

Project A A Book Review

1 Circle the words to complete the sentences.

- a *The Count of Monte Cristo* is a real a historical adventure a ghost story.
- b The story takes place mostly in Italy Greece France .
- c It happens during the time of Napoleon Joan of Arc Asterix the Gaul .
- d The story is about Andrea Cavalcanti Edmond Dantès Father Faria getting revenge on Danglars, Fernand, and Villefort for sending him to prison.
- e There is another story in the book about the Count of Monte Cristo helping Albert and Eugénie Maximilien and Valentine Valentine and Franz to marry.
- f The main person in the story is Sinbad the Sailor Lord Wilmore Edmond Dantès who puts on different disguises at different times.
- g I thought the book was dull difficult to get into readable a real page-turner unputdownable excellent .

2 Match the words with the definitions. Use a dictionary to help you.

- a the writer
- b when a story happens
- c where a story happens
- d the most important part of the story
- e a less important part of the story
- f a person in a story
- g a long story that fills a whole book
- h the kind of story it is (detective, adventure, romantic)

character
genre
novel
author
period
plot
setting
subplot

3 Use words from Activity 2 to complete this review of another novel by Dumas, *The Three Musketeers*.

'The Three Musketeers' is a novel in the historical adventure (a) It was written in 1844 by the French (b) Alexandre Dumas. The (c) of the novel is in France and England, and the (d) is during the time of Louis XV. The main (e) in the book is d'Artagnan, a young man from Gascony, who joins the King's musketeers. Other important characters are Porthos, Athos and Aramis – the three musketeers who become d'Artagnan's friends. D'Artagnan's enemy is the wicked Milady. There are historical characters too, like the King and Queen of France, Richelieu and the Duke of Buckingham. The main (f) is about the musketeers helping the Queen to get some diamonds back. There is a romantic (g) about d'Artagnan's love for Constance Bonacieux. I thought it was a very readable story and once I had started it I couldn't put it down. I feel sure other readers will enjoy it, too. In short, an excellent book.

4 Now write a review of *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Say what you think about it. (Read the back of the book and about Dumas's life at the front to help you.)

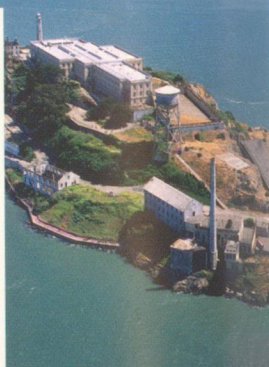
Blank lined paper for writing a review.

Project B Great Escapes

1 Read the story of the escape from Alcatraz and complete the note card below.

Escape from Alcatraz

Alcatraz is an island prison which lies two kilometres from San Francisco, California, in very cold and dangerous water. Frank Morris was sent to Alcatraz for robbing banks. Using metal spoons he and three other men, John and Clarence Anglin (also bank robbers) and Allen West (a car thief), had made tunnels from their cells up to the roof of the prison. On June 11th 1962 the Anglin brothers decided to escape and Morris went with them. They had made painted heads which they put at the top of their beds to stop the guards noticing their escape. After climbing onto the roof, Morris and the Anglin brothers climbed down the outside walls of the prison building and jumped into the sea. They entered the water at about ten o'clock that night. They had made 'water wings' from plastic raincoats that they filled with air to help them keep their heads above water in the cold sea. They were never found. Did they escape or did they die in the sea? Nobody knows. West was too late leaving his cell and stayed in prison for the rest of his life.



Name of prisoners

Why were they in prison?

Name of prison

Where was the prison?

Date of escape

How did the prisoners leave their cells?

How did the prisoners leave the prison?

How did they stop the guards noticing their escape?

Did all the prisoners escape?

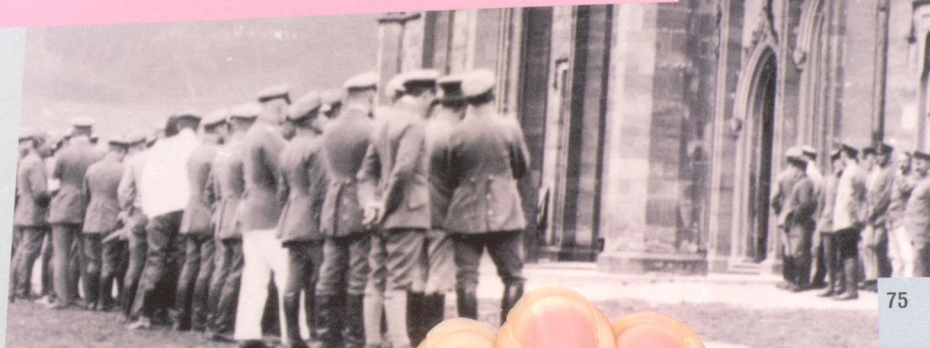
2 Use the information in the note cards to complete the story on page 76 of the escape from Donington Hall.

Name of prisoners *Gunter Plüschow and Oberleutnant Trefftz*
 Why were they in prison? *German prisoners of war in First World War*
 Name of prison *Donington Hall*
 Where was the prison? *near Derby, England*
 Date of escape *July 4th 1915*
 How did the prisoners leave the prison? *In the afternoon, went into park where prisoners could go walking during day, and hid among some garden chairs when guards and other prisoners went back inside prison. That evening at midnight, came out of hiding place and climbed over thick wire fence. They walked to Derby, where caught different trains to London.*

How did they stop the guards noticing their escape? *Friends lay in their beds that evening to make guards think that they were ill in bed.*

Did both prisoners escape? *Trefftz was caught on way to London.*
 Did Plüschow use a false identity? *Called himself George Mine, a British dockside worker; he made his elegant clothes dirty and darkened his fair hair with black shoe polish.*

Where did he escape to? *Got onto a Dutch boat in London and sailed to Amsterdam, where he was safe.*



Escape from Donington Hall

..... and

..... were prisoners

of They were sent to

..... They escaped on

..... That afternoon

..... Later that evening

..... There they caught

..... That night friends

..... On the way to London

..... but Plüschow escaped. He called himself

..... and

..... In this way he got

3 Complete the note card about the escape from the Château d'If in Chapters 3 and 4 of this book.

Name of prisoner

Name of prison

Date of escape

How did the prisoner leave his cell?

How did he leave the prison?

What did he do to stop the guards noticing his escape?

Did he use a false identity?

Where did he escape to?

4 Write the story of Dantès' escape from prison. Use the note card in Activity 3 and the stories on pages 74–75 to help you.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Reported requests and commands

We use **ask + (not) to + infinitive** for reported requests.

'Please join me here for lunch,' said the count to Franz and Albert.

The count **asked** Franz and Albert **to join** him there for lunch.

We use **tell + (not) to + infinitive** for reported commands.

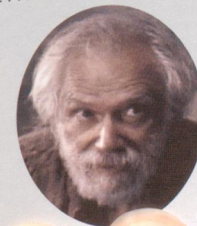
'Don't worry about Albert,' the count said to Franz.

The count **told** Franz **not to worry** about Albert.

In reported requests and commands, we change personal pronouns to match the speaker and the situation. Also, *here* becomes *there*, and *come* becomes *go*.

1 Write the sentences again. Use reported requests and commands.

- a 'Please think about our wedding, Mercedes,' Fernand said.
 Fernand asked Mercedes to think about their wedding.
- b 'Don't ask me about that any more, Fernand,' said Mercedes.
- c 'Shake hands with Edmond like a friend,' she said to Fernand.
- d 'Write a short letter to Villefort,' Danglars said to Fernand.
- e 'Please get me out of here!' Edmond said to the prison inspector.
- f 'Please come and visit me in my cell,' the priest said to Edmond.
- g 'Take the treasure and use it for yourself, Edmond,' said the priest.
- h 'Set the young man free,' Luigi Vampa said to his men.



GRAMMAR CHECK

Present Simple passive and Past Simple passive

We use the passive when we are interested in a situation or an action, rather than in the person who does the action.

Edmond *is kept* in prison for a long time. (= we don't know who keeps him there.)

We make the Present Simple passive with **am/is/are + past participle** form of the verb.

Haydée *is sold* as a slave.

Morrel's debts *are all paid*.

We make the Past Simple passive with **was/were + past participle** form of the verb.

In 1815, Napoleon *was banished* to the island of Saint Helena.

- 2 Complete the text. Use the Present Simple passive or the Past Simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.



My dearest Mercedes,

I don't know if you will ever read this letter. When I a) was arrested (arrest) two days ago, I b) (take) to see Villefort, the crown prosecutor, and I c) (ask) to hand over the letter that I was carrying. I think that the envelope d) (address) to Villefort's father. Villefort made sure that the letter e) (destroy), and I thought I would soon be free. But I f) (keep) at the police station for several hours, and then I g) (put) in a boat and I h) (row) out to the Château d'If - you know, where all the dangerous criminals i) (lock up)!

Now I j) (shut) in a cell here! I know that nobody k) (let out) of this prison. It's dark and cold, and I l) (give) only dry bread to eat every day. I m) (watch) carefully by the guards, to stop me escaping. Maybe I'll never see you again!
Your ever-loving Edmond

GRAMMAR CHECK

Modal auxiliary verbs: must, may, and can't

We use **must + be** when we think that something is true.

That **must be** Morrel's ship sailing in. I recognize its sails!

We use **may + be** when we think that there is a possibility that something is true, but we are not sure.

Fernand **may be** a friend of Edmond's, but I don't think he is.

We use **can't + be** when we think that something is not true.

This letter **can't be** for Monsieur Villefort. The address at the front is not his!

- 3 Complete Edmond's thoughts in the story. Use **must, may, or can't**.

- This **can't** be right! I haven't committed any crime!
- I be in prison for just a few days, or perhaps a little longer.
- I can hear a noise in the wall. It be another prisoner. I'm sure it is.
- The guards be here yet, so I still have time to get into Father Faria's sack.
- They're throwing me into the sea! This be what they call the graveyard of the Château d'If!
- The men on that ship be smugglers, but I'm not sure.
- Mercedes be married by now, but I don't know if she is.
- My enemies be Danglars, Fernand, and Villefort. I know that they were the people who put me in prison.
- This be the right place for the caves. I haven't reached the twentieth rock yet.
- Look at all that treasure! There be enough here to make me one of the richest men in the world!



GRAMMAR CHECK

Gerund with sense verbs

The gerund (**-ing** form) is the noun form of a verb. To make the gerund, we usually add **-ing** to the verb, but when a verb ends in consonant + **-e**, we remove the **e** and add **-ing**.

sail – sailing ride – riding

We use the gerund after sense verbs – such as **see, watch, hear, listen,** and **feel** – to show that the action we are observing or experiencing is continuing.

I **saw** Napoleon **giving** Edmond a letter.

Somebody **heard** Danglars **making** a plan with Fernand.

Edmond didn't want anybody to **watch** him **finding** the treasure.

Lord Wilmore **listened** to Monsieur Boville **talking** about Morrel's debts.

Maximilien drank the count's medicine and **felt** himself **dying**.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the **-ing** form of the verbs in the box.

look	talk	shake	have	tell
shudder	laugh	ask	make	<u>enter</u>

- a Albert and his friends watched the count **entering** the room.
- b They all saw the count hands with Maximilien.
- c The count heard Debray at the idea of Albert being in danger.
- d Albert's friends listened to him the story of his kidnap.
- e The count saw them at him with great interest.
- f The count heard Albert about Baron Danglars.
- g For a while, the count listened to the young men conversation.
- h Fernand did not see the count lunch with Albert and his friends.
- i Mercedes did not hear the count Albert who he was planning to marry.
- j Albert saw his mother and thought she was ill.



GRAMMAR CHECK

Suffixes: **-ly, -ily, -en, -ful, -ed, -d, -er, and -or**

We can add the suffixes **-ly** or **-ily** to an adjective to make some adverbs.

Morrel's daughter speaks **gratefully** to the count.

Edmond looks **dreamily** at the gold and jewels in his hands. (dreamy -y + ily)

We can add the suffix **-en** to an adjective to make some verbs.

The sky **darkened** as the sailors watched. Waiting **maddened** them.

We can add the suffixes **-ful, -ed,** and **-d** to a verb or noun to make some adjectives.

Lord Wilmore is very **helpful** to the Morrel family.

Edmond is **delighted** when he finds the treasure.

He is **excited** at the thought of escaping.

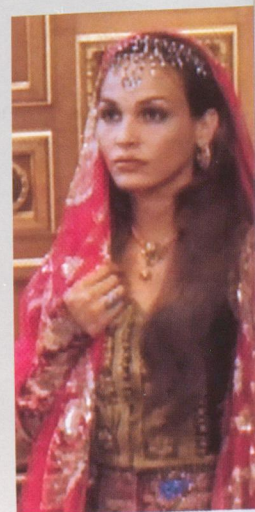
We can add the suffixes **-or** or **-er** to a verb or noun to make words for people.

Villefort, the crown **prosecutor**, tells the police **officers** to take Edmond away.

5 Complete the text. Use the words in brackets with the suffixes in the box. You must use some suffixes more than once and make some spelling changes.

-ily	-ful	-en	-ly	-er	-d	-ed
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Soon after Fernand arrived in the Upper House, he realized that everybody was looking a) **angrily** (angry) at him. He was asked to say b) (honest) whether he had had anything to do with Ali Pasha's murder. He stood up c) (slow). He was d) (hope) that he could lie to them e) (confident). But f) (sudden) a g) (beauty) girl spoke from the public seats. Everyone turned to look at her, h) (surprise). 'Traitor!' she cried i) (loud) and j) (excited). 'You took the enemy's gold and helped them k) (cruel) to kill my father, Ali Pasha! You're a l) (murder)! You m) (short) his life and n) (sad) his family for ever!' Fernand said nothing. He felt ashamed and he left the House o) (unhappy) because he knew that she was telling the truth.



GRAMMAR CHECK

Present Perfect Continuous and Past Simple

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that a past action or activity is still continuing. To make the Present Perfect Continuous, we use the **has/have + been + -ing** verb form.

'Edmond **has been visiting** Mercedes,' Fernand said angrily.

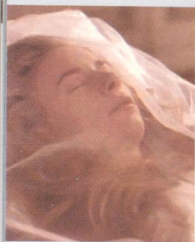
'**I've been expecting** you!' Edmond told the prison inspector.

We use the Past Simple to talk about actions that are finished. We often use the Past Simple with time expressions such as **yesterday, last week, and a few months ago**.

Madame Danglars **saw** the count's new horses **yesterday**.

The count **saved** Albert from the bandits **several days ago**.

6 Complete the text. Use the Present Perfect Continuous or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.



I can't believe it – my dear Valentine is dead! I

a) **have been worrying**... (worry) about her for weeks now. All the time, she b) (get) thinner and thinner and she c) (look) paler and paler. All these years, I d) (wait) to marry her. All this time, I e) (hope) to make her my wife one day.

Her stepmother f) (try) to poison her for some time. Yesterday, the wicked woman g) (succeed)! Poor Valentine h) (die) in her sleep. Several weeks ago, the count i) (promise) me that he would look after Valentine, but I suppose that, recently, he j) (think) of other things. All today, the women servants k) (prepare) Valentine's body – and now she's in her coffin. It's too horrible to think of! I know that they l) (pray) for her all day, too. I can still hear their prayers.

My life's worth nothing now. In fact, I m) (wonder) whether to put an end to it all – I'm still thinking about it.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Past Perfect: affirmative

We use the Past Perfect when we are already talking about the past (using the Past Simple) and we want to talk about an action that happened earlier in the past, before the Past Simple action. To make the Past Perfect, we use **had + past participle**.

By the time he escaped, Edmond **had been** in prison for fourteen years.

We often use **when + Past Simple** in a sentence containing the Past Perfect.

Mercedes **had lost** all hope of seeing Edmond again **when** she **married** Fernand.

We often use time expressions – such as **by that time, already, and by then** – with the Past Perfect.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Perfect or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Valentine's grandfather **made** (make) it clear that he **had murdered** (murder) Franz's father in 1815.
- b Albert (find out) that his father (accept) money from the enemy.
- c It was clear that Andrea Cavalcanti (commit) a murder some time before when the police at last (arrest) him.
- d People (go) to look for Eugénie Danglars, but by then, she (left) to travel round Europe with a friend.
- e Fernand (shoot) himself because everybody (realize) by that time that he was a traitor.
- f When Maximilien (hear) that Valentine (die), he (think) that his life (end).
- g The Count of Monte Cristo (begin) to think that he (already/have) his revenge.

