeding at gaining the interests of intellectuals and shaping the ideas of people.

13. A common theme in the novel involves the isolation of the gifted child. Explain.

Because of Ender’s greatness, the boys at Battle School begin to view Ender as a teacher to respect. Ender watches the camaraderie between boys he has known for years from outside their circle of friendship. Ender is not included in the playful conversations and reminiscing.

14. Graff asks Valentine to help Ender, and she replies with an allusion to the Bible story of Daniel’s interpreting dreams. Why?

Valentine does not believe she can help Ender. She has not seen him in three years, and she no longer knows him. The allusion shows her sarcasm. To Valentine, telling Graff how to help Ender is equivalent to interpreting dreams.

15. What does Graff plan to learn from Valentine?

Graff wants to interpret the image of Peter in the mirror seen by Ender at the Giant’s Castle. Graff wants to know if Ender is more like Peter than the I.F. originally thought. If Ender is like Peter, he can never be the leader the I.F. hopes he will become.

16. How does Graff trick Valentine into talking about Peter? What does she reveal about Ender?

When Graff compares Ender to Peter, Valentine becomes enraged, and she says, "Ender is not like Peter! He is not like Peter in any way! Except that he's smart, that's all-in every other way a person could possibly be like Peter he is nothing nothing nothing like Peter! Nothing!" Valentine goes on to say she may be like Peter, but Ender is not. She says, "I used to tell him that when he cried, I told him that lots of times, you're not like Peter, you never like to hurt people, you're kind and good and not like Peter at all!"

17. Graff asks Valentine to write Ender a letter. What does he say this will accomplish?

"It's really the same thing you always did for him before. Just comfort him and tell him that he never likes to hurt people, that he's good and kind and not like Peter at all. That's the most important thing. That he's not like Peter at all." Graff tells Valentine her letter will help "push him [Ender] forward..."

18. How does Ender know the letter is another attempt at manipulation of him? What theme does this reveal?

The letter mentions facts only Val could know, but the facts are so "thick" Ender knows someone had made her write it. Also, the I.F. had not allowed Ender to receive Valentine's previous letters, so he wonders why they would allow it now. Ender resents the manipulation of the I.F. Ender has no control over his life. Adults are the enemy. "They loved nothing and cared for nothing and he was not going to do what they wanted..."

19. Valentine's letter symbolizes Ender's loss of ambition. Explain.

Valentine loved Ender before he became a great fighter and strategist. "...they had taken her and put her on their side. She was one of them now." "He had had only one memory that was safe, one good thing, and those bastards had plowed it into him with the rest of the manure-and so he was finished, he wasn't going to play."

20. What is the significance of the unicorn, the dragon, and the exit with Valentine from the End of the World?

The unicorn symbolizes Valentine and the dragon symbolizes Ender. When Ender touches the mirror, the wall falls open, and Ender and Valentine walk together out of the room at the End of the World. Ender and Valentine walking, arm in arm, symbolizes the fact "...wherever he [Ender] went in this world, Valentine was with him." The dragon also symbolizes the new Dragon Army created for Ender to command.

21. What is ironic about Valentine's award?

Valentine receives the highest military award given to a civilian for her humanitarian efforts. What she actually did was keep her brother involved in a destructive, manipulative environment, a place Ender hated.

Chapter 10

Vocabulary

adroitly – skillfully
arcane – known or understood by only a few
archaic – obsolete
banter – good-humored, playful conversation
breached – made a hole or gap in
celebrated – known and praised widely
decisive – beyond doubt; unmistakable
divisive – creating dissension or discord
elite – the best or most skilled members of a group
improvise – perform with little or no preparation
insubstantial – lacking substance or reality
lax – lacking
surly – gruff, sullen
symmetry – balance

1. Why is Ender given the Dragon Army?

The Dragon Army name had been discontinued because "...no Dragon Army in the history of the Battle School ever won a third of its games." Ender started out in Battle School as the youngest, weakest Launchie, and Ender ended up being the most successful boy ever to attend Battle School. The promise of the new Dragon Army parallels Ender's success against all odds.

2. Why does Ender have an advantage over the other commanders?

Commanders cannot use hooks during extra practices; therefore, commanders did not hold extra practices. Ender says, "If they [other commanders] felt that their hook was their authority, their power over the other boys, then they were even less likely to work without it. That's an advantage I'll have over some of my enemies, Ender thought."

3. How does the personnel Ender is given set him up to be different from all the other toon leaders? What kind of army is Ender given and under what restrictions?

Ender is given an army full of small, young, inexperienced, and unnoticed boys. He is not allowed to make any trades because according to Graff, boys would put unfair pressure on their toon leaders to be put in Ender's army. These disadvantages set Ender apart from the other toons once again. He will have to overcome yet another obstacle.

4. Ender has become like the adults who control him, like the enemy. Explain.

Ender taunts Bean, who is the weakest and youngest. This parallels what happened to Ender when he entered Bonzo Madrid's toon. Card says, "But what was this thing with Bean? Why had he gone for the smallest, weakest, and possibly the brightest of the boys? Why had he done to Bean what had been done to Ender by commanders that he despised?"

5. What does Ender's treatment of Bean lead Ender to realize about his own life?

Ender realizes, "It [his isolation] was a strategy. Graff had deliberately set him up to be separate from the other boys, made it impossible for him to be close to them. Graff had isolated Ender to make him struggle. It made him a better soldier than he would ever have been otherwise." Ender thinks, "That's what I'm doing to you, Bean. I'm hurting you to make you a better soldier in every way."

6. Explain the symbol of a "wall" between Alai and Ender and Ender's fear created by this "wall."

Ender is once again separated from all comfort and friends. No new conversation and banter will be possible between Ender and Alai. The two will have separate lives. The separation creates a wall, and the only thing between them is from "...the roots that had already grown low and deep, under the wall, where they could not be broken." Only memories keep them together. Ender fears Alai desires the separation, and because of this, Ender fears the wall will never come down.

7. The "wall" of separation causes Ender to become more determined than ever to defeat the enemy and to avoid being hurt emotionally. Explain.

"And with that anger, he [Ender] decided he was strong enough to defeat them- the teachers, his enemies." When Ender is separated from all his comrades, he does not cry. He becomes determined to defeat the teachers in their game of comfort to isolation. He is tired of the teachers using his loved ones to crush him. "...from that day [the day of separation from his friends] forward they could never hurt him deep enough to make him cry again."

Chapter 11

Vocabulary

agile – quick, light, and easy
confounding – confusing or perplexing
fluke – a stroke of good luck
ineptitude – inability
insolent – arrogant
invulnerable – impossible to damage, injure, or wound
lenient – not harsh or strict
methodically – systematic
obscure – unsure of origin
paltry – lacking in importance or worth
tactical – carried out in support of military
wretched – inferior quality

1. How does Ender metaphorically "...bind them [his boys] better in the small, tight knots of this fabric [his army]"?

After winning a battle, Ender gives his army fifteen minutes for breakfast. He later tells his toon leaders to give them thirty minutes. "Let the boys learn that leniency comes from their toon leaders, and harshness comes from their commander." Ender is giving authority and trust to his toon leaders, yet he is insuring respect and fear of the boys toward his own authority.

2. Describe Ender's leadership style.

Answers may vary. Example: Ender is "...brutal in the way he talked to groups, but when he worked with an individual he was always patient, explaining as often as necessary, making suggestions quietly, listening to questions and problems and explanations. But he never laughed when they tried to banter with him, and they soon stopped trying. He was commander every moment they were together. He never had to remind them of it; he simply was."

3. Why does Carn Carby want Ender to defeat the next army he fights, and why is this ironic?

"Right now I'm in disgrace," he [Carn Carby] said frankly. "They [the other commanders] won't believe me when I tell them you did things that nobody's ever seen before. So I hope you beat the snot out of the next army you fight. As a favor to me." After being beaten badly by Ender's army, Carn Carby makes a point of coming to speak to Ender. Carn feels the other commanders are treating Ender badly. Carn is insulted when the other commanders do not cheer for Ender when he enters the mess. This is a terrible insult and is against tradition. It is ironic that Carn would be so kind and encouraging to Ender after Ender beats him.

4. How does Petra react to Ender's defeat of her army? What is Ender's hope?

Ironically, Petra, one of Ender's dearest friends, reacts with anger and fury after Ender defeats her in battle. "The anger in her eyes seemed to say, I was your friend, and you humiliate me like this?" Ender learns from Petra during the battle, and he hopes they will soon be friends again.

5. Many commanders hate Ender and this makes Ender "...feel far too much at home." Explain.

The actions of the commanders are "little torments" similar to Peter's actions. The children cannot defeat Ender in the Battle Room, and so they get up and move to another table, elbow him in the game room, or spit wads of paper on him as he jogs down the hall. Peter cannot measure up to Ender's greatness. Ender kept his monitor far longer than Peter, and so Peter would torment Ender with games and taunting words. Both the commanders and Peter keep the little boy, Ender, in fear; even though, they cannot defeat his greatness.

6. Why does Ender watch war videos over and over again? What did he notice? What do you think is the reason for the censoring of the videos?

Ender wants to learn new things from past battles. He notices the buggers never do anything surprising. Mazer Rackman's battle is rarely shown. Ender notices buggers are not shown killing in personal combat in the second invasion videos. "It frustrated Ender that Mazer Rackman's victory was so obviously censored." Answers may vary. Example: As with all the bugger propaganda, the government wants the public to view the buggers as aggressive. Possibly, the buggers were not the aggressors in the second invasion.

7. Ender confides in Bean and asks for help. Why? What is the request?

Ender shares with Bean the plan of the teachers. Ender knows the teachers want to break him down. Ender tells Bean one day, "Somebody's going to come up with something to throw at me that I haven't thought of before, and I won't be ready." Ender asks Bean to "...think of solutions to problems we haven't seen yet. I want you to try things that no one has ever tried because they're absolutely stupid."

8. What is the significance of the allusion to Julius Caesar in the chapter title, "Veni Vidi Vici"?

"I came, I saw, I conquered" describes Ender's experience at Battle School and foreshadows his experience at Commander School.

Chapter 12

Vocabulary

appalled – dismayed
autonomy – independence
condescending – dealing with people in a superior manner
corroborate – to support with other evidence
disingenuous – insincerity
forbidding – frightening
furrowed – wrinkled or grooved
grueling – difficult to the point of exhaustion
insignia – badge of office, rank, membership, or nationality; an emblem
labyrinth – a maze
percolated – passed through
protocol – a code of correct conduct
rebuke – reprimand
reclamation – restoration to usefulness
unconscionable – without a conscience

1. Why does General Pace of the I.F. military police come the Battle School, and why is Graff opposed to this visit?

Pace comes to rescue Ender, who he knows is capable of commanding the upcoming invasion, from Graff's ill treatment and from a conspiracy among the children to beat Ender. Graff wants Ender to believe "...that no matter what happens, no adult will ever, ever step in to help him in any way. He must believe, to the core of his soul, that he can only do what he and the other children work out for themselves. If he does not believe that, then he will never reach the peak of his abilities."

2. Petra and Dink warn Ender of plots for this death. How does Ender react to the warnings? How is this reaction ironic?

Ender dreams of Stilson and his friends doing to him what he had done to Stilson, but he is tied up and cannot defend himself. He wakes from this dream fearful, but he calms himself "... by remembering that the teachers obviously valued him, or they wouldn't be putting so much pressure on him; they wouldn't let anything happen to him, nothing bad, anyway." Ender's reasoning is the exact opposite of Graff's plan. Ender counts on the adults coming to his rescue, yet Graff vows to never rescue Ender from harm.

3. Ender's situation with Bonzo in the shower parallels the situation with Stilson on Earth. Explain.

Answers may vary. Example: Ender is attacked by one with the support of many. Ender makes certain there will be no retaliation by winning "permanently." Ender destroys his enemy completely and later regrets it.

4. What does Bonzo hate most about Ender? Explain.

When Dink begs Bonzo not to hurt Ender, Bonzo stops smiling "the smile of control" because he hates Ender matters to other people.

5. After the fight in the shower, Ender realizes Peter was right about one thing. What is the one thing? Explain.

Ender knows after the fight with Bonzo no one can save him from obstacles. He agrees with Peter's views on power, "...the power to cause pain is the only power that matters, the power to kill and destroy, because if you can't kill then you are always subject to those who can, and nothing and no one will ever save you."

6. What surprises Dink about Ender after the fight in the shower? Why do you think this surprises Dink?

Ender begins to cry and express regret for hurting Bonzo. Answers may vary. Example: Dink views Ender as indestructible, aggressive, and brave. Dink did not realize Ender would regret inflicting pain on an enemy.

7. After Ender beat the Griffin and Tiger armies, he says to Anderson, "I beat you again, sir." What is Ender saying?

Ender is now certain the enemy is his teachers. The obstacles continually placed before him are now expected by Ender.

8. Ender is being transferred to Command School. Card reveals, "Ender wanted to go back home, back to the Battle School, the only place in the universe where he belonged." What is ironic about Ender's attitude?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender longs for a place where he had been beaten, abused, and isolated. He no longer wants challenges and to move up in ranks.

Chapter 13

Vocabulary

atrophied – wasted away
bade – uttered
blunder – mistake, resulting from carelessness
chauvinists – people with a prejudiced belief in the superiority of his or her own kind
conciliatory – willing to make concessions
culmination – a transitional point or time
derisive – mocking; jeering
dirigibles – steerable self-propelled airships
discretion – ability or power to decide responsibly
dredged – unearthed; dug up
fastidious – displaying careful, meticulous attention to detail
pacific – tranquil
preemptive – undertaken to deter or prevent an anticipated, usually unpleasant situation
pubescent – onset of puberty
regale – entertain
strafing – attacking from the air
surly – ill-humored
toadied – fawned upon
vestigial – remnant; what is left

1. What is the irony seen in the two personas, Demosthenes and Locke?

Demosthenes is Valentine who was rejected for Battle School because she was too agreeable and empathetic. Demosthenes is a disagreeable and unsympathetic persona which is opposite of Valentine. Locke is Peter who is power hungry, violent, and close-minded. The persona of Locke is wise, moderate, and open-minded which is opposite of Peter.

2. Why is Peter jealous of Valentine?

Demosthenes is invited to take part in the President's Council on Education for the Future. Peter is jealous of the respect given to Demosthenes. Peter says, "It wasn't supposed to work this way. Locke was supposed to be the respected one."

3. How does Graff insure Valentine will answer his questions after her conversation with Ender on the raft?

Graff bribes Valentine with his knowledge of her identity as Demosthenes.

4. Why does Valentine cooperate with Graff?

Valentine believes humanity is in danger, and she believes Ender can save humanity. Trying to help Ender became her duty to humanity.

5. Ender compares himself to metal between “two faces of the same coin” and as a puppet. Explain these metaphors.

Ender sees Valentine and Peter as sides of the same coin. Valentine and Peter both want power. Ender sees himself as stuck between their power, Peter's violent ways and Valentine's manipulative words. Ender explains the teacher's changing of the rules in the game and their continuously taking him from comfort to isolation as treating him like a puppet.

6. What is the turmoil in Ender's soul?

Ender understands his enemy and destroys him, yet it is in that moment that he loves them. He loves them because he understands what they want and what they believe. Knowing these things about a person is what enables Ender to completely destroy them. This conflict of loving and destroying creates turmoil for Ender.

7. Why does Val get angry with Ender?

When Ender discounts the importance of defeating the buggers and says, “If I'm here [on Earth] then I won't be there [at the bugger war]. Somebody else will [stop the buggers].” “His [Ender's] tone of weary unconcern infuriated her [Val].”

8. Why does Ender's chest begin to tremble?

In anger over Ender's nonchalant attitude about the bugger war, Valentine mentions Peter and his abuse of Valentine when she took up for Ender. Ender's chest begins to tremble because Valentine “...had found his weakest place and stabbed him there...”

9. Why does it seem Ender giving up?

Ender knows he will never defeat Peter. Peter has the ability to destroy Ender even if Ender does destroy the buggers. Ender wants Peter to love him, and he knows Peter never will.

10. Why does the I.F. take Ender back to Earth?

The I.F. wants Ender to remember why Earth is worth saving. “Why the world of people might be worth the price you pay.”

11. What does Ender learn about buggers and the Third Invasion?

Buggers communicate ship to ship with no equipment to transmit or receive any kind of signal. The buggers can talk to each other from across the galaxy. The people are attacking the buggers. The buggers are not attacking human beings.

12. What is the purpose of the Third Invasion?

The I.F. knows buggers communicate mind to mind. No form of communication exists between buggers and humans. Graff says, "If the other fellow can't tell you his story, you can never be sure he isn't trying to kill you." Even though the buggers and humans cannot communicate, the humans want to be sure the buggers are the ones destroyed. The humans will not take a chance on being destroyed by the buggers first.

Chapter 14

Vocabulary

adept – very skilled
apathy – indifference
ascetic – a person who gives up material comforts and leads a life of self-discipline
astrogation – navigation of a spacecraft
attrition – gradual reduction
bespoke – indicated
catacomb – an underground passageway
coddling – treating like a baby
disconcert – to frustrate
extraneous – unrelated to the subject
feinted – deceptive action calculated to divert attention from the real purpose
formidable – difficult to undertake
girdled – encircled like a belt
gluttonous – greediness
impassively – revealing no emotion
inscrutable – difficult to understand
interstices – the spaces between things or parts
intoned – recited in a singing tone
oblivion – the state of being completely forgotten
periphery – boundary; circumference
petulant – irritation about trivial things
pinioned – bound, immobilized
relativistic – resulting from speeds approaching the speed of light
reprisals – retaliations for an injury
rictus – the open mouth of
sentient – experiencing sensation or feeling
trove – collection of valuable items found
writhed – twisted and squirmed

1. What bothers Ender most about Eros? What is familiar about this?

Ender is not allowed to come to know anyone. Every face he meets is a strange one. Ender is constantly surrounded by strangers, and he realizes the teachers are isolating him again.

2. What does Ender learn at Command School?

Ender learns to run the simulator at any of fifteen levels. He learns to command an individual fighter and an entire fleet. Ender learns to determine tactics himself and direct his squadrons accordingly.

3. Rackman says, "There is no teacher but the enemy." What is Rackman's explanation of this statement?

"No one but the enemy will tell you what the enemy is going to do. No one but the enemy will ever teach you how to destroy and conquer. Only the enemy shows you where you are weak. Only the enemy tells you where he is strong. And the rules of the game are what you can do to him and what you can stop him from doing to you. I am your enemy from now on. From now on I am your teacher."

4. What is unique about Mazer Rackman's teaching?

Mazer Rackman is the first teacher Ender has had who points out things Ender has not already realized for himself.

5. How did Mazer Rackman win his battle?

Rackman destroyed the queen's ship, the center point of all the other ships. When the queen bugger died, all the other bugs could not exist intelligently. Eventually, all the buggers died.

6. Ender shows sympathy for the buggers even though they murdered the crew of the tug. Rackman disagrees. Explain.

The buggers did not realize that humans have independent genetic futures. In their world, only killing the queen is murder because individual buggers do not operate without the queen. Killing individual buggers is like "...clipping your nails. Nothing to get upset about." Ender thinks the buggers did not know they were ending life completely. Rackman says killing buggers first is the only way to defend human life.

7. What advantages do the humans have over the buggers?

Every human ship has an intelligent human being aboard, and every human is capable of coming up with solutions to problems.

8. What makes Ender's squadron leaders successful?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender knows the squadron leaders very well and trusts them, and the squadron leaders trust Ender to give them the right assignments even if the assignment makes no sense to them at the time. All the leaders are willing to follow Ender's command, but each leader is trusted by Ender to improvise, be daring, and to attack with independence when Ender gives no orders.

9. Of what does Ender dream, and what is the significance of the dream?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender dreams of killing enemies and loved ones, even Valentine. He sees buggers saluting him gravely. After killing in the dream, Ender screams and cries out for the victim. This dream is a symbol of Ender's real life struggle between destruction and love. Ender wins his battles by killing but suffers greatly with regret and sympathy after the fact.

10. What does the following statement foreshadow? "It was as if someone rode him in his sleep, forcing him to wander through his worst memories, to live in them again as if they were real."

The statement foreshadows Ender's personal connection to the minds of buggers. It foreshadows communication with buggers.

11. How does the relationship between Ender and his squadron leaders change?

Answers may vary. Example: The relationships between Ender and his Battle School friends, now squadron leaders, changes. He demands their best as their teacher and commander, and he no longer exchanges confidences with them. Ender treats them the same way Rackman treats him.

12. Why is Ender self-destructing?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender sees the truth about his past in his dreams. He cannot accept his past as a killer. Ender knows Bonzo is dead and he killed him.

13. Ender wakes up one morning without Rackman in the room and an unlocked door. He is free unlike any other morning at Command School. Ender enters the simulator room and sees men he does not know, Anderson, and Graff. He is given instructions for a final examination. What does this situation foreshadow?

This abnormal morning foreshadows something is going to change for Ender.

14. Mazer says, "Ender, the buggers never deliberately attacked a civilian population in either invasion. You decide whether it would be wise to adopt a strategy that would invite reprisals." What does this statement foreshadow?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender's internal conflict involves killing to avoid reprisals. After he kills, he is filled with regret and despair for the victim. This situation foreshadows Ender will once again kill and live to regret it.

15. Explain the irony involved in the “final examination” or Third Invasion.

Ender and the squadron leaders are unaware they are actually fighting a battle with the buggers, but the men in the room know what is at stake. The men know Ender needs to kill the home world, where all the queens from all the colonies are, to save mankind. Ender and his leaders are only playing a game and are determined to win the battle against their known enemy, the teachers.

16. How does the author add to the suspenseful mood during the Third Invasion?

Answers may vary. Example: Card describes the coughs, nervous movements, and quiet cursing of the observers behind Ender.

17. Describe Ender's reaction to the climactic victory over the buggers.

Ender is congratulated and praised, yet he goes straight to bed and sleeps. When Rackman and Graff wake Ender the next day, Ender exclaims, “I didn't want to kill anybody. I'm not a killer.” Ender is furious with the men for tricking him.

18. Why do Rackman and Graff go to Ender? How do the two men differ in opinion about what is best for Ender?

Rackman and Graff explain to Ender the situation on Earth. Ender is already known on Earth as the greatest military leader in history. Some groups want Ender to lead their armies, and others want to kill Ender. Rackman wants Ender to leave immediately. Graff wants Ender to have a few days of rest with a guard at his door.

19. How does Ender realize he is okay?

When Alai comes into his room, Ender grabs him because he thinks the person approaching him is going to kill him. Ender's reaction to an intruder helps Ender realize he would rather be alive than dead. Ender does have the will to live.

Chapter 15

Vocabulary

acquitted – freed, cleared
adulation – excessive flattery or admiration
candor – frankness or sincerity of expression; openness
cantilevered – extending outward
cretins – idiots
errant – one who wanders about
exigencies – urgent requirements; pressing needs
fiat – authorization or sanction
jaded – worn out; wearied
littoral – shore
marauding – raiding
provocateur – the one who brings about something deliberately

1. For what is Graff acquitted? How?

Graff is charged with “Mistreatment of children, [and] negligent homicide...” Graff is able to prove he did what was necessary to save the human race. He shows the judges “...Ender would have won the war without the training we [the I.F.] gave him. After that, it was simple. The exigencies of war.”

2. How does Ender spend his final time on Eros?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender hopes to go home to Earth. He helps with the work of cleaning up after the war and receiving reports from starships exploring the bugger colonies. Ender views himself as a criminal, and his past weighs heavily on him. Ender makes proposals and suggestions to anyone who will listen. He avoids colonists who worship him because of his victories.

3. What is ironic about Peter's actions on Earth and Ender's actions in space?

Peter, who is characterized as evil, has saved millions of lives through his power on Earth. Ender, who longs for peace and shows compassion, has killed billions.

4. What plans did Peter have for Ender?

Peter hoped to take over the world by bringing Ender back to Earth, showing all his physical likeness to the greatest war hero in history, and claiming his identity as Locke, the author of peace.

5. How does Valentine bribe Peter?

Valentine shows Peter all the evidence she had collected to prove he is "...a psychotic killer." After Peter sees videos and pictures of his evil actions, he is willing to give Valentine her freedom as well as Ender's.

6. Why does Valentine go to Eros to talk with Ender?

Valentine wants Ender to go with her to colonize the bugger worlds. She wants to spend time with the brother she loves because she has only spent time with the one she hates. She hopes to be a child with Ender before it is too late.

7. Why does Ender agree to go with Valentine and to be the governor of the first colony?

Ender says, "I'm not going for you. I'm not going in order to be governor, or because I'm bored here. I'm going because I know the buggers better than any other living soul, and maybe if I go there I can understand them better. I stole their future from them; I can begin to repay by seeing what I can learn from their past."

8. Valentine is finished writing her seventh volume in the history of the bugger wars. Her eighth volume will be about the life of Ender Wiggin. Ender feels nothing in his life after the final battle is worth writing about. Valentine responds to this attitude with, "Maybe,... And maybe not." What does her statement foreshadow?

This statement foreshadows Ender's future will be meaningful and make a difference for mankind. Ender will resolve his inner conflict.

9. What does Ender find when he goes exploring? What does he learn about the buggers?

Ender finds the Giant's corpse, the playground, the castle tower, and the mirror, just as it was in the fantasy game. Ender learns the buggers found his mind and knew his darkest dreams. Ender knows the buggers were trying to give him a message.

10. What does Ender find when he removes the mirror?

Ender finds "The pupa of a queen bugger, already fertilized by the larval males, ready, out of her own body, to hatch a hundred thousand buggers, including a few queens and males."

11. What does Ender realize when he finds the pupa?

Ender realizes he is the only human the buggers know, and so the buggers talk to Ender and will communicate through him.

12. What is Ender's plan for his future?

Ender will carry the pupa and find the perfect time and place for her to awaken in safety. Ender wants to encourage the people to forgive the buggers and to live in peace with them.

13. Why is Ender called "The Speaker For the Dead"?

Ender's destiny is to care for the buggers and to create for them a safe place to live. Until that day, Ender will seek forgiveness for the buggers and explain the bugger story to all mankind because they cannot speak for themselves. More specifically, Ender writes a short book in the point of view of the bugger queen "...telling all they had meant to do, and all that they had done. Here are our failures, and here is our greatness; we did not mean to hurt you, and we forgive you for our death." His book is signed "Speaker for the Dead."

14. How does Peter know Ender wrote the book? What is Peter's request?

Valentine finishes her eighth volume and includes Ender's book at the end. When Peter reads the book, he knows Ender wrote the little book and asks Ender to speak for him after his death. When Peter dies, Ender writes Hegemon and explains "his [Peter's] crimes and kindnesses."

15. How does Ender influence all of mankind and redeem himself?

Answers may vary. Example: Ender's books become holy writ. Ender holds the promise of living in peace with the buggers, literally, in his hands.

Ender's Game

Chapter 1

Vocabulary

droned – talked on and on in a dull, monotonous way
forestall – to prevent or hinder by doing something ahead of time
glint – a gleam, flash, or glitter
malleable – capable of being molded, shaped, changed; adaptable
rescind – to revoke, repeal, cancel
supine – lying on the back, face up
vengeance – the return of an injury for an injury; revenge

1. What case does the antagonizing speaker make about the possibility of accepting Ender into the academy?

2. Why is Andrew Wiggin called “Third”?

3. How do you know Ender lacks faith in adults and has negative feelings for them?

4. How do you know Ender is intelligent?

5. Why does Ender fear teasing from the other kids now that he has no monitor?

6. How does Ender “forestall [the] vengeance” of Stilson and his gang?

7. How does Peter dominate Ender, and how does Ender feel about his older brother?

8. A controlling government is suggested. What is the first indication of this?

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

commiserated – showed sorrow or pity for
peripheral – lying at the outside or away from the central part
silhouetted – shown as a dark shape or figure against a light background
vivisect – surgical operation on a living animal

1. How does Peter react to Ender now that the monitor is gone?

2. What do you learn about the character of Valentine?

3. How are the attitudes of Peter and the government alike?

4. Why does Peter flop onto his bed and laugh?

5. What is surprising and ironic about Peter apologizing to Ender?

6. How does Ender's father make Ender feel when he sees the monitor is gone?

Chapter 3

Vocabulary

allotted – given or assigned as one's share
ambiguous – not clear, indefinite; uncertain
assimilation – absorption into the main cultural body
beckoned – summoned
charade – a pretense that can be seen through readily
circumvent – to avoid
commission – an official certificate conferring rank
conception – the beginning of the process of fetal development
conscript – to force into service for government
evade – to escape
evolution – process of development
extenuating – diminishing or weakening the seriousness of
flotilla – a small fleet of boats or ships
fodder – food for cattle, horses, sheep
glowered – an angry stare
incredulous – doubt or disbelief
interplanetary – within the solar
jackal – a wild dog
legitimate – lawful
noncompliant – refusal to agree or yield
persecution – oppress cruelly or harass constantly
renounced – refused further association with
requisition – a written order
sanctions – coercive measures taken by a group to enforce demands
taunted – teased in sarcastic language
unstintingly – unrestricted in quantity
vowed – promised or pledged

1. Under what pretense does the International Fleet [I.F.] officer come to Ender's home?

2. How does Graff conclude Ender is the one?

3. Why do Ender's parents have a Third?

4. Why do Ender's parents resent him?

5. What reasons does Ender give for not wanting to join the fleet? What reasons does Ender give for joining the fleet?

6. What explanation does Graff give for the prediction that Ender's parents will not miss him for long?

7. What is ironic about Colonel Graff taking Ender's hand?

8. Why does Graff say Peter hates Ender?

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

biosphere – the living organisms of the Earth
bulkhead – a partition
cinched – gripped firmly
competent – capable
defiant – openly and boldly resisting
deftly – skillfully
despicable – deserving to be looked down upon
disorientation – confusion
flailing – striking or beating
inexhaustible – cannot be used up or emptied
lithe – flexible, limber
purge – rid of impurities
scrupulously – carefully, properly
subordinate – placed below in rank

1. How is Ender different from the other boys?

2. How does Graff set Ender up to be ostracized?

3. What plans does the military have for Ender?

4. How does Graff feel about Ender?

5. How does Graff blaspheme God?

6. Graff tells Ender not to talk to him. Why?

Chapter 5

Vocabulary

chafed – became irritated or impatient

contempt – act of looking down on somebody as being unworthy

emulate – to imitate or copy

extricated – set free, release, or disentangled

flamboyant – too showy or ornate

hierarchy – a group of persons arranged in order of rank

holographic – three-dimensional photographs reconstructed by laser light

martyr – any person who chose to suffer and die rather than give up principles

queue – a line

sadism – getting pleasure from inflicting pain on another

Separatism – the advocacy of political, religious, or racial separation

sullen – resentment, ill humor

1. The military wants Ender to be isolated without friends or parents. Why?

2. What is ironic about the boys taking all of the good bunks and leaving Ender with the bottom bunk by the door?

3. What does Mick tell Ender will help him succeed at the academy?

4. Ender is not moved to tears when Dap gives him a loving touch. How is Ender able to put on his "lying face"?

5. What gives Ender the confidence he can survive Battle School?

6. How does Ender stop Bernard's attempt to be "ruler of the room," and why is he happy about it?

7. How do you know Ender's isolation is over?

Chapter 6

Vocabulary

approximated – much like, resembling
asphyxiate – to suffocate
blustered – conducted oneself in a bullying manner
clambered – climbed with effort or clumsily
cronies – close companions
diverged – moved in different directions
grisly – terrifying, horrible, ghastly
tumult – noisy commotion

1. What does the following statement foreshadow? “He [Bernard] tightens up when he’s flying. He panics. Ender stored the information away for future reference.”

2. Ender sees Alai as a bridge. Explain.

3. Ender feels Peter would be proud of him because of his victory over the Giant. Explain.

Chapter 7

Vocabulary

apex – the highest point
centrifugal – moving away from the center
contention – a state of discord, conflict
desiccated – preserved by drying
glinted – gleamed, flashed, or glittered
malicious – intentionally harmful
obscurity – not well known: not famous
perverted – deviated from what is considered right, good, or true
polyglot – speaking or writing several languages
raucous – loud and rowdy
roiling – cloudy, muddy, unsettled
Salaam – a greeting: “peace to you”
slavering – drooling
stalactites – icicle-shaped mineral deposits that hang from the roof of a cave
terrain – natural or topographical features of a tract of ground

1. Why does Ender want to finish the game?

2. Ender imagines the Salamander Army as the wolves in the game. What gives Ender hope in the midst of these “wolves”?

3. What changes Ender’s perception of his first meeting with the Salamander Army?

Chapter 8

Vocabulary

caromed – collided and rebounded
contingent – a group
forestall – prevent; anticipate
hampered – prevented
insubordinate – not submitting to authority; disobedient; rebellious; mutinous
jibe – a derisive remark
leverage – advantage; power to act effectively
nullo – of no consequence, effect, or value; insignificant
ostentatiously – showy
protruding – jutting out
stalemate – a tie; deadlock
turret – a small tower
vertigo – the sensation of dizziness

1. What does the following statement reveal about the I. F.? “If Ender isn’t the one, if his peak military brilliance does not coincide with the arrival of our fleet at the bugger homeworlds, then it doesn’t really matter what our training method is or isn’t.”

2. What is Dink’s theory about the plan of the I.F.?

3. Why do the people view Rose de Nose with respect and resentment?

4. Why does Dink want Ender in his toon?

5. What keeps Rose from bothering Ender even though he dislikes Ender?

6. What does Dink reveal about the true enemy?

7. Card says Ender has a "seed of doubt" about the bugger invasion. What does this metaphor mean?

8. What does Ender's desire to stop the practices with the Launchies reveal about his character?

9. Ender uses the jeers of the onlookers as a teaching tool. What does this reveal about the character of Ender?

10. What leads Ender to violence? How does Ender feel about hurting others, even the enemy?

11. In the Giant's castle, Ender looks into a mirror and sees the face of Peter. What does Peter symbolize?

Chapter 9

Vocabulary

acquiescence – passive agreement without protest
camaraderie – goodwill and lighthearted rapport
collation – bringing together
cynical – negative or pessimistic
deference – courteous respect
discreet – showing prudence and wise self-restraint
exploit – to make use of selfishly or unethically
flux – constant or frequent change
gullible – easily deceived
incognito – disguised or concealed
inextricably – unavoidably; inescapably
interpose – to introduce or interject
invective – abusive language
loathing – disliking greatly; abhorring
marshalled – gathered
megalomania – an obsession with grandiose or extravagant things or actions
nonchalance – casual lack of concern
nuances – slight degrees of difference
orthodontia – dentistry involving braces
philotic – having an affinity for
pseudonyms – fictitious names
puerile – immature; childish
rhetoric – a style of speaking or writing
scathing – criticizing or denouncing severely
serfs – servants; near-slaves
thresher – a harvesting machine

1. Why was Peter rejected by the I.F?

2. Why does Ender's family move to North Carolina?

3. Valentine keeps herself safe from Peter. How? What does this reveal about the character of Valentine?

4. What meaning is in the statement: "They have a word for people our age. They call us children and they treat us like mice"?

5. Peter plans to take control of the world. How does he plan to accomplish this goal and when?

6. What does Peter learn from the leadership of Adolph Hitler?

7. Peter explains to Valentine his vicious treatment of her and Ender. What is Peter's reason?

8. Why does Peter want to take over the world?

9. What pseudonyms do Peter and Valentine choose for themselves?

10. Why do you think Peter chose Demosthenes and Locke for pseudonyms?

11. Why did Peter ask Valentine to write Demosthenes?

12. Valentine did not like some of the positions Peter made Demosthenes take. She says, "I thought the idea was to unify the world. If I write this like you say I should, Peter, I'm pretty much calling for war to breakup the Warsaw Pact." Explain.

13. A common theme in the novel involves the isolation of the gifted child. Explain.

14. Graff asks Valentine to help Ender, and she replies with an allusion to the Bible story of Daniel's interpreting dreams. Why?

15. What does Graff plan to learn from Valentine?

16. How does Graff trick Valentine into talking about Peter? What does she reveal about Ender?

17. Graff asks Valentine to write Ender a letter. What does he say this will accomplish?

18. How does Ender know the letter is another attempt at manipulation of him? What theme does this reveal?

19. Valentine's letter symbolizes Ender's loss of ambition. Explain.

20. What is the significance of the unicorn, the dragon, and the exit with Valentine from the End of the World?

21. What is ironic about Valentine's award?

Chapter 10

Vocabulary

adroitly – skillfully
arcane – known or understood by only a few
archaic – obsolete
banter – good-humored, playful conversation
breached – made a hole or gap in
celebrated – known and praised widely
decisive – beyond doubt; unmistakable
divisive – creating dissension or discord
elite – the best or most skilled members of a group
improvise – perform with little or no preparation
insubstantial – lacking substance or reality
lax – lacking
surly – gruff, sullen
symmetry – balance

1. Why is Ender given the Dragon Army?

2. Why does Ender have an advantage over the other commanders?

3. How does the personnel Ender is given set him up to be different from all the other toon leaders? What kind of army is Ender given and under what restrictions?

4. Ender has become like the adults who control him, like the enemy. Explain.

5. What does Ender's treatment of Bean lead Ender to realize about his own life?

6. Explain the symbol of a "wall" between Alai and Ender and Ender's fear created by this "wall."

7. The "wall" of separation causes Ender to become more determined than ever to defeat the enemy and to avoid being hurt emotionally. Explain.

Chapter 11

Vocabulary

agile – quick, light, and easy
confounding – confusing or perplexing
fluke – a stroke of good luck
ineptitude – inability
insolent – arrogant
invulnerable – impossible to damage, injure, or wound
lenient – not harsh or strict
methodically – systematic
obscure – unsure of origin
paltry – lacking in importance or worth
tactical – carried out in support of military
wretched – inferior quality

1. How does Ender metaphorically "...bind them [his boys] better in the small, tight knots of this fabric [his army]"?

2. Describe Ender's leadership style.

3. Why does Carn Carby want Ender to defeat the next army he fights, and why is this ironic?

4. How does Petra react to Ender's defeat of her army? What is Ender's hope?

5. Many commanders hate Ender and this makes Ender "...feel far too much at home." Explain.

6. Why does Ender watch war videos over and over again? What did he notice? What do you think is the reason for the censoring of the videos?

7. Ender confides in Bean and asks for help. Why? What is the request?

8. What is the significance of the allusion to *Julius Caesar* in the chapter title, "*Veni Vidi Vici*"?

Chapter 12

Vocabulary

appalled – dismayed
autonomy – independence
condescending – dealing with people in a superior manner
corroborate – to support with other evidence
disingenuous – insincerity
forbidding – frightening
furrowed – wrinkled or grooved
grueling – difficult to the point of exhaustion
insignia – badge of office, rank, membership, or nationality; an emblem
labyrinth – a maze
percolated – passed through
protocol – a code of correct conduct
rebuke – reprimand
reclamation – restoration to usefulness
unconscionable – without a conscience

1. Why does General Pace of the I.F. military police come the Battle School, and why is Graff opposed to this visit?

2. Petra and Dink warn Ender of plots for this death. How does Ender react to the warnings? How is this reaction ironic?

3. Ender's situation with Bonzo in the shower parallels the situation with Stilson on Earth. Explain.

4. What does Bonzo hate most about Ender? Explain.

5. After the fight in the shower, Ender realizes Peter was right about one thing. What is the one thing? Explain.

6. What surprises Dink about Ender after the fight in the shower? Why do you think this surprises Dink?

7. After Ender beat the Griffin and Tiger armies, he says to Anderson, "I beat you again, sir." What is Ender saying?

8. Ender is being transferred to Command School. Card reveals, "Ender wanted to go back home, back to the Battle School, the only place in the universe where he belonged." What is ironic about Ender's attitude?

Chapter 13

Vocabulary

atrophied – wasted away

bade – uttered

blunder – mistake, resulting from carelessness

chauvinists – people with a prejudiced belief in the superiority of his or her own kind

conciliatory – willing to make concessions

culsp – a transitional point or time

derisive – mocking; jeering

dirigibles – steerable self-propelled airships

discretion – ability or power to decide responsibly

dredged – unearthed; dug up

fastidious – displaying careful, meticulous attention to detail

pacific – tranquil

preemptive – undertaken to deter or prevent an anticipated, usually unpleasant situation

pubescent – onset of puberty

regale – entertain

strafing – attacking from the air

surly – ill-humored

toadied – fawned upon

vestigial – remnant; what is left

1. What is the irony seen in the two personas, Demosthenes and Locke?

2. Why is Peter jealous of Valentine?

3. How does Graff insure Valentine will answer his questions after her conversation with Ender on the raft?

4. Why does Valentine cooperate with Graff?

5. Ender compares himself to metal between “two faces of the same coin” and as a puppet. Explain these metaphors.

6. What is the turmoil in Ender’s soul?

7. Why does Val get angry with Ender?

8. Why does Ender's chest begin to tremble?

9. Why does it seem Ender giving up?

10. Why does the I.F. take Ender back to Earth?

11. What does Ender learn about buggers and the Third Invasion?

12. What is the purpose of the Third Invasion?

Chapter 14

Vocabulary

adept – very skilled
apathy – indifference
ascetic – a person who gives up material comforts and leads a life of self-discipline
astrogation – navigation of a spacecraft
attrition – gradual reduction
bespoke – indicated
catacomb – an underground passageway
coddling – treating like a baby
disconcert – to frustrate
extraneous – unrelated to the subject
feinted – deceptive action calculated to divert attention from the real purpose
formidable – difficult to undertake
girdled – encircled like a belt
gluttonous – greediness
impassively – revealing no emotion
inscrutable – difficult to understand
interstices – the spaces between things or parts
intoned – recited in a singing tone
oblivion – the state of being completely forgotten
periphery – boundary; circumference
petulant – irritation about trivial things
pinioned – bound, immobilized
relativistic – resulting from speeds approaching the speed of light
reprisals – retaliations for an injury
rictus – the open mouth of
sentient – experiencing sensation or feeling
trove – collection of valuable items found
writhed – twisted and squirmed

1. What bothers Ender most about Eros? What is familiar about this?

2. What does Ender learn at Command School?

3. Rackman says, "There is no teacher but the enemy." What is Rackman's explanation of this statement?

4. What is unique about Mazer Rackman's teaching?

5. How did Mazer Rackman win his battle?

6. Ender shows sympathy for the buggers even though they murdered the crew of the tug. Rackman disagrees. Explain.

7. What advantages do the humans have over the buggers?

8. What makes Ender's squadron leaders successful?

9. Of what does Ender dream, and what is the significance of the dream?

10. What does the following statement foreshadow? "It was as if someone rode him in his sleep, forcing him to wander through his worst memories, to live in them again as if they were real."

11. How does the relationship between Ender and his squadron leaders change?

12. Why is Ender self-destructing?

13. Ender wakes up one morning without Rackman in the room and an unlocked door. He is free unlike any other morning at Command School. Ender enters the simulator room and sees men he does not know, Anderson, and Graff. He is given instructions for a final examination. What does this situation foreshadow?

14. Mazer says, "Ender, the buggers never deliberately attacked a civilian population in either invasion. You decide whether it would be wise to adopt a strategy that would invite reprisals." What does this statement foreshadow?

15. Explain the irony involved in the "final examination" or Third Invasion.

16. How does the author add to the suspenseful mood during the Third Invasion?

17. Describe Ender's reaction to the climactic victory over the buggers.

18. Why do Rackman and Graff go to Ender? How do the two men differ in opinion about what is best for Ender?

19. How does Ender realize he is okay?

Chapter 15

Vocabulary

acquitted – freed, cleared
adulation – excessive flattery or admiration
candor – frankness or sincerity of expression; openness
cantilevered – extending outward
cretins – idiots
errant – one who wanders about
exigencies – urgent requirements; pressing needs
fiat – authorization or sanction
jaded – worn out; wearied
littoral – shore
marauding – raiding
provocateur – the one who brings about something deliberately

1. For what is Graff acquitted? How?

2. How does Ender spend his final time on Eros?

3. What is ironic about Peter's actions on Earth and Ender's actions in space?

4. What plans did Peter have for Ender?

5. How does Valentine bribe Peter?

6. Why does Valentine go to Eros to talk with Ender?

7. Why does Ender agree to go with Valentine and to be the governor of the first colony?

8. Valentine is finished writing her seventh volume in the history of the bugger wars. Her eighth volume will be about the life of Ender Wiggin. Ender feels nothing in his life after the final battle is worth writing about. Valentine responds to this attitude with, "Maybe,... And maybe not." What does her statement foreshadow?

9. What does Ender find when he goes exploring? What does he learn about the buggers?

10. What does Ender find when he removes the mirror?

11. What does Ender realize when he finds the pupa?

12. What is Ender's plan for his future?

13. Why is Ender called "The Speaker For the Dead"?

14. How does Peter know Ender wrote the book? What is Peter's request?

15. How does Ender influence all of mankind and redeem himself?

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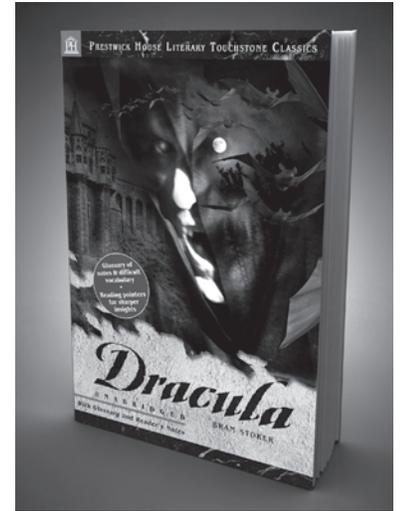
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