

"Charles and the Open Window"

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Compare and Contrast Final Draft

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- Include
person's name



types of characters

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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

- Need to introduce the story

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 thesis? - You must introduce the stories: What are their titles? Who are their authors?

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

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more ^{so} eager to meet the person ^{because} as he believed ³ all the things that he had been told. He ^{is} was even more curious as he asked ⁵ more questions to get details. The aunt is also seen apologizing for the fact that she had ⁵ 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 her appearance" ^{is} this shows that Framton was also ^{is} eager to meet her. - Being eager doesn't exactly mean he ^{is} same as belief.

The second similarity is that the truth of the matter is found out at the end of ^{each} the story. In the case of the story "Charles", the truth ^{is} was found out in the end when ^{his mom goes} the parent went 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 ^{Laurie} her own child to be close to that of the description that Laurie had ³ 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 ^{says} 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.

^{title} In the second story, the truth is not directly told but is seen. During the period that ^{the} the ^{Vera} niece and the ^{Framton} man are talking, he is made to believe that the aunt ^{is} was living by herself and that they had been ³ descended by the husband several years ago. This was in the story that the niece gave and this made everything the aunt ^{says} said to look like it ^{is} was all in her fantasy. The truth finally ^{came} came out when the three men appeared ^{expedition} 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).

The two stories however have their differences. The ^{one} major difference is that in the case of "Charles", the lie that ^{is} was told ^{is} was about himself. Laurie lied ³ in the story in an effort to

- But the characters never find out the truth. Only the reader knows the truth, so the main point is false.

protect him from the parents knowing the truth about his ^{behavior} character. He directly benefits from the lie as the parents continue to assume that he is a good child in school and that he ^{does} did not have any bad ^{behaviors} character. This is however different when it come to the story the open window. The lie ^{is} that is given in this ^{story are} case is about other people. There is also no direct relation of how the niece ^{will} to benefit from ^{these lies} this lie. - Quotes?

Has he planned it for
time? He can't have

References

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

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