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Grades 7-9

More Timeless Classics

by M. Brewer

For Grades 7 - 9

The Hunchback of Notre Dame

The Prince and the Pauper

A Tale of Two Cities

Around the World in Eighty Days

The Count of Monte Christo

Mutiny on the Bounty

**An Integrated Unit to Introduce
Students to some of the Great
Classics of Literature**



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Introduction

This unit is designed to introduce students to more of the classics of literature. The books have been selected to give a wide variety of authors and themes. The unit consists of detailed activities for five specific novels, one book that is autobiographical and one generic plan that can be used for any novel. The activities can be used with complete and abridged versions of the novel. For each novel there is a list of main characters and an outline of the plot. Comprehension work at two levels, and activities involving language, creative writing, research, art and drama are given. Also included is a tracking sheet, peer and teacher evaluation sheets and an answer key.

Suggestions for Using the Unit:

The unit can be used in a variety of ways.

The students can choose which novel they want to read, or it can be assigned by the teacher. Students can read independently, with a partner or in groups.

All students should read one of the novels. Adjustments can be made for less skilled readers by giving them one of the excellent simplified or abridged versions that are now available.

For students who have severe reading difficulties, one of the novels could be read to them by a peer tutor, a teaching aide or parent volunteer. Many students with reading difficulties have developed excellent listening skills and enjoy this activity.

Two versions of comprehension activities are included. One requires detailed answers to be written in complete sentences. The other is a simple True or False Questionnaire suitable for students requiring some program modifications.

The activity sheets can be photocopied and given to the students. Most students will be able to complete all the activities, however, modification to the program can be made when needed by cutting out some activities that might be too difficult or create too heavy a work load for less able students. Extra activities, requiring more thought, have been created for students requiring an extended program.

The tracking sheet can be filled in, by the teacher, for those students who have difficulty in remembering assignments and due dates.

The activity sheets and work can be stored in a binder or folder so that pages are not misplaced. The tracking sheets should be kept with the work. It is important that students keep their tracking sheet current, and this should be stressed.

Suggestions for Evaluation

It is better if the written work is evaluated regularly. This will enable the teacher to track those students that are not keeping to the work schedule laid down for them, and will also avoid having to mark all the work when the unit is completed. The written work can be evaluated for creativity, language skills (spelling, grammar and punctuation), research skills, and making good use of time. Peer evaluation sheets have been included so that students can evaluate the quality of work and degree of cooperation in group projects. A simple sheet for the biography assignments has been included for students requiring more structure with this type of activity.

Knowledge and Skills Utilized

Reading for comprehension	Reading to determine facts
Vocabulary development	Making cause and effect charts
Distinguishing facts from fantasy	Writing book reviews
Creative writing: poetry and stories	Dramatization
Writing reports	Research skills
Creating charts and tables	Creating time lines
Forming opinions	Putting events in sequence
Stating opinions orally and in written form	Mapping skills
Studying characterization, setting, plot	Comparing and contrasting characters
Presenting reports, both orally and in a written format	
Creating illustration using a variety of materials	

Further Activities for the Class

Here are some activities that can be done as additional class projects.

1. If several students have read the same novel, organize a group discussion where each student gives their opinion of the novel.

Topics for discussion:

- Characterization - favorites, least favorite, clear descriptions.
- Setting - historically accurate, things learned.
- Plot - clear, easy to understand, suspense.
- Readership - who would best enjoy the book, based on level of vocabulary, understanding of plot, etc.
- Own Opinion - these should be justified.

2. Many of these novels have been made into movies. Students find it interesting to watch the movie and compare it with the novel. They can comment on any differences between the original novel and the movie and suggest reasons why the changes were made.

The students should read the novel before watching the movie.

3. Students can work in groups to create large murals. Stress that the figures in the picture should be large. The murals can be done in paint, pastel or cut and paste, or any combination of these.

The murals can be done in several different ways:

- a) If the whole class has read or had the same novel read to them, they can be divided into several groups, and each group can illustrate a different part of the story. The completed murals can then be displayed, in sequence, in the classroom, hallway or library.
- b) A group of students who have read the same novel can make a mural showing their favorite part of the story.

- c) Each student can illustrate part of a novel they have read on a sheet of 10½" by 8" paper. These can then be cut out and pasted on a large sheet of mural paper to create a montage of the novels read.
4. Groups of students can dramatize part of the novel that they have read and present it to the class.
Allow time for an adequate rehearsal. Props and costumes make these presentations more interesting.
Group activities can be evaluated by the members of the group. A peer evaluation form has been included for your convenience.
 5. If the whole class has read a single novel, or had it read to them, divide the class into groups of five or six. Discuss with the class the main events of the novel and list them on the blackboard or chart paper. Each group selects one of the events to dramatize. After rehearsal, the groups perform their dramatizations in sequence, to tell the whole story.
 6. Each student can give an oral review of the novel they have read. To make these more interesting, the student is to take the part of one of the characters from the novel and give the review from that character's point of view. Encourage the students to add costumes and simple props.
 7. Most students will read more than one novel in the time allowed. Such students can make a chart or write a review to compare the two novels. They should comment on such things as plot, characterization, setting, historical era, genre of the novel, levels of suspense, etc.
 8. Most of these novels were written in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, and for students with greater ability it is an interesting challenge to change the time setting of the novel and bring it up to date. They should not change the overall theme of the novel, but should write an outline telling how the novel can be made relevant to the events, issues and problems of modern society.

TRACKING SHEET

Complete a tracking sheet for each novel that you read.

Name - _____

Novel Assigned - _____

Author - _____ Publisher - _____

Date started - _____ Date Completed - _____

Written Assignments:

Comprehension work - _____

True or False Quiz - _____

Activities - _____

Extension Activities - _____

Your comments on your work: _____

Teacher's comments: _____

PEER EVALUATION SHEET

Name - _____

Assignment - _____

Did this student:

Join in the activity with enthusiasm?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Contribute relevant suggestions?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Stay on task?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Do their part of the assignment?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Complete work on time?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Bring required materials to class?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Take part in the class presentation?	Yes	No	Occasionally
Support the group?	Yes	No	Occasionally

What did _____ do well?

What should _____ improve?

Rating: 0 1 2 3 4 5

Group Signatures - _____

BOOK REVIEW

Name - _____

Title of Book - _____

Author - _____

Genre - _____ Number of Pages - _____

Names of Principal Characters - _____

Brief Outline of the Novel - _____

My Opinion of the Novel - _____

Rating: /10

Student Signature - _____

A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens

Principal Characters:

Jarvis Lorry	an English banker
Lucie Manette	daughter of a French doctor, now resident in England
Dr. Alexandre Manette	Lucie's father; imprisoned unjustly for many years.
Ernest Defarge	a Revolutionary; had been servant to Dr. Manette.
Sidney Carton	a lazy and unsuccessful lawyer.
Therese Defarge	Wife of Ernest Defarge; wants revenge on the Evremonde family.
Charles Darnay	nephew of the Marquis St. Evremonde; leaves France because he is an aristocrat.
Miss Pross	servant to Lucie Manette.

Setting: Paris, France
Time: begins in 1775
Place: Paris, France

Synopsis of the Plot:

A Tale of Two Cities takes place in France and England during the troubled times of the French Revolution, but most of the action takes place in Paris, France.

Dr. Manette has just been released from the Bastille, and Lucie, eager to meet her father whom she thought was dead, goes with Mr. Jarvis Lorry to bring him back to England. Dr. Manette is in an insane state from his long prison stay and does nothing but cobble shoes, although he is finally persuaded to go to England.

Several years later, Lucie, Dr. Manette, and Mr. Lorry are witnesses at the trial of Charles Darnay. Darnay, frequently travels between England and France and is accused of treason in his home country of France. He is saved from being prosecuted by Sydney Carton, who uses his similarities in looks with Darnay to confuse a witness and Darnay is acquitted for his presumed crime.

Darnay and Carton both fall in love with Lucie and want to marry her. Carton, an alcoholic at the time, realizes that a relationship with Lucie is impossible, but he still tells her that he loves her and would do anything for her. Darnay and Lucie are married and live in England.

Three years later, in the middle of the revolution, Darnay is called to France to help Gabelle, an old servant, but he is arrested for being an enemy of the state. Dr. Manette, Lucie, and the Darnay's daughter go shortly after to Paris to see if they can be of any help to Charles. When the delayed trial finally takes place, Dr. Manette uses his influence to free Charles.

The same day, Charles is re-arrested on charges set forth by the Defarges and one other mystery person. The next day, Charles is convicted and sentenced to death. Sydney Carton overhears plot to kill Lucie, her daughter, and Dr. Manette and has them immediately

get ready to leave the country. Carton, having spy contacts, gets into the prison in which Darnay is being held, drugs him and changes places with him.

Lucie, Charles, and their daughter successfully leave the country. Sydney Carton, making the ultimate sacrifice, partly for Lucie, goes to the guillotine in place of Charles.

A Tale of Two Cities - Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the novel to check that your facts are correct. Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer. Check your spelling and punctuation carefully.

1. Why had Lucie Manette traveled to Paris?
2. Who was the Shoemaker? What had happened to him?
3. Charles Darnay was accused of treason in an English court. Why? Explain why he was acquitted.
4. What was the Marquis St. Evremonde's reaction when he realized his carriage had killed a child? What was his attitude to the peasants? What was the result of this?
5. Sidney Carton is in love with Lucie Manette, but doesn't ask her to marry him. Why not?
6. Madame Defarge was always knitting. Was this important? Why?
7. Why did the spy, John Barsad, visit the Defarge's wine shop? What news did he bring them?
8. Explain why Dr. Manette kept his shoemaker's tools after his release. Did he ever use them again? Why?
9. What was the first act of the peasants when the Revolution began? Why was this?
10. What was Defarge looking for when he went to 105 North Tower?
11. Why did Charles Darnay return to France, although it would be very dangerous?
12. What happened when Charles returned to France?
13. Dr. Manette's life was spared by the People's Court, but he asked permission to remain in prison? Why?
14. Charles was released after his first trial, but was then arrested again. Why?
15. Explain why Solomon Pross, alias John Barsad, is forced to help Sidney Carton free Charles.

16. Dr. Manette had written a note that led to his imprisonment. Why had he been imprisoned?
17. Explain why Madame Defarge wants revenge. What revenge will satisfy her?
18. Why does Sidney tell Mr. Lorry to take Lucie, her father and the child to England?
19. What happens when Sidney visits Charles in prison?
20. How does Madame Defarge plan to ensure that Lucie is executed?
21. Madame Defarge's plan fails. Why?
22. What happens to Sidney Carton?

A Tale of Two Cities - True or False Questionnaire

*Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!*

1. Dr. Manette had been falsely imprisoned for many years. _____
2. Monsieur Defarge took Mr. Lorry and Lucie to meet Dr. Manette. _____
3. Dr. Manette recognized Lucie, his daughter, immediately. _____
4. Dr. Manette gave evidence at the trial of Charles Darnay in London. _____
5. Charles Darnay and Sidney Carton looked alike. _____
6. The Marquis St Evremonde was a kind and considerate man. _____
7. Charles was the son of the Marquis St. Evremonde. _____
8. Sidney Carton loved Lucie and would do anything for her. _____
9. The Revolutionaries identified each other with the name Jean. _____
10. Madame Defarge worked the names of enemies of the Revolution into her knitting. _____
11. John Barsad told the Defarges of Lucie's marriage to Charles Darnay. _____
12. Dr, Manette returned to his shoemaker's tools when he was upset. _____
13. The Revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison and released the prisoners. _____
14. Monsieur Defarge found a packet of papers under the floor in cell 105. _____
15. There was no danger for Charles if he returned to France. _____
16. Charles returned to France because he wanted to help an old servant. _____
17. Charles was imprisoned when he returned to France. _____
18. Madame Defarge was sympathetic to Lucie. _____
19. Miss Pross' brother was a French spy. _____
20. Sidney Carton threatened to tell the authorities about Barsad if he didn't help. _____
21. Barsad and Cly had told the truth about Charles when he was tried in England. _____
22. Dr. Manette had been forced to help the Marquis St Evremonde and his brother. _____
23. Charles' father had been kind and considerate to his servants. _____
24. Dr. Manette was imprisoned when he tried to bring the St Evremonde brothers to justice. _____
25. Charles was being condemned for the wrong doing of his father and uncle. _____
26. Madame Defarge wanted to spare Lucie and the child. _____
27. Madame Defarge wanted revenge for the deaths of her brother and sister. _____
28. Sidney tricked Charles, then changed places with him. _____
29. Charles, Lucie and their child escaped from Paris. _____
30. Sidney Carton escaped being guillotined in Charles' place. _____

Answers to Comprehension Questions

1. She had been told to meet a gentleman in Paris. She thought it concerned her father's property.
2. He had been falsely imprisoned for many years.
3. He was accused of passing Government secrets about English troops going to America during the Revolution to the French. Sidney Carton and Charles looked alike, and this cast doubt on the identification of Charles as the spy.
4. He was uncaring and cruel. He offered the family money. He vowed to fight the revolutionary peasants. Later he was killed in an act of revenge.
5. He feels he is unworthy and would bring Lucie only misery because of his lifestyle. He says he would give his life for her.
6. She worked the names of people who would be punished after the revolution into her knitting.
7. Barsad questioned them to get information and also to see if they would incriminate themselves. He told them of Lucie's marriage to Charles Darnay.
8. He kept them to remind him of his suffering during his imprisonment. He used them whenever something happened that reminded him of those terrible times.
9. The Revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison, because many people had been imprisoned and tortured there.
10. A packet of papers had been hidden there.
11. He received a letter from a servant who was to be tried because he had worked for Charles' family.
12. Charles was arrested and sent to La Force prison.
13. Dr. Manette wanted to ensure that Charles wasn't dragged out and killed by the mob.
14. He had been denounced by Defarge and his wife.
15. Although he is spying for the French, he had also spied for England. Sidney threatened to give this information to the Revolutionary Committee.
16. He wrote how the St Evremonde brothers had ill treated the people on their estate. He told a minister at court about this and was tricked and imprisoned by the St Evremonde brothers when they found out what he had done.
17. The girl and boy who had been killed by the St Evremonde brothers were her brother and sister. She wants all the surviving family members, Charles, Lucie and their child killed. In revenge for this.
18. Sidney knows madame Defarge is going to denounce them. He loves Lucie and wants to save her.
19. They change clothes and Sidney drugs Charles. He pretends to be Charles, and tells the guard to take Charles to Mr. Lorry.
20. She persuades the woodcutter to lie and say that he saw Lucie signaling to prisoners and plotting against the Revolution.

21. Lucie and her family have already left Paris, and she is killed in a struggle with Miss Pross.
22. He is guillotined in Charles' place.

True or False

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 - True | 2 - True | 3 - False | 4 - True | 5 - True | 6 - False |
| 7 - False | 8 - True | 9 - False | 10 - True | 11 - True | 12 - True |
| 13 - True | 14 - False | 15 - False | 16 - True | 17 - True | 18 - False |
| 19 - True | 20 - True | 21 - True | 22 - True | 23 - False | 24 - True |
| 25 - True | 26 - False | 27 - True | 28 - True | 29 - True | 30 - False |

A TALE OF TWO CITIES - ACTIVITIES

1. On the map of the world, locate and mark the following places:
 - a) France
 - b) England
 - c) London
 - d) Paris
 - e) The English Channel
 - f) Your home country
 - g) The nearest large town or city to where you live
 - h) The location of your home - estimate this if necessary.
2. Use the resources available to you to research the French Revolution.
When did it start and end?
What were its main causes? What happened.
Make a list of the important historical characters involved.
Do you think the violence was justified?
Which side would you have supported? Why?
3. Use the Venn diagram to compare the characters of Charles Darnay and Sidney Carton.
How were they alike? How were they different?
4. This novel uses historical events as a focal point for the novel.
What did you learn about life at this time from reading the novel?
Present your ideas in the form of a list.
5. Create a poster to encourage the French peasants to join the Revolutionaries.
Your poster should be bright and colorful.
Use a sheet of 12" by 18" paper for your poster.
6. Conflict plays an important part in the plot of a novel, and there are three types of conflict:
 - a) Man against Man
 - b) Man against Nature
 - c) Man against SelfCreate a chart to show the types of conflict in this novel.

7. Sidney Carton says,

“It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done before.”

What did he mean?

Use this quotation as a basis for a short story.

Your story should have different characters and setting.

8. When you read a novel based on historical facts you often learn things about the event and time.

What is your opinion of learning history from historical novels.

Do you think it makes history more interesting and memorable.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Charles Dickens.

Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, why he became a writer, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form.

Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources.

You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.

Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students Requiring Challenging Activities

1. This novel takes place at the end of the Eighteenth Century.
What do you think is the central theme of the novel?
Write an outline for a novel using a similar theme, but set at a different time and in a different place.
Give a list of characters.
The plot outline should include the beginning of the novel, the most important events and the conclusion.
You should also give your outline a title.
2. There was a great deal of bad feeling between the French and the English at this time.
Why was this?
Use the resources available to you to make a list of reasons.
3. Keeping in mind that the author, Charles Dickens was English, do you think the novel gives an unbiased account of the French Revolution.
Justify your answer.
Which side do you think Charles Dickens would have supported? Why?

Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne

Principal Characters:

Phileas Fogg	a man who bets his life savings that he can travel round the world in eighty days.
Andrew Stewart	an engineer who makes the bet with Phileas Fogg
Jean Passepartout	Fogg's manservant who accompanies him on the journey.
Detective Fix	A London detective who is tracking a bank robber.
Sir Francis Cromarty	An Englishman who spent most of his life in India.
Aouda	an Indian woman who is rescued by Phileas Fogg.
John Bunsby	Captain of the ship, <i>Tankadere</i> .
Stamp Proctor	An American who challenges Fogg to a duel.
Captain Speedy	Captain of the <i>Henrietta</i> , the ship that Fogg takes to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Setting: **Time:** October to December, 1872
Place: London and various countries around the world..

Synopsis of the Plot:

Phileas Fogg accepts a bet from members of the Reform Club that he can travel around the world in eighty days. Accompanied by his manservant, Passepartout, they set off from London.

They are followed by a detective who suspects Phileas Fogg of bank robbery. He has sent for an arrest warrant, which is only valid in England or countries of the British Empire. He tries to get information from Passepartout who vigorously denies the possibility of his master being the bank robber. Detective Fix tries, unsuccessfully to have Fogg detained in the countries they visit, and has to keep inventing excuses for his continued presence on the trip.

On their journey the pair have many adventures: they rescue a princess in India, encounter a typhoon, ride on an elephant, join a circus, almost face a duel, are captured by Indians, and commandeer a ship before finally arriving back in England.

When they arrive, Detective Fix has Phileas arrested, and Passepartout and Phileas think they have lost the bet. Later Detective Fox discovers the real bank robber has been caught and Phileas is released. They rush to London, but are too late to win the bet.

Meanwhile, Phileas has fallen in love with the rescued princess and asks Passepartout to arrange the marriage for the following day. However, when he goes to do this he discovers that they have arrived a day earlier than they thought, because of the time changes round the world.

Phileas rushes to the Reform Club in time to win his bet.

***Around the World in Eighty Days* - Comprehension Questions**

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the novel to check that your facts are correct. Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer. Check your spelling and punctuation carefully.

1. Phileas Fogg might have been considered strange by other people. Why was this?
2. What was the bet that Phileas Fogg made with his card playing partners at the Reform Club?
3. Why was Detective Fix following Phileas Fogg and Passepartout?
4. The rail track stopped at Kholby in India. Did this prove a problem for Phileas? Explain.
5. How did Passepartout rescue Aoud?
6. Why did Detective Fix want Phileas Fogg detained in Calcutta?
7. Passepartout had an idea why Fix was following them. What was his idea?
8. Explain why Passepartout did not believe that Phileas Fogg was a bank robber.
9. Captain Bunsby solves a problem for Phileas Fogg. Explain how he does this.
10. What problem does Passepartout face when he reaches Yokohama? How does he solve this?
11. Explain why the detective was unable to arrest Phileas while they were in the United States of America?
12. How did Fix save Phileas Fogg in San Francisco?
13. The bridge at Medicine Bow, Wyoming was declared unsafe. How did the train cross it?
14. Fogg and his companions were stranded at the station in Kearney. How did they solve this problem and get to Omaha in Nebraska?
15. Captain Speedy's ship, the *Henrietta*, was scheduled to go to Bordeaux in France, so how did Fogg get to England?

16. Why did the crew of the *Henrietta* burn all the wooden parts of the ship?
17. Why was Phileas Fogg released from jail in Liverpool?
18. What did Passepartout discover when he tried to arrange the marriage of Phileas and Aoud?

Around the World in Eighty Days - True or False Questionnaire

*Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!*

1. Phileas Fogg liked everything to be meticulously organized. _____
2. Passepartout came to London from France. _____
3. There was a rumor that Passepartout was a bank robber. _____
4. Detective Fix was convinced Phileas Fogg was a bank robber. _____
5. Passepartout was unaware of the rules when entering an Indian temple. _____
6. The Indian princess was to be sacrificed to the gods. _____
7. Aouda was rescued from the funeral pyre by Phileas Fogg. _____
8. Phileas and Passepartout were detained by the police in Calcutta. _____
9. Passepartout thought Fix had been sent to spy by the Reform Club. _____
10. Aouda was able to meet her cousin in Hong Kong. _____
11. Passepartout refused to help the detective detain Fogg in Hong Kong. _____
12. Phileas Fogg sailed on the *Carnatic* from Hong Kong to Yokohama. _____
13. Passepartout sailed on the *Carnatic* from Hong Kong to Yokohama. _____
14. Passepartout worked with the Clowns with Big Ears in the circus. _____
15. Detective Fix had to wait until Phileas returned to England to arrest him. _____
16. Phileas Fogg knew that Fix was a detective. _____
17. The political meeting in San Francisco was quiet and peaceful. _____
18. The train was delayed for several days at Medicine Bow, Nebraska. _____
19. The train was attacked by Indians who took Passepartout prisoner. _____
20. The sledge used sails to skim over the snow. _____
21. Captain Speedy offered to take Phileas Fogg and his companions to
Liverpool. _____
22. The crew burned the wooden superstructure of the *Henrietta* when the supply
of coal ran out. _____
23. Phileas was put in jail when he returned to England. _____
24. Phileas and Passepartout thought that the bet, and Phileas' money, was lost _____
25. Phileas and Passepartout had not allowed for the time changes on their trip. _____

***Around the World in Eighty Days* - Answers to Comprehension Questions**

1. *Answers may vary, but should include some of the following:* he had no family or close friends; he followed a strict routine every day; he was meticulous about his clothing; he did the same thing at the same time every day.
2. He bet he could travel round the world in eighty days.
3. The detective thought Fogg was a bank robber.
4. He bought an elephant and traveled to Allahabad on that.
5. Passepartout pretended to be the dead rajah, and leapt of the funeral pyre, with Aoud, just as it was lit.
6. Fix wanted them detained so they would still be in Calcutta when the arrest warrant arrived.
7. He thought Fix was a spy sent by the Reform Club to make sure Fogg didn't cheat.
8. Passepartout had seen examples of Fogg's generosity: gave money to the beggar in London, paid for the elephant, but then gave it to the man in India, risked everything to save Aouda, paid for all expenses.
9. Fogg missed the *Carnatic* to Yokohama. But Captain Bunsby said he would take them to Shanghai, where they could catch an American steamer. Although they were late arriving in Shanghai, they signaled the American ship, and it came to pick them up.
10. He is alone in a strange land and has no money. He joins a group of clowns in a circus.
11. The arrest warrant can only be served in England and countries of the British Empire.
12. They are caught in the middle of a violent political campaign and Detective Fix stops a man from hitting Phileas Fogg.
13. The engine backed up, gained speed and managed to cross the bridge before it collapsed.
14. They rode on a sledge with sails to cross the snow covered prairie.
15. He bribed the crew to lock Captain Speedy in his cabin and take over the ship.
16. The ship ran out of coal and needed the wood for fuel.
17. Detective Fix found out that the real bank robber had been caught a few days earlier.
18. They had arrived a day early because of the time changes as they traveled round the world, and were still able to win the bet.

True or False?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True |
| 6. True | 7. False | 8. True | 9. True | 10. False |
| 11. True | 12. False | 13. True | 14. False | 15. True |
| 16. False | 17. False | 18. False | 19. True | 20. True |
| 21. False | 22. True | 23. True | 24. True | 25. True |

Around the World in Eighty Days - Activities

1. On a map of the world locate and label:
 - a) The continents of the world
 - b) The oceans of the world
 - c) All the countries mentioned in the novel
 - d) All the cities mentioned in the novel

Using a colored pen or pencil, trace the route around the world followed by Phileas Fogg and his companions.

2. If you could travel around the world which countries and cities would you want to visit.
Create an itinerary for your trip.
On the map used for Question #1, mark the countries and cities you would visit.
Using a different pen or pencil, trace the route you would follow on your world trip.

3. Phileas Fogg and Passepartout had many adventures on their trip.
Create another adventure for the pair.
Choose one of the places mentioned in the book as your setting, but you may invent new characters for your story.
Make sure that your story is historically accurate. Remember the story takes place in 1872.

4. When sailing from Singapore the ship encountered a typhoon.
What is a typhoon?
Using the resources available to you, research this topic and make notes to tell about typhoons.
Use your notes to write a brief article that might be found in a magazine.
Create a chart giving a list of the countries most frequently affected by typhoons, the dates of the most powerful typhoons and the damage that was done.

5.
 - a) Phileas Fogg thought he had lost his bet.
Explain why he was mistaken in this belief.
 - b) Create chart to show the time in the following places if it is 12 noon in London England.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Cairo, Egypt | b) Bombay, India |
| c) Singapore | d) Hong Kong |
| e) Yokohama, Japan | f) San Francisco, USA |
| g) Chicago, USA | h) New York, USA |
| i) The place where you live. | |

6. In his efforts to win the bet, Phileas Fogg did not have time to do much sightseeing in the places he visited.
Choose one of the cities that he passed through and plan a day of sightseeing that he might have done if he had more time.
You will need to research the city. Use any resources, including the internet, to accomplish this activity.
7. Make a list of methods of travel that Phileas Fogg and his companions used on their journey.
Which do you consider the most adventurous? Why?
If you were going to make such a trip today, what methods of travel would you use?
Why?
You must use at least three different transportation methods.
8. Compare the characters of Phileas Fogg and Passepartout.
How are they alike? How are they different?
Consider their physical and emotional characteristics.
Use the Venn diagram to present your findings.
Which one would you like for a friend? Give reasons for your choice.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Jules Verne.
Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, why he became a writer, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form.
Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources.
You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.
Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students requiring Challenging Activities

1. Choose a country or city visited by Phileas Fogg.
Create a travel brochure for this location.
Include information that would be important for a tourist: how to get there, climate, currency, interesting places to visit, health information.
Your brochure should also contain colored pictures.
2. Choose an exciting event from the story and retell it in the form of a comic strip.
Your comic strip should consist of at least eight pictures.
You may use conversation balloons to tell what is happening, or write the information in each picture.

The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexandre Dumas

Principal Characters:

Edmond Dantes	victim of a conspiracy and imprisoned wrongfully.
Mr. Morrel	owner of the ship, <i>Pharaon</i> .
Danglars	a sailor on the ship; jealous of Edmond Dantes.
Mercedes	engaged to be married to Edmond.
Fernand Morcerf	Mercedes' cousin; he is in love with her.
Gaspard Caderousse	a drunken neighbor of the Dantes family.
Monsieur Villefort	Assistant Prosecutor in Marseilles.
Father Faria	a priest imprisoned in the Chateau D'If for his political beliefs.
Jacopo	a smuggler who befriends Edmond.

Setting: **Time:** 1815 - 1830
 Place: Marseilles; Leghorn, Italy.

Synopsis of the Plot:

Edmond Dantes is a young sailor whose promotion to captain of the *Pharaon* produces great jealousy in Danglars, a shipmate.

Edmond is engaged to marry Mercedes, but their engagement party is interrupted when Edmond is arrested. This is the result of a plot by Danglars and Fernand Morcerf, Mercedes' cousin who is in love with her. They send an anonymous note to the Public Prosecutor accusing Edmond of plotting to overthrow King Louis XVIII and restore Napoleon Bonaparte to power.

Edmond appears before Monsieur Villefort, the Assistant Prosecutor who seems willing to dismiss the charges until he sees the name on the letter Edmond has promised to deliver. The name is that of Monsieur Noirtier, a supporter of Napoleon and Villefort's father. Fearing for his reputation if this knowledge becomes public, Villefort burns the letter and plans to imprison Edmond.

Edmond is taken to the Chateau D'If, a notorious island prison. Here he stays for many years until distraught, he decides to die by refusing to eat and drink. However, when he hears a scraping noise from an adjoining cell he changes his mind and starts to tunnel from his cell.

He eventually makes his way into the next cell and meets Father Faria, called the Mad priest by the guards, who has been imprisoned for his political beliefs. The two men decide to escape, but Father Faria becomes very ill before they can do so. On his deathbed Father Faria leaves the treasure he has inherited to Edmond, telling him that it is hidden in a cave on the island of Monte Cristo.

After Father Faria's death Edmond is distraught, but remembering his plan for revenge he continues his plans to escape by hiding the dead body in his bed. He then

sews himself into Father Faria's shroud, planning to escape when he is buried. His plan is thwarted when he realizes that bodies from the Chateau D'If are not buried, but thrown into the sea.

He is fortunate in having a knife with him, and is able to cut himself out of the shroud. He is picked up by a smuggling ship, and is kept by the captain when he demonstrates his considerable skills in seamanship.

One day the smugglers visit the island of Monte Cristo and Edmond goes ashore and finds the treasure. Taking a few diamonds he returns to the ship, but leaves it in Leghorn taking a fellow sailor, Jacopo, who saved his life, with him. After selling the diamonds he buys new clothes and moves into a hotel. He sends Jacopo to Marseilles to seek information about his father, Mercedes and the four men who wronged him. While Jacopo is away, Edmond buys a yacht and recovers the rest of the treasure.

When Jacopo returns the two men travel to Paris, where Edmond takes the title the Count of Monte Cristo and begins his plans for revenge.

First he seeks out Caderousse, now an inn keeper, who gives him the news that his father died of starvation, and the Danglars and Fernand Morcerf plotted against him and they are now partners in a bank in Paris.

Dantes goes to the bank, where he is not recognized, and persuades the two men to loan him money which he invests successfully. When they see this, they too follow his example. Edmond then tells them about a diamond mine and the two men invest heavily, but Edmond withdraws his money. When the diamond mine is proved a hoax they are ruined. Villefort's wife learns of this and kills his son and then commits suicide, and he becomes mad. Danglars tries to escape, but is captured by smugglers who trick him of the money he has taken. Eventually, Edmond reveals himself to Danglars and allows him to leave, but with only a small amount of money. In Paris, Edmond becomes acquainted with Albert Morcerf, and when he is invited to meet his family, realizes that is the son of Mercedes and Fernand. Jacopo has information concerning a murder committed by Morcerf which he makes public. Enraged, Albert challenges Edmond to duel, but Mercedes visits Edmond, telling him she recognized him immediately, and pleads for her son's life. Edmond decides to fake the duel and allow Albert to kill him. However, this plan is thwarted when Mercedes tells Albert the truth and he withdraws his challenge. Albert and Mercedes leave Fernand in Paris and return to Marseilles.

His revenge complete, Edmond, the Count of Monte Cristo, leaves on a solitary journey on his yacht.

The Count of Monte Cristo - Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the novel to check that your facts are correct. Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer. Check your spelling and punctuation carefully.

1. Explain why Edmond Dantes was made captain of the ship, *Pharaon*.
2. Three men brought about Edmond's imprisonment. Who were they and what were their reasons for doing this?
3. Describe Edmond's reaction to his unjust imprisonment.
4. How did Father Faria change Edmond's attitude to his incarceration?
5. What secret did Father Faria share with Edmond before his death?
6. Why was Edmond determined to escape?
7. Explain the part played by Father Faria in Edmond's escape and the unexpected difficulty that he encountered.
8. Why was swimming towards the smugglers' boat after his escape had been discovered risky for Edmond?
9. When the smugglers stopped at the island of Monte Cristo Edmond wanted to get ashore.
How did he do this?
10. What happened when Edmond tracked down Caderousse?
11. How does Edmond gain his revenge on Danglars and Villefort?
12. Edmond met Mercedes again. How did this come about?
13. Explain how Edmond gained revenge on Fernand.
14. Edmond resolves to allow Albert to kill him rather than hurt Mercedes, but this does not happen. Why not?

The Count of Monte Cristo - True or False Questionnaire

Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!

1. Monsieur Morrel was angry because Edmond had taken over the *Pharaon*. _____
2. Fernand did not want to marry Mercedes. _____
3. Fernand and Danglars plotted against Edmond Dantes. _____
4. Edmond was arrested during his wedding to Mercedes. _____
5. Caderousse had been too drunk to recall what had happened. _____
6. Monsieur Villefort deceived Edmond when he promised to release him. _____
7. The Chateau D'If was an island prison. _____
8. Edmond was put in a dungeon after threatening the guard. _____
9. Edmond resolved to live when he heard a noise from the adjoining cell. _____
10. It was very easy to tunnel into the next cell. _____
11. Father Faria enjoyed educating Edmond, who was a willing pupil. _____
12. Edmond was going to inherit the treasure that had belonged to Cardinal Spada. _____
13. Father Faria died before he and Edmond were able to escape. _____
14. Edmond took Father Faria's place in the dead man's shroud. _____
15. Edmond was able to escape form the grave very quickly. _____
16. The captain of the smuggling ship appreciated Edmond's seamanship skills. _____
17. The treasure was buried on the island of Monte Cristo. _____
18. Jacopo returned to Marseilles to gather information for Edmond. _____
19. Caderousse told Edmond his father was alive and well. _____
20. Edmond moved to Paris and planned his revenge. _____
21. Danglars and Villefort had become honest men. _____
22. Danglars went mad when he realized Edmond had tricked him. _____
23. Fernand Morcerf had married Mercedes. _____
24. Mercedes recognized Edmond when he came to the house with her son. _____
25. Edmond sailed away on his yacht by himself. _____

Answers to Comprehension Questions

1. The captain had been taken ill, so Dantes assumed command and brought the ship safely to Marseilles. The owner was pleased and made him the captain.
2. The men were Danglars, Fernand Morcerf and Villefort. Danglars was jealous because Edmond was made captain of the *Pharaon*, Fernand Morcerf was jealous because Edmond was going to marry Mercedes, and Villefort was worried about his reputation if his relationship to his father, a traitor, was made public.
3. Edmond was bewildered, angry at the injustice of his imprisonment. He became violent, then turned to religion, and finally became depressed and suicidal.
4. Father Faria gave Edmond the will to live. He educated Edmond and the two plotted their escape. He explained to Edmond the reason for Villefort's treachery.
5. Father Faria told Edmond of the treasure of Cardinal Spada, and said that he would leave it to Edmond when he died.
6. Edmond was determined to escape so that he could gain revenge on the men responsible for his imprisonment.
7. Edmond changed places with Father Faria, sewing himself into the shroud of the dead man and putting Father Faria in his bed. The problem arose when Edmond was not buried, but thrown into the sea.
8. The smugglers might return him to the Chateau D'If for the reward.
9. Edmond said he'd go ashore and try to shoot a goat for dinner.
10. Caderousse tells Edmond how the men plotted against him. He gives him news of Mercedes and his father. Edmond rewards him with a ring that was worth a lot of money.
11. Edmond uses their bank to invest in various enterprises, which make money. When Danglars and Villefort see this, they do the same. They eventually invest too much, and when they lose their money, Villefort goes mad and Danglars is kidnapped by smugglers who take most of his money.
12. Edmond met Mercedes again when he joined the same fencing club as her son.
13. Edmond made public Fernand's complicity in a murder in Constantinople.
14. Mercedes tells Albert the truth about his father's part in Edmond's imprisonment, so the duel does not take place.

True or False?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True |
| 6. True | 7. True | 8. True | 9. True | 10. False |
| 11. True | 12. True | 13. True | 14. True | 15. False |
| 16. True | 17. False | 18. True | 19. False | 20. True |
| 21. False | 22. False | 23. True | 24. True | 25. True |

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO - ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities carefully. Written activities should be done on lined paper, illustrations on plain paper.

1. On the map of Europe, locate and label the following places:

a) France	b) Italy
c) Turkey	d) The Mediterranean Sea
e) Paris	f) Marseilles
g) Leghorn	d) Constantinople (Istanbul)
2. The novel ends with Edmond sailing away on his yacht alone.
What do you think happens to him.
Write a short story as a sequel to the novel telling what Edmond does next.
You may introduce new characters, including historical characters and events, but you must stay within the appropriate time frame of the novel.
3. Villefort has Edmond imprisoned because he does not want the public to know that his father is a supporter of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Who was Napoleon Bonaparte and why was he imprisoned?
What happened to him after he was imprisoned on the island of Elba?
4. Create a time line for the novel.
Your time line should begin *before* the start of the novel by showing that Edmond had to take control of the *Pharaon* and his visit to Elba.
Include small illustrations to make the time line more interesting.
5. There are many interesting characters in this novel: Edmond, Danglars, Fernand Morcerf and Father Faria.
Choose two characters and use the Venn diagram to compare them.
Consider their physical characteristics, emotional characteristics and behavior.
6. Injustice and revenge are the main themes in *The Count of Monte Cristo*.
Do you think Edmond's act of revenge were justified? Why or why not?
What would you have done if you had been Edmond.
Do you think such a thing could happen today. Give reasons for your answer.

7. When reading novels that are set in the past we often learn interesting facts about the time and the place.
What facts did you learn from the novel?
Would you have liked to have lived then. Give reasons for your answer.

8. Illustrate the most exciting part of the novel.
Use pencil crayons, pastels or paint.
Give your picture a title.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Alexandre Dumas.
Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, why he became a writer, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form.
Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources.
You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.

Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students Requiring Challenging Activities

1. Rewrite one event from the novel in the form of a script for a play to be performed on the radio.
This means that your words **MUST** convey the action because it will not be visual.
Include directions regarding how the words are to be spoken.
Choose some friends to perform your script with you.
Rehearse until you are satisfied with the performance.
As it is a radio play you can read the words.
Adding sound effects will make the play more interesting.
Record your play.
Ask a group of classmates to evaluate the play.

2. The events in the novel can be divided into three categories:
 - a) Man against Nature
 - b) Man against Man
 - c) Man against Himself.

Give examples of each of each of these categories from the novel.

The Prince and the Pauper by Mark Twain

Principal Characters:

Tom Canty	a pauper, born into poverty in London,
**Edward Tudor	Prince Edward, only son of King Henry VIII.
John Canty	Tom's father, a criminal and a cruel bully.
Gammer Canty	Tom's grandmother, who is as cruel as her son.
**Princess Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII; Later Elizabeth I
**Lady Jane Gray	Granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister; victim of plots by her uncles and guardians.
**King Henry VIII	King of England and Prince Edward's father.
Miles Hendon	a poor man of noble birth who befriends the disguised Prince Edward.
Ruffler	Leader of a gang of thieves.
Hugh Hendon	Miles' brother who cheats him out of his inheritance.

** - historical characters

Setting:	Time:	Early 1500s
	Place:	London, England

Synopsis of the Plot:

This is the story of two boys who exchange clothes and identities and the adventures that result from this. The two boys are Tom Canty, a pauper from a London slum and Edward Tudor, son of King Henry VIII.

Tom has to beg in the streets to help support his family and is treated brutally by his father if he is unsuccessful. Prince Edward is waited on and never knows the problem of being hungry.

Tom is taken into the palace by the Prince, and while discussing their lives, the Prince notices the similarities in their looks. He proposes that they change clothes for a while so that each can learn of the life of the other.

Tom soon adapts to the comfort of a princely life but is concerned when the young prince does not return. Prince Edward cannot return because he has been caught by John Canty and beaten because he has not brought enough money home. Although he tries to tell everyone his true identity he is not believed.

He manages to escape from Canty and is befriended by Miles Hendon, an impoverished nobleman, who is amused by the boy's insistence he is the King's son. While Miles is out, the young Prince is tricked and is recaptured by Canty, who has now joined a gang of beggars and thieves led by a man called Ruffler.

Meanwhile, King Henry VIII has died and preparations are being made for the coronation of King Henry VI. Tom is very worried about the turn of events, but does not know how to tell people the truth. Remembering the hardships of his former life he proves to

be a generous and just king, commuting harsh sentences on people, and this makes him very popular.

Miles decides to return to his home, Hendon Hall, and reclaim his inheritance from his younger brother who believes he is dead. On the way he meets the young prince who has been caught and accused of theft. Miles persuades the judge to release the boy and they continue on their way.

When they reach Hendon Hall, his brother pretends not to know Miles and persuades others to do the same. Enraged, Miles attacks his brother and as a result he and Edward are thrown in jail.

It is here that Edward learns of the death of his father and that he is now king. He is astonished to discover that Tom is to be crowned. He also learns of the injustice suffered by his people and vows to do something when he returns to his former life.

Eventually they are released and told to leave the area. Hearing of the goodness of the new king Miles decides to travel to London to plead his case. Miles and Edward are separated in the crush of people traveling to see the coronation, but Edward manages to make his way to the Abbey.

Here he stops the coronation and Tom declares Edward to be the true King. However, many of the noble people do not believe him and it is only when Edward reveals the location of the Great Seal of England, which Tom has been using to crack nuts, that he is believed.

Miles eventually makes his way to see King Edward and is astonished to see that his young friend really is the king. Unable to speak with him, Miles takes a chair and sits down in front of the king. Seeing this, the King recognizes Miles and tells everyone that this honor was bestowed on Miles when they were running away.

Tom is made the King's ward and is treated with great respect, and Miles returns to Hendon Hall where he is reunited with his sweetheart, the Lady Edith.

The reign of King Edward VI was short, but he remembered how he saw his subjects treated while he was in jail, and became a kind and just king.

The Prince and the Pauper - Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer. Check your spelling and punctuation.

1. Explain why Tom wasn't an unhappy boy in spite of the hardships of his life.
2. What happened when Tom was staring in through the gates of the royal palace?
3. Why did the two boys change clothes?
4. What did the King think was wrong when Tom tried to explain who he was?
5. Tom's Mother was the only person who believed Prince Edward when he said he wasn't Tom. Why was this?
6. What special privilege does the Prince give Miles?
7. What was Humphrey Marlowe's job?
What additional help did he give the disguised Tom?
8. How did Tom show he was merciful King?
9. How was Prince Edward recaptured by John Canty?
10. What happened to Edward after Canty captured him?
11. How does Edward gain the respect of Ruffler and his gang of beggars and thieves?
12. Explain how Edward escapes being put in jail for theft.
13. What reception does Miles receive when he returns to Hendon Hall? Why?
14. Why did Miles decide to travel to London?
15. What was the final test put to Edward by the Lord Protector to verify his identity?
16. Miles was astonished when he was shown into the presence of the King. How did he prove to everyone that he had assisted the King a few weeks earlier?
17. How did the King reward Tom? Why?
18. How did Prince Edward's adventures affect the way he ruled his kingdom?

The Prince and the Pauper - True or False Questionnaire

*Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!*

1. Tom Canty was ill treated by his father. _____
2. Prince Edward took Tom into the palace. _____
3. While wearing Tom's clothes, no one believed the Prince's true identity. _____
4. Tom could not convince King Henry of his true identity. _____
5. King Henry gave the order to throw Tom out of the palace. _____
6. The King thought Tom was ill and ordered that this should be kept secret. _____
7. Mrs. Canty realized that Edward was not her son. _____
8. Miles Hendon believed that Edward was a prince. _____
9. Tom Canty was declared the new king after the death of King Henry VIII. _____
10. Miles had been banished because of his brother's trickery. _____
11. Prince Edward granted Miles the right to remain seated in the royal presence. _____
12. Tom found some aspects of being King dull and boring. _____
13. Humphrey Marlowe helped understand royal protocol and behavior. _____
14. Tom's actions, while acting as King, lacked wisdom and kindness. _____
15. Tom's actions as king were wise and just. _____
16. Edward was tricked and recaptured by John Canty. _____
17. The beggars and thieves teased Prince Edward. _____
18. The hermit treated Prince Edward kindly. _____
19. Hugo hated Edward and tried to have him blamed for his own actions. _____
20. Prince Edward was imprisoned for his part in the theft of the pig. _____
21. Miles returned to Hendon Hall where he was welcomed by his brother. _____
22. Edward was surprised to hear that Tom was taking his place as King. _____
23. While in prison, Edward realized that some laws were unjust, and vowed to change them _____
24. Miles decided to return to Hendon Hall to confront his brother. _____
25. Tom welcomed his mother when he saw her in the crowd. _____
26. The arrival of Prince Edward stopped the coronation. _____
27. Edward knew where the Great Seal was hidden. _____
28. Tom reminded Edward where he had hidden the Great Seal. _____
29. Miles was astonished to discover the boy he had helped was really the King. _____
30. Edward made Tom the King's ward and he was always treated well. _____

The Prince and the Pauper - Answers to Comprehension Questions

1. Everyone that Tom knew had the same difficulties, so he didn't know any different.
2. A soldier pushed Tom over, and Prince Edward ran to help. He yelled at the soldier, and took Tom into the palace and gave him a meal.
3. Each wanted to experience the life of the other.
4. King Henry thought his 'son' (Tom) was ill, and told the members of Court not to tell anyone about the illness.
5. Tom had been scared by loud noises when asleep, but this boy showed no such fear.
6. Prince Edward gave Miles the right to remain seated in the presence of the king.
7. Humphrey Marlowe was the Prince's whipping boy, and he was punished whenever the prince did something wrong. He helped Tom by explaining how a prince should behave in public and at Court.
8. *Answers will vary but should include some of the following:*
 - he commuted the death sentence of the Duke of Norfolk.
 - he freed a man sentenced to death for poisoning, because of a lack of evidence.
 - he freed a woman and child accused of being in league with the devil, after proving them innocent.
 - he changed unjust laws.
9. Prince Edward was tricked when told that Miles Hendon wanted to meet him. It was a plot by John Canty to recapture the boy he thought was his son,
10. He and Canty joined a band of thieves who teased him when he told them his real identity, then sent him out to steal.
11. Hugo's constant teasing annoys Edward and he eventually becomes angry. Although smaller, he beats Hugo in a fight with wooden staves or sticks.
12. Miles knows that the Constable blackmailed the woman with the pig, and tells the Constable that he will be reported to the judge if he doesn't let Edward escape.
13. Miles' brother, Hugh, says he doesn't recognize him, and the servants agree with Hugh.
14. Miles had heard about the fairness of the new King, and wanted an audience to seek justice.
15. Edward had to tell where he had put the Great Seal of England.
16. Miles sat on a chair in the King's presence, which horrified the Court, but the King recognized Miles and explained that being seated was a right he had granted to Miles.
17. King Edward thought Tom had acted wisely while he was the "King" and made him the King's Ward.
18. Prince Edward, now King Edward VI, tried to ease the lives of the poor and oppressed because he could now identify with them.

True or False?

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 - True | 2 - True | 3 - True | 4 - True | 5 - False | 6 - True |
| 7 - True | 8 - False | 9 - True | 10 - True | 11 - False | 12 - True |
| 13 - True | 14 - False | 15 - True | 16 - True | 17 - True | 18 - False |
| 19 - True | 20 - False | 21 - False | 22 - True | 23 - true | 24 - False |
| 25 - False | 26 - True | 27 - False | 28 - true | 29 - True | 30 - True |

Activities for *The Prince and the Pauper*.

1. This novel tells of some of the adventures that Prince Edward and Tom Canty had after changing identities.
Write another adventure that might have been included.
You may use both boys or just choose one to take part in the adventure you write.
Make sure that your story is historically accurate.
2. The theme of changing identities and the confusion caused by this, is a popular one in novels.
If you could change identities with a famous person, who would you choose? Why?
If an author wrote a novel about your identity change, what do you think might be included?
Make a list of at least ten events that might take place.
3. Prince Edward became King Edward VI when his father, King Henry VIII died.
Use the resources available to you research the life of King Edward VI.
Make notes as you do your research, then use these notes to write Edward's biography.
Do the facts you researched support the possibility of the novel being true?
Justify your answer.
4. Life in England in the Sixteenth Century was very hard for the poor.
Create a chart comparing the lives of the poor and the lives of the wealthy, based on Tom and Edward's experiences in the novel.
5. Draw full length portraits of Tom Canty and Prince Edward Tudor as they appear at the beginning of the novel.
Color them using pencils, paint or pastels.
Label the portraits.
Some research will be necessary to make sure that your portraits are historically accurate.
6. Use a Venn diagram to compare yourself with either Tom Canty or Prince Edward.
How are your lives and characters similar? How are they different?

7. Write an article on punishment on Sixteenth Century England.
What methods of punishment were used?
Were these fair? Why or why not?
How do they compare with punishment for various crimes in the Twenty-First Century?

8. What did you learn about life in the Sixteenth Century?
Make a list of things that you learned.
Would you have liked to have lived then? Justify your answer.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Mark Twain

Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, why he became a writer, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form.

Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources.

You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.

Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students requiring Challenging Activities

1. Use the available resources to make a list of the monarchs of England for the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.
Begin with King Henry VII and end with King James I.
Include the dates of their birth and death, their spouses and children, and the dates of their reigns.
Create a chart to present your findings.
2. In the novel many of the beggars and thieves blamed the king for their ill fortune. The hermit who tried to kill Prince Edward also blamed the king for his predicament. Why did they do this? Was there any justification for their feelings?
Give reasons for your answers.

The Hunchback of Notre Dame by Victor Hugo

Principal Characters

Quasimodo	the hunchback who lives the cathedral of Notre Dame.
Pierre Gringoire	a young poet who joins the gypsies and marries Esmeralda.
Gudule	a recluse who bricked herself up inside a cell after her daughter had been kidnapped by gypsies. She hates all gypsies.
Dom Claude Frollo	Archdeacon of Notre Dame cathedral. He is in love with Esmeralda.
Esmeralda	a beautiful gypsy girl.
Captain Phoebus de Chéteaupers	captain of the King's archers.
Fleur-de-Lys de Grandlaurier	Captain Phoebus' fiancée.

Setting: **Time:** 1842
 Place: Paris, France

Synopsis of the Plot:

The story, which takes place in medieval Paris, is about Quasimodo, a deformed, barely verbal hunchback who is feared and hated by all. His only friend is Dom Claude Frollo, who rescued him as a child, and later gave him the job of ringing the bells in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The sound of the bells made Quasimodo deaf. Dom Claude Frollo is a stern, priest so cold he ignores the poor hunchback when he's being publicly tortured for a crime he didn't commit.

Dom Claude Frollo is captivated by Esmeralda, a beautiful young gypsy, but she wants nothing to do with him.

Esmeralda is the only character to show the hunchback a moment of human kindness: at the same moment that the priest ignores him, when he is being jeered by a horrid rabble, she approaches the public stock and gives him a drink of water. Because of this, he falls fiercely in love with her, even though she is too disgusted by his ugliness to even let him kiss her hand.

Meanwhile, she is infatuated with Captain Phoebus de Chéteaupers of the King's Archers, whom she believes once protected her. Crazy with frustrated lust, the priest has the gypsy arrested for witchcraft and condemns her to death.

Gudule is a recluse who hates all gypsies because she believes they stole her baby

daughter is anxious to see all gypsies destroyed.. Later in the novel, she sees that Esmeralda is her long lost daughter, but she is unable to save her from the spite of Dom Claude Frollo.

As she's being led to the gallows, Quasimodo comes down like a fiend and carries her off to the sanctuary of Notre Dame. Later she is tricked into leaving the sanctuary and when she refuses to run away with Dom Frollo he says she will hang.

In despair, the hunchback kills the priest and crawls off to Esmeralda's tomb to die with his arms around her body.

The Hunchback of Notre Dame - Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Use the novel if you are unsure of answers.

Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer.

Check your spelling and punctuation carefully.

1. How did Quasimodo feel about being chosen the Pope of Fools?
2. What was the Court of Miracles? Why was it given this name?
3. Why did Esmeralda marry Pierre?
4. Explain Quasimodo's devotion to Dom Claude Frollo.
5. What was Quasimodo's punishment for trying to kidnap Esmeralda?
How did Esmeralda repay him?
6. Explain why Fleur-Lys thinks Esmeralda could be a witch.
7. Why did Dom Claude stab Captain Phoebus? What was the result of this action?
8. Explain why Esmeralda did not seem to care if she was hanged.
9. What is Dom Claude's suggestion for Esmeralda to escape the gallows?
How does Esmeralda react to this suggestion?
10. Why was Gudule so attached to the tiny shoe?
11. What happened as Esmeralda was about to be taken to the gallows?
12. Why did Quasimodo rescue Esmeralda?
13. What was Phoebus' reaction when Quasimodo tried to take him to Esmeralda?
14. What does Pierre think Dom Claude is going to do after their discussion about Esmeralda?
15. What is Quasimodo's reaction when he sees the crowd of people coming towards the cathedral?

16. Why is Esmeralda surprised when she sees the shoe that Gudule is holding?
17. What happens to Dom Claude? Why?
18. What happened to Quasimodo?

The Hunchback of Notre Dame - True or False Questionnaire

*Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!*

1. Quasimodo was embarrassed at being the Pope if Fools. _____
2. Some people thought Esmeralda was a witch because she had a pet goat. _____
3. Gudule hated all gypsies. _____
4. Dom Claude Frollo had adopted Quasimodo when he was a baby. _____
5. Esmeralda agreed to marry Pierre. _____
6. Esmeralda was in love with Pierre. _____
7. The noise of the bells had made Quasimodo deaf. _____
8. Quasimodo was sentenced to be flogged for a whole day. _____
9. Dom Claude was jealous of Captain Phoebus because Esmeralda loved him. _____
10. Esmeralda was sentenced to death for Phoebus' murder. _____
11. Torture was often used in prisons at that time. _____
12. Esmeralda considered running away with Dom Claude. _____
13. Esmeralda discovered Captain Phoebus was still alive. _____
14. Pierre rescued Esmeralda and took her to the cathedral. _____
15. The sanctuary of the cathedral meant that Esmeralda was safe. _____
16. Quasimodo loved Esmeralda and wanted to protect her. _____
17. Captain Phoebus didn't care for anyone except himself. _____
18. Dom Claude wanted to help Pierre save Esmeralda from the hangman. _____
19. The crowd of beggars and thieves provided a distraction. _____
20. Because she didn't love him, Dom Claude said that Esmeralda would hang _____
21. Esmeralda was Gudule's daughter who had been stolen by gypsies. _____
22. Gudule tried to protect Esmeralda from the soldiers. _____
23. No one could save Esmeralda from the hangman. _____
24. Dom Claude killed Quasimodo. _____
25. Quasimodo went to the graveyard to die. _____

***The Hunchback of Notre Dame* - Answers to Comprehension Questions**

1. Quasimodo was happy because being the Pope of Fools made him feel special.
2. It was an area where beggars and thieves gathered. People who masqueraded as disabled threw away their crutches and revealed “missing” limbs from beneath their clothes.
3. She wanted to save him from hanging.
4. Quasimodo had been adopted by Dom Claude when he was abandoned as a young child. The priest was always kind to Quasimodo.
5. Quasimodo was flogged for an hour, then turned on a wheel for a further hour. Esmeralda gave him water because he was thirsty.
6. Esmeralda is a witch and has a goat that can do tricks.
7. Dom Claude was jealous because Esmeralda loved Captain Phoebus. Esmeralda was arrested for stabbing Phoebus.
8. Esmeralda thought Captain Phoebus was dead and she was being kept in a cold, damp dungeon.
9. Dom Claude tells Esmeralda he loves her and suggests they run away together. Esmeralda is horrified at this idea because the priest is the man who stabbed Captain Phoebus.
10. The show had belonged to her daughter who had been kidnapped by gypsies.
11. Esmeralda was carried to the cathedral by Quasimodo who claimed its sanctuary for her.
12. Quasimodo remembered that Esmeralda had given him water when he was being flogged.
13. He called Quasimodo names, kicked him and laughed at him.
14. Pierre thinks the priest is going to help him rescue Esmeralda and save her from hanging.
15. Quasimodo throws rocks at the crowd, and pours boiling lead on them.
16. Esmeralda has the matching shoe and this proves she is Gudule’s lost daughter.
17. Quasimodo pushes him over the balustrade because he realizes Dom Claude was responsible for the death of Esmeralda.
18. Quasimodo goes to the graveyard where he finds Esmeralda’s body and stays there until he, too, dies.

True or False?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 - False | 2 - False | 3 - True | 4 - True | 5 - True |
| 6 - False | 7 - True | 8 - False | 9 - True | 10 - True |
| 11 - True | 12 - False | 13 - True | 14 - False | 15 - True |
| 16 - true | 17 - True | 18 - False | 19 - True | 20 - True |
| 21 - True | 22 - True | 23 - True | 24 - False | 25 - True |

***The Hunchback of Notre Dame* - Activities**

1. Which three characters do you consider to be the most important in the novel. Write a brief character study of each one., including their physical, emotional and behavioral characteristics.
2. Quasimodo was treated very cruelly because of his deformity. What would be likely to happen to a young child with a similar deformity in the 21st Century?
3. Pierre was a poet. Write a poem, dedicated to Esmeralda, that he might have written. Your poem can be written in any format, but should be at least eight lines in length.
4. When Quasimodo took Esmeralda into the Cathedral of Notre Dame he claimed sanctuary on her behalf. What did this mean? Use the resources available to you to research the right of sanctuary? How, where and when did it start? Does it still exist today? Present your finding in the form of a written report.
5. Did the novel end in the way you thought it would? Write a different ending for the novel. You must use the same characters and cannot introduce any new ones.
6. Make a series of six or eight pictures to show the main events in the novel. Write a sentence or two to describe what is taking place in each picture. Join the pictures together and display in the classroom or library.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Victor Hugo. Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, why he became a writer, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form. Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources. You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.

Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students requiring Challenging Activities

1. Many authors have an underlying message in their novels. What do you think Victor Hugo was trying to tell people in this novel? Give reasons to justify your statements.
2. Victor Hugo was a popular writer of the time. Pretend you are a literary critic and write a review of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. Things that should be commented on should include the plot, the characters and the writing style. You should also tell whether or not you enjoyed the novel. Remember to give reasons for all your comments.
3. Create time line for the novel. Begin your time line at the beginning of the book, and end with the death of Quasimodo. Some dates will have to be estimated. Add small pictures to your time line to make it more interesting.

The Mutiny on Board the Bounty by William Bligh

Principal Characters:

William Bligh	Captain of the ship the <i>Bounty</i> .
Fletcher Christian	Lieutenant on board the <i>Bounty</i> .
Matthew Quintal	a seaman.
David Nelson	a botanist taken to care for the breadfruit plants on the <i>Bounty</i> .
Tinah	a chief on the island of Tahiti.
Iddeah	the Chief's wife.

Setting: **Time:** 1787 - 1790
 Place: The island of Tahiti; various places on the voyage from England to Tahiti; various place between Tahiti and Timor.

Synopsis of the Plot:

This is an historical account of the mutiny as recorded by the Captain of the ship, William Bligh. It is an autobiography, not a novel.

The ship's mission was to sail to Tahiti and take bread fruit plants to the West Indies. Captain Bligh describes the hardships that were an accepted part of being a sailor in the Eighteenth Century.

The *Bounty* reaches Tahiti safely and the crew are welcomed by the natives. Bligh had been on an earlier trip to Tahiti with Captain James Cook and renewed prior friendships. This helped their mission to be accomplished quickly and without difficulty.

On the return ship some members of the crew, led by Lieutenant Fletcher Christian mutiny. Bligh and the few members of the crew who refused to join the mutineers are forced to leave the *Bounty* in an open boat with few supplies.

Captain Bligh navigated the small boat more than three thousand miles to Timor, overcoming a lack of food, water and attacks by unfriendly natives.

Retold using the journal kept by Captain Bligh, the novel gives a clear account of the cruel life of sailors at that time.

***The Mutiny on Board the Bounty* - Comprehension Questions**

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Use the novel to check that your facts are correct. Make sure you include all the relevant information in your answer.

1. What was the purpose of the Bounty's voyage to Tahiti?
2. What was the usual punishment for seamen aboard ships at that time?
3. Describe the reaction of the Tahitians to the arrival of the Bounty. Why did they react in this way?
4. What did you learn about the Tahitian people in this book?
5. How did Captain Bligh persuade the Tahitians to give him the breadfruit plants?
6. What games did the Tahitian children play?
7. Why did the three men desert the Bounty?
8. Conserving water was essential on the return voyage. What did Bligh do to limit the amount of water each man drank?
9. Why did the men mutiny?
10. What did the mutineers think Bligh and the other men would do after being forced into the launch?
11. Where did Bligh plan to go and how far would they have to sail?
12. Bligh didn't want to tell the natives on Tofoa Island about the mutiny. How did he explain the loss of his ship?
13. What happened when Bligh and his men met the natives on Tofoa Island?
14. Describe the conditions the men suffered in the small boat.
15. How did Captain Bligh ensure that food and water were distributed fairly in the boat?

16. When they landed on the island near New Holland (Australia), Captain Bligh told the sailors not to eat the berries they found.
Explain why he later changed his mind about this.
17. List some of the difficulties encountered as the men neared the end of their journey.
18. What happened to the men when they reached Coupang?

The Mutiny on Board the Bounty - True or False Questionnaire

*Read each statement carefully, then mark it **True** or **False**. Be careful!*

1. Conditions on board ships at this time were very hard. _____
2. William Bligh had sailed with Captain Cook. _____
3. The Bounty was sailing to Tahiti to collect coconut palms. _____
4. The voyage to Tahiti was accomplished very quickly. _____
5. The men were made to dance as a form of exercise. _____
6. On their arrival in Tahiti the crew of the Bounty were welcomed by the natives. _____
7. Bligh did not want the natives to know that he was there to buy breadfruit trees. _____
8. Many gifts were given to the native chief and his followers. _____
9. The natives refused to help collect the breadfruit trees. _____
10. Much of the food the men needed was given to them by the islanders. _____
11. Five men deserted the ship while they were on the island. _____
12. Bligh was concerned that some of the men seemed to want to stay on the island. _____
13. Bligh and the members of the crew had been treated very well in Tahiti. _____
14. The mutiny was led by Fletcher Christian. _____
15. Bligh offered to overlook the mutiny if it stopped immediately. _____
16. Christian gave Bligh and the men in the launch plenty of tools and supplies to enable them to reach land safely. _____
17. Captain Bligh and the loyal men were cast adrift in a small boat. _____
18. Captain Bligh was not surprised by the mutiny. _____
19. The men had very few gifts to trade with any natives they met on their voyage. _____
20. One of the crew was killed by natives when they stopped for food and water. _____
21. The men were constantly hungry because it was difficult to find food. _____
22. The men refused to eat raw fish and seabirds. _____
23. Everyone regained some strength when they landed on an island near Australia. _____
24. The condition of everyone deteriorated after they left the islands near Australia.. _____
25. The men were welcomed and cared for when they reached Coupang. _____
26. Bligh decided not to pursue the mutineers on the Bounty. _____
27. Captain Bligh and the loyal men returned to England. _____
28. Of the nineteen men forced off the Bounty, sixteen returned safely to England. _____

The Mutiny on Board the Bounty - Answers to Comprehension Questions

1. The Bounty was to pick up breadfruit plants and take them to the West Indies.
2. They received lashes: whipping with a leather lash.
3. The islanders welcomed everyone and climbed aboard the ship because Captain Cook had visited the island earlier.
4. *Answers will vary:* the Tahitians were friendly, generous, liked to eat and were eager to trade, they had chiefs.
5. Tinah, one of the chiefs, wanted to send gifts to King George, and Bligh suggested the breadfruit plants.
6. *Answers will vary:* kite flying, cats cradle, swinging, dancing, jumping rope, walking on stilts and wrestling.
7. The men didn't want to leave Tahiti, preferring the easier life there.
8. Bligh put the cup high on the main mast - the men had to climb up to get it then return after they had a drink.
9. *Answers will vary:* they thought Bligh too strict, they wanted to return to the easier life on Tahiti and stay there to enjoy a life of greater leisure.
10. The mutineers thought that Bligh would head for the nearest friendly island.
11. Bligh planned to go to Timor, the nearest Dutch settlement, 3,600 miles away.
12. Bligh told them the ship had sunk and they were the only survivors.
13. The natives on Tofoa were friendly at first, but later attacked and tried to kill Bligh and his men.
14. *Answers will vary:* they were cold, wet, cramped, tired, hungry, sometimes too hot, and became progressively weaker. They had to bail water from the boat, which was hard work.
15. *Answers may vary:*
 - he distributed the food and water to the men.
 - he used a scale made from coconut shells to weigh the food portions.
 - he used the "Who shall have this?" method.
16. Bligh thought the berries might be poisonous, however he changed his mind when he saw birds eating the berries, because he felt they would not eat poisonous food.
17. *Answers will vary:* some food was stolen, they suffered from being wet and cold, Elphinston and Lebogue became weak and ill, the men suffered from swollen legs, white faces, drowsiness and had difficulty in understanding directions given to them.
18. The men were welcomed, fed, cared for and given clothes. Later they returned to England.

True or False?

1 - True	2 - True	3 - False	4 - False	5 - true	6 - True
7 - true	8 - True	9 - False	10 - True	11 - False	12 - True
13 - True	14 - True	15 - True	16 - False	17 - True	18 - False
19 - True	20 - True	21 - True	22 - False	23 - True	24 - True
25 - True	26 - False	27 - True	28 - False		

The Mutiny on Board the Bounty - Activities

1. A.) On the map of the world locate and label the following places:

a) the continents	b) the oceans
c) England	d) Tahiti
e) the Cape of Good Hope	f) Cape Horn
f) Timor	

B) With a red pencil mark the voyage of the Bounty from England to Tahiti.
C) With a blue pencil mark the journey of the launch to Timor.

2. This book is an autobiography told from Captain Bligh's point of view.
How might Fletcher Christian have seen events?
Write a brief journal (six to eight entries) that might have been kept by Lieutenant Fletcher Christian.
Some of the entries should be written on the outbound voyage, some in Tahiti and some telling about the mutiny.

3. Using the resources available to you, including the internet, research this historical event.
What happened to the mutineers led by Fletcher Christian.
Present your findings in the form of an essay.

4. Create a character study of William Bligh.
This should include physical, emotional and behavioral characteristics.
Do you agree or disagree with his actions.
Give reasons for your statements.

5. What is breadfruit?
Research this plant using all resources available to you.
Present your findings in the form of a noet that could be included in a science text book.
This should include information on where it grows, size, uses. Include a diagram.

6. Make a six to eight picture strip of one event from the book.
You may use conversation balloons and a brief sentence to tell what is happening.

7. Draw portraits of Captain Bligh, Lieutenant Fletcher Christian and Chief Tinah. Use sheets of plain paper and colored pencils, pastels or paint. Some research may be needed to make sure your pictures are historically accurate. Remember the two Englishmen were members of the Navy and would wear uniform.

BIOGRAPHY

Use a variety of resources to write a detailed biography of Captain William Bligh. Include the date and place of his birth, events in his childhood, his travels and the place and date of his death.

Your completed work should be written in essay form. Make sure that you do not copy information from your resources. You must rewrite it in your own words.

Provide a bibliography by listing your resources.

Proofread the final draft carefully.

Extension Activities for Students requiring Challenging Activities

1. Research the sailing ships of the time using all available resources. Present your findings in the form of a chart. It should include a description of the ship, whether or not it was armed, the number of crew carried and other interesting information. Include a picture or diagram of each ship.
2. Captain Bligh offered to overlook the mutiny if the men ceased their mutinous behavior and returned to their regular duties. Do you think he would have kept his word on this? Give reasons for your answer. What is your opinion of Captain Bligh?
3. If you had been on board the ship would you have joined the mutineers or remained loyal? Why? Do you think the mutineers were justified? Why?