



PREPARING to Read

from The Autobiography of Mark Twain

Connect to Your Life

Deception! In this selection, Mark Twain describes how he once talked his way into a hypnotist's act and pretended to be hypnotized. Have you ever pretended to be something you're not? If so, why did you do it? What did you say to convince other people to believe you? How did you eventually feel about deceiving other people? Jot down the incident.

Build Background

The Mesmerizer The events in this excerpt from Twain's autobiography take place around 1850, when Americans had no televisions, radios, computer games, compact discs, or movies for entertainment. Small-town people like Twain turned to local talent or traveling minstrel shows and steamboat performances for amusement. The showmen drew crowds with magic shows and performances by ventriloquists and mesmerizers, or hypnotists. As you probably know, a hypnotist places a person in a suggestible, trance-like state; the hypnotist then may order the person to perform antics.

WORDS TO KNOW Vocabulary Preview

collusion	implacable
confederate	odious
credulity	rapt
dissemble	unassailable
gullible	usurping

Focus Your Reading

LITERARY ANALYSIS IRONY One element that adds tension and humor to Twain's story is **irony**, the contrast between appearance and actuality. At the mesmerizer's show, the young Twain, already a ham, is eager to show off his imagination and intellect by pretending to be hypnotized. He expects to relish the success of his exploits but is instead disappointed by the deception and trickery of hypnotism:

The truth is I did not have to wait long to get tired of my triumphs. . . . The glory which is built upon a lie soon becomes a most unpleasant incumbrance.

Watch for other examples of irony as you read Twain's story.

ACTIVE READING PREDICTING **Predicting** is the process of using text clues to make a reasonable guess about what will happen in a story. Sometimes a story's twist will surprise you; sometimes your prediction will hit the mark. Either way, watching for text clues can help you to find the irony in Twain's story. For example, what clues in the passage below could help you predict what will happen next?

When I saw the "subjects" perform their foolish antics on the platform and make the people laugh and shout and admire I had a burning desire to be a subject myself.

READER'S NOTEBOOK As you read, use a chart like this one to record your predictions and the clues from the text that led you to make an educated guess. Here's an example:

Predictions	Text Clues
I predict he'll find a way to get involved.	Twain says he can't resist the temptation to be a subject.

THE *from* AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK TWAIN

MARK TWAIN

An exciting event in our village was the arrival of the mesmerizer.¹ I think the year was 1850. As to that I am not sure but I know the month—it was May; that detail has survived the wear of fifty years. A pair of connected little incidents of that month have served to keep the memory of it green for me all this time; incidents of no consequence and not worth embalming, yet my memory has preserved them carefully and flung away things of real value to give them space and make them comfortable. The truth is, a person's memory has no more sense than his conscience and no appreciation whatever of values and proportions. However, never mind those trifling incidents; my subject is the mesmerizer now.

He advertised his show and promised marvels. Admission as usual: 25 cents, children half price. The village had heard of mesmerism in a general way but had not encountered it yet. Not many people attended the first night but next day they had so many wonders to tell that everybody's curiosity was fired and after that for a fortnight the magician had prosperous times. I was fourteen or fifteen years old, the age at which a boy is willing to endure all things, suffer all things short of death by fire, if thereby he may be conspicuous and show off before the public; and so, when I saw the "subjects" perform their foolish antics on the platform and make the

people laugh and shout and admire I had a burning desire to be a subject myself.

Every night for three nights I sat in the row of candidates on the platform and held the magic disk² in the palm of my hand and gazed at it and tried to get sleepy, but it was a failure; I remained wide awake and had to retire defeated, like the majority. Also, I had to sit there and be gnawed with envy of Hicks, our journeyman;³ I had to sit there and see him scamper and jump when Simmons the enchanter exclaimed, "See the snake! See the snake!" and hear him say, "My, how beautiful!" in response to the suggestion that he was observing a splendid sunset; and so on—the whole insane business. I couldn't laugh, I couldn't applaud; it filled me with bitterness to have others do it and to have people make a hero of Hicks and crowd around him when the show was over and ask him for more and more particulars of the wonders he had seen in his visions and manifest in many ways that they were proud to be acquainted

1. **mesmerizer** (mĕz'mə-rī'zər): hypnotist; from the name of an Austrian physician, Franz Anton Mesmer, who popularized hypnotism in the 1770s.
2. **magic disk**: object used by the mesmerizer to focus a subject's attention, helping him or her to achieve the hypnotic state.
3. **journeyman**: sound and experienced, but not brilliant, craftsman or performer.



with him. Hicks—the idea! I couldn't stand it; I was getting boiled to death in my own bile.⁴

On the fourth night temptation came and I was not strong enough to resist. When I had gazed at the disk a while I pretended to be sleepy and began to nod. Straightway came the professor and made passes over my head and down my body and legs and arms, finishing each pass with a snap of his fingers in the air to discharge the surplus electricity;⁵ then he began to “draw” me with the disk, holding it in his fingers and telling me I could not take my eyes off it, try as I might; so I rose slowly, bent and gazing, and followed that disk all over the place, just as I had seen the others do. Then I was put through the other paces. Upon suggestion I fled from snakes, passed buckets at a fire, became excited over hot steamboat-races, made love to imaginary girls and kissed them, fished from the platform and landed mud cats⁶ that outweighed me—and so on, all the customary marvels. But not in the customary way. I was cautious at first and watchful, being afraid the professor would discover that I was an impostor and drive me from the platform in disgrace; but as soon as I realized that I was not in danger, I set myself the task of terminating Hicks's usefulness as a subject and of usurping his place.

It was a sufficiently easy task. Hicks was born honest, I without that incumbrance⁷—so some people said. Hicks saw what he saw and reported accordingly, I saw more than was visible and added to it such details as could help. Hicks had no imagination; I had a double supply. He was born calm, I was born excited. No vision could start a rapture in him and he was constipated as to language, anyway; but if I saw a vision I emptied the dictionary onto it and lost the remnant of my mind into the bargain.

At the end of my first half-hour Hicks was a thing of the past, a fallen hero, a broken idol, and I knew it and was glad and said in my heart “Success to crime!” Hicks could never have been mesmerized to the point where he could kiss an imaginary girl in public or a real one either, but I was competent. Whatever Hicks had failed in, I made it a point to succeed in, let the cost be what it might, physically or morally. He had shown several bad defects and I had made a note of them. For instance, if the magician asked, “What do you see?” and left him to invent a vision for himself, Hicks was dumb and blind, he couldn't see a thing nor say a word, whereas the magician soon found out that when it came to seeing visions of a stunning and marketable sort I could get along better without his help than with it.

Then there was another thing: Hicks wasn't worth a tallow dip⁸ on mute mental suggestion. Whenever Simmons stood behind him and gazed at the back of

4. **bile** (bīl): bitterness; ill humor.

5. **discharge . . . electricity**: It was once believed, wrongly, that hypnosis was linked to electricity and magnetism.

6. **mud cats**: catfish.

7. **incumbrance**: burden; obligation.

8. **wasn't worth a tallow dip**: wasn't any good. A tallow dip was an inexpensive candle.

WORDS
TO
KNOW

usurping (yŭō-sur'pīng) *n.* taking another's place wrongfully **usurp** *v.*

his skull and tried to drive a mental suggestion into it, Hicks sat with vacant face and never suspected. If he had been noticing he could have seen by the rapt faces of the audience that something was going on behind his back that required a response. Inasmuch as I was an impostor I dreaded to have this test put upon me, for I knew the professor would be “willing” me to do something, and as I couldn’t know what it was, I should be exposed and denounced. However, when my time came, I took my chance. I perceived by the tense and expectant faces of the people that Simmons was behind me willing me with all his might. I tried my best to imagine what he wanted but nothing suggested itself. I felt ashamed and miserable then. I believed that the hour of my disgrace was come and that in another moment I should go out of that place disgraced. I ought to be ashamed to confess it but my next thought was not how I could win the compassion of kindly hearts by going out humbly and in sorrow for my misdoings, but how I could go out most sensationally and spectacularly.

There was a rusty and empty old revolver lying on the table among the “properties”⁹ employed in the performances. On May Day two or three weeks before there had been a celebration by the schools and I had had a quarrel with a big boy who was the school bully and I had not come out of it with credit.¹⁰ That boy was now seated in the middle of the house, halfway down the main aisle. I crept stealthily and impressively toward the table, with a dark and murderous scowl on my face, copied from a popular romance, seized the revolver suddenly, flourished it, shouted the bully’s name, jumped off the

platform and made a rush for him and chased him out of the house before the paralyzed people could interfere to save him. There was a storm of applause, and the magician, addressing the house, said, most impressively—

“That you may know how really remarkable this is and how wonderfully developed a subject we have in this boy, I assure you that without a single spoken word to guide him he has carried out what I mentally commanded him to do, to the minutest detail. I could have stopped him at a moment in his vengeful

career by a mere exertion of my will, therefore the poor fellow who has escaped was at no time in danger.”

So I was not in disgrace. I returned to the platform a hero and happier than I have ever been in this world since. As regards mental suggestion, my fears of it were gone. I judged that in case I failed to guess what the professor might be willing me to do, I could count on putting up something that would answer just as well.

I was right, and exhibitions of unspoken suggestion became a favorite with the public. Whenever I perceived that I was being willed to do something I got up and did something—anything that occurred to me—and the magician, not being a fool, always ratified it.

**Hicks had no
IMAGINATION;
I HAD A DOUBLE SUPPLY.
HE WAS BORN
CALM,
I WAS BORN
EXCITED.**

9. “properties”: articles, other than costumes and scenery, that are used on the stage during a dramatic performance.

10. credit: honor or distinction.

WORDS
TO
KNOW

rapt (răpt) *adj.* deeply moved, delighted, or absorbed

THE MESMERIZER



When people asked me, “How *can* you tell what he is willing you to do?” I said, “It’s just as easy,” and they always said admiringly, “Well, it beats *me* how you can do it.”

Hicks was weak in another detail. When the professor made passes over him and said “his whole body is without sensation now—come forward and test him, ladies and gentlemen,” the ladies and gentlemen always complied eagerly and stuck pins into Hicks, and if they went deep Hicks was sure to wince, then that poor professor would have to explain that Hicks “wasn’t sufficiently under the influence.” But I didn’t wince; I only suffered and shed tears on the inside. The miseries that a conceited boy will endure to keep up his “reputation”! And so will a conceited man; I know it in my own person and have seen it in a hundred thousand others. That professor ought to have protected me and I often hoped he would, when the tests were unusually severe, but he didn’t. It may be that he was deceived as well as the others, though I did not believe it nor think it possible. Those were dear good people but they must have carried simplicity and credulity to the limit. They would stick a pin in my arm and bear on it until they drove it a third of its length in, and then be lost in wonder that by a mere exercise of will power the professor could turn my arm to iron and make it insensible to pain. Whereas it was not insensible at all; I was suffering agonies of pain.

After that fourth night, that proud night, that triumphant night, I was the only subject. Simmons invited no more candidates to the platform. I performed alone every night the rest of the fortnight. Up to that time a dozen wise old heads, the intellectual aristocracy of the town, had held out as implacable unbelievers. I was as hurt by this as if I were engaged in some honest occupation.

There is nothing surprising about this. Human beings feel dishonor the most, sometimes, when they most deserve it. That handful of otherwise old gentlemen kept on shaking their heads all the first week and saying they had seen no marvels there that could not have been produced by collusion; and they were pretty vain of their unbelief too and liked to show it and air it and be superior to the ignorant and the gullible. Particularly old Dr. Peake, who was the ringleader of the irreconcilables and very formidable; for he was an F.F.V.,¹¹ he was learned, white-haired and venerable, nobly and richly clad in the fashions of an earlier and a courtlier day, he was large and stately, and he not only seemed wise but was what he seemed in that regard. He had great influence and his opinion upon any matter was worth much more than that of any other person in the community. When I conquered him at last, I knew I was undisputed master of the field; and now after more than fifty years I acknowledge with a few dry old tears that I rejoiced without shame.



In 1847 we were living in a large white house on the corner of Hill and Main Streets—a house that still stands but isn’t large now although it hasn’t lost a plank; I saw it a year ago and noticed that shrinkage. My father died in it in March of the year mentioned but our family did not move out of it until some months afterward. Ours was not the only family in the house; there was another, Dr. Grant’s. One day Dr. Grant and Dr. Reyburn argued a matter on the street with sword canes and Grant was brought home

11. F.F.V.: First Family of Virginia. Dr. Peake has high social status because his ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia.

WORDS
TO
KNOW

credulity (krĭ-dōō'īl-tē) *n.* an inclination to believe too readily
implacable (ĭm-plăk'ə-bəl) *adj.* impossible to satisfy
collusion (kə-lōō'zhən) *n.* a secret agreement for a deceitful purpose
gullible (gŭl'ə-bəl) *adj.* easily deceived or tricked

multifariously punctured. Old Dr. Peake caulked the leaks and came every day for a while to look after him.

The Grants were Virginians, like Peake, and one day when Grant was getting well enough to be on his feet and sit around in the parlor and talk, the conversation fell upon

Virginia and old times. I

was present but the group were probably unconscious of me, I being only a lad and a negligible quantity.¹²

Two of the group—

Dr. Peake and Mrs.

Crawford, Mrs. Grant's mother—had been of the audience when the Rich-

mond theater burned down thirty-six years before, and they talked over the frightful details of that memorable

tragedy. These were eye-

witnesses, and with their eyes I

saw it all with an intolerable vividness: I saw the black smoke

rolling and tumbling toward the

sky, I saw the flames burst through it and turn

red, I heard the shrieks of the despairing, I

glimpsed their faces at the windows, caught

fitfully through the veiling smoke, I saw them

jump to their death or to mutilation worse than

death. The picture is before me yet and can

never fade.

In due course they talked of the colonial mansion of the Peakes, with its stately columns

and its spacious grounds, and by odds and ends

I picked up a clearly defined idea of the place.

I was strongly interested, for I had not before

heard of such palatial things from the lips of

people who had seen them with their own eyes.

One detail, casually dropped, hit my imagination

hard. In the wall by the great front door there

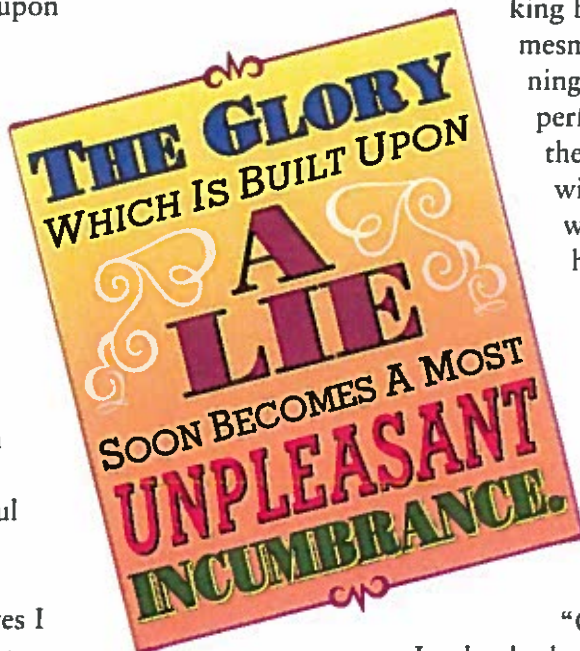
was a round hole as big as a saucer—a British cannon ball had made it in the war of the Revolution. It was breathtaking; it made history real; history had never been real to me before.

Very well, three or four years later, as already mentioned, I was king bee and sole “subject” in the mesmeric show; it was the beginning of the second week; the performance was half over; just then the majestic Dr. Peake with his ruffled bosom and wrist-bands and his gold-headed cane entered, and a deferential citizen vacated his seat beside the Grants and made the great chief take it. This happened while I was trying to invent something fresh in the way of vision, in response to the professor's remark—

“Concentrate your powers.

Look—look attentively. There—don't you see something? Concentrate—concentrate! Now then—describe it.”

Without suspecting it, Dr. Peake, by entering the place, had reminded me of the talk of three years before. He had also furnished me capital and was become my *confederate*, an accomplice in my frauds. I began on a vision, a vague and dim one (that was part of the game at the beginning of a vision; it isn't best to see it too clearly at first, it might look as if you had come loaded with it). The vision developed by degrees and gathered swing, momentum, energy. It was the Richmond fire. Dr. Peake was cold at first and his fine face had a trace of polite scorn in it; but when he began to recognize that fire, that



12. negligible quantity: something insignificant or unimportant; nothing.

WORDS
TO
KNOW

confederate (kən-fēd'ēr-īt) *n.* one who assists in a plot; associate

expression changed and his eyes began to light up. As soon as I saw that, I threw the valves wide open and turned on all the steam and gave those people a supper of fire and horrors that was calculated to last them one while! They couldn't gasp when I got through—they were petrified. Dr. Peake had risen and was standing—and breathing hard. He said, in a great voice:

“My doubts are ended. No collusion could produce that miracle. It was totally impossible for him to know those details, yet he has described them with the clarity of an eyewitness—and with what unassailable truthfulness God knows I know!”

I saved the colonial mansion for the last night and solidified and perpetuated Dr. Peake's conversion with the cannon-ball hole. He explained to the house that I could never have heard of that small detail, which differentiated this mansion from all other Virginian mansions and perfectly identified it, therefore the fact stood proven that I had *seen* it in my vision. Lawks!¹³

It is curious. When the magician's engagement closed there was but one person in the village who did not believe in mesmerism and I was the one. All the others were converted but I was to remain an implacable and unpersuadable disbeliever in mesmerism and hypnotism for close upon fifty years. This was because I never would examine them, in after life. I couldn't. The subject revolted me. Perhaps it brought back to me a passage in my life which for pride's sake I wished to forget; though I thought, or persuaded myself I thought, I should never come across a “proof” which wasn't thin and cheap and probably had a fraud like me behind it.

The truth is I did not have to wait long to get tired of my triumphs. Not thirty days, I think. The glory which is built upon a lie soon becomes a most unpleasant incumbrance. No doubt for a while I enjoyed having my exploits told and retold and told again in my presence and wondered over and exclaimed about, but I quite

distinctly remember that there presently came a time when the subject was wearisome and odious to me and I could not endure the disgusting discomfort of it. I am well aware that the world-glorified doer of a deed of great and real splendor has just my experience; I know that he deliciously enjoys hearing about it for three or four weeks and that pretty soon after that he begins to dread the mention of it and by and by wishes he had been with the damned before he ever thought of doing that deed. I remember how General Sherman¹⁴ used to rage and swear over “While we were marching through Georgia,” which was played at him and sung at him everywhere he went; still, I think I suffered a shade more than the legitimate hero does, he being privileged to soften his misery with the reflection that his glory was at any rate golden and reproachless¹⁵ in its origin, whereas I had no such privilege, there being no possible way to make mine respectable.

How easy it is to make people believe a lie and how hard it is to undo that work again! Thirty-five years after those evil exploits of mine I visited my old mother, whom I had not seen for ten years; and being moved by what seemed to me a rather noble and perhaps heroic impulse, I thought I would humble myself and confess my ancient fault. It cost me a great effort to make up my mind; I dreaded the sorrow that would rise in her face and the shame that would look out of her eyes; but after long and troubled reflection, the sacrifice seemed due and

13. **Lawks!:** an expression of wonder or amusement, shortened from “Lord, have mercy!”

14. **General Sherman:** William Tecumseh Sherman, the Union commander who led a destructive march from Atlanta, Georgia, to the Atlantic Ocean, cutting the Confederacy in two.

15. **reproachless:** so good and upright as to make any criticism impossible.

WORDS
TO
KNOW

unassailable (ün'ə-sā'le-bel) *adj.* impossible to dispute or disprove; undeniable
odious (ō'dō-əs) *adj.* arousing, or worthy of, strong dislike

right and I gathered my resolution together and made the confession.

To my astonishment there were no sentimentalities, no dramatics, no George Washington effects; she was not moved in the least degree; she simply did not believe me and said so! I was not merely disappointed, I was nettled¹⁶ to have my costly truthfulness flung out of the market in this placid and confident way when I was expecting to get a profit out of it. I asserted and reasserted, with rising heat, my statement that every single thing I had done on those long-vanished nights was a lie and a swindle; and when she shook her head tranquilly and said she knew better, I put up my hand and *swore* to it—adding a triumphant, “*Now* what do you say?”

It did not affect her at all; it did not budge her the fraction of an inch from her position. If this was hard for me to endure, it did not begin with the blister she put upon the raw¹⁷ when she began to put my sworn oath out of court with *arguments* to prove that I was under a delusion and did not know what I was talking about. Arguments! Arguments to show that a person on a man’s outside can know better what is on his inside than he does himself. I had cherished some contempt for arguments before, I have not enlarged my respect for them since. She refused to believe that I had invented my visions myself; she said it was folly: that I was only a child at the time and could not have done it. She cited the Richmond fire and the colonial mansion and said they were quite beyond my capacities. Then I saw my chance! I said she was right—I didn’t invent those; I got them from Dr. Peake. Even this great shot did not damage. She said Dr. Peake’s evidence was better than mine, and he had said in plain words that it was impossible for me to have heard about those things. Dear, dear, what a grotesque and unthinkable situation: a confessed swindler convicted of honesty and condemned to acquittal by circum-

stantial evidence furnished by the swindled!

I realized with shame and with impotent vexation that I was defeated all along the line. I had but one card left but it was a formidable one. I played it and stood from under. It seemed ignoble to demolish her fortress after she had defended it so valiantly but the defeated know not mercy. I played that master card. It was the pin-sticking. I said solemnly—

“I give you my honor, a pin was never stuck into me without causing me cruel pain.”

She only said—

“It is thirty-five years. I believe you do think that now but I was there and I know better. You never winced.”

She was so calm! and I was so far from it, so nearly frantic.

“Oh, my goodness!” I said, “let me *show* you that I am speaking the truth. Here is my arm; drive a pin into it—drive it to the head—I shall not wince.”

She only shook her gray head and said with simplicity and conviction—

“You are a man now and could dissemble the hurt; but you were only a child then and could not have done it.”

And so the lie which I played upon her in my youth remained with her as an unchallengeable truth to the day of her death. Carlyle¹⁸ said “a lie cannot live.” It shows that he did not know how to tell them. If I had taken out a life policy on this one the premiums would have bankrupted me ages ago. ❖

16. nettled: irritated; annoyed.

17. the blister . . . raw: a bad thing made even worse.

18. Carlyle: Thomas Carlyle, a British historian and essayist.

Connect to the Literature

1. What Do You Think?

What did you find humorous about this selection? Explain.

Comprehension Check

- What prompted Twain to become a subject?
- What weaknesses made Hicks a bad subject?
- Why did Twain's feelings change after the mesmerizer left town?

Think Critically

2. How would you describe Twain's attitude toward himself as a boy and toward the people in his hometown?

3. Do you think it was wrong for young Twain to deceive people by pretending to be mesmerized? Explain your opinion.

THINK ABOUT

- why Twain decides to deceive people
- how he feels about deceiving
- his later failure to make his mother believe the truth

4. Do you agree with the statements Twain makes about human nature in the story? Consider Carlyle's statement that "a lie cannot live" and Twain's opposing viewpoint. Give reasons for your opinion.

5. **ACTIVE READING PREDICTING** Review your list of predictions and clues. Were you able to predict everything that happened? Or were you surprised by how some aspects of the story developed? Support your answer with evidence from the story.

Extend Interpretations

6. **Critic's Corner** Elmer J. Joseph, a member of our student advisory board, complained about this selection: "Much is left unsaid about what happened to the mesmerizer and whether he knew how much of an impostor the narrator was." Do you think the mesmerizer knew the young Twain was faking? Share your conclusions with other students, giving reasons for your views.

7. **Connect to Life** Twain wrote that the incidents in his autobiography "must interest the average human being because [these incidents] are of a sort which he is familiar with in his own life." Can you easily relate this story to your own life? Consider what you wrote for the Connect to Your Life.

Literary Analysis

IRONY Irony is the contrast between what we expect and what actually happens. In ironic situations, appearances are often deceiving and outcomes are usually surprising. The ugly duckling turns into a beautiful swan. The trusted friend turns out to be a phony.

In this selection, Twain relies on situational irony to poke fun at society and himself. In a story that uses **situational irony**, things turn out to be the opposite of what we expect, and characters are surprised by what actually happens.

Twain expects to enjoy the thrill of celebrity but soon finds his victory is hollow and worthless:

No doubt for a while I enjoyed having my exploits told and retold and told again in my presence . . . but . . . there presently came a time when the subject was wearisome and odious to me and I could not endure the disgusting discomfort of it.

Paired Activity Work with a partner to identify two or three other examples of situational irony in this story. Discuss what makes each example both ironic and humorous. You might use a chart like this one to organize your information.

Twain's Situational Irony	
What Twain Expects	What Happens
To enjoy the thrill of being the subject of hypnotism.	He is the only one in town who is not interested in hypnotism.

Writing Options

1. Screenplay Script If you were writing a screenplay of this excerpt, how would you have Twain tell the story of the Richmond Theater fire? Analyze Twain's account of hearing the story. Then write the lines that Twain would deliver. Put your script in your **Working Portfolio**. 📁

2. Instruction Manual Working in a small group, put together tips for an instruction manual called *How to Be a Good Mesmerizer*. Base your tips on the practices of Simmons (the mesmerizer) and his model "subject," the young Mark Twain.

3. Newspaper Report Imagine you're a reporter for the *Hannibal Chronicle* in 1850. Last night you saw the mesmerizer's show and watched Twain perform under hypnosis. You were so amazed that you couldn't wait to describe the events. Write an engaging article about the performance that captivated the audience.

Activities & Explorations

1. Stage Directions How would you stage a performance of the mesmerist and Twain's convincing performance? Pick one dramatic scene from the selection and write stage directions for it. Use the diagram below to show how the action progresses. - VIEWING AND REPRESENTING

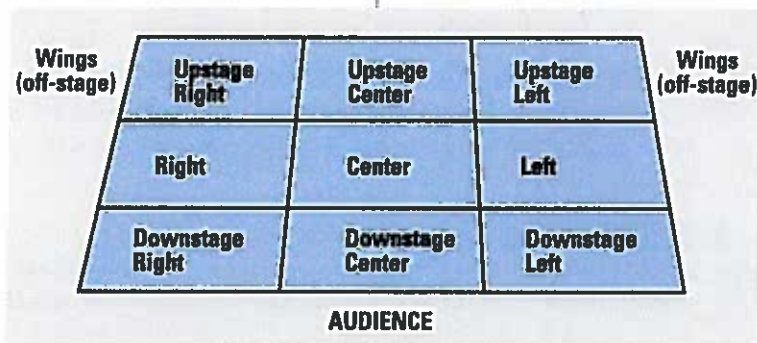
2. Advertising Flyer Pretend that Twain goes on the road with the mesmerizer. Design a flyer advertising an upcoming performance in another Mississippi River town. - ART

Inquiry & Research

Science Twain pretended to be hypnotized by the mesmerizer. But could he have really been hypnotized? Find out more about hypnosis using scientific journals, psychology journals, encyclopedias and on-line resources. What is hypnosis? Does it really work? How is someone hypnotized? Is it dangerous? Report what you find to the class.



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Vocabulary in Action

EXERCISE: ASSESSMENT PRACTICE For each group of words below, write the letter of the word that is the best synonym for the boldfaced word.

- usurping** (a) seizing, (b) defeating, (c) borrowing
- rapt** (a) hidden, (b) casual, (c) spellbound
- unassailable** (a) leaky, (b) unquestionable, (c) mistaken
- gullible** (a) doubtful, (b) overtrusting, (c) excitable
- collusion** (a) conspiracy, (b) mixture, (c) idea
- dissemble** (a) feel, (b) disconnect, (c) hide
- implacable** (a) quiet, (b) indecisive, (c) unyielding
- credulity** (a) payment, (b) trust, (c) respect
- odious** (a) disgusting, (b) secretive, (c) humble
- confederate** (a) falsity, (b) accomplice, (c) tear

WORDS TO KNOW	collusion	credulity	gullible	odious	unassailable
	confederate	dissemble	implacable	rapt	usurping

Building Vocabulary

Several Words to Know in this lesson contain prefixes and suffixes. For an in-depth study of word parts, see page 1130