Sea Devil Questions

1. He fishes by night because he likes the hardship and loneliness of it. It leads to conflict with the ray, because when he gets pulled overboard by the ray, there is no one who can see him. The significant part about not fishing for a living is that he knows it’s dangerous and yet he still does it.
2. 3 examples of foreshadowing:
* When he checks if he caught any stingrays before haling in the mullet.
* He slipped the knot over his wrists.
* When the man insists on giving the baby porpoise back to its mother.
1. Compilating incident: He wasn’t going to cast anything until he saw two or three mullets.

Single crises: When he realizes he didn’t catch any Mullets he caught a sea devil

The climax: When he cut the rope because the ray swam away from him.

The resolution: He decided to let all the mullets go and never fish in the night again.

The Ending**:** The ending was a good ending because he was saved and realized it was harder than he thought it was.

1. Civilized – everyone is modern and developed

Primitive – natural part of earth and nature

The references to the plane and the causeway were a symbol to show that humans have accomplished a lot. The planes show that we could travel and see the world, and the lights of the causeway were to show that you could overcome struggles of the darkness.

1. At the end of the story he realized what it feels like to be on the other side of the story. The man decided to release the mullet because the ray taught him a lesson, it showed him what it feels like to be caught and the man felt sorry for the mullet.
2. Descriptive language:
* Simile – “a great horned thing shot like a huge bat of water.”
* Figurative language – “he saw the mullet he had just caught, gasping its life away on the floor boards of the skiff.”
* Personification – “the good, rough, honest wood”