

The Most Dangerous Game

Short Story by Richard Connell

VIDEO TRAILER



KEYWORD: HML9-58

What does it take to be a **SURVIVOR**?

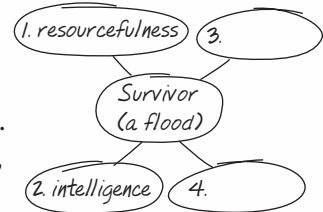
COMMON CORE

RL 4 Analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone. **RL 5** Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it, and manipulate time create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise. **L 4** Determine the meaning of unknown or multiple-meaning words.

In a test of survival, what traits enable a person to succeed? That's the question posed in "The Most Dangerous Game," an adventure story that has thrilled readers since it was first published.

DISCUSS Brainstorm in a group to identify a situation that could be a test of survival. This could be as dramatic as a raging flood or as personal as losing a parent. Discuss the qualities and abilities that a person would need to meet the test, and provide reasons for each choice. Then list all the traits you generated and rank the top four, placing them in a diagram like the one shown.

Traits of a Survivor



● TEXT ANALYSIS: CONFLICT

In the **rising action** of a story, a writer generally introduces one or more **conflicts** that the main character faces. As the rising action unfolds, complications arise that intensify the conflicts and add to the reader’s sense of suspense. Plot events, however, are not always as linear—or directly chronological—as this model might suggest. Devices such as foreshadowing, flashbacks, and flash-forwards can further heighten the reader’s suspense as the conflict and **tension** build. As you read “The Most Dangerous Game,” identify the conflicts the main character faces and note any complications that arise.

● READING STRATEGY: VISUALIZE

Good readers constantly **visualize**, or use details in a story to form sensory images of the settings, characters, and events. In this story, for example, Connell’s specific word choices help create an image of a dangerous island where strange things happen. As you read, practice the strategy of visualizing. Use a chart like the one shown to record story details that form sensory images for you.

Details from Story	What I Visualize
Dank tropical night ... thick warm blackness	The dark, heavy air is almost like a blanket.

Review: **Predict**

▲ VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Use the context to help you figure out the meaning of each boldfaced word below.

1. real and **tangible**
2. the hunter’s **quarry**
3. put at ease by his **disarming** smile
4. a charming, **cultivated** woman
5. a cruise ship offering every **amenity**
6. **condone** rather than condemn
7. a **droll**, self-mocking grin
8. felt no **scruples** about breaking traffic laws
9. asked **solicitously** about my health
10. recommended but not **imperative**
11. **zealous** support of the mayor’s program
12. an **uncanny** coincidence

Richard Connell

1893–1949

A Writing Life

Even as a young boy, Richard Connell loved to write. When he was only 10 years old, he covered baseball games for his father’s daily newspaper in Poughkeepsie, New York. By 16, Connell was city editor for the same newspaper. After graduating from Harvard and serving in World War I, Connell wrote more than 300 short stories, as well as novels and screenplays. Many of his short stories became successful films. Connell’s success enabled him to travel the world and then settle comfortably in Beverly Hills, California, on the opposite side of the country from his previous hometown of Poughkeepsie.

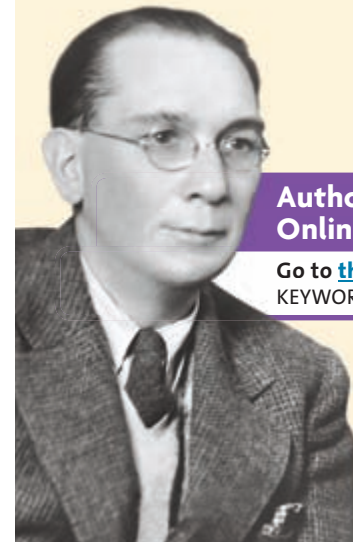
One-Story Legacy

Although Connell became a prosperous writer during his lifetime, only one of his stories—“The Most Dangerous Game”—is widely read today. It won the O. Henry Memorial Prize in 1924. Because of its action-packed and suspenseful plot, it remains a popular and frequently anthologized work.

BACKGROUND TO THE STORY

Big-Game Hunting

Hunting for big game, such as lions, rhinos, and leopards, was a popular sport among wealthy people in the early 20th century. These people had time and money to spend on travel and on satisfying their thirst for conquest, danger, and excitement. The two main characters in “The Most Dangerous Game” are experienced hunters in search of a greater challenge.



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KEYWORD: HML9-59



Complete the activities in your Reader/Writer Notebook.

The Most Dangerous Game

Richard Connell

“Off there to the right—somewhere—is a large island,” said Whitney. “It’s rather a mystery—”

“What island is it?” Rainsford asked.

“The old charts call it ‘Ship-Trap Island,’” Whitney replied. “A suggestive name, isn’t it? Sailors have a curious dread of the place. I don’t know why. Some superstition—”

“Can’t see it,” remarked Rainsford, trying to peer through the dank tropical night that was palpable as it pressed its thick warm blackness in upon the yacht.

“You’ve good eyes,” said Whitney, with a laugh, “and I’ve seen you pick off a moose moving in the brown fall bush at four hundred yards, but even you can’t see four miles or so through a moonless Caribbean night.”

“Nor four yards,” admitted Rainsford. “Ugh! It’s like moist black velvet.”

“It will be light enough in Rio,”¹ promised Whitney. “We should make it in a few days. I hope the jaguar guns have come from Purdey’s. We should have some good hunting up the Amazon. Great sport, hunting.”

“The best sport in the world,” agreed Rainsford.

“For the hunter,” amended Whitney. “Not for the jaguar.”

“Don’t talk rot, Whitney,” said Rainsford. “You’re a big-game hunter, not a philosopher. Who cares how a jaguar feels?”

“Perhaps the jaguar does,” observed Whitney.

“Bah! They’ve no understanding.” **A**

Analyze Visuals ▶

What **mood** does the photo stir in you? Decide which details work to evoke this feeling.

A CONFLICT

Reread lines 16–21. What can you conclude about Rainsford from his conflict with Whitney?

1. **Rio:** Rio de Janeiro (rē’ō dā zhē-nār’ō), a city on the coast of Brazil.



“Even so, I rather think they understand one thing—fear. The fear of pain and the fear of death.”

“Nonsense,” laughed Rainsford. “This hot weather is making you soft, Whitney. Be a realist. The world is made up of two classes—the hunters and the huntees. Luckily, you and I are hunters. Do you think we’ve passed that island yet?”

“I can’t tell in the dark. I hope so.”

“Why?” asked Rainsford.

30 “The place has a reputation—a bad one.”

“Cannibals?” suggested Rainsford.

“Hardly. Even cannibals wouldn’t live in such a Godforsaken place. But it’s gotten into sailor lore, somehow. Didn’t you notice that the crew’s nerves seemed a bit jumpy today?”

“They were a bit strange, now you mention it. Even Captain Nielsen—”

“Yes, even that tough-minded old Swede, who’d go up to the devil himself and ask him for a light. Those fishy blue eyes held a look I never saw there before. All I could get out of him was: ‘This place has an evil name among seafaring men, sir.’ Then he said to me, very gravely: ‘Don’t you feel
40 anything?’—as if the air about us was actually poisonous. Now, you mustn’t laugh when I tell you this—I did feel something like a sudden chill. **B**

“There was no breeze. The sea was as flat as a plate-glass window. We were drawing near the island then. What I felt was a—a mental chill; a sort of sudden dread.”

“Pure imagination,” said Rainsford. “One superstitious sailor can taint the whole ship’s company with his fear.”

“Maybe. But sometimes I think sailors have an extra sense that tells them when they are in danger. Sometimes I think evil is a **tangible** thing—with wavelengths, just as sound and light have. An evil place can, so to speak,
50 broadcast vibrations of evil. Anyhow, I’m glad we’re getting out of this zone. Well, I think I’ll turn in now, Rainsford.”

“I’m not sleepy,” said Rainsford. “I’m going to smoke another pipe up on the afterdeck.”

“Good night, then, Rainsford. See you at breakfast.”

“Right. Good night, Whitney.”

There was no sound in the night as Rainsford sat there but the muffled throb of the engine that drove the yacht swiftly through the darkness, and the swish and ripple of the wash of the propeller.

Rainsford, reclining in a steamer chair, indolently puffed on his favorite
60 brier.² The sensuous drowsiness of the night was on him. “It’s so dark,” he thought, “that I could sleep without closing my eyes; the night would be my eyelids—” **C**

B PREDICT

Reread lines 30–41.

Notice that even a hard-boiled sailor is fearful of the island. What do you predict might happen on the island?

tangible (tǎn’jə-bəl) *adj.*
capable of being touched or felt; having actual form and substance

C VISUALIZE

Reread lines 59–62, trying to visualize Rainsford.

What does the author’s description tell you about Rainsford’s mood?

2. **brier** (brī’er): a tobacco pipe.

An abrupt sound startled him. Off to the right he heard it, and his ears, expert in such matters, could not be mistaken. Again he heard the sound, and again. Somewhere, off in the blackness, someone had fired a gun three times.

Rainsford sprang up and moved quickly to the rail, mystified. He strained his eyes in the direction from which the reports had come, but it was like trying to see through a blanket. He leaped upon the rail and balanced himself there, to get greater elevation; his pipe, striking a rope, was knocked from his
70 mouth. He lunged for it; a short, hoarse cry came from his lips as he realized he had reached too far and had lost his balance. The cry was pinched off short as the blood-warm waters of the Caribbean Sea closed over his head.

He struggled up to the surface and tried to cry out, but the wash from the speeding yacht slapped him in the face, and the salt water in his open mouth made him gag and strangle. Desperately he struck out with strong strokes after the receding lights of the yacht, but he stopped before he had swum fifty feet. A certain cool-headedness had come to him; it was not the first time he had been in a tight place. There was a chance that his cries could be heard by someone aboard the yacht, but that chance was slender and grew more slender
80 as the yacht raced on. He wrestled himself out of his clothes and shouted with all his power. The lights of the yacht became faint and ever-vanishing fireflies; then they were blotted out entirely by the night. **D**

Rainsford remembered the shots. They had come from the right, and doggedly he swam in that direction, swimming with slow, deliberate strokes, conserving his strength. For a seemingly endless time he fought the sea. He began to count his strokes; he could do possibly a hundred more and then—

Rainsford heard a sound. It came out of the darkness, a high, screaming sound, the sound of an animal in an extremity of anguish and terror.

He did not recognize the animal that made the sound; he did not try to;
90 with fresh vitality he swam toward the sound. He heard it again; then it was cut short by another noise, crisp, staccato.

“Pistol shot,” muttered Rainsford, swimming on.

Ten minutes of determined effort brought another sound to his ears—the most welcome he had ever heard—the muttering and growling of the sea breaking on a rocky shore. He was almost on the rocks before he saw them; on a night less calm he would have been shattered against them. With his remaining strength he dragged himself from the swirling waters. Jagged crags appeared to jut up into the opaqueness; he forced himself upward, hand over hand. Gasping, his hands raw, he reached a flat place at the top. Dense jungle
100 came down to the very edge of the cliffs. What perils that tangle of trees and underbrush might hold for him did not concern Rainsford just then. All he knew was that he was safe from his enemy, the sea, and that utter weariness was on him. He flung himself down at the jungle edge and tumbled headlong into the deepest sleep of his life. **E**

D CONFLICT

Here the author builds **tension** by introducing a complication. What do you think will happen next?

COMMON CORE L 4

Language Coach

Multiple Meaning

Words Many English words are **multiple-meaning words**—words with more than one meaning. What is the meaning of the word *extremity* in line 88?

- a limb on a body
- the farthest point
- extreme danger

E VISUALIZE

Reread lines 93–104. Which details in this passage help you visualize the scene?

When he opened his eyes, he knew from the position of the sun that it was late in the afternoon. Sleep had given him new vigor; a sharp hunger was picking at him. He looked about him, almost cheerfully.

“Where there are pistol shots, there are men. Where there are men, there is food,” he thought. But what kind of men, he wondered, in so forbidding a place? An unbroken front of snarled and ragged jungle fringed the shore. **F**

He saw no sign of a trail through the closely knit web of weeds and trees; it was easier to go along the shore, and Rainsford floundered along by the water. Not far from where he had landed, he stopped.

Some wounded thing, by the evidence a large animal, had thrashed about in the underbrush; the jungle weeds were crushed down, and the moss was lacerated; one patch of weeds was stained crimson. A small, glittering object not far away caught Rainsford’s eye, and he picked it up. It was an empty cartridge.

“A twenty-two,” he remarked. “That’s odd. It must have been a fairly large animal, too. The hunter had his nerve with him to tackle it with a light gun. It’s clear that the brute put up a fight. I suppose the first three shots I heard was when the hunter flushed his **quarry** and wounded it. The last shot was when he trailed it here and finished it.”

He examined the ground closely and found what he had hoped to find—the print of hunting boots. They pointed along the cliff in the direction he had been going. Eagerly he hurried along, now slipping on a rotten log or a loose stone, but making headway; night was beginning to settle down on the island.

Bleak darkness was blacking out the sea and jungle when Rainsford sighted the lights. He came upon them as he turned a crook in the coastline, and his first thought was that he had come upon a village, for there were many lights. But as he forged along, he saw to his great astonishment that all the lights were in one enormous building—a lofty structure with pointed towers plunging upward into the gloom. His eyes made out the shadowy outlines of a palatial chateau; it was set on a high bluff, and on three sides of it cliffs dived down to where the sea licked greedy lips in the shadows.

“Mirage,” thought Rainsford. But it was no mirage, he found, when he opened the tall spiked iron gate. The stone steps were real enough; the massive door with a leering gargoyle for a knocker was real enough; yet about it all hung an air of unreality. **G**

He lifted the knocker, and it creaked up stiffly as if it had never before been used. He let it fall, and it startled him with its booming loudness. He thought he heard steps within; the door remained closed. Again Rainsford lifted the heavy knocker and let it fall. The door opened then, opened as suddenly as if it were on a spring, and Rainsford stood blinking in the river of glaring gold light that poured out. The first thing Rainsford’s eyes discerned was the largest man

F PREDICT

Answer Rainsford’s question. What kind of men do you think Rainsford will encounter on the island?

quarry (kwôr’ē) *n.* the object of a hunt; prey

G VISUALIZE

Reread lines 129–140. What sensory image comes to mind when you think of the chateau? Does it seem like a warm and welcoming place? Explain.



Castle at Noon, William Low. © William Low.

Rainsford had ever seen—a gigantic creature, solidly made and black-bearded to the waist. In his hand the man held a long-barreled revolver, and he was pointing it straight at Rainsford’s heart.

150 Out of the snarl of beard two small eyes regarded Rainsford.

“Don’t be alarmed,” said Rainsford, with a smile which he hoped was **disarming**. “I’m no robber. I fell off a yacht. My name is Sanger Rainsford of New York City.”

The menacing look in the eyes did not change. The revolver pointed as rigidly as if the giant were a statue. He gave no sign that he understood Rainsford’s words, or that he had even heard them. He was dressed in uniform, a black uniform trimmed with gray astrakhan.³

“I’m Sanger Rainsford of New York,” Rainsford began again. “I fell off a yacht. I am hungry.”

160 The man’s only answer was to raise with his thumb the hammer of his revolver. Then Rainsford saw the man’s free hand go to his forehead in a military salute, and he saw him click his heels together and stand at attention. Another man was coming down the broad marble steps, an erect, slender man in evening clothes. He advanced to Rainsford and held out his hand.

In a **cultivated** voice marked by a slight accent that gave it added precision and deliberateness, he said: “It is a very great pleasure and honor to welcome Mr. Sanger Rainsford, the celebrated hunter, to my home.”

disarming (dīs-är’mĭng)
adj. removing or
overcoming
suspicion; inspiring
confidence

cultivated (kŭl’tə-vā’tĭd)
adj. refined or cultured
in manner

3. **astrakhan** (äs’tre-kän’): a fur made from the curly, wavy wool of young lambs from Astrakhan (a city of southwest Russia).

Automatically Rainsford shook the man's hand.

170 "I've read your book about hunting snow leopards in Tibet,⁴ you see," explained the man. "I am General Zaroff."

Rainsford's first impression was that the man was singularly handsome; his second was that there was an original, almost bizarre quality about the general's face. He was a tall man past middle age, 180 for his hair was a vivid white; but his thick eyebrows and pointed military moustache were as black as the night from which Rainsford had come. His eyes, too, were black and very bright. He had high cheekbones, a sharp-cut nose, a spare, dark face, the face of a man used to giving orders, the face of an aristocrat. Turning to the giant 190 in uniform, the general made a sign. The giant put away his pistol, saluted, withdrew.

"Ivan is an incredibly strong fellow," remarked the general, "but he has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. A simple fellow, but, I'm afraid, like all his race, a bit of a savage."

"Is he Russian?"

200 "He is a Cossack,"⁵ said the general, and his smile showed red lips and pointed teeth. "So am I.

"Come," he said, "we shouldn't be chatting here. We can talk later. Now you want clothes, food, rest. You shall have them. This is a most restful spot."

Ivan had reappeared, and the general spoke to him with lips that moved but gave forth no sound.

"Follow Ivan, if you please, Mr. Rainsford," said the general. "I was about to have my dinner when you came. I'll wait for you. You'll find that my clothes will fit you, I think."



4. **Tibet** (tə-bět'): a region in central Asia.

5. **Cossack** (kös'äk): a member of a southern Russian people, many of whom served as fierce cavalrymen under the Russian tsars.

It was to a huge, beam-ceilinged bedroom with a canopied bed big enough
210 for six men that Rainsford followed the silent giant. Ivan laid out an evening
suit, and Rainsford, as he put it on, noticed that it came from a London tailor
who ordinarily cut and sewed for none below the rank of duke.

The dining room to which Ivan conducted him was in many ways
remarkable. There was a medieval magnificence about it; it suggested a
baronial hall of feudal times with its oaken panels, its high ceiling, its vast
refectory table where two score men could sit down to eat. About the hall were
the mounted heads of many animals—lions, tigers, elephants, moose, bears;
larger or more perfect specimens Rainsford had never seen. At the great table
the general was sitting, alone.

220 “You’ll have a cocktail, Mr. Rainsford,” he suggested. The cocktail was
surpassingly good; and, Rainsford noted, the table appointments were of the
finest—the linen, the crystal, the silver, the china.

They were eating *borsch*, the rich red soup with whipped cream so dear to
Russian palates. Half apologetically General Zaroff said: “We do our best to
preserve the **amenities** of civilization here. Please forgive any lapses. We are
well off the beaten track, you know. Do you think the champagne has suffered
from its long ocean trip?”

amenity (ə-mĕn’ĭ-tē)
n. something that adds
to one’s comfort or
convenience

“Not in the least,” declared Rainsford. He was finding the general a most
thoughtful and affable host, a true cosmopolite.⁶ But there was one small trait
230 of the general’s that made Rainsford uncomfortable. Whenever he looked up
from his plate, he found the general studying him, appraising him narrowly.

“Perhaps,” said General Zaroff, “you were surprised that I recognized your
name. You see, I read all books on hunting published in English, French, and
Russian. I have but one passion in my life, Mr. Rainsford, and it is the hunt.”

“You have some wonderful heads here,” said Rainsford as he ate a
particularly well cooked filet mignon. “That Cape buffalo is the largest I
ever saw.”

“Oh, that fellow. Yes, he was a monster.”

“Did he charge you?”

240 “Hurled me against a tree,” said the general. “Fractured my skull. But I got
the brute.”

“I’ve always thought,” said Rainsford, “that the Cape buffalo is the most
dangerous of all big game.”

For a moment the general did not reply; he was smiling his curious red-
lipped smile. Then he said slowly: “No. You are wrong, sir. The Cape buffalo is
not the most dangerous big game.” He sipped his wine. “Here in my preserve
on this island,” he said, in the same slow tone, “I hunt more dangerous game.”

Rainsford expressed his surprise. “Is there big game on this island?”

The general nodded. “The biggest.”

250 “Really?”

“Oh, it isn’t here naturally, of course. I have to stock the island.”

6. **cosmopolite** (kōz-mŏp’ə-lĭt’): a sophisticated person who can handle any situation well.

“What have you imported, General?” Rainsford asked. “Tigers?”

The general smiled. “No,” he said. “Hunting tigers ceased to interest me some years ago. I exhausted their possibilities, you see. No thrill left in tigers, no real danger. I live for danger, Mr. Rainsford.”

The general took from his pocket a gold cigarette case and offered his guest a long black cigarette with a silver tip; it was perfumed and gave off a smell like incense.

260 “We will have some capital hunting, you and I,” said the general. “I shall be most glad to have your society.”

“But what game—” began Rainsford.

“I’ll tell you,” said the general. “You will be amused, I know. I think I may say, in all modesty, that I have done a rare thing. I have invented a new sensation. May I pour you another glass of port, Mr. Rainsford?”

“Thank you, General.” **H**

270 The general filled both glasses and said: “God makes some men poets. Some he makes kings, some beggars. Me he made a hunter. My hand was made for the trigger, my father said. He was a very rich man with a quarter of a million acres in the Crimea, and he was an ardent sportsman. When I was only five years old, he gave me a little gun, specially made in Moscow for me, to shoot sparrows with. When I shot some of his prize turkeys with it, he did not punish me; he complimented me on my marksmanship. I killed my first bear in the Caucasus⁷ when I was ten. My whole life has been one prolonged hunt. I went into the army—it was expected of noblemen’s sons—and for a time commanded a division of Cossack cavalry, but my real interest was always the hunt. I have hunted every kind of game in every land. It would be impossible for me to tell you how many animals I have killed.”

The general puffed at his cigarette.

280 “After the debacle in Russia I left the country, for it was imprudent for an officer of the Tsar⁸ to stay there. Many noble Russians lost everything. I, luckily, had invested heavily in American securities, so I shall never have to open a tearoom in Monte Carlo or drive a taxi in Paris. Naturally, I continued to hunt—grizzlies in your Rockies, crocodiles in the Ganges,⁹ rhinoceroses in East Africa. It was in Africa that the Cape buffalo hit me and laid me up for six months. As soon as I recovered, I started for the Amazon to hunt jaguars, for I had heard they were unusually cunning. They weren’t.” The Cossack sighed. “They were no match at all for a hunter with his wits about him, and a high-powered rifle. I was bitterly disappointed. I was lying in my tent with a splitting headache one night when a terrible thought pushed its way into my

H CONFLICT

Reread lines 228–265.

The conversation between Rainsford and Zaroff hints at further plot **complications**. Use clues to predict future events.

COMMON CORE L 4b

Language Coach

Suffixes Adding a **suffix** to a word creates a new word. To determine meaning, separate the word’s root and suffix.

Marksmanship (line 272) can be divided as: marksman/ship. Here, the suffix *-ship* indicates skill. What does *marksmanship* mean?

7. **Crimea** (krī-mē’ə) . . . **Caucasus** (kō’kə-səs): regions in the southern part of the former Russian Empire, near the Black Sea.

8. **debacle in Russia** . . . **Tsar** (zär): a reference to the 1917 Russian Revolution, in which the emperor, Tsar Nicholas II, was violently overthrown.

9. **Ganges** (găn’jēz’): a river in northern India.

290 mind. Hunting was beginning to bore me! And hunting, remember, had been my life. I have heard that in America businessmen often go to pieces when they give up the business that has been their life.”

“Yes, that’s so,” said Rainsford. **1**

The general smiled. “I had no wish to go to pieces,” he said. “I must do something. Now, mine is an analytical mind, Mr. Rainsford. Doubtless that is why I enjoy the problems of the chase.”

“No doubt, General Zaroff.”

“So,” continued the general, “I asked myself why the hunt no longer fascinated me. You are much younger than I am, Mr. Rainsford, and have not
300 hunted as much, but you perhaps can guess the answer.”

“What was it?”

“Simply this: hunting had ceased to be what you call ‘a sporting proposition.’ It had become too easy. I always got my quarry. Always. There is no greater bore than perfection.”

The general lit a fresh cigarette.

“No animal had a chance with me any more. That is no boast; it is a mathematical certainty. The animal had nothing but his legs and his instinct. Instinct is no match for reason. When I thought of this, it was a tragic moment for me, I can tell you.”

310 Rainsford leaned across the table, absorbed in what his host was saying.

“It came to me as an inspiration what I must do,” the general went on.

“And that was?”

The general smiled the quiet smile of one who has faced an obstacle and surmounted it with success. “I had to invent a new animal to hunt,” he said. **1**

“A new animal? You’re joking.”

“Not at all,” said the general. “I never joke about hunting. I needed a new animal. I found one. So I bought this island, built this house, and here I do my hunting. The island is perfect for my purposes—there are jungles with a maze of trails in them, hills, swamps—”

320 “But the animal, General Zaroff?”

“Oh,” said the general, “it supplies me with the most exciting hunting in the world. No other hunting compares with it for an instant. Every day I hunt, and I never grow bored now, for I have a quarry with which I can match my wits.”

Rainsford’s bewilderment showed in his face.

“I wanted the ideal animal to hunt,” explained the general. “So I said: ‘What are the attributes of an ideal quarry?’ And the answer was, of course: ‘It must have courage, cunning, and, above all, it must be able to reason.’”

“But no animal can reason,” objected Rainsford.

330 “My dear fellow,” said the general, “there is one that can.”

“But you can’t mean—” gasped Rainsford.

“And why not?”

“I can’t believe you are serious, General Zaroff. This is a grisly joke.”

1 VISUALIZE

As you read the rest of this page, visualize the expression on Rainsford’s face as he listens to General Zaroff. How does his expression change over the course of the conversation?

COMMON CORE RL 5

1 PLOT DEVICES

Foreshadowing is when an author gives clues about what might happen next in the story. It increases suspense and makes the reader eager to read on and resolve the mystery. Look back over the last few pages of “The Most Dangerous Game.” What clues does the author give you about what animal General Zaroff likes to hunt? What do you think that animal is? Support your answer with evidence.

“Why should I not be serious? I am speaking of hunting.”

“Hunting? Good God, General Zaroff, what you speak of is murder.”

The general laughed with entire good nature. He regarded Rainsford quizzically. “I refuse to believe that so modern and civilized a young man as you seem to be harbors romantic ideas about the value of human life. Surely your experiences in the war—”

340 “Did not make me **condone** cold-blooded murder,” finished Rainsford, stiffly.

condone (kən-dŏn')
v. to forgive or overlook

Laughter shook the general. “How extraordinarily **droll** you are!” he said. “One does not expect nowadays to find a young man of the educated class, even in America, with such a naïve, and, if I may say so, mid-Victorian point of view. It’s like finding a snuffbox in a limousine. Ah, well, doubtless you had Puritan ancestors. So many Americans appear to have had. I’ll wager you’ll forget your notions when you go hunting with me. You’ve a genuine new thrill in store for you, Mr. Rainsford.”

droll (drŏl) *adj.* amusingly odd or comical

“Thank you, I’m a hunter, not a murderer.”

350 “Dear me,” said the general, quite unruffled, “again that unpleasant word. But I think I can show you that your **scruples** are quite ill-founded.”

scruple (skrŏŏ'pəl)
n. a feeling of uneasiness that keeps a person from doing something

“Yes?”

“Life is for the strong, to be lived by the strong, and, if needs be, taken by the strong. The weak of the world were put here to give the strong pleasure. I am strong. Why should I not use my gift? If I wish to hunt, why should I not? I hunt the scum of the earth—sailors from tramp ships—lascars,¹⁰ blacks, Chinese, whites, mongrels—a thoroughbred horse or hound is worth more than a score of them.”

“But they are men,” said Rainsford, hotly.

360 “Precisely,” said the general. “That is why I use them. It gives me pleasure. They can reason, after a fashion. So they are dangerous.”

“But where do you get them?”

The general’s left eyelid fluttered down in a wink. “This island is called Ship Trap,” he answered. “Sometimes an angry god of the high seas sends them to me. Sometimes, when Providence is not so kind, I help Providence a bit. Come to the window with me.”

Rainsford went to the window and looked out toward the sea.

“Watch! Out there!” exclaimed the general, pointing into the night.

370 Rainsford’s eyes saw only blackness, and then, as the general pressed a button, far out to sea Rainsford saw the flash of lights.

The general chuckled. “They indicate a channel,” he said, “where there’s none: giant rocks with razor edges crouch like a sea monster with wide-open jaws. They can crush a ship as easily as I crush this nut.” He dropped a walnut on the hardwood floor and brought his heel grinding down on it. “Oh, yes,” he said, casually, as if in answer to a question, “I have electricity. We try to be civilized here.”

10. **lascars** (lăs'kərz): sailors from India.



Detail of *Downton*, Dale Kennington. © Dale Kennington/SuperStock.

“Civilized? And you shoot down men?”

A trace of anger was in the general’s black eyes, but it was there for but a second, and he said, in his most pleasant manner: “Dear me, what a righteous
380 young man you are! I assure you I do not do the thing you suggest. That would be barbarous. I treat these visitors with every consideration. They get plenty of good food and exercise. They get into splendid physical condition. You shall see for yourself tomorrow.”

“What do you mean?”

“We’ll visit my training school,” smiled the general. “It’s in the cellar. I have about a dozen pupils down there now. They’re from the Spanish bark *Sanlúcar* that had the bad luck to go on the rocks out there. A very inferior lot, I regret to say. Poor specimens and more accustomed to the deck than to the jungle.”

He raised his hand, and Ivan, who served as waiter, brought thick Turkish
390 coffee. Rainsford, with an effort, held his tongue in check.

“It’s a game, you see,” pursued the general, blandly. “I suggest to one of them that we go hunting. I give him a supply of food and an excellent hunting

knife. I give him three hours' start. I am to follow, armed only with a pistol of the smallest caliber and range. If my quarry eludes me for three whole days, he wins the game. If I find him"—the general smiled—"he loses."

"Suppose he refuses to be hunted?"

"Oh," said the general, "I give him his option, of course. He need not play that game if he doesn't wish to. If he does not wish to hunt, I turn him over to Ivan. Ivan once had the honor of serving as official knouter¹¹ to the Great
400 White Tsar, and he has his own ideas of sport. Invariably, Mr. Rainsford, invariably they choose the hunt."

"And if they win?"

The smile on the general's face widened.

"To date I have not lost," he said.

Then he added, hastily: "I don't wish you to think me a braggart, Mr. Rainsford. Many of them afford only the most elementary sort of problem. Occasionally I strike a tartar.¹² One almost did win. I eventually had to use the dogs."

"The dogs?"

410 "This way, please. I'll show you."

The general steered Rainsford to a window. The lights from the windows sent a flickering illumination that made grotesque patterns on the courtyard below, and Rainsford could see moving about there a dozen or so huge black shapes; as they turned toward him, their eyes glittered greenly.

"A rather good lot, I think," observed the general. "They are let out at seven every night. If anyone should try to get into my house—or out of it—something extremely regrettable would occur to him." He hummed a snatch of song from the Folies Bergère.¹³

420 "And now," said the general, "I want to show you my new collection of heads. Will you come with me to the library?" **K**

"I hope," said Rainsford, "that you will excuse me tonight, General Zaroff. I'm really not feeling at all well."

"Ah, indeed?" the general inquired, **solicitously**. "Well, I suppose that's only natural, after your long swim. You need a good, restful night's sleep. Tomorrow you'll feel like a new man, I'll wager. Then we'll hunt, eh? I've one rather promising prospect—"

Rainsford was hurrying from the room.

430 "Sorry you can't go with me tonight," called the general. "I expect rather fair sport—a big, strong black. He looks resourceful— Well, good night, Mr. Rainsford; I hope you have a good night's rest."

The bed was good, and the pajamas of the softest silk, and he was tired in every fiber of his being, but nevertheless Rainsford could not quiet his brain with the opiate of sleep. He lay, eyes wide open. Once he thought he heard stealthy steps in the corridor outside his room. He sought to throw open the

K PREDICT

Reread lines 419–420. What kind of heads do you think the general is referring to?

solicitously
(sə-lī's'ī-təs-lē) *adv.* in a manner expressing care or concern

11. **knouter** (nou'tər): a person who whipped criminals in Russia.

12. **strike a tartar**: encounter a fierce opponent.

13. **Folies Bergère** (fô-lē' bër-zhër'): a music hall in Paris, famous for its variety shows.

door; it would not open. He went to the window and looked out. His room was high up in one of the towers. The lights of the château were out now, and it was dark and
440 silent, but there was a fragment of sallow moon, and by its wan light he could see, dimly, the courtyard; there, weaving in and out in the pattern of shadow, were black, noiseless forms; the hounds heard him at the window and looked up, expectantly, with their green eyes. Rainsford went back to the bed and lay down. By many methods
450 he tried to put himself to sleep. He had achieved a doze when, just as morning began to come, he heard, far off in the jungle, the faint report of a pistol.



General Zaroff did not appear until luncheon. He was dressed faultlessly in the tweeds of a country squire. He was solicitous about the state of Rainsford's health.

"As for me," sighed the general, "I do not feel so well. I am worried, Mr. Rainsford. Last night I detected traces of my old complaint."

To Rainsford's questioning glance the general said: "Ennui. Boredom."
460 Then, taking a second helping of crêpes suzettes, the general explained: "The hunting was not good last night. The fellow lost his head. He made a straight trail that offered no problems at all. That's the trouble with these sailors; they have dull brains to begin with, and they do not know how to get about in the woods. They do excessively stupid and obvious things. It's most annoying. Will you have another glass of Chablis,¹⁴ Mr. Rainsford?"

"General," said Rainsford, firmly, "I wish to leave this island at once."

The general raised his thickets of eyebrows; he seemed hurt. "But, my dear fellow," the general protested, "you've only just come. You've had no hunting—"

470 "I wish to go today," said Rainsford. He saw the dead black eyes of the general on him, studying him. General Zaroff's face suddenly brightened.

He filled Rainsford's glass with venerable Chablis from a dusty bottle.

"Tonight," said the general, "we will hunt—you and I."

Rainsford shook his head. "No, General," he said. "I will not hunt."

The general shrugged his shoulders and delicately ate a hothouse grape. "As you wish, my friend," he said. "The choice rests entirely with you. But may I not venture to suggest that you will find my idea of sport more diverting than Ivan's?"

14. **Chablis** (shă-blē'): a type of white French wine.

He nodded toward the corner to where the giant stood, scowling, his thick
480 arms crossed on his hoghead of chest.

“You don’t mean—” cried Rainsford.

“My dear fellow,” said the general, “have I not told you I always mean what I say about hunting? This is really an inspiration. I drink to a foeman worthy of my steel—at last.” **I**

The general raised his glass, but Rainsford sat staring at him.

“You’ll find this game worth playing,” the general said, enthusiastically.

“Your brain against mine. Your woodcraft against mine. Your strength and stamina against mine. Outdoor chess! And the stake is not without value, eh?”

“And if I win—” began Rainsford, huskily.

490 “I’ll cheerfully acknowledge myself defeated if I do not find you by midnight of the third day,” said General Zaroff. “My sloop will place you on the mainland near a town.”

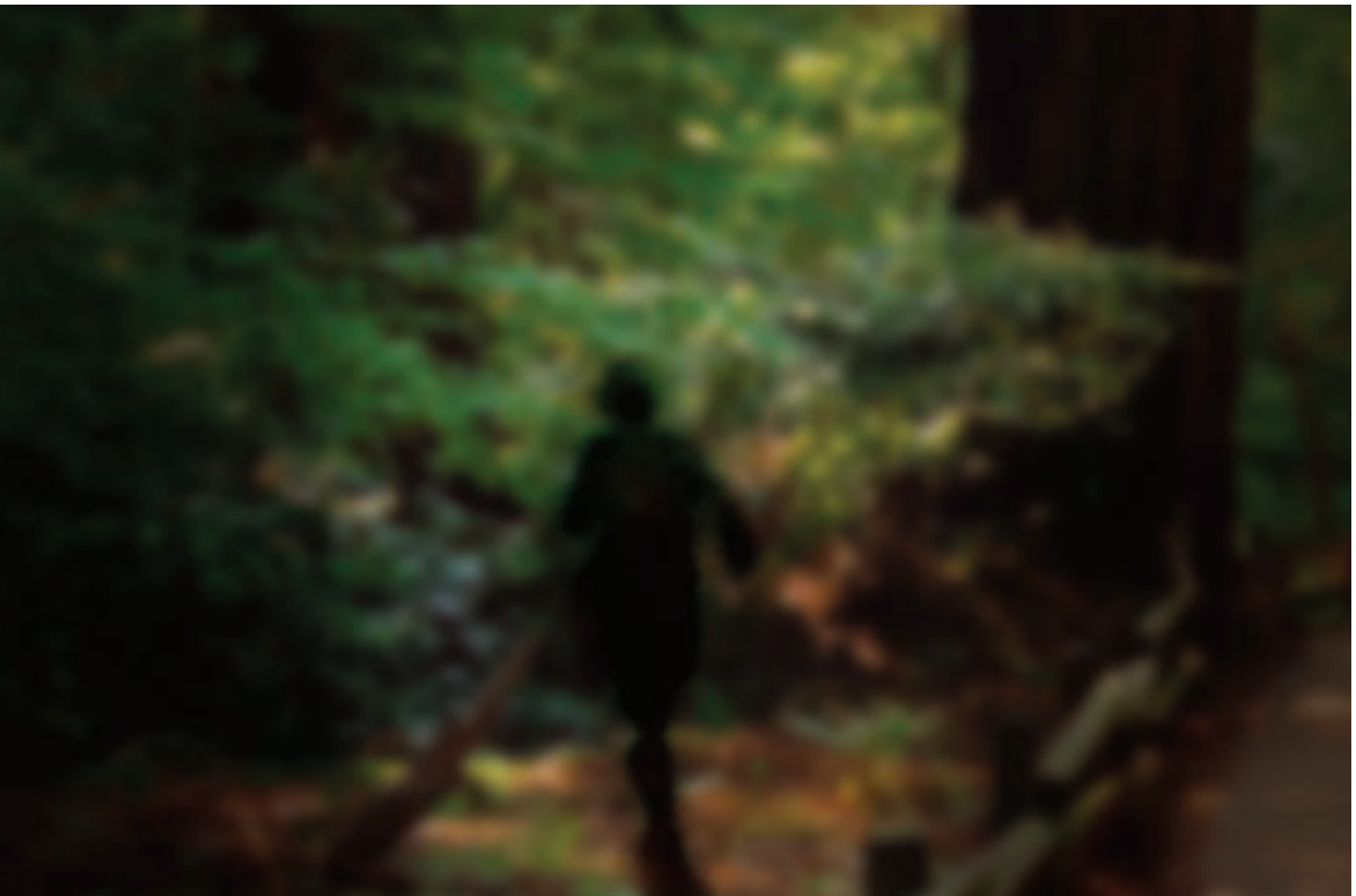
The general read what Rainsford was thinking.

“Oh, you can trust me,” said the Cossack. “I will give you my word as a gentleman and a sportsman. Of course, you, in turn, must agree to say nothing of your visit here.”

“I’ll agree to nothing of the kind,” said Rainsford.

I CONFLICT

The main conflict in the story has now become clear. What is it?




“Oh,” said the general, “in that case— But why discuss that now? Three days hence we can discuss it over a bottle of Veuve Clicquot,¹⁵ unless—”

500 The general sipped his wine.

Then a businesslike air animated him. “Ivan,” he said to Rainsford, “will supply you with hunting clothes, food, a knife. I suggest you wear moccasins; they leave a poorer trail. I suggest, too, that you avoid the big swamp in the southeast corner of the island. We call it Death Swamp. There’s quicksand there. One foolish fellow tried it. The deplorable part of it was that Lazarus followed him. You can imagine my feelings, Mr. Rainsford. I loved Lazarus; he was the finest hound in my pack. Well, I must beg you to excuse me now. I always take a siesta after lunch. You’ll hardly have time for a nap, I fear. You’ll want to start, no doubt. I shall not follow till dusk. Hunting at night is so
510 much more exciting than by day, don’t you think? Au revoir,¹⁶ Mr. Rainsford, au revoir.”

General Zaroff, with a deep, courtly bow, strolled from the room.

From another door came Ivan. Under one arm he carried khaki hunting clothes, a haversack of food, a leather sheath containing a long-bladed hunting knife; his right hand rested on a cocked revolver thrust in the crimson sash about his waist. . . . 

Rainsford had fought his way through the bush for two hours. “I must keep my nerve. I must keep my nerve,” he said, through tight teeth.

He had not been entirely clear-headed when the château gates snapped shut
520 behind him. His whole idea at first was to put distance between himself and General Zaroff, and, to this end, he had plunged along, spurred on by the sharp rowels of something very like panic. Now he had got a grip on himself, had stopped, and was taking stock of himself and the situation.

He saw that straight flight was futile; inevitably it would bring him face to face with the sea. He was in a picture with a frame of water, and his operations, clearly, must take place within that frame.

“I’ll give him a trail to follow,” muttered Rainsford, and he struck off from the rude path he had been following into the trackless wilderness. He executed a series of intricate loops; he doubled on his trail again and again, recalling all
530 the lore of the fox hunt, and all the dodges of the fox. Night found him leg-weary, with hands and face lashed by the branches, on a thickly wooded ridge. He knew it would be insane to blunder on through the dark, even if he had the strength. His need for rest was **imperative**, and he thought, “I have played the fox; now I must play the cat of the fable.”¹⁷ A big tree with a thick trunk and outspread branches was nearby, and, taking care to leave not the slightest mark, he climbed up into the crotch and, stretching out on one of the broad limbs, after a fashion, rested. Rest brought him new confidence and almost a feeling of security. Even so **zealous** a hunter as General Zaroff could not trace him

COMMON CORE L4c

Language Coach

Word Origins The word *moccasins* (line 502) refers to a certain type of soft-soled leather shoe. *Moccasin* comes from the Algonquian (Native American) word *mockasin*. When Europeans first arrived in the Americas, many Native American words entered European languages. In a dictionary, look up the definitions and origins of the following words: *hominid*, *kayak*, *opossum*, *succotash*.

 GRAMMAR AND STYLE

Reread lines 513–516. Notice how Connell uses multiple **prepositional phrases**—such as “on a cocked revolver” and “in the crimson sash”—to add descriptive details.

imperative (ĩm-pĕr’ĕ-tĩv)
adj. absolutely necessary

zealous (zĕl’ĕs) *adj.*
intensely enthusiastic

15. **Veuve Clicquot** (vœv’ klĩ-kō’): a French champagne.

16. **au revoir** (ō’ re-vvār’): goodbye; farewell till we meet again.

17. **I have played the fox . . . fable:** In Aesop’s fable “The Cat and the Fox,” the fox brags of knowing many ways to escape an enemy. The cat knows only one, but is successful with it.

there, he told himself; only the devil himself could follow that complicated
540 trail through the jungle after dark. But perhaps the general was a devil—

An apprehensive night crawled slowly by like a wounded snake, and sleep did not visit Rainsford, although the silence of a dead world was on the jungle. Toward morning, when a dingy gray was varnishing the sky, the cry of some startled bird focused Rainsford's attention in that direction. Something was coming through the bush, coming slowly, carefully, coming by the same winding way Rainsford had come. He flattened himself down on the limb, and through a screen of leaves almost as thick as tapestry, he watched. The thing that was approaching was a man.

It was General Zaroff. He made his way along with his eyes fixed in utmost
550 concentration on the ground before him. He paused, almost beneath the tree, dropped to his knees, and studied the ground. Rainsford's impulse was to hurl himself down like a panther, but he saw that the general's right hand held something metallic—a small automatic pistol. **N**

The hunter shook his head several times, as if he were puzzled. Then he straightened up and took from his case one of his black cigarettes; its pungent, incenselike smoke floated up to Rainsford's nostrils.

Rainsford held his breath. The general's eyes had left the ground and were traveling inch by inch up the tree. Rainsford froze there, every muscle tensed for a spring. But the sharp eyes of the hunter stopped before they reached the
560 limb where Rainsford lay; a smile spread over his brown face. Very deliberately he blew a smoke ring into the air; then he turned his back on the tree and walked carelessly away, back along the trail he had come. The swish of the underbrush against his hunting boots grew fainter and fainter.

The pent-up air burst hotly from Rainsford's lungs. His first thought made him feel sick and numb. The general could follow a trail through the woods at night; he could follow an extremely difficult trail; he must have **uncanny** powers; only by the merest chance had the Cossack failed to see his quarry.

Rainsford's second thought was even more terrible. It sent a shudder of cold horror through his whole being. Why had the general smiled? Why had he
570 turned back?

Rainsford did not want to believe what his reason told him was true, but the truth was as evident as the sun that had by now pushed through the morning mists. The general was playing with him! The general was saving him for another day's sport! The Cossack was the cat; he was the mouse. Then it was that Rainsford knew the full meaning of terror. **O**

"I will not lose my nerve. I will not."

He slid down from the tree and struck off again into the woods. His face was set, and he forced the machinery of his mind to function. Three hundred yards from his hiding place he stopped where a huge dead tree leaned
580 precariously on a smaller, living one. Throwing off his sack of food, Rainsford took his knife from its sheath and began to work with all his energy.

N PREDICT

This is one of the most **suspenseful** moments in the story. What do you think General Zaroff will do to Rainsford? Why?

uncanny (ŭn-kăn'ē) *adj.*
so remarkable as to seem supernatural

O CONFLICT

What **complication** is introduced to intensify the conflict and build **suspense**?

The job was finished at last, and he threw himself down behind a fallen log a hundred feet away. He did not have to wait long. The cat was coming again to play with the mouse.

Following the trail with the sureness of a bloodhound came General Zaroff. Nothing escaped those searching black eyes, no crushed blade of grass, no bent twig, no mark, no matter
590 how faint, in the moss. So intent was the Cossack on his stalking that he was upon the thing Rainsford had made before he saw it. His foot touched the protruding bough¹⁸ that was the trigger. Even as he touched it, the general sensed his danger and leaped back with the agility of an ape. But he was not quite quick enough; the dead tree, delicately adjusted to rest on the cut living one, crashed down and struck the general a
600 glancing blow on the shoulder as it fell; but for his alertness, he must have been smashed beneath it. He staggered, but he did not fall; nor did he drop his revolver. He stood there, rubbing his injured shoulder, and Rainsford, with fear again gripping his heart, heard the general's mocking laugh ring through the jungle.

"Rainsford," called the general, "if you are within sound of my voice, as I suppose you are, let me congratulate you. Not many men know how to make a Malay man-catcher. Luckily for me I,
610 too, have hunted in Malacca.¹⁹ You are proving interesting, Mr. Rainsford. I am going now to have my wound dressed; it's only a slight one. But I shall be back. I shall be back."

When the general, nursing his bruised shoulder, had gone, Rainsford took up his flight again. It was flight now, a desperate, hopeless flight, that carried him on for some hours. Dusk came, then darkness, and still he pressed on. The ground grew softer under his moccasins; the vegetation grew ranker, denser; insects bit him savagely. Then, as he stepped forward, his foot sank into the ooze. He tried to wrench it back, but the muck sucked viciously at his foot as if it were a giant leech. With a violent effort he tore his foot loose. He knew
620 where he was now. Death Swamp and its quicksand.

His hands were tight closed as if his nerve were something tangible that someone in the darkness was trying to tear from his grip. The softness of the



Tree Circle (1992), Peter Schroth. Oil on paper, 7½" × 8½".
© Peter Schroth.

18. **protruding bough** (bou): a tree branch that extends or juts out.

19. **Malay** (mə-lā') . . . **Malacca** (mə-läc'ə): The Malays are a people of southeast Asia. Malacca is a region they inhabit, just south of Thailand.

earth had given him an idea. He stepped back from the quicksand a dozen feet or so, and like some huge prehistoric beaver, he began to dig.

Rainsford had dug himself in in France when a second's delay meant death. That had been a placid pastime compared to his digging now. The pit grew deeper; when it was above his shoulders, he climbed out and from some hard saplings cut stakes and sharpened them to a fine point. These stakes he planted in the bottom of the pit with the points sticking up. With flying fingers he
630 wove a rough carpet of weeds and branches, and with it he covered the mouth of the pit. Then, wet with sweat and aching with tiredness, he crouched behind the stump of a lightning-charred tree. **P**

He knew his pursuer was coming; he heard the padding sound of feet on the soft earth, and the night breeze brought him the perfume of the general's cigarette. It seemed to Rainsford that the general was coming with unusual swiftness; he was not feeling his way along, foot by foot. Rainsford, crouching there, could not see the general, nor could he see the pit. He lived a year in a minute. Then he felt an impulse to cry aloud with joy, for he heard the sharp crackle of the breaking branches as the cover of the pit gave way; he heard the
640 sharp scream of pain as the pointed stakes found their mark. He leaped up from his place of concealment. Then he cowered back. Three feet from the pit a man was standing, with an electric torch in his hand.

"You've done well, Rainsford," the voice of the general called. "Your Burmese tiger pit²⁰ has claimed one of my best dogs. Again you score. I think, Mr. Rainsford, I'll see what you can do against my whole pack. I'm going home for a rest now. Thank you for a most amusing evening."

At daybreak Rainsford, lying near the swamp, was awakened by a sound that made him know that he had new things to learn about fear. It was a distant sound, faint and wavering, but he knew it. It was the baying of a
650 pack of hounds. **Q**

Rainsford knew he could do one of two things. He could stay where he was and wait. That was suicide. He could flee. That was postponing the inevitable. For a moment he stood there, thinking. An idea that held a wild chance came to him, and, tightening his belt, he headed away from the swamp.

The baying of the hounds grew nearer, then still nearer, nearer, ever nearer. On a ridge Rainsford climbed a tree. Down a watercourse, not a quarter of a mile away, he could see the bush moving. Straining his eyes, he saw the lean figure of General Zaroff; just ahead of him, Rainsford made out another figure whose wide shoulders surged through the tall jungle weeds; it was the giant
660 Ivan, and he seemed pulled forward by some unseen force; Rainsford knew that Ivan must be holding the pack in leash.

They would be on him any minute now. His mind worked frantically. He thought of a native trick he had learned in Uganda.²¹ He slid down the tree.

P PREDICT

Will the trap ensnare the general? Give reasons for your prediction.

Q CONFLICT

The introduction of the pack of hounds poses a new complication. What recourse does Rainsford have?

20. **Burmese** (bər-mēz') **tiger pit**: a trap used for catching tigers in Myanmar, a country in Southeast Asia formerly called Burma.

21. **Uganda** (yŭō-găn'də): a country in central Africa.



He caught hold of a springy young sapling, and to it he fastened his hunting knife, with the blade pointing down the trail; with a bit of wild grapevine he tied back the sapling. Then he ran for his life. The hounds raised their voices as they hit the fresh scent. Rainsford knew now how an animal at bay feels.

He had to stop to get his breath. The baying of the hounds stopped abruptly, and Rainsford's heart stopped, too. They must have reached the knife.

670 He shinned excitedly up a tree and looked back. His pursuers had stopped. But the hope that was in Rainsford's brain when he climbed died, for he saw in the shallow valley that General Zaroff was still on his feet. But Ivan was not. The knife, driven by the recoil of the springing tree, had not wholly failed.

Rainsford had hardly tumbled to the ground when the pack took up the cry again.

“Nerve, nerve, nerve!” he panted, as he dashed along. A blue gap showed between the trees dead ahead. Ever nearer drew the hounds. Rainsford forced himself on toward that gap. He reached it. It was the shore of the sea. Across a cove he could see the gloomy gray stone of the château. Twenty feet below him the sea rumbled and hissed. Rainsford hesitated. He heard the hounds. Then he leaped far out into the sea. . . .

When the general and his pack reached the place by the sea, the Cossack stopped. For some minutes he stood regarding the blue-green expanse of water. He shrugged his shoulders. Then he sat down, took a drink of brandy from a silver flask, lit a perfumed cigarette, and hummed a bit from *Madama Butterfly*.²² **R**

General Zaroff had an exceedingly good dinner in his great paneled dining hall that evening. With it he had a bottle of Pol Roger and half a bottle of Chambertin.²³ Two slight annoyances kept him from perfect enjoyment. One was the thought that it would be difficult to replace Ivan; the other was that his quarry had escaped him; of course the American hadn’t played the game—so thought the general as he tasted his after-dinner liqueur. In his library he read, to soothe himself, from the works of Marcus Aurelius.²⁴ At ten he went up to his bedroom. He was deliciously tired, he said to himself, as he locked himself in. There was a little moonlight, so before turning on his light he went to the window and looked down at the courtyard. He could see the great hounds, and he called “Better luck another time” to them. Then he switched on the light.

A man, who had been hiding in the curtains of the bed, was standing there. “Rainsford!” screamed the general. “How in God’s name did you get here?” “Swam,” said Rainsford. “I found it quicker than walking through the jungle.”

The general sucked in his breath and smiled. “I congratulate you,” he said. “You have won the game.”

Rainsford did not smile. “I am still a beast at bay,” he said, in a low, hoarse voice. “Get ready, General Zaroff.”

The general made one of his deepest bows.

“I see,” he said. “Splendid! One of us is to furnish a repast²⁵ for the hounds. The other will sleep in this very excellent bed. On guard, Rainsford. . . .”

710 He had never slept in a better bed, Rainsford decided. 

R VISUALIZE

Picture in your mind the contrasting images of Rainsford’s dramatic escape and Zaroff’s “civilized” actions at the edge of the water. What is the impact of this contrast?

22. **Madama Butterfly**: a famous opera by the Italian composer Giacomo Puccini.

23. **Pol Roger** (pôl' rô-zhâ') . . . **Chambertin** (shăm-bër-tăn'): Pol Roger is a French champagne. Chambertin is a red French wine.

24. **Marcus Aurelius** (măr'kəs ô-rē'lē-əs): an ancient Roman emperor and philosopher.

25. **furnish a repast**: serve as a meal.

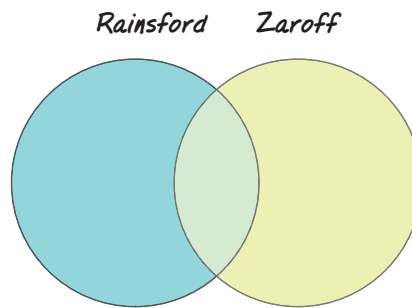
Comprehension

1. **Recall** Before arriving at the island, what is Rainsford's position on hunting?
2. **Recall** Why has Zaroff begun hunting human "game"?
3. **Clarify** What happens at the end of the story?

Text Analysis

4. **Draw Conclusions** In your opinion, why does Rainsford choose to confront Zaroff in the end, rather than simply ambush him? What does this reveal about his personality? Cite evidence.

5. **Compare and Contrast Characters** Use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast Rainsford and Zaroff. Start by listing each man's **character traits** in the appropriate circle. Then note their similarities where the circles overlap.



6. **Analyze Conflict** Reread lines 473–484. Connell does not reveal the main conflict until a good deal of the story has passed. Why? Support your answer.
7. **Examine Foreshadowing** Connell makes use of foreshadowing to help readers predict future events in the story. Find at least three examples of foreshadowing in the story. How does this technique add to the **suspense** of this story? Cite evidence.
8. **Visualize Description** Look back at the descriptive details you recorded as you read. Choose at least two details that evoked the most striking sensory images in your mind. Which particular words helped make each of these images so vivid?
9. **Make Judgments** At the end of the story, do you think Rainsford has changed his mind about hunting? Support your opinion.

Text Criticism

10. **Critical Interpretations** One critic has remarked that "ironically, Zaroff's belief in his invincibility as a hunter weakens him and causes his defeat." Cite evidence from the story to support or challenge this statement.

COMMON CORE

RL 4 Analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone. **RL 5** Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it, and manipulate time create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

What does it take to be a SURVIVOR?

What characteristics help people survive dangerous situations?

Vocabulary in Context

▲ VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Choose the word from the list that best completes each sentence.

1. As Rainsford swam ashore, the air was so humid it was almost ____.
2. He spoke in a(n) ____ way in order to try not to anger Zaroff's guard.
3. For his own safety, Rainsford felt it ____ not to come across as an intruder.
4. Zaroff's love of fine food and wine made him seem a(n) ____ person.
5. His house offered every ____ that could make a guest comfortable.
6. In the morning, Zaroff inquired ____ whether Rainsford had slept well.
7. But Zaroff lacked the ____ that moral people have.
8. He saw nothing wrong with hunting a human ____.
9. In fact, with an odd, or a(n) ____, smile he stalked his prisoners.
10. Rainsford strongly disagreed with Zaroff and refused to ____ his hunting.
11. Zaroff was ____ in tracking down his victims.
12. Rainsford soon found that Zaroff had a(n) ____ ability to follow difficult trails.

WORD LIST

amenity
condone
cultivated
disarming
droll
imperative
quarry
scruple
solicitously
tangible
uncanny
zealous

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN WRITING

- analyze
- element
- infer
- sequence
- structure

Write a short paragraph about the story's **structure**. Do you think the structure helped the author build tension throughout the story? Use at least three of the Academic Vocabulary words in your response.

VOCABULARY STRATEGY: DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION

A word's **denotation** is its basic dictionary meaning; its **connotations** are the overtones of meaning that it may take on. For example, the vocabulary word *cultivated* means "cultured"; so does *highbrow*. However, *cultivated* has mostly positive overtones; *highbrow* has negative connotations of snobbishness.

PRACTICE Use the context of each sentence below to determine which of the two words conveys a negative connotation. Then, use that word to fill in the blank.

1. The quarterback's ____ move lost his team the game. (bold/reckless)
2. My brother was grounded for his ____ response to having his allowance taken away. (conservative/reactionary)
3. I would ask my mom for the money to buy that bike, but she is very _____. (tightfisted/thrifty)
4. The magician's ____ act was too much for us, so we left. (unique/bizarre)
5. Joanne tends to get into trouble for being too ____ with her teacher. (outspoken/impudent)

COMMON CORE

L5b Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

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Language

◆ GRAMMAR AND STYLE: Add Descriptive Details

Review the **Grammar and Style** note on page 75. Writers often use **prepositional phrases** to add descriptive details that show what events are taking place and where, when, and how they are taking place. Here is an example from the story:

He executed a series of intricate loops; he doubled on his trail again and again, recalling all the lore of the fox hunt, and all the dodges of the fox. Night found him leg-weary, with hands and face lashed by the branches, on a thickly wooded ridge. (lines 528–531)

Notice how the revisions in blue add descriptive details that show how, when, and where in this diary entry. Revise your response to the prompt below by using the same techniques.

STUDENT MODEL

Even though it's been several weeks, I still wake up, trembling with fear. The feeling of panic is ~~intense~~, and I can't move.

in a cold sweat in the middle of the night,
like a chill in my veins

READING-WRITING CONNECTION



Explore the themes of “The Most Dangerous Game” by responding to this prompt. Then use the **revising tip** to improve your writing.

WRITING PROMPT

Short Constructed Response: Diary Entry

In the dialogue at the beginning of the story, Whitney empathizes with hunted animals. What does Rainsford learn about the feelings of hunted animals from his experience of being hunted? Write **one or two paragraphs** of a diary entry that Rainsford might write on this subject after his experience.

REVISING TIP

Review your diary entry. Did you use prepositional phrases to help the reader get a sense of what happened, and where, when, and how everything occurred?

COMMON CORE

L1b Use prepositional phrases to convey meanings and add variety and interest to writing.

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