



Compton USD Learning Packet #2

Ninth Grade

9th Grade Learning Packet

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Week 3

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1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Self-reflection: Ask yourself the following: What are some everyday examples of compassion? What would the world look like if there was no compassion? 2) Read pages 1-4, "The Cloak," by Nikoli Gogal 3) Write two examples of compassion in Gogol's Russia on the worksheet "What Is Society's Responsibility to the Disadvantaged?" Remember to use key details from the text to support your answer. 	
	Day 1 HMH Lesson 16.1 Segment Length and Midpoints <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Explore: Exploring Basic Geometric Terms 2) Complete <i>Reflect</i> and <i>Your Turn</i> in <i>Explain 1</i> and <i>Explain 2</i> 	
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Read pages 5-10 in "The Cloak" by Nikoli Gogal. Begin the Character Motivation Chart for the remaining characters. Remember to cite textual evidence that supports your answer. 2) Complete a double-column dialectical journal in which you identify and analyze quotes from the story that exhibit decision making. 	
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5	1) Reread the assignment Narrative Writing. Complete steps 4-5 listed for the task.	
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“The Cloak”

by Nikolai Gogol

In the department of—but it is better not to mention the department. There is nothing more irritable than departments, regiments, courts of justice, and, in a word, every branch of public service. Each individual attached to them nowadays thinks all society insulted in his person. Quite recently a complaint was received from a justice of the peace, in which he plainly demonstrated that all the imperial institutions were going to the dogs, and that the Czar's sacred name was being taken in vain; and in proof he appended to the complaint a romance in which the justice of the peace is made to appear about once every ten lines, and sometimes in a drunken condition. Therefore, in order to avoid all unpleasantness, it will be better to describe the department in question only as a certain department.

So, in a certain department there was a certain official—not a very high one, it must be allowed—short of stature, somewhat pock-marked, red-haired, and short-sighted, with a bald forehead, wrinkled cheeks, and a complexion of the kind known as sanguine. The St. Petersburg climate was responsible for this. As for his official status, he was what is called a perpetual titular councillor, over which, as is well known, some writers make merry, and crack their jokes, obeying the praiseworthy custom of attacking those who cannot bite back.

His family name was Bashmatchkin. This name is evidently derived from "bashmak" (shoe); but when, at what time, and in what manner, is not known. His father and grandfather, and all the Bashmatchkins, always wore boots, which only had new heels two or three times a year. His name was Akakiy Akakievitch. It may strike the reader as rather singular and far-fetched, but he may rest assured that it was by no means far-fetched, and that the circumstances were such that it would have been impossible to give him any other.

This is how it came about.

[5] Akakiy Akakievitch was born, if my memory fails me not, in the evening of the 23rd of March. His mother, the wife of a Government official and a very fine woman, made all due arrangements for having the child baptised. She was lying on the bed opposite the door; on her right stood the godfather, Ivan Ivanovitch Eroshkin, a most estimable man, who served as presiding officer of the senate, while the godmother, Anna Semenovna Byelobrushkova, the wife of an officer of the quarter, and a woman of rare virtues. They offered the mother her choice of three names, Mokiya, Sossiya, or that the child should be called after the martyr Khozdazat. "No," said the good woman, "all those names are poor." In order to please her they opened the calendar to another place; three more names appeared, Triphiliy, Dula, and Varakhasiy. "This is a judgment," said the old woman. "What names! I truly never heard the like. Varada or Varukh might have been borne, but not Triphiliy and Varakhasiy!" They turned to another page and found Pavsikakhiy and Vakhtisiy. "Now I see," said the old woman, "that it is plainly

fate. And since such is the case, it will be better to name him after his father. His father's name was Akakiy, so let his son's be Akakiy too." In this manner he became Akakiy Akakievitch. They christened the child, whereat he wept and made a grimace, as though he foresaw that he was to be a titular councillor.

In this manner did it all come about. We have mentioned it in order that the reader might see for himself that it was a case of necessity, and that it was utterly impossible to give him any other name. When and how he entered the department, and who appointed him, no one could remember. However much the directors and chiefs of all kinds were changed, he was always to be seen in the same place, the same attitude, the same occupation; so that it was afterwards affirmed that he had been born in undress uniform with a bald head. No respect was shown him in the department. The porter not only did not rise from his seat when he passed, but never even glanced at him, any more than if a fly had flown through the reception-room. His superiors treated him in coolly despotic fashion. Some sub-chief would thrust a paper under his nose without so much as saying, "Copy," or "Here's a nice interesting affair," or anything else agreeable, as is customary amongst well-bred officials. And he took it, looking only at the paper and not observing who handed it to him, or whether he had the right to do so; simply took it, and set about copying it.

The young officials laughed at and made fun of him, so far as their official wit permitted; told in his presence various stories concocted about him, and about his landlady, an old woman of seventy; declared that she beat him; asked when the wedding was to be; and strewed bits of paper over his head, calling them snow. But Akakiy Akakievitch answered not a word, any more than if there had been no one there besides himself. It even had no effect upon his work: amid all these annoyances he never made a single mistake in a letter. But if the joking became wholly unbearable, as when they jogged his hand and prevented his attending to his work, he would exclaim, "Leave me alone! Why do you insult me?" And there was something strange in the words and the voice in which they were uttered. There was in it something which moved to pity; so much that one young man, a new-comer, who, taking pattern by the others, had permitted himself to make sport of Akakiy, suddenly stopped short, as though all about him had undergone a transformation, and presented itself in a different aspect. Some unseen force repelled him from the comrades whose acquaintance he had made, on the supposition that they were well-bred and polite men. Long afterwards, in his gayest moments, there recurred to his mind the little official with the bald forehead, with his heart-rending words, "Leave me alone! Why do you insult me?" In these moving words, other words resounded—"I am thy brother." And the young man covered his face with his hand; and many a time afterwards, in the course of his life, shuddered at seeing how much inhumanity there is in man, how much savage coarseness is concealed beneath delicate, refined worldliness, and even, O God! in that man whom the world acknowledges as honourable and noble.

It would be difficult to find another man who lived so entirely for his duties. It is not enough to say that Akakiy laboured with zeal: no, he laboured with love. In his copying, he found a varied and agreeable employment. Enjoyment was written on his face: some letters were even favourites with him; and when

he encountered these, he smiled, winked, and worked with his lips, till it seemed as though each letter might be read in his face, as his pen traced it. If his pay had been in proportion to his zeal, he would, perhaps, to his great surprise, have been made even a councillor of state. But he worked, as his companions, the wits, put it, like a horse in a mill.

Moreover, it is impossible to say that no attention was paid to him. One director being a kindly man, and desirous of rewarding him for his long service, ordered him to be given something more important than mere copying. So he was ordered to make a report of an already concluded affair to another department: the duty consisting simply in changing the heading and altering a few words from the first to the third person. This caused him so much toil that he broke into a perspiration, rubbed his forehead, and finally said, "No, give me rather something to copy." After that they let him copy on forever.

[10] Outside this copying, it appeared that nothing existed for him. He gave no thought to his clothes: his undress uniform was not green, but a sort of rusty-meal colour. The collar was low, so that his neck, in spite of the fact that it was not long, seemed inordinately so as it emerged from it, like the necks of those plaster cats which wag their heads, and are carried about upon the heads of scores of image sellers. And something was always sticking to his uniform, either a bit of hay or some trifle. Moreover, he had a peculiar knack, as he walked along the street, of arriving beneath a window just as all sorts of rubbish were being flung out of it: hence he always bore about on his hat scraps of melon rinds and other such articles. Never once in his life did he give heed to what was going on every day in the street; while it is well known that his young brother officials train the range of their glances till they can see when any one's trouser straps come undone upon the opposite sidewalk, which always brings a malicious smile to their faces. But Akakiy Akakievitch saw in all things the clean, even strokes of his written lines; and only when a horse thrust his nose, from some unknown quarter, over his shoulder, and sent a whole gust of wind down his neck from his nostrils, did he observe that he was not in the middle of a page, but in the middle of the street.

On reaching home, he sat down at once at the table, supped his cabbage soup up quickly, and swallowed a bit of beef with onions, never noticing their taste, and gulping down everything with flies and anything else which the Lord happened to send at the moment. His stomach filled, he rose from the table, and copied papers which he had brought home. If there happened to be none, he took copies for himself, for his own gratification, especially if the document was noteworthy, not on account of its style, but of its being addressed to some distinguished person.

Even at the hour when the grey St. Petersburg sky had quite dispersed, and all the official world had eaten or dined, each as he could, in accordance with the salary he received and his own fancy; when all were resting from the departmental jar of pens, running to and fro from their own and other people's indispensable occupations, and from all the work that an uneasy man makes willingly for himself, rather than what is necessary; when officials hasten to dedicate to pleasure the time which is left to them, one bolder than the rest going to the theatre; another, into the street looking under all the bonnets; another

wasting his evening in compliments to some pretty girl, the star of a small official circle; another—and this is the common case of all—visiting his comrades on the fourth or third floor, in two small rooms with an ante-room or kitchen, and some pretensions to fashion, such as a lamp or some other trifle which

has cost many a sacrifice of dinner or pleasure trip; in a word, at the hour when all officials disperse among the contracted quarters of their friends, to play whist, as they sip their tea from glasses with a kopek's worth of sugar, smoke long pipes, relate at times some bits of gossip which a Russian man can never, under any circumstances, refrain from, and, when there is nothing else to talk of, repeat eternal anecdotes about the commandant to whom they had sent word that the tails of the horses on the Falconet Monument had been cut off, when all strive to divert themselves, Akakiy Akakievitch indulged in no kind of diversion. No one could ever say that he had seen him at any kind of evening party. Having written to his heart's content, he lay down to sleep, smiling at the thought of the coming day—of what God might send him to copy on the morrow.

Thus flowed on the peaceful life of the man, who, with a salary of four hundred rubles, understood how to be content with his lot; and thus it would have continued to flow on, perhaps, to extreme old age, were it not that there are various ills strewn along the path of life for titular councillors as well as for private, actual, court, and every other species of councillor, even for those who never give any advice or take any themselves.

There exists in St. Petersburg a powerful foe of all who receive a salary of four hundred rubles a year, or thereabouts. This foe is no other than the Northern cold, although it is said to be very healthy. At nine o'clock in the morning, at the very hour when the streets are filled with men bound for the various official departments, it begins to bestow such powerful and piercing nips on all noses impartially that the poor officials really do not know what to do with them. At an hour when the foreheads of even those who occupy exalted positions ache with the cold, and tears start to their eyes, the poor titular councillors are sometimes quite unprotected. Their only salvation lies in traversing as quickly as possible, in their thin little cloaks, five or six streets, and then warming their feet in the porter's room, and so thawing all their talents and qualifications for official service, which had become frozen on the way.

[15] Akakiy Akakievitch had felt for some time that his back and shoulders suffered with peculiar poignancy, in spite of the fact that he tried to traverse the distance with all possible speed. He began finally to wonder whether the fault did not lie in his cloak. He examined it thoroughly at home, and discovered that in two places, namely, on the back and shoulders, it had become thin as gauze: the cloth was worn to such a degree that he could see through it, and the lining had fallen into pieces. You must know that Akakiy Akakievitch's cloak served as an object of ridicule to the officials: they even refused it the noble name of cloak, and called it a cape. In fact, it was of singular make: its collar diminishing year by year, but serving to patch its other parts. The patching did not exhibit great skill on the part of the tailor, and was, in fact, baggy and ugly. Seeing how the matter stood, Akakiy Akakievitch

Name: _____

Date: _____

What Is Society's Responsibility to the Disadvantaged?

Directions: Use the table below to take notes about compassion and its role in society as portrayed in the video "Craig Kielburger Finds Free the Children" and the story "The Cloak." Consider how compassion is shown (or not shown) in each source and how compassion impacts the specific societies described. When you have completed the table, answer the questions that follow.

For homework, use online sources to research a social welfare organization and complete the chart by noting how members of that organization show compassion. While researching, investigate the following questions:

- What does this organization do for the disadvantaged?
- What are the organization's goals?
- How does the organization accomplish its goals?
- Why do members of the organization do the work they do?

Source	Notes about Compassion and its Role in Society
"Craig Kielburger Finds Free the Children"	
"The Cloak"	
Social welfare organization: _____	

1. What similarities and differences do you see between Gogol's Russia and today's society?

2. What similarities and differences do you see between Free the Children and the other social welfare organization you researched?

3. Think of compassion and its role in each of these societies. What is society's responsibility to the disadvantaged? Why do you think that? Be sure to cite evidence from the video, the short story, and/or your own research to support your answer.

16.1 Segment Length and Midpoints

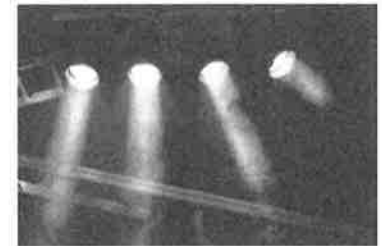


Essential Question: How do you draw a segment and measure its length?

Resource Locker

Explore Exploring Basic Geometric Terms

In geometry, some of the names of figures and other terms will already be familiar from everyday life. For example, a *ray* like a beam of light from a spotlight is both a familiar word and a geometric figure with a mathematical definition.



The most basic figures in geometry are *undefined terms*, which cannot be defined using other figures. The terms *point*, *line*, and *plane* are undefined terms. Although they do not have formal definitions, they can be described as shown in the table.

Undefined Terms		
Term	Geometric Figure	Ways to Name the Figure
A point is a specific location. It has no dimension and is represented by a dot.		point P
A line is a connected straight path. It has no thickness and it continues forever in both directions.		line l , line AB , line BA , \overleftrightarrow{AB} , or \overleftrightarrow{BA}
A plane is a flat surface. It has no thickness and it extends forever in all directions.		plane \mathcal{R} or plane XYZ

In geometry, the word *between* is another undefined term, but its meaning is understood from its use in everyday language. You can use undefined terms as building blocks to write definitions for defined terms, as shown in the table.

Defined Terms		
Term	Geometric Figure	Ways to Name the Figure
A line segment (or <i>segment</i>) is a portion of a line consisting of two points (called endpoints) and all points between them.		segment CD , segment DC , \overline{CD} , or \overline{DC}
A ray is a portion of a line that starts at a point (the <i>endpoint</i>) and continues forever in one direction.		ray PQ or \overrightarrow{PQ}

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You can use points to sketch lines, segments, rays, and planes.

- (A) Draw two points J and K . Then draw a line through them. (Remember that a line shows arrows at both ends.)
- (B) Draw two points J and K again. This time, draw the line segment with endpoints J and K .
- (C) Draw a point K again and draw a ray from endpoint K . Plot a point J along the ray.
- (D) Draw three points J , K , and M so that they are not all on the same line. Then draw the plane that contains the three points. (You might also put a script letter such as \mathcal{B} on your plane.)

- (E) Give a name for each of the figures you drew. Then use a circle to choose whether the type of figure is an undefined term or a defined term.

Point	_____	undefined term/defined term
Line	_____	undefined term/defined term
Segment	_____	undefined term/defined term
Ray	_____	undefined term/defined term
Plane	_____	undefined term/defined term

Reflect

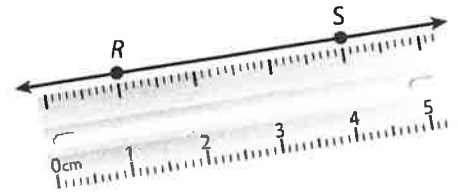
- In Step C, would \overrightarrow{JK} be the same ray as \overrightarrow{KJ} ? Why or why not?

- In Step D, when you name a plane using 3 letters, does the order of the letters matter?

- Discussion** If \overleftrightarrow{PQ} and \overleftrightarrow{RS} are different names for the same line, what must be true about points P , Q , R , and S ?

Explain 1 Constructing a Copy of a Line Segment

The distance along a line is undefined until a unit distance, such as 1 inch or 1 centimeter, is chosen. You can use a ruler to find the distance between two points on a line. The distance is the absolute value of the difference of the numbers on the ruler that correspond to the two points. This distance is the length of the segment determined by the points.



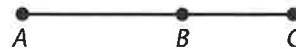
In the figure, the length of \overline{RS} , written RS (or SR), is the distance between R and S .

$$RS = |4 - 1| = |3| = 3 \text{ cm} \quad \text{or} \quad SR = |1 - 4| = |-3| = 3 \text{ cm}$$

Points that lie in the same plane are **coplanar**. Lines that lie in the same plane but do not intersect are **parallel**. Points that lie on the same line are **collinear**. The *Segment Addition Postulate* is a statement about collinear points. A **postulate** is a statement that is accepted as true without proof. Like undefined terms, postulates are building blocks of geometry.

Postulate 1: Segment Addition Postulate

Let A , B , and C be collinear points. If B is between A and C , then $AB + BC = AC$.



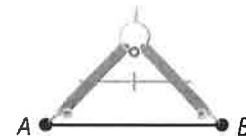
A *construction* is a geometric drawing that produces an accurate representation without using numbers or measures. One type of construction uses only a compass and straightedge. You can construct a line segment whose length is equal to that of a given segment using these tools along with the Segment Addition Postulate.

Example 1 Use a compass and straightedge to construct a segment whose length is $AB + CD$.



Step 1 Use the straightedge to draw a long line segment. Label an endpoint X . (See the art drawn in Step 4.)

Step 2 To copy segment AB , open the compass to the distance AB .



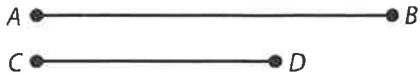
Step 3 Place the compass point on X , and draw an arc. Label the point Y where the arc and the segment intersect.

Step 4 To copy segment CD , open the compass to the distance CD . Place the compass point on Y , and draw an arc. Label the point Z where this second arc and the segment intersect.



\overline{XZ} is the required segment.

Ⓑ



Step 1 Use the straightedge to draw a long line segment. Label an endpoint X .

Step 2 To copy segment AB , open the compass to the distance AB .

Step 3 Place the compass point on X , and draw an arc. Label the point Y where the arc and the segment intersect.

Step 4 To copy segment CD , open the compass to the distance CD . Place the compass point on Y , and draw an arc. Label the point Z where this second arc and the segment intersect.

Reflect

4. **Discussion** Look at the line and ruler above Example 1. Why does it not matter whether you find the distance from R to S or the distance from S to R ?

5. In Part B, how can you check that the length of \overline{YZ} is the same as the length of \overline{CD} ?

Your Turn

6. Use a ruler to draw a segment PQ that is 2 inches long. Then use your compass and straightedge to construct a segment MN with the same length as \overline{PQ} .

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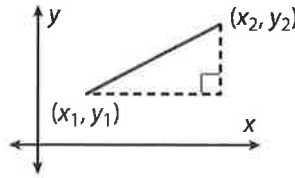
Explain 2

Using the Distance Formula on the Coordinate Plane

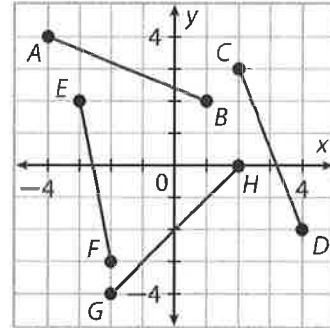
The Pythagorean Theorem states that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where a and b are the lengths of the legs of a right triangle and c is the length of the hypotenuse. You can use the Distance Formula to apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between points on the coordinate plane.

The Distance Formula

The distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) on the coordinate plane is $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$.



Example 2 Determine whether the given segments have the same length. Justify your answer.



(A) \overline{AB} and \overline{CD}

Write the coordinates of the endpoints.

$$A(-4, 4), B(1, 2), C(2, 3), D(4, -2)$$

Find the length of \overline{AB} .

$$AB = \sqrt{(1 - (-4))^2 + (2 - 4)^2}$$

Simplify the expression.

$$= \sqrt{5^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

Find the length of \overline{CD} .

$$CD = \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (-2 - 3)^2}$$

Simplify the expression.

$$= \sqrt{2^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

So, $AB = CD = \sqrt{29}$. Therefore, \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} have the same length.

(B) \overline{EF} and \overline{GH}

Write the coordinates of the endpoints.

$$E(-3, 2), F(\quad, \quad), G(-2, -4), H(\quad, \quad)$$

Find the length of \overline{EF} .

$$EF = \sqrt{\left(\quad - (-3)\right)^2 + \left(\quad - 2\right)^2}$$

Simplify the expression.

$$= \sqrt{\left(\quad\right)^2 + \left(\quad\right)^2} = \sqrt{\quad}$$

Find the length of \overline{GH} .

$$GH = \sqrt{\left(\quad - (-2)\right)^2 + \left(\quad - (-4)\right)^2}$$

Simplify the expression.

$$= \sqrt{\left(\quad\right)^2 + \left(\quad\right)^2} = \sqrt{\quad}$$

So, _____. Therefore, _____

decided that it would be necessary to take the cloak to Petrovitch, the tailor, who lived somewhere on the fourth floor up a dark stair-case, and who, in spite of his having but one eye, and pock-marks all over his face, busied himself with considerable success in repairing the trousers and coats of officials and others; that is to say, when he was sober and not nursing some other scheme in his head.

It is not necessary to say much about this tailor; but, as it is the custom to have the character of each personage in a novel clearly defined, there is no help for it, so here is Petrovitch the tailor. At first he was called only Grigoriy, and was some gentleman's serf; he commenced calling himself Petrovitch from the time when he received his free papers, and further began to drink heavily on all holidays, at first on the great ones, and then on all church festivities without discrimination, wherever a cross stood in the calendar. On this point he was faithful to ancestral custom; and when quarrelling with his wife, he called her a low female and a German. As we have mentioned his wife, it will be necessary to say a word or two about her. Unfortunately, little is known of her beyond the fact that Petrovitch has a wife, who wears a cap and a dress; but cannot lay claim to beauty, at least, no one but the soldiers of the guard even looked under her cap when they met her.

Ascending the staircase which led to Petrovitch's room—which staircase was all soaked with dish-water, and reeked with the smell of spirits which affects the eyes, and is an inevitable adjunct to all dark stairways in St. Petersburg houses—ascending the stairs, Akakiy Akakievitch pondered how much Petrovitch would ask, and mentally resolved not to give more than two rubles. The door was open; for the mistress, in cooking some fish, had raised such a smoke in the kitchen that not even the beetles were visible. Akakiy Akakievitch passed through the kitchen unperceived, even by the housewife, and at length reached a room where he beheld Petrovitch seated on a large unpainted table, with his legs tucked under him like a Turkish pasha. His feet were bare, after the fashion of tailors who sit at work; and the first thing which caught the eye was his thumb, with a deformed nail thick and strong as a turtle's shell. About Petrovitch's neck hung a skein of silk and thread, and upon his knees lay some old garment. He had been trying unsuccessfully for three minutes to thread his needle, and was enraged at the darkness and even at the thread, growling in a low voice, "It won't go through, the barbarian! you pricked me, you rascal!"

Akakiy Akakievitch was vexed at arriving at the precise moment when Petrovitch was angry; he liked to order something of Petrovitch when the latter was a little downhearted, or, as his wife expressed it, "when he had settled himself with brandy, the one-eyed devil!" Under such circumstances, Petrovitch generally came down in his price very readily, and even bowed and returned thanks. Afterwards, to be sure, his wife would come, complaining that her husband was drunk, and so had fixed the price too low; but, if only a ten-kopek piece were added, then the matter was settled. But now it appeared that Petrovitch was in a sober condition, and therefore rough, taciturn, and inclined to demand, Satan only knows what price. Akakiy Akakievitch felt this, and would gladly have beat a retreat; but he was in for it. Petrovitch screwed up his one eye very intently at him, and Akakiy Akakievitch involuntarily said: "How do you do, Petrovitch?"

"I wish you a good morning, sir," said Petrovitch, squinting at Akakiy Akakievitch's hands, to see what sort of booty he had brought.

[20] "Ah! I—to you, Petrovitch, this—" It must be known that Akakiy Akakievitch expressed himself chiefly by prepositions, adverbs, and scraps of phrases which had no meaning whatever. If the matter

was a very difficult one, he had a habit of never completing his sentences; so that frequently, having begun a phrase with the words, "This, in fact, is quite—" he forgot to go on, thinking that he had already finished it.

"What is it?" asked Petrovitch, and with his one eye scanned Akakievitch's whole uniform from the collar down to the cuffs, the back, the tails and the button-holes, all of which were well known to him, since they were his own handiwork. Such is the habit of tailors; it is the first thing they do on meeting one.

"But I, here, this—Petrovitch—a cloak, cloth—here you see, everywhere, in different places, it is quite strong—it is a little dusty, and looks old, but it is new, only here in one place it is a little—on the back, and here on one of the shoulders, it is a little worn, yes, here on this shoulder it is a little—do you see? that is all. And a little work—"

Petrovitch took the cloak, spread it out, to begin with, on the table, looked hard at it, shook his head, reached out his hand to the window-sill for his snuff-box, adorned with the portrait of some general, though what general is unknown, for the place where the face should have been had been rubbed through by the finger, and a square bit of paper had been pasted over it. Having taken a pinch of snuff, Petrovitch held up the cloak, and inspected it against the light, and again shook his head once more. After which he again lifted the general-adorned lid with its bit of pasted paper, and having stuffed his nose with snuff, closed and put away the snuff-box, and said finally, "No, it is impossible to mend it; it's a wretched garment!"

Akakiy Akakievitch's heart sank at these words.

[25] "Why is it impossible, Petrovitch?" he said, almost in the pleading voice of a child; "all that ails it is, that it is worn on the shoulders. You must have some pieces—"

"Yes, patches could be found, patches are easily found," said Petrovitch, "but there's nothing to sew them to. The thing is completely rotten; if you put a needle to it—see, it will give way."

"Let it give way, and you can put on another patch at once."

"But there is nothing to put the patches on to; there's no use in strengthening it; it is too far gone. It's lucky that it's cloth; for, if the wind were to blow, it would fly away."

"Well, strengthen it again. How will this, in fact—"

[30] "No," said Petrovitch decisively, "there is nothing to be done with it. It's a thoroughly bad job. You'd better, when the cold winter weather comes on, make yourself some gaiters out of it, because stockings are not warm. The Germans invented them in order to make more money." Petrovitch loved, on all occasions, to have a fling at the Germans. "But it is plain you must have a new cloak."

At the word "new," all grew dark before Akakiy Akakievitch's eyes, and everything in the room began to whirl round. The only thing he saw clearly was the general with the paper face on the lid of Petrovitch's snuff-box. "A new one?" said he, as if still in a dream: "why, I have no money for that."

"Yes, a new one," said Petrovitch, with barbarous composure.

"Well, if it came to a new one, how would it—?"

"You mean how much would it cost?"

[35] "Yes."

"Well, you would have to lay out a hundred and fifty or more," said Petrovitch, and pursed up his lips significantly. He liked to produce powerful effects, liked to stun utterly and suddenly, and then to glance sideways to see what face the stunned person would put on the matter.

"A hundred and fifty rubles for a cloak!" shrieked poor Akakiy Akakievitch, perhaps for the first time in his life, for his voice had always been distinguished for softness.

"Yes, sir," said Petrovitch, "for any kind of cloak. If you have a marten fur on the collar, or a silk-lined hood, it will mount up to two hundred."

"Petrovitch, please," said Akakiy Akakievitch in a beseeching tone, not hearing, and not trying to hear, Petrovitch's words, and disregarding all his "effects," "some repairs, in order that it may wear yet a little longer."

[40] "No, it would only be a waste of time and money," said Petrovitch; and Akakiy Akakievitch went away after these words, utterly discouraged. But Petrovitch stood for some time after his departure, with significantly compressed lips, and without betaking himself to his work, satisfied that he would not be dropped, and an artistic tailor employed.

Akakiy Akakievitch went out into the street as if in a dream. "Such an affair!" he said to himself: "I did not think it had come to—" and then after a pause, he added, "Well, so it is! see what it has come to at

last! and I never imagined that it was so!" Then followed a long silence, after which he exclaimed, "Well, so it is! see what already—nothing unexpected that—it would be nothing—what a strange circumstance!" So saying, instead of going home, he went in exactly the opposite direction without himself suspecting it. On the way, a chimney-sweep bumped up against him, and blackened his shoulder, and a whole hatful of rubbish landed on him from the top of a house which was building. He did not notice it; and only when he ran against a watchman, who, having planted his halberd beside him, was shaking some snuff from his box into his horny hand, did he recover himself a little, and that because the watchman said, "Why are you poking yourself into a man's very face? Haven't you the pavement?" This caused him to look about him, and turn towards home.

There only, he finally began to collect his thoughts, and to survey his position in its clear and actual light, and to argue with himself, sensibly and frankly, as with a reasonable friend with whom one can discuss private and personal matters. "No," said Akakiy Akakievitch, "it is impossible to reason with Petrovitch now; he is that—evidently his wife has been beating him. I'd better go to him on Sunday morning; after Saturday night he will be a little cross-eyed and sleepy, for he will want to get drunk, and his wife won't give him any money; and at such a time, a ten-kopek piece in his hand will—he will become more fit to reason with, and then the cloak, and that—" Thus argued Akakiy Akakievitch with himself, regained his courage, and waited until the first Sunday, when, seeing from afar that Petrovitch's wife had left the house, he went straight to him.

Petrovitch's eye was, indeed, very much askew after Saturday: his head drooped, and he was very sleepy; but for all that, as soon as he knew what it was a question of, it seemed as though Satan jogged his memory. "Impossible," said he: "please to order a new one." Thereupon Akakiy Akakievitch handed over the ten-kopek piece. "Thank you, sir; I will drink your good health," said Petrovitch: "but as for the cloak, don't trouble yourself about it; it is good for nothing. I will make you a capital new one, so let us settle about it now."

Akakiy Akakievitch was still for mending it; but Petrovitch would not hear of it, and said, "I shall certainly have to make you a new one, and you may depend upon it that I shall do my best. It may even be, as the fashion goes, that the collar can be fastened by silver hooks under a flap."

[45] Then Akakiy Akakievitch saw that it was impossible to get along without a new cloak, and his spirit sank utterly. How, in fact, was it to be done? Where was the money to come from? He might, to be sure, depend, in part, upon his present at Christmas; but that money had long been allotted beforehand. He must have some new trousers, and pay a debt of long standing to the shoemaker for putting new tops to his old boots, and he must order three shirts from the seamstress, and a couple of pieces of linen. In short, all his money must be spent; and even if the director should be so kind as to order him to receive forty-five rubles instead of forty, or even fifty, it would be a mere nothing, a mere drop in the ocean towards the funds necessary for a cloak: although he knew that Petrovitch was often wrong-headed enough to blurt out some outrageous price, so that even his own wife could not refrain from exclaiming, "Have you lost your senses, you fool?" At one time he would not work at any price, and now it was quite likely that he had named a higher sum than the cloak would cost.

But although he knew that Petrovitch would undertake to make a cloak for eighty rubles, still, where was he to get the eighty rubles from? He might possibly manage half, yes, half might be procured, but where was the other half to come from? But the reader must first be told where the first half came from. Akakiy Akakievitch had a habit of putting, for every ruble he spent, a groschen into a small box, fastened with a lock and key, and with a slit in the top for the reception of money. At the end of every half-year he counted over the heap of coppers, and changed it for silver. This he had done for a long time, and in the course of years, the sum had mounted up to over forty rubles. Thus he had one half on hand; but where was he to find the other half? where was he to get another forty rubles from? Akakiy Akakievitch thought and thought, and decided that it would be necessary to curtail his ordinary expenses, for the space of one year at least, to dispense with tea in the evening; to burn no candles, and, if there was anything which he must do, to go into his landlady's room, and work by her light. When he went into the street, he must walk as lightly as he could, and as cautiously, upon the stones, almost upon tiptoe, in order not to wear his heels down in too short a time; he must give the laundress as little to wash as possible; and, in order not to wear out his clothes, he must take them off, as soon as he got home, and wear only his cotton dressing-gown, which had been long and carefully saved.

To tell the truth, it was a little hard for him at first to accustom himself to these deprivations; but he got used to them at length, after a fashion, and all went smoothly. He even got used to being hungry in the evening, but he made up for it by treating himself, so to say, in spirit, by bearing ever in mind the idea of his future cloak. From that time forth his existence seemed to become, in some way, fuller, as if he were married, or as if some other man lived in him, as if, in fact, he were not alone, and some pleasant friend had consented to travel along life's path with him, the friend being no other than the cloak, with thick wadding and a strong lining incapable of wearing out. He became more lively, and even his character grew firmer, like that of a man who has made up his mind, and set himself a goal. From his face and gait, doubt and indecision, all hesitating and wavering traits disappeared of themselves. Fire gleamed in his eyes, and occasionally the boldest and most daring ideas flitted through his mind; why not, for instance, have marten fur on the collar? The thought of this almost made him absent-minded. Once, in copying a letter, he nearly made a mistake, so that he exclaimed almost aloud, "Ugh!" and crossed himself. Once, in the course of every month, he had a conference with Petrovitch on the

subject of the cloak, where it would be better to buy the cloth, and the colour, and the price. He always returned home satisfied, though troubled, reflecting that the time would come at last when it could all be bought, and then the cloak made.

The affair progressed more briskly than he had expected. Far beyond all his hopes, the director awarded neither forty nor forty-five rubles for Akakiy Akakievitch's share, but sixty. Whether he suspected that Akakiy Akakievitch needed a cloak, or whether it was merely chance, at all events, twenty extra rubles were by this means provided. This circumstance hastened matters. Two or three months more of hunger and Akakiy Akakievitch had accumulated about eighty rubles. His heart, generally so quiet, began to throb. On the first possible day, he went shopping in company with Petrovitch. They bought some very good cloth, and at a reasonable rate too, for they had been considering the matter for six months, and rarely let a month pass without their visiting the shops to inquire prices. Petrovitch himself said that no better cloth could be had. For lining, they selected a cotton stuff, but so firm and thick that Petrovitch declared it to be better than silk, and even prettier and more glossy. They did not buy the marten fur, because it was, in fact, dear, but in its stead, they picked out the very best of cat-skin which could be found in the shop, and which might, indeed, be taken for marten at a distance.

Petrovitch worked at the cloak two whole weeks, for there was a great deal of quilting: otherwise it would have been finished sooner. He charged twelve rubles for the job, it could not possibly have been done for less. It was all sewed with silk, in small, double seams; and Petrovitch went over each seam afterwards with his own teeth, stamping in various patterns.

[50] It was—it is difficult to say precisely on what day, but probably the most glorious one in Akakiy Akakievitch's life, when Petrovitch at length brought home the cloak. He brought it in the morning, before the hour when it was necessary to start for the department. Never did a cloak arrive so exactly in the nick of time; for the severe cold had set in, and it seemed to threaten to increase. Petrovitch brought the cloak himself as befits a good tailor. On his countenance was a significant expression, such as Akakiy Akakievitch had never beheld there. He seemed fully sensible that he had done no small deed, and crossed a gulf separating tailors who only put in linings, and execute repairs, from those who make new things. He took the cloak out of the pocket handkerchief in which he had brought it. The handkerchief was fresh from the laundress, and he put it in his pocket for use. Taking out the cloak, he gazed proudly at it, held it up with both hands, and flung it skilfully over the shoulders of Akakiy Akakievitch. Then he pulled it and fitted it down behind with his hand, and he draped it around Akakiy Akakievitch without buttoning it. Akakiy Akakievitch, like an experienced man, wished to try the sleeves. Petrovitch helped him on with them, and it turned out that the sleeves were satisfactory also. In short, the cloak appeared to be perfect, and most seasonable. Petrovitch did not neglect to observe that it was only because he lived in a narrow street, and had no signboard, and had known Akakiy Akakievitch so long, that he had made it so cheaply; but that if he had been in business on the Nevsky Prospect, he would have charged seventy-five rubles for the making alone. Akakiy Akakievitch did not care to argue this point with Petrovitch. He paid him, thanked him, and set out at once in his new cloak for the

Name: _____

Date: _____

What Is Society’s Responsibility to the Disadvantaged?

Directions: Use the table below to take notes about compassion and its role in society as portrayed in the video “Craig Kielburger Finds Free the Children” and the story “The Cloak.” Consider how compassion is shown (or not shown) in each source and how compassion impacts the specific societies described. When you have completed the table, answer the questions that follow.

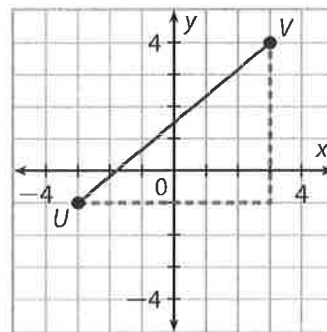
For homework, use online sources to research a social welfare organization and complete the chart by noting how members of that organization show compassion. While researching, investigate the following questions:

- What does this organization do for the disadvantaged?
- What are the organization’s goals?
- How does the organization accomplish its goals?
- Why do members of the organization do the work they do?

Source	Notes about Compassion and its Role in Society
“Craig Kielburger Finds Free the Children”	
“The Cloak”	
Social welfare organization: _____	

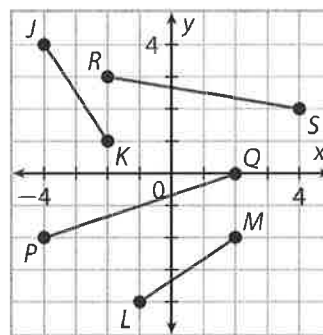
Reflect

7. Consider how the Distance Formula is related to the Pythagorean Theorem. To use the Distance Formula to find the distance from $U(-3, -1)$ to $V(3, 4)$, you write $UV = \sqrt{(3 - (-3))^2 + (4 - (-1))^2}$. Explain how $(3 - (-3))$ in the Distance Formula is related to a in the Pythagorean Theorem and how $(4 - (-1))$ in the Distance Formula is related to b in the Pythagorean Theorem.



Your Turn

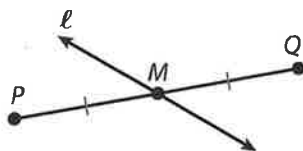
8. Determine whether \overline{JK} and \overline{LM} have the same length. Justify your answer.



Explain 3 Finding a Midpoint

The **midpoint** of a line segment is the point that divides the segment into two segments that have the same length. A line, ray, or other figure that passes through the midpoint of a segment is a **segment bisector**.

In the figure, the tick marks show that $PM = MQ$. Therefore, M is the midpoint of \overline{PQ} and line ℓ bisects \overline{PQ} .



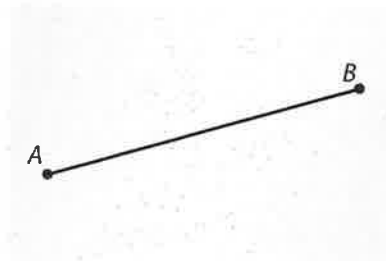
You can use paper folding as a method to construct a bisector of a given segment and locate the midpoint of the segment.

Example 3 Use paper folding to construct a bisector of each segment.

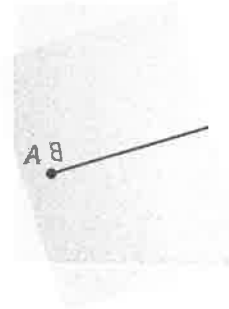
(A)



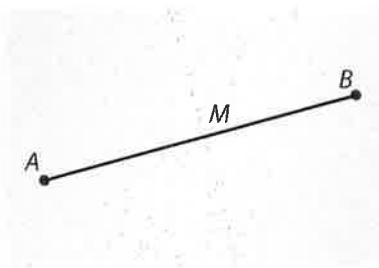
Step 1 Use a compass and straightedge to copy \overline{AB} on a piece of paper.



Step 2 Fold the paper so that point B is on top of point A .



Step 3 Open the paper. Label the point where the crease intersects the segment as point M .



Point M is the midpoint of \overline{AB} and the crease is a bisector of \overline{AB} .

(B) **Step 1** Use a compass and straightedge to copy \overline{JK} on a piece of paper.

Step 2 Fold the paper so that point K is on top of point _____.

Step 3 Open the paper. Label the point where the crease intersects the segment as point N .

Point N is the _____ of \overline{JK} and the crease is a _____ of \overline{JK} .

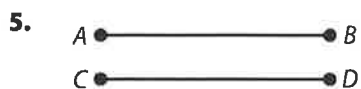
Step 4 Make a sketch of your paper folding construction or attach your folded piece of paper.



Reflect

9. Explain how you could use paper folding to divide a line segment into four segments of equal length.

Use a compass and straightedge to construct a segment whose length is $AB + CD$.

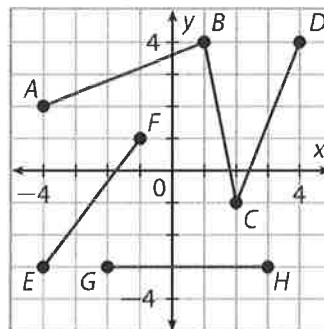


Copy each segment onto a sheet of paper. Then use paper folding to construct a bisector of the segment.



Determine whether the given segments have the same length. Justify your answer.

9. \overline{AB} and \overline{BC}



10. \overline{EF} and \overline{GH}

11. \overline{AB} and \overline{CD}

12. \overline{BC} and \overline{EF}

Show that each statement is true.

13. If \overline{DE} has endpoints $D(-1, 6)$ and $E(3, -2)$, then the midpoint M of \overline{DE} lies in Quadrant I.

14. If \overline{ST} has endpoints $S(-6, -1)$ and $T(0, 1)$, then the midpoint M of \overline{ST} lies in on the x -axis.

department. Petrovitch followed him, and, pausing in the street, gazed long at the cloak in the distance, after which he went to one side expressly to run through a crooked alley, and emerge again into the street beyond to gaze once more upon the cloak from another point, namely, directly in front.

Meantime Akakiy Akakievitch went on in holiday mood. He was conscious every second of the time that he had a new cloak on his shoulders; and several times he laughed with internal satisfaction. In fact, there were two advantages, one was its warmth, the other its beauty. He saw nothing of the road, but suddenly found himself at the department. He took off his cloak in the ante-room, looked it over carefully, and confided it to the especial care of the attendant. It is impossible to say precisely how it was that every one in the department knew at once that Akakiy Akakievitch had a new cloak, and that

the "cape" no longer existed. All rushed at the same moment into the ante-room to inspect it. They congratulated him and said pleasant things to him, so that he began at first to smile and then to grow ashamed. When all surrounded him, and said that the new cloak must be "christened," and that he must give a whole evening at least to this, Akakiy Akakievitch lost his head completely, and did not know where he stood, what to answer, or how to get out of it. He stood blushing all over for several minutes, and was on the point of assuring them with great simplicity that it was not a new cloak, that it was so and so, that it was in fact the old "cape."

At length one of the officials, a sub-chief probably, in order to show that he was not at all proud, and on good terms with his inferiors, said, "So be it, only I will give the party instead of Akakiy Akakievitch; I invite you all to tea with me to-night; it happens quite a propos, as it is my name-day." The officials naturally at once offered the sub-chief their congratulations and accepted the invitations with pleasure. Akakiy Akakievitch would have declined, but all declared that it was discourteous, that it was simply a sin and a shame, and that he could not possibly refuse. Besides, the notion became pleasant to him when he recollected that he should thereby have a chance of wearing his new cloak in the evening also.

That whole day was truly a most triumphant festival day for Akakiy Akakievitch. He returned home in the most happy frame of mind, took off his cloak, and hung it carefully on the wall, admiring afresh the cloth and the lining. Then he brought out his old, worn-out cloak, for comparison. He looked at it and laughed, so vast was the difference. And long after dinner he laughed again when the condition of the "cape" recurred to his mind. He dined cheerfully, and after dinner wrote nothing, but took his ease for a while on the bed, until it got dark. Then he dressed himself leisurely, put on his cloak, and stepped out into the street. Where the host lived, unfortunately we cannot say: our memory begins to fail us badly; and the houses and streets in St. Petersburg have become so mixed up in our head that it is very difficult to get anything out of it again in proper form. This much is certain, that the official lived in the best part of the city; and therefore it must have been anything but near to Akakiy Akakievitch's residence. Akakiy Akakievitch was first obliged to traverse a kind of wilderness of deserted, dimly-lighted streets; but in proportion as he approached the official's quarter of the city, the streets became

more lively, more populous, and more brilliantly illuminated. Pedestrians began to appear; handsomely dressed ladies were more frequently encountered; the men had otter skin collars to their coats; peasant wagoners, with their grate-like sledges stuck over with brass-headed nails, became rarer; whilst on the other hand, more and more drivers in red velvet caps, lacquered sledges and bear-skin coats began to appear, and carriages with rich hammer-cloths flew swiftly through the streets, their wheels scrunching the snow. Akakiy Akakievitch gazed upon all this as upon a novel sight. He had not been in the streets during the evening for years. He halted out of curiosity before a shop-window to look at a picture representing a handsome woman, who had thrown off her shoe, thereby baring her whole foot in a very pretty way; whilst behind her the head of a man with whiskers and a handsome moustache peeped through the doorway of another room. Akakiy Akakievitch shook his head and laughed, and then went on his way. Why did he laugh? Either because he had met with a thing utterly unknown, but for which every one cherishes, nevertheless, some sort of feeling; or else he thought, like many officials, as follows: "Well, those French! What is to be said? If they do go in anything of that sort, why—" But possibly he did not think at all.

Akakiy Akakievitch at length reached the house in which the sub-chief lodged. The sub-chief lived in fine style: the staircase was lit by a lamp; his apartment being on the second floor. On entering the vestibule, Akakiy Akakievitch beheld a whole row of goloshes on the floor. Among them, in the centre of the room, stood a samovar or tea-urn, humming and emitting clouds of steam. On the walls hung all sorts of coats and cloaks, among which there were even some with beaver collars or velvet facings. Beyond, the buzz of conversation was audible, and became clear and loud when the servant came out with a trayful of empty glasses, cream-jugs, and sugar-bowls. It was evident that the officials had arrived long before, and had already finished their first glass of tea.

[55] Akakiy Akakievitch, having hung up his own cloak, entered the inner room. Before him all at once appeared lights, officials, pipes, and card-tables; and he was bewildered by the sound of rapid conversation rising from all the tables, and the noise of moving chairs. He halted very awkwardly in the middle of the room, wondering what he ought to do. But they had seen him. They received him with a shout, and all thronged at once into the ante-room, and there took another look at his cloak. Akakiy Akakievitch, although somewhat confused, was frank-hearted, and could not refrain from rejoicing when he saw how they praised his cloak. Then, of course, they all dropped him and his cloak, and returned, as was proper, to the tables set out for whist.

All this, the noise, the talk, and the throng of people was rather overwhelming to Akakiy Akakievitch. He simply did not know where he stood, or where to put his hands, his feet, and his whole body. Finally he sat down by the players, looked at the cards, gazed at the face of one and another, and after a while began to gape, and to feel that it was wearisome, the more so as the hour was already long past when he usually went to bed. He wanted to take leave of the host; but they would not let him go, saying that he must not fail to drink a glass of champagne in honour of his new garment. In the course of an hour, supper, consisting of vegetable salad, cold veal, pastry, confectioner's pies, and champagne, was

served. They made Akakiy Akakievitch drink two glasses of champagne, after which he felt things grow livelier.

Still, he could not forget that it was twelve o'clock, and that he should have been at home long ago. In order that the host might not think of some excuse for detaining him, he stole out of the room quickly, sought out, in the ante-room, his cloak, which, to his sorrow, he found lying on the floor, brushed it, picked off every speck upon it, put it on his shoulders, and descended the stairs to the street.

In the street all was still bright. Some petty shops, those permanent clubs of servants and all sorts of folk, were open. Others were shut, but, nevertheless, showed a streak of light the whole length of the door-crack, indicating that they were not yet free of company, and that probably some domestics, male and female, were finishing their stories and conversations whilst leaving their masters in complete ignorance as to their whereabouts. Akakiy Akakievitch went on in a happy frame of mind: he even started to run, without knowing why, after some lady, who flew past like a flash of lightning. But he stopped short, and went on very quietly as before, wondering why he had quickened his pace. Soon there spread before him those deserted streets, which are not cheerful in the daytime, to say nothing of the evening. Now they were even more dim and lonely: the lanterns began to grow rarer, oil, evidently, had been less liberally supplied. Then came wooden houses and fences: not a soul anywhere; only the snow sparkled in the streets, and mournfully veiled the low-roofed cabins with their closed shutters. He approached the spot where the street crossed a vast square with houses barely visible on its farther side, a square which seemed a fearful desert.

Afar, a tiny spark glimmered from some watchman's box, which seemed to stand on the edge of the world. Akakiy Akakievitch's cheerfulness diminished at this point in a marked degree. He entered the square, not without an involuntary sensation of fear, as though his heart warned him of some evil. He glanced back and on both sides, it was like a sea about him. "No, it is better not to look," he thought, and went on, closing his eyes. When he opened them, to see whether he was near the end of the square, he suddenly beheld, standing just before his very nose, some bearded individuals of precisely what sort he could not make out. All grew dark before his eyes, and his heart throbbed.

[60] "But, of course, the cloak is mine!" said one of them in a loud voice, seizing hold of his collar. Akakiy Akakievitch was about to shout "watch," when the second man thrust a fist, about the size of a man's head, into his mouth, muttering, "Now scream!"

Akakiy Akakievitch felt them strip off his cloak and give him a push with a knee: he fell headlong upon the snow, and felt no more. In a few minutes he recovered consciousness and rose to his feet; but no one was there. He felt that it was cold in the square, and that his cloak was gone; he began to shout, but his voice did not appear to reach to the outskirts of the square. In despair, but without ceasing to shout, he started at a run across the square, straight towards the watchbox, beside which stood the watchman, leaning on his halberd, and apparently curious to know what kind of a customer was running

towards him and shouting. Akakiy Akakievitch ran up to him, and began in a sobbing voice to shout that he was asleep, and attended to nothing, and did not see when a man was robbed. The watchman replied that he had seen two men stop him in the middle of the square, but supposed that they were friends of his; and that, instead of scolding vainly, he had better go to the police on the morrow, so that they might make a search for whoever had stolen the cloak.

Akakiy Akakievitch ran home in complete disorder; his hair, which grew very thinly upon his temples and the back of his head, wholly disordered; his body, arms, and legs covered with snow. The old woman, who was mistress of his lodgings, on hearing a terrible knocking, sprang hastily from her bed, and, with only one shoe on, ran to open the door, pressing the sleeve of her chemise to her bosom out of modesty; but when she had opened it, she fell back on beholding Akakiy Akakievitch in such a state. When he told her about the affair, she clasped her hands, and said that he must go straight to the district chief of police, for his subordinate would turn up his nose, promise well, and drop the matter there. The very best thing to do, therefore, would be to go to the district chief, whom she knew, because Finnish Anna, her former cook, was now nurse at his house. She often saw him passing the house; and he was at church every Sunday, praying, but at the same time gazing cheerfully at everybody; so that he must be a good man, judging from all appearances. Having listened to this opinion, Akakiy Akakievitch betook himself sadly to his room; and how he spent the night there any one who can put himself in another's place may readily imagine.

Early in the morning, he presented himself at the district chief's; but was told that this official was asleep. He went again at ten and was again informed that he was asleep; at eleven, and they said: "The superintendent is not at home;" at dinner time, and the clerks in the ante-room would not admit him on any terms, and insisted upon knowing his business. So that at last, for once in his life, Akakiy Akakievitch felt an inclination to show some spirit, and said curtly that he must see the chief in person; that they ought not to presume to refuse him entrance; that he came from the department of justice, and that when he complained of them, they would see.

The clerks dared make no reply to this, and one of them went to call the chief, who listened to the strange story of the theft of the coat. Instead of directing his attention to the principal points of the matter, he began to question Akakiy Akakievitch: Why was he going home so late? Was he in the habit of doing so, or had he been to some disorderly house? So that Akakiy Akakievitch got thoroughly confused, and left him without knowing whether the affair of his cloak was in proper train or not.

[65] All that day, for the first time in his life, he never went near the department. The next day he made his appearance, very pale, and in his old cape, which had become even more shabby. The news of the robbery of the cloak touched many; although there were some officials present who never lost an opportunity, even such a one as the present, of ridiculing Akakiy Akakievitch. They decided to make a collection for him on the spot, but the officials had already spent a great deal in subscribing for the

director's portrait, and for some book, at the suggestion of the head of that division, who was a friend of the author; and so the sum was trifling.

One of them, moved by pity, resolved to help Akakiy Akakievitch with some good advice at least, and told him that he ought not to go to the police, for although it might happen that a police-officer, wishing to win the approval of his superiors, might hunt up the cloak by some means, still his cloak would remain in the possession of the police if he did not offer legal proof that it belonged to him. The best thing for him, therefore, would be to apply to a certain prominent personage; since this prominent personage, by entering into relations with the proper persons, could greatly expedite the matter.

As there was nothing else to be done, Akakiy Akakievitch decided to go to the prominent personage. What was the exact official position of the prominent personage remains unknown to this day. The reader must know that the prominent personage had but recently become a prominent personage, having up to that time been only an insignificant person. Moreover, his present position was not considered prominent in comparison with others still more so. But there is always a circle of people to whom what is insignificant in the eyes of others, is important enough. Moreover, he strove to increase his importance by sundry devices; for instance, he managed to have the inferior officials meet him on the staircase when he entered upon his service; no one was to presume to come directly to him, but the strictest etiquette must be observed; the collegiate recorder must make a report to the government secretary, the government secretary to the titular councillor, or whatever other man was proper, and all business must come before him in this manner. In Holy Russia all is thus contaminated with the love of imitation; every man imitates and copies his superior. They even say that a certain titular councillor, when promoted to the head of some small separate room, immediately partitioned off a private room for himself, called it the audience chamber, and posted at the door a lackey with red collar and braid, who grasped the handle of the door and opened to all comers; though the audience chamber could hardly hold an ordinary writing-table.

The manners and customs of the prominent personage were grand and imposing, but rather exaggerated. The main foundation of his system was strictness. "Strictness, strictness, and always strictness!" he generally said; and at the last word he looked significantly into the face of the person to whom he spoke. But there was no necessity for this, for the half-score of subordinates who formed the entire force of the office were properly afraid; on catching sight of him afar off they left their work and waited, drawn up in line, until he had passed through the room. His ordinary converse with his inferiors smacked of sternness, and consisted chiefly of three phrases: "How dare you?" "Do you know whom you are speaking to?" "Do you realise who stands before you?"

Otherwise he was a very kind-hearted man, good to his comrades, and ready to oblige; but the rank of general threw him completely off his balance. On receiving any one of that rank, he became confused, lost his way, as it were, and never knew what to do. If he chanced to be amongst his equals he was still a very nice kind of man, a very good fellow in many respects, and not stupid; but the very moment that

he found himself in the society of people but one rank lower than himself he became silent; and his situation aroused sympathy, the more so as he felt himself that he might have been making an incomparably better use of his time. In his eyes there was sometimes visible a desire to join some interesting conversation or group; but he was kept back by the thought, "Would it not be a very great condescension on his part? Would it not be familiar? and would he not thereby lose his importance?" And in consequence of such reflections he always remained in the same dumb state, uttering from time to time a few monosyllabic sounds, and thereby earning the name of the most wearisome of men.

[70] To this prominent personage Akakiy Akakievitch presented himself, and this at the most unfavourable time for himself though opportune for the prominent personage. The prominent personage was in his cabinet conversing gaily with an old acquaintance and companion of his childhood whom he had not seen for several years and who had just arrived when it was announced to him that a person named Bashmatchkin had come. He asked abruptly, "Who is he?"—"Some official," he was informed. "Ah, he can wait! this is no time for him to call," said the important man.

It must be remarked here that the important man lied outrageously: he had said all he had to say to his friend long before; and the conversation had been interspersed for some time with very long pauses, during which they merely slapped each other on the leg, and said, "You think so, Ivan Abramovitch!" "Just so, Stepan Varlamitch!" Nevertheless, he ordered that the official should be kept waiting, in order to show his friend, a man who had not been in the service for a long time, but had lived at home in the country, how long officials had to wait in his ante-room.

At length, having talked himself completely out, and more than that, having had his fill of pauses, and smoked a cigar in a very comfortable arm-chair with reclining back, he suddenly seemed to recollect, and said to the secretary, who stood by the door with papers of reports, "So it seems that there is a tchinovnik* waiting to see me. Tell him that he may come in." On perceiving Akakiy Akakievitch's modest mien and his worn undress uniform, he turned abruptly to him and said, "What do you want?" in a curt hard voice, which he had practised in his room in private, and before the looking-glass, for a whole week before being raised to his present rank.

Akakiy Akakievitch, who was already imbued with a due amount of fear, became somewhat confused: and as well as his tongue would permit, explained, with a rather more frequent addition than usual of the word "that," that his cloak was quite new, and had been stolen in the most inhuman manner; that he had applied to him in order that he might, in some way, by his intermediation—that he might enter into correspondence with the chief of police, and find the cloak.

For some inexplicable reason this conduct seemed familiar to the prominent personage. "What, my dear sir!" he said abruptly, "are you not acquainted with etiquette? Where have you come from? Don't

* a low-ranking official in Russia

you know how such matters are managed? You should first have entered a complaint about this at the court below: it would have gone to the head of the department, then to the chief of the division, then it would have been handed over to the secretary, and the secretary would have given it to me."

[75] "But, your excellency," said Akakiy Akakievitch, trying to collect his small handful of wits, and conscious at the same time that he was perspiring terribly, "I, your excellency, presumed to trouble you because secretaries—are an untrustworthy race."

"What, what, what!" said the important personage. "Where did you get such courage? Where did you get such ideas? What impudence towards their chiefs and superiors has spread among the young generation!" The prominent personage apparently had not observed that Akakiy Akakievitch was already in the neighbourhood of fifty. If he could be called a young man, it must have been in comparison with some one who was twenty. "Do you know to whom you speak? Do you realise who stands before you? Do you realise it? Do you realise it? I ask you!" Then he stamped his foot and raised his voice to such a pitch that it would have frightened even a different man from Akakiy Akakievitch.

Akakiy Akakievitch's senses failed him; he staggered, trembled in every limb, and, if the porters had not run to support him, would have fallen to the floor. They carried him out insensible. But the prominent personage, gratified that the effect should have surpassed his expectations, and quite intoxicated with the thought that his word could even deprive a man of his senses, glanced sideways at his friend in order to see how he looked upon this, and perceived, not without satisfaction, that his friend was in a most uneasy frame of mind, and even beginning, on his part, to feel a trifle frightened.

Akakiy Akakievitch could not remember how he descended the stairs and got into the street. He felt neither his hands nor feet. Never in his life had he been so rated by any high official, let alone a strange one. He went staggering on through the snow-storm, which was blowing in the streets, with his mouth wide open; the wind, in St. Petersburg fashion, darted upon him from all quarters, and down every cross-street. In a twinkling it had blown a quinsy into his throat, and he reached home unable to utter a word. His throat was swollen, and he lay down on his bed. So powerful is sometimes a good scolding!

The next day a violent fever showed itself. Thanks to the generous assistance of the St. Petersburg climate, the malady progressed more rapidly than could have been expected: and when the doctor arrived, he found, on feeling the sick man's pulse, that there was nothing to be done, except to prescribe a fomentation, so that the patient might not be left entirely without the beneficent aid of medicine; but at the same time, he predicted his end in thirty-six hours. After this he turned to the landlady, and said, "And as for you, don't waste your time on him: order his pine coffin now, for an oak one will be too expensive for him." Did Akakiy Akakievitch hear these fatal words? and if he heard them, did they produce any overwhelming effect upon him? Did he lament the bitterness of his life?—We know not, for he continued in a delirious condition. Visions incessantly appeared to him, each

stranger than the other. Now he saw Petrovitch, and ordered him to make a cloak, with some traps for robbers, who seemed to him to be always under the bed; and cried every moment to the landlady to pull one of them from under his coverlet. Then he inquired why his old mantle hung before him when he had a new cloak. Next he fancied that he was standing before the prominent person, listening to a thorough setting-down, and saying, "Forgive me, your excellency!" but at last he began to curse, uttering the most horrible words, so that his aged landlady crossed herself, never in her life having heard anything of the kind from him, the more so as those words followed directly after the words "your excellency." Later on he talked utter nonsense, of which nothing could be made: all that was evident being, that his incoherent words and thoughts hovered ever about one thing, his cloak.

[80] At length poor Akakiy Akakievitch breathed his last. They sealed up neither his room nor his effects, because, in the first place, there were no heirs, and, in the second, there was very little to inherit beyond a bundle of goose-quills, a quire of white official paper, three pairs of socks, two or three buttons which had burst off his trousers, and the mantle already known to the reader. To whom all this fell, God knows. I confess that the person who told me this tale took no interest in the matter. They carried Akakiy Akakievitch out and buried him.

And St. Petersburg was left without Akakiy Akakievitch, as though he had never lived there. A being disappeared who was protected by none, dear to none, interesting to none, and who never even attracted to himself the attention of those students of human nature who omit no opportunity of thrusting a pin through a common fly, and examining it under the microscope. A being who bore meekly the jibes of the department, and went to his grave without having done one unusual deed, but to whom, nevertheless, at the close of his life appeared a bright visitant in the form of a cloak, which momentarily cheered his poor life, and upon whom, thereafter, an intolerable misfortune descended, just as it descends upon the mighty of this world!

Several days after his death, the porter was sent from the department to his lodgings, with an order for him to present himself there immediately; the chief commanding it. But the porter had to return unsuccessful, with the answer that he could not come; and to the question, "Why?" replied, "Well, because he is dead! he was buried four days ago." In this manner did they hear of Akakiy Akakievitch's death at the department, and the next day a new official sat in his place, with a handwriting by no means so upright, but more inclined and slanting.

But who could have imagined that this was not really the end of Akakiy Akakievitch, that he was destined to raise a commotion after death, as if in compensation for his utterly insignificant life? But so it happened, and our poor story unexpectedly gains a fantastic ending.

A rumour suddenly spread through St. Petersburg that a dead man had taken to appearing on the Kalinkin Bridge and its vicinity at night in the form of a tchinovnik seeking a stolen cloak, and that, under the pretext of its being the stolen cloak, he dragged, without regard to rank or calling, every one's cloak

from his shoulders, be it cat-skin, beaver, fox, bear, sable; in a word, every sort of fur and skin which men adopted for their covering. One of the department officials saw the dead man with his own eyes and immediately recognised in him Akakiy Akakievitch. This, however, inspired him with such terror that he ran off with all his might, and therefore did not scan the dead man closely, but only saw how the latter threatened him from afar with his finger. Constant complaints poured in from all quarters that the backs and shoulders, not only of titular but even of court councillors, were exposed to the danger of a cold on account of the frequent dragging off of their cloaks.

[85] Arrangements were made by the police to catch the corpse, alive or dead, at any cost, and punish him as an example to others in the most severe manner. In this they nearly succeeded; for a watchman, on guard in Kirushkin Alley, caught the corpse by the collar on the very scene of his evil deeds, when attempting to pull off the frieze coat of a retired musician. Having seized him by the collar, he summoned, with a shout, two of his comrades, whom he enjoined to hold him fast while he himself felt for a moment in his boot, in order to draw out his snuff-box and refresh his frozen nose. But the snuff was of a sort which even a corpse could not endure. The watchman having closed his right nostril with his finger, had no sooner succeeded in holding half a handful up to the left than the corpse sneezed so violently that he completely filled the eyes of all three. While they raised their hands to wipe them, the dead man vanished completely, so that they positively did not know whether they had actually had him in their grip at all. Thereafter the watchmen conceived such a terror of dead men that they were afraid even to seize the living, and only screamed from a distance, "Hey, there! go your way!" So the dead tchinovnik began to appear even beyond the Kalinkin Bridge, causing no little terror to all timid people.

But we have totally neglected that certain prominent personage who may really be considered as the cause of the fantastic turn taken by this true history. First of all, justice compels us to say that after the departure of poor, annihilated Akakiy Akakievitch he felt something like remorse. Suffering was unpleasant to him, for his heart was accessible to many good impulses, in spite of the fact that his rank often prevented his showing his true self. As soon as his friend had left his cabinet, he began to think about poor Akakiy Akakievitch. And from that day forth, poor Akakiy Akakievitch, who could not bear up under an official reprimand, recurred to his mind almost every day. The thought troubled him to such an extent that a week later he even resolved to send an official to him, to learn whether he really could assist him; and when it was reported to him that Akakiy Akakievitch had died suddenly of fever, he was startled, hearkened to the reproaches of his conscience, and was out of sorts for the whole day.

Wishing to divert his mind in some way, and drive away the disagreeable impression, he set out that evening for one of his friends' houses, where he found quite a large party assembled. What was better, nearly every one was of the same rank as himself, so that he need not feel in the least constrained. This had a marvellous effect upon his mental state. He grew expansive, made himself agreeable in conversation, in short, he passed a delightful evening. After supper he drank a couple of glasses of champagne—not a bad recipe for cheerfulness, as every one knows. The champagne inclined him to various adventures; and he determined not to return home, but to go and see a certain well-known lady

of German extraction, Karolina Ivanovna, a lady, it appears, with whom he was on a very friendly footing.

It must be mentioned that the prominent personage was no longer a young man, but a good husband and respected father of a family. Two sons, one of whom was already in the service, and a good-looking, sixteen-year-old daughter, with a rather retrousse but pretty little nose, came every morning to kiss his hand and say, "Bonjour, papa." His wife, a still fresh and good-looking woman, first gave him her hand to kiss, and then, reversing the procedure, kissed his. But the prominent personage, though perfectly satisfied in his domestic relations, considered it stylish to have a friend in another quarter of the city. This friend was scarcely prettier or younger than his wife; but there are such puzzles in the world, and it is not our place to judge them. So the important personage descended the stairs, stepped into his sledge, said to the coachman, "To Karolina Ivanovna's," and, wrapping himself luxuriously in his warm cloak, found himself in that delightful frame of mind than which a Russian can conceive no better, namely, when you think of nothing yourself, yet when the thoughts creep into your mind of their own accord, each more agreeable than the other, giving you no trouble either to drive them away or seek them. Fully satisfied, he recalled all the gay features of the evening just passed, and all the mots which had made the little circle laugh. Many of them he repeated in a low voice, and found them quite as funny as before; so it is not surprising that he should laugh heartily at them. Occasionally, however, he was interrupted by gusts of wind, which, coming suddenly, God knows whence or why, cut his face, drove masses of snow into it, filled out his cloak-collar like a sail, or suddenly blew it over his head with supernatural force, and thus caused him constant trouble to disentangle himself.

Suddenly the important personage felt some one clutch him firmly by the collar. Turning round, he perceived a man of short stature, in an old, worn uniform, and recognised, not without terror, Akakiy Akakievitch. The official's face was white as snow, and looked just like a corpse's. But the horror of the important personage transcended all bounds when he saw the dead man's mouth open, and, with a terrible odour of the grave, gave vent to the following remarks: "Ah, here you are at last! I have you, that—by the collar! I need your cloak; you took no trouble about mine, but reprimanded me; so now give up your own."

[90] The pallid prominent personage almost died of fright. Brave as he was in the office and in the presence of inferiors generally, and although, at the sight of his manly form and appearance, every one said, "Ugh! how much character he had!" at this crisis, he, like many possessed of an heroic exterior, experienced such terror, that, not without cause, he began to fear an attack of illness. He flung his cloak hastily from his shoulders and shouted to his coachman in an unnatural voice, "Home at full speed!" The coachman, hearing the tone which is generally employed at critical moments and even accompanied by something much more tangible, drew his head down between his shoulders in case of an emergency, flourished his whip, and flew on like an arrow. In a little more than six minutes the prominent personage was at the entrance of his own house. Pale, thoroughly scared, and cloakless, he went home instead of to Karolina Ivanovna's, reached his room somehow or other, and passed the night in the direst distress; so that the next morning over their tea his daughter said, "You are very pale

to-day, papa." But papa remained silent, and said not a word to any one of what had happened to him, where he had been, or where he had intended to go.

This occurrence made a deep impression upon him. He even began to say: "How dare you? do you realise who stands before you?" less frequently to the under-officials, and if he did utter the words, it was only after having first learned the bearings of the matter. But the most noteworthy point was, that from that day forward the apparition of the dead tchinovnik ceased to be seen. Evidently the prominent personage's cloak just fitted his shoulders; at all events, no more instances of his dragging cloaks from people's shoulders were heard of. But many active and apprehensive persons could by no means reassure themselves, and asserted that the dead tchinovnik still showed himself in distant parts of the city.

In fact, one watchman in Kolomna saw with his own eyes the apparition come from behind a house. But being rather weak of body, he dared not arrest him, but followed him in the dark, until, at length, the apparition looked round, paused, and inquired, "What do you want?" at the same time showing a fist such as is never seen on living men. The watchman said, "It's of no consequence," and turned back instantly. But the apparition was much too tall, wore huge moustaches, and, directing its steps apparently towards the Obukhoff bridge, disappeared in the darkness of the night.

Seltzer, Thomas. *Best Russian Short Stories*. New York: Modern Library, 1917. Print.

1. What similarities and differences do you see between Gogol's Russia and today's society?

2. What similarities and differences do you see between Free the Children and the other social welfare organization you researched?

3. Think of compassion and its role in each of these societies. What is society's responsibility to the disadvantaged? Why do you think that? Be sure to cite evidence from the video, the short story, and/or your own research to support your answer.

16.2 Angle Measures and Angle Bisectors

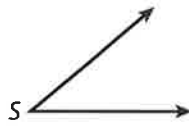


Resource Locker

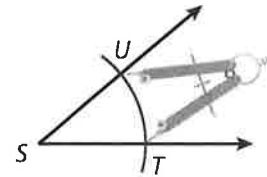
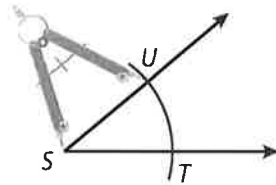
Essential Question: How is measuring an angle similar to and different from measuring a line segment?

Explore Constructing a Copy of an Angle

Start with a point X and use a compass and straightedge to construct a copy of $\angle S$.



- (A) Use a straightedge to draw a ray with endpoint X .
- (B) Place the point of your compass on S and draw an arc that intersects both sides of the angle. Label the points of intersection T and U .
- (D) Place the point of the compass on T and open it to the distance TU .



- (C) Without adjusting the compass, place the point of the compass on X and draw an arc that intersects the ray. Label the intersection Y .
- (E) Without adjusting the compass, place the point of the compass on Y and draw an arc. Label the intersection with the first arc Z .
- (F) Use a straightedge to draw \overrightarrow{XZ} . $\angle X$ is a copy of $\angle S$.

Reflect

1. If you could place the angle you drew on top of $\angle S$ so that \overrightarrow{XY} coincides with \overrightarrow{ST} , what would be true about \overrightarrow{XZ} ? Explain.

2. **Discussion** Is it possible to do the construction with a compass that is stuck open to a fixed distance? Why or why not?

Step 1 Use a straightedge to draw a ray, \vec{AB} .

Step 2 Place your protractor on point A so that \vec{AB} is at zero.

Step 3 Locate the point along the edge of the protractor that corresponds to 138°. Make a mark at this location and label it point C .

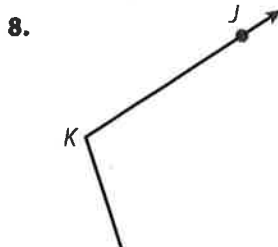
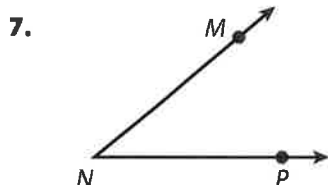
Step 4 Draw \vec{AC} . $m\angle CAB = 138^\circ$.

Reflect

6. Explain how you can use a protractor to check that the angle you constructed in the Explore is a copy of the given angle.

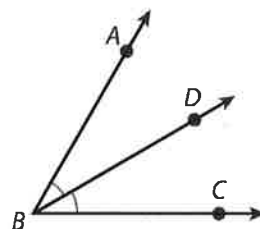
Your Turn

Each angle can be found in the rigid frame of the bicycle. Use a protractor to find each measure.



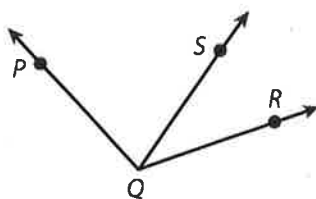
Explain 3 Constructing an Angle Bisector

An **angle bisector** is a ray that divides an angle into two angles that both have the same measure. In the figure, \vec{BD} bisects $\angle ABC$, so $m\angle ABD = m\angle CBD$. The arcs in the figure show equal angle measures.



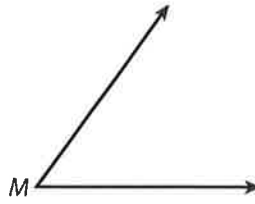
Postulate 2: Angle Addition Postulate

If S is in the interior of $\angle PQR$, then $m\angle PQR = m\angle PQS + m\angle SQR$.

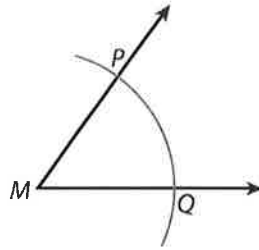


Example 3 Use a compass and straightedge to construct the bisector of the given angle. Check that the measure of each of the new angles is one-half the measure of the given angle.

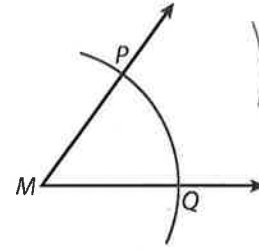
(A)



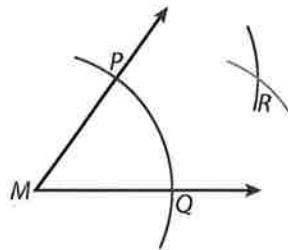
Step 1 Place the point of your compass on point M . Draw an arc that intersects both sides of the angle. Label the points of intersection P and Q .



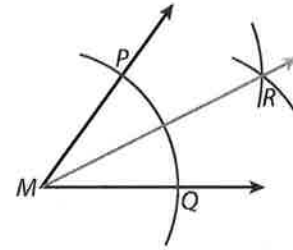
Step 2 Place the point of the compass on P and draw an arc in the interior of the angle.



Step 3 Without adjusting the compass, place the point of the compass on Q and draw an arc that intersects the last arc you drew. Label the intersection of the arcs R .

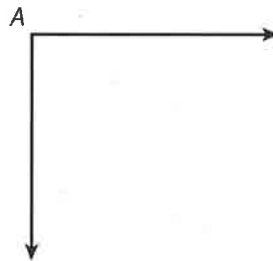


Step 4 Use a straightedge to draw \overrightarrow{MR} .



Step 5 Measure with a protractor to confirm that $m\angle PMR = m\angle QMR = \frac{1}{2}m\angle PMQ$.
 $27^\circ = 27^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(54^\circ) \checkmark$

(B)



Step 1 Draw an arc centered at A that intersects both sides of the angle. Label the points of intersection B and C .

Step 2 Draw an arc centered at B in the interior of the angle.

Step 3 Without adjusting the compass, draw an arc centered at C that intersects the last arc you drew. Label the intersection of the arcs D .

Step 4 Draw \overrightarrow{AD} .

Step 5 Check that $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD = \frac{1}{2}m\angle BAC$.

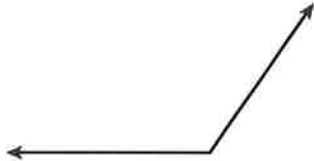
Reflect

9. **Discussion** Explain how you could use paper folding to construct the bisector of an angle.

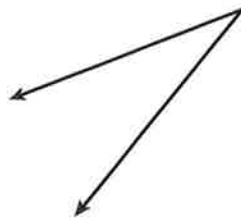
Your Turn

Use a compass and straightedge to construct the bisector of the given angle. Check that the measure of each of the new angles is one-half the measure of the given angle.

10.



11.



 **Elaborate**

12. What is the relationship between a segment bisector and an angle bisector?

13. When you copy an angle, do the lengths of the segments you draw to represent the two rays affect whether the angles have the same measure? Explain.

14. **Essential Question Check-In** Many protractors have two sets of degree measures around the edge. When you measure an angle, how do you know which of the two measures to use?



Evaluate: Homework and Practice

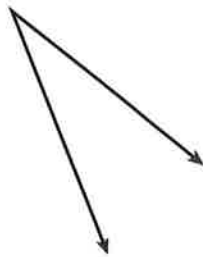


- Online Homework
- Hints and Help
- Extra Practice

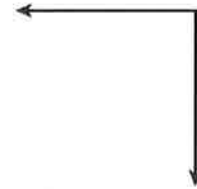
Use a compass and straightedge to construct a copy of each angle.

1.

2.



3.



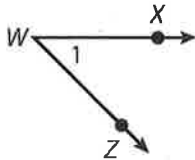
Draw an angle with the given name.

4. $\angle JWT$

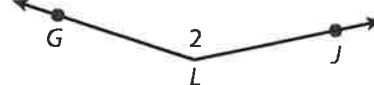
5. $\angle NBQ$

Name each angle in as many different ways as possible.

6.



7.



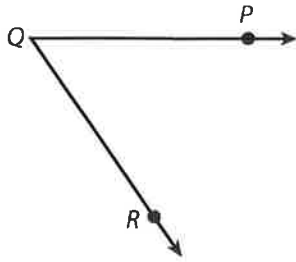
Use a protractor to draw an angle with the given measure.

8. 19°

9. 100°

Use a protractor to find the measure of each angle.

10.



11.

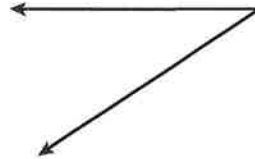


Use a compass and straightedge to construct the bisector of the given angle. Check that the measure of each of the new angles is one-half the measure of the given angle.

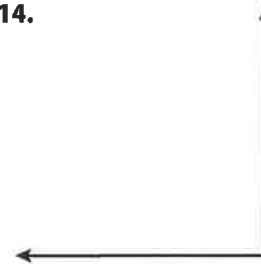
12.



13.

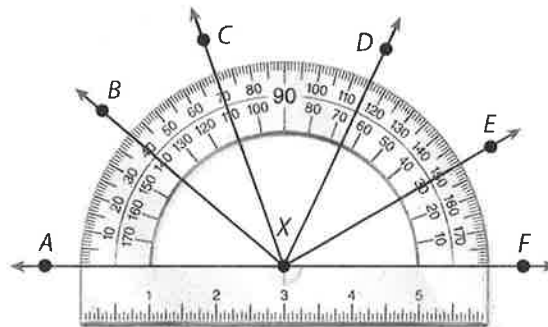


14.



Use the Angle Addition Postulate to find the measure of each angle.

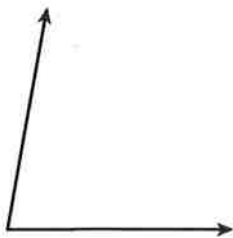
15. $\angle BXC$



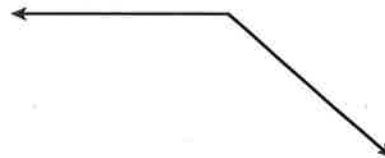
16. $\angle BXE$

Use a compass and straightedge to copy each angle onto a separate piece of paper. Then use paper folding to construct the angle bisector.

17.



18.



Narrative Writing: Reimagining the End of “The Cloak”

Writing Prompt: Throughout the lesson, you have explored the theme of compassion in Gogol's “The Cloak”. For your final project, your task is to rewrite the ending of “The Cloak” to demonstrate what you have learned about compassion and its necessity in society.

Your new ending must:

- Use common narrative techniques, including dialogue, description, and/or reflection to develop experiences events, and characters.
- Clearly express the character's new motivation for helping Akakiy or showing him compassion.
- Use precise words and phrases and sensory details to help the reader visualize the characters and the events of the story.
- Provide a conclusion that clearly resolves the conflict and reflects on what has been experienced over the course of the narrative.
- Demonstrate your understanding of compassion and its role in society as well as Gogol's critique of Russian society.

Writing Process: Follow the steps below to complete this task.

Step 1: Brainstorm moments in “The Cloak” where a character could have behaved differently and changed the outcome for Akakiy.

Step 2: Choose the one moment that you would like to develop as a new and better resolution for Akakiy.

Step 3: Think about how changing this moment would change the outcome and theme of the entire story. Fill in the chart below to help you plan your new ending.

Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which character will behave differently? • How will this character act and talk?
Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is this character's motivation? • How will this character's motivation change? Why?

Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the new motivation create conflict? • Who is the conflict between? • How will solving this conflict change the outcome and the theme?
Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the character resolve the conflict? • How does it affect the ending of the story?
Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the new ending affect the theme? • How will this theme reveal your understanding of compassion and its role in society?

Step 4: Write the new ending of the story, following your roadmap from Step 3.

Step 5: Revise and proofread your narrative as necessary.

22.2 Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles



Resource Locker

Essential Question: What are the special relationships among angles and sides in isosceles and equilateral triangles?

Explore Investigating Isosceles Triangles

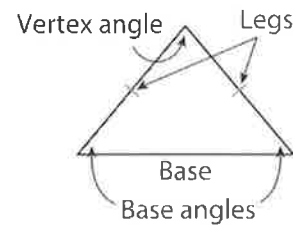
An **isosceles triangle** is a triangle with at least two congruent sides.

The congruent sides are called the **legs** of the triangle.

The angle formed by the legs is the **vertex angle**.

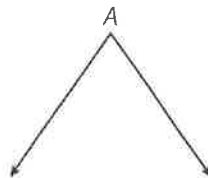
The side opposite the vertex angle is the **base**.

The angles that have the base as a side are the **base angles**.

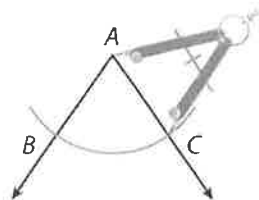


In this activity, you will construct isosceles triangles and investigate other potential characteristics/properties of these special triangles.

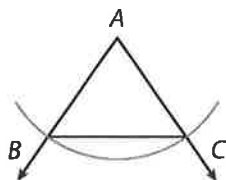
- (A)** Do your work in the space provided. Use a straightedge to draw an angle. Label your angle $\angle A$, as shown in the figure.



- (B)** Using a compass, place the point on the vertex and draw an arc that intersects the sides of the angle. Label the points B and C .



- Ⓒ Use the straightedge to draw line segment \overline{BC} .



- Ⓓ Use a protractor to measure each angle. Record the measures in the table under the column for Triangle 1.

	Triangle 1	Triangle 2	Triangle 3	Triangle 4
$m\angle A$				
$m\angle B$				
$m\angle C$				

- Ⓔ Repeat steps A–D at least two more times and record the results in the table. Make sure $\angle A$ is a different size each time.

Reflect

- How do you know the triangles you constructed are isosceles triangles?
- Make a Conjecture** Looking at your results, what conjecture can be made about the base angles, $\angle B$ and $\angle C$?

Explain 1 Proving the Isosceles Triangle Theorem and Its Converse

In the Explore, you made a conjecture that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are congruent. This conjecture can be proven so it can be stated as a theorem.

Isosceles Triangle Theorem

If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the two angles opposite the sides are congruent.

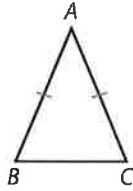
This theorem is sometimes called the Base Angles Theorem and can also be stated as “Base angles of an isosceles triangle are congruent.”

Example 1 Prove the Isosceles Triangle Theorem and its converse.

Step 1 Complete the proof of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle C$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{CA}$	1. Given
2. $\angle A \cong \angle A$	2.
3. $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{BA}$	3. Symmetric Property of Equality
4. $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle CAB$	4.
5.	5. CPCTC

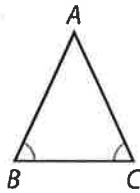
Step 2 Complete the statement of the Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem.

If two _____ of a _____ are congruent, then the two _____ opposite those _____ are _____.

Step 3 Complete the proof of the Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem.

Given: $\angle B \cong \angle C$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle ABC \cong \angle ACB$	1. Given
2.	2. Reflexive Property of Congruence
3. $\angle C \cong \angle ABC$	3. Symmetric Property of Equality
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ACB$	4.
5. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	5.

Reflect

- 3. Discussion** In the proofs of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem and its converse, how might it help to sketch a reflection of the given triangle next to the original triangle, so that vertex B is on the right?

Explain 2 Proving the Equilateral Triangle Theorem and Its Converse

An **equilateral triangle** is a triangle with three congruent sides.

An **equiangular triangle** is a triangle with three congruent angles.

Equilateral Triangle Theorem

If a triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular.

Example 2 Prove the Equilateral Triangle Theorem and its converse.

Step 1 Complete the proof of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$

Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$

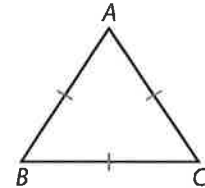
Given that $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ we know that $\angle B \cong \angle$ _____ by the

_____.

It is also known that $\angle A \cong \angle B$ by the Isosceles Triangle Theorem, since _____.

Therefore, $\angle A \cong \angle C$ by _____.

Finally, $\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$ by the _____ Property of Congruence.



The converse of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem is also true.

Converse of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem

If a triangle is equiangular, then it is equilateral.

Step 2 Complete the proof of the Converse of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem.

Given: $\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$

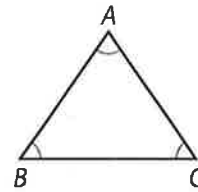
Because $\angle B \cong \angle C$, $\overline{AB} \cong$ _____ by the

_____.

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$ by the Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem because

$\angle A \cong \angle B$.

Thus, by the Transitive Property of Congruence, _____, and therefore, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$.

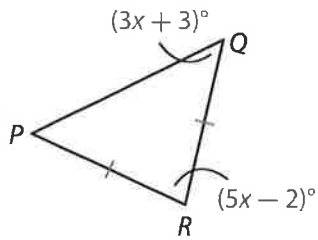


Reflect

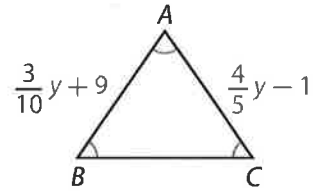
4. To prove the Equilateral Triangle Theorem, you applied the theorems of isosceles triangles. What can be concluded about the relationship between equilateral triangles and isosceles triangles?

Your Turn

5. Find $m\angle P$.



6. Katie's tutorial service is going so well that she is having shirts made with the equilateral triangle emblem. She has given the t-shirt company these dimensions. What is the length of each side of the triangle in centimeters?



Elaborate

7. **Discussion** Consider the vertex and base angles of an isosceles triangle. Can they be right angles? Can they be obtuse? Explain.

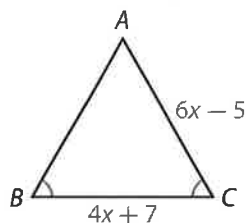
8. **Essential Question Check-In** Discuss how the sides of an isosceles triangle relate to its angles.

Explain 3 Using Properties of Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

You can use the properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles to solve problems involving these theorems.

Example 3 Find the indicated measure.

- (A) Katie is stitching the center inlay onto a banner that she created to represent her new tutorial service. It is an equilateral triangle with the following dimensions in centimeters. What is the length of each side of the triangle?



To find the length of each side of the triangle, first find the value of x .

$$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC} \quad \text{Converse of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem}$$

$$AC = BC \quad \text{Definition of congruence}$$

$$6x - 5 = 4x + 7 \quad \text{Substitution Property of Equality}$$

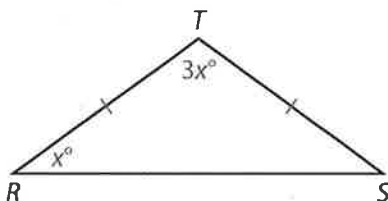
$$x = 6 \quad \text{Solve for } x.$$

Substitute 6 for x into either $6x - 5$ or $4x + 7$.

$$6(6) - 5 = 36 - 5 = 31 \quad \text{or} \quad 4(6) + 7 = 24 + 7 = 31$$

So, the length of each side of the triangle is 31 cm.

- (B) $m\angle T$



To find the measure of the vertex angle of the triangle, first find the value of ____.

$$m\angle R = m\angle S = x^\circ \quad \text{Theorem}$$

$$m\angle R + m\angle S + \quad = 180^\circ \quad \text{Triangle Sum Theorem}$$

$$x + x + 3x = 180 \quad \text{Substitution Property of Equality}$$

$$= 180 \quad \text{Addition Property of Equality}$$

$$x = \quad \text{Property of Equality}$$

$$\text{So, } m\angle T = 3x^\circ = 3\left(\quad\right)^\circ = \quad^\circ.$$



Evaluate: Homework and Practice



- Online Homework
- Hints and Help
- Extra Practice

1. Use a straightedge. Draw a line. Draw an acute angle with vertex A along the line. Then use a compass to copy the angle. Place the compass point at another point B along the line and draw the copied angle so that the angle faces the original angle. Label the intersection of the angle sides as point C . Look at the triangle you have formed. What is true about the two base angles of $\triangle ABC$? What do you know about \overline{CA} and \overline{CB} ? What kind of triangle did you form? Explain your reasoning.

2. Prove the Isosceles Triangle Theorem as a paragraph proof.

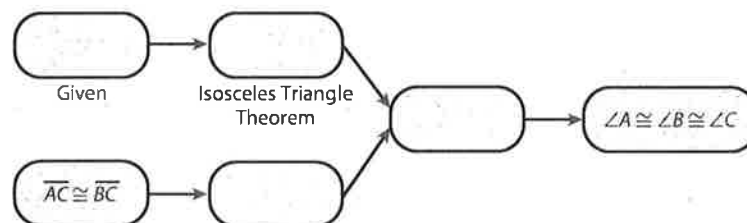
Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$

Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle C$

3. Complete the flow proof of the Equilateral Triangle Theorem.

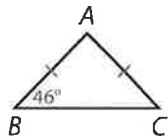
Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$

Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$

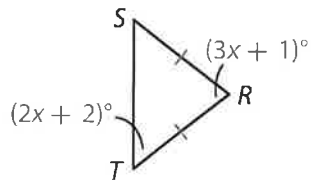


Find the measure of the indicated angle.

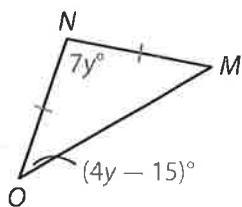
4. $m\angle A$



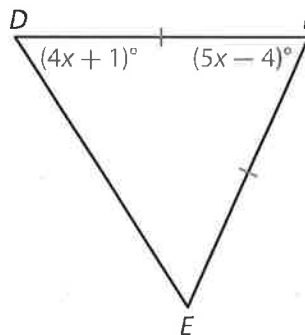
5. $m\angle R$



6. $m\angle O$

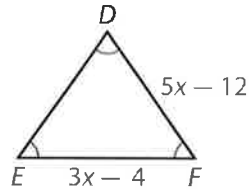


7. $m\angle E$

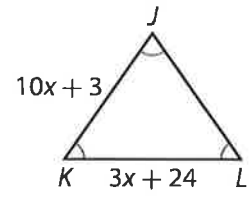


Find the length of the indicated side.

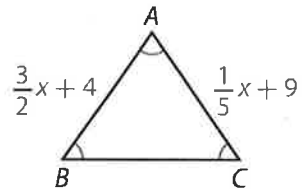
8. \overline{DE}



9. \overline{KL}



10. \overline{AB}



11. \overline{BC}

