

# **“Charles” and “The Open Window”**

**Mohamed Almakrami**

**Compare and Contrast Final Draft**

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*-Indirect  
Prose's tone*



Stories

type of characters

For both papers, it is evident that there are two parties that are most notable. The first party is the people who are involved in telling the lies, while the second party is the one that is being told the stories. The most notable thing is that in both cases, the people that are being lied to and totally believed the whole lie. The parents of the Laurie believed that there was a Charles in their class and that the other child by the name of Charles was the one who was very bad. On the other hand, it is notable that Framton totally believed everything that he was told by the niece to the lady that she was going to visit. He did not expect to see the men who had gone hunting, as he thought that they were long dead (Jackson, 2005). This also led him to believe that the aunt was not well.   
- Where is your mess?  
- You must introduce the stories; what are their titles? what are their authors?

Need to introduce  
the story

There are several similarities that can be spotted in both stories. The first of this is that in both cases, the lies that were told were believed. In the story "Charles", both parents of Laurie, believed that in the school that they had taken their son to school.

more ~~egger~~ to meet the person, <sup>because</sup> he believed all the things that he had been told. He was even, more curios as he ~~asked~~ more questions to get details. The aunt is also seen apologizing for the fact that she ~~had~~ taken too long before she came down to introduce herself. It was a relief for Framton when the aunt busted into the room with a whirl of apologies for being late in making <sup>her</sup> ~~introduction~~? her appearance" this shows that Framton was also ~~egger~~ to meet her. - Being ~~egger~~ doesn't exactly mean the same as belief.

The second similarity is that the truth of the matter is found out at the end of <sup>each</sup> the story. In the case of the story "Charles", the truth <sup>was</sup> found out in the end when ~~the parent went~~ <sup>but man goes</sup> to meet the mother during a P.T.A. meeting. It is during this period that it is notable that the teacher gives a description of ~~her own~~ <sup>Laurie</sup> child to be close to that of the description that Laurie had given of Charles. This is more explanatory when the teacher explains to the mother that there is no child by the name of Charles in the class ~~that her child reads~~. The teacher <sup>says</sup> said, "We don't have any Charles in the kindergarten." This goes a long way into explaining that Charles is actually Laurie and that the child had been lying all along.

In the second story, the truth is not directly told but is seen. During the period that ~~the~~ <sup>she</sup> ~~man~~ and <sup>Framton</sup> ~~the man~~ are talking, he is made to believe that the aunt <sup>was</sup> living by herself and that they had been ~~descended~~ <sup>?</sup> by the husband several years ago. This was in the story that the niece gave and this made everything the aunt <sup>says</sup> to look like it <sup>was</sup> all in her fantasy. The truth finally came out when the three men appeared <sup>explanation</sup> from the hunting expenditure and they all were well apart from the dirt on their clothes which was expected of them. "In the deepening twilight, three figures were walking across the lawn towards the window" (Fuller, and Saki, 1964). - But the characters never find out the truth. Only the reader knows the truth. So this is main point.

The two stories however have their differences. The <sup>one</sup> major difference is that in the case of "Charles", the lie that <sup>was</sup> told <sup>was</sup> about himself. Laurie lied in the story in an effort to

protect him from the parents knowing the truth about his character. He directly benefits from the lie as the parents continue to assume that he is a good child in school and that he did not have any bad character. This is however different when it comes to the story "The Open Window". The lie that is given in this case is about other people. There is also no direct relation of how the niece to the aunt is to benefit from this lie. - Quotes.

Has he planned a surprise? He comes here

## References

Jackson, S. (2005). *The lottery and other stories*.

Fuller, J. & Saki. (1964). *The open window*. Chicago: Dramatic Pub. Co.