Tell tale heart – correction

1. The story's title refers to the beating heart that eventually drives the narrator to confess his crime. The reader is led to believe it is the beating of the old man's heart he hears, an impossibility, considering the old man has been murdered and dismembered, leaving three possibilities: (1) the narrator is insane; (2) the narrator feels guilt over the crime and hears his own heart; (3) both.
2. (1) He murders an old man because of his "vulture eye"; (2) He hears sounds from hell; (3) He dismembers the dead man's corpse; (4) He hears the beating of a dead man's heart; (5) He is paranoid; (6) He is "nervous–very, very dreadfully nervous."
3. The narrator dismembers the body and carefully places it under a few floor boards in the old man's room. He's confident that his crime will not be discovered, even inviting the investigator to sit on a chair directly above the dead body.
4. Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye! yes, it was this!" (172)
5. He hears the old man's heart. The narrator says, "It was the beating of the old man's heart. It increased my fury, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into rage”
6. The reader is led to believe it is the beating of the old man's heart he hears, an impossibility, considering the old man has been murdered and dismembered, leaving three possibilities: (1) the narrator is insane; (2) the narrator feels guilt over the crime and hears his own heart; (3) both

1. It takes place in a house. It takes place in the past, when there was no electricity yet, as the man an old type lantern.
2. One of the major themes in “The Tell-Tale Heart” is the effects of guilt or conscience and the descent into madness. In the story, the narrator's sanity is definitely in question. He kills the old man because of his “evil eye” but then feels guilty about it.
3. The main conflict is internal - the narrator vs. his own deteriorating mind. The fact that he does commit the murder, based on nothing but an adverse opinion of the man's eye, and that he then hears the beating of the heart coming through the floor creates the rising action and suspense.
4. The inciting incident is the narrator’s decision to murder the old man. This decision starts the action of the story.
5. The climax is the murder of the old man. The police arriving, the narrator lying about what happened and then hearing the heartbeat are all part of the falling action.
6. The dénouement is his final declaration of guilt that ends the story.
7. D: You get no information about this character, you only know that he is an old man.