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 over board by the ray, there is no one who can see him. The significant part about not fishing for a living is that he knows its 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 caught a sea devil instead of mullets.

**The climax:** when the ray swam away and the man decided to cut the rope.

**The resolution:** he decided to let all the mullets go and to never go fishing at night again.

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

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 I feel like 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 kind of 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