

UNIT 1

ART SHOWS AND HOLIDAYING

UNIT OUTLINE

Lesson	Title	Constructing meaning	Communicating	Functions and linguistic exponents	Pronunciation
1.	Holidaying Webquest (The Seychelles)	Interpreting a table	Speaking : Talking about holidays Writing a comparison / contrast paragraph	Habit in the past Used to + bare infinitive Would + bare infinitive	
2.	Space Tourism	Reading definitions	Speaking : Paraphrasing proverbs and idioms	Verb + -ing Negative prefixes	The sound [ei]
3.	Art Shows Strings	Reading leaflets Reading a poem	Speaking: Class discussion	Describing Expressing opinion Compound adjectives	Stress
4.	Exploring a Song: Immortality	Listening to a song	Speaking : role play	Expressing likes / feelings Modals	Minimal pairs Vowels
5.	Walking Tour	Reading ads	Speaking: Planning a guided tour	Describing Persuading Expressing opinion	Long and short vowels
6.	A Package Tour PROJECT WORK: My Festival	Reading an ad	Writing an e-mail My Festival (Steps of Project)	Persuading Expressing opinion Expressing interest	[æ] and [ɒ]
7.	At the Travel Agency	Listening to a conversation	Speaking : class discussion	Expressing dissatisfaction Complaining Reported speech	Word stress
8.	Put a little drama in your travel	Reading a festival programme Using a dictionary	Writing a biography from notes		
9.	The Winter's Tale (part 1)	Identifying text structure Reading a tale	Summarizing	Narrating / Expressing cause and effect so....that	
Arts 1	The Winter's Tale (part 2)	Reading fiction	Speaking: Group discussion Recounting a tale from a character's point of view	Expressing opinion Predicting Compound adjectives Adverbs	
Arts 2	Tale End...? + Webquest (Shakespeare Plays)		Writing from notes		

HOLIDAYING

SPEAKING INTO WRITING

IN GROUPS

1. According to the information in the table, the British have some preferences for summer outings. Check the children's and the adults' ranking and compare their choices.
2. Is the list of summer outings different from the one that people in Tunisia might make? How is it different?
3. In groups of 4, ask each other questions about your summer holidays.

SUMMER OUTING CHOICES

The thing they would 'most like to do' on a sunny day

Children's ranking		Adults' ranking
1	THE SEASIDE	1
2	SPORTSEVENT	4
3=	VISITING FRIENDS	6=
3=	LONDON TRIP	8=
5	COUNTRY WALK	2
6	SAFARI PARK OR ZOO	10
7=	DRIVE IN COUNTRY	3
7=	PICNIC	6=
9=	STAY AT HOME	5
9=	VISIT RELATIVES	8=
11	MUSEUM / ART GALLERY	11

Use : Where ? When ? How..... ? What ? and these adjectives: exciting / interesting / boring / enjoyable / monotonous / relaxing / active / lazy / cheap / expensive / plain/original.....?

Choose a spokesperson to report some of your answers to the class.

IN PAIRS

1. Use some of the activities reported by the groups to fill in the table below. Add other activities under each heading.

Active holidays	Lazy holidays
Sporting activities	Watching TV

2. Tell your partner which type of holiday you prefer. Give your reasons. Do you usually holiday the way you like? Justify your answer.

RECOGNISING TEXT TYPE FROM CONTENT AND FORMAT

1. Read the text below and try to find out who is addressing whom.
2. Is the information given ORALLY? Justify your answer.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

We are honoured to welcome you to our beautiful islands and to be your host for the duration of your stay.

Enclosed in this envelope, you will find information which is both useful and important.

We kindly ask you to check the details relevant to your booking.

Our representative will be available to assist you in your needs, so you can simply concentrate on enjoying your holiday.

We wish you a GREAT HOLIDAY.

3. What clues helped you guess?
4. Are there any names of people in the text?
5. Who does the representative represent?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Which adverb is used to replace "not only ... but also"?
2. Why is the infinitive used twice in the first sentence? (.. to welcome .. and to be ..)
3. What do you call such use?

Focus on the following sentences and check which forms are used repeatedly.

1. As an artist, he drew, painted, and sculpted.
2. I came; I saw; I conquered.
3. Eat, drink and be merry.
4. Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.
5. She began not only to sing, but also to dance.

Complete the unfinished word. Each dot stands for a letter.

The repetition of a form, tense or structure in a sentence is called P- r -lle - - -m.

DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILL

1) WRITING A POSTCARD



You are on this island on holiday. Describe the landscape and your feelings about it. Send the postcard to a friend of yours.

WEBQUEST

Access a search engine and type in the word “Seychelles” to gather information about the geographical location, the language(s) spoken, the traditions and the people of the Seychelles.

Present it to your class when you are ready.

2) WRITING A PARAGRAPH

Use the table to write a ten-line paragraph comparing holidays in the past and nowadays.

Holidays in the past	Holidays nowadays
People used to spend their holidays <ul style="list-style-type: none">• with the family and relatives• at home• working (on the farm, helping parents,)	People spend their holidays <ul style="list-style-type: none">• with friends• practising various activities (water skiing, sunbathing, canoeing, ...)

Use: used to.... and these linkers : whereas, in contrast, while, but, however, unlike.

Add other activities if you wish.

Use the correction code presented in ‘**Checking Year 3 Programme**’ and edit your paragraph. Check for spelling, punctuation and capital letters.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Used to + base form is used for past habits or repeated actions in the past.

Would + base form is used for past habits or for describing typical behaviour in the past.

Read the text below and choose the best alternative.

As a teenager, I (**was going to spend, used to spend, am spending**) my summer holidays with my grandparents in the country. Everyday, I (**wake up, was waking up, used to wake up**) at around 7:00 in the morning to help my grandfather. Every morning from 8:00 to 10:00, while he (**was watering, waters, was going to water**) the garden, I (**am feeding, feed, was feeding**) the animals.

At the end of the day, we (**were going, would go, go**) back home where grandmother (**was having, was going to have, had**) dinner ready. Most of the time, she (**would give, was going to give, was giving**) me a piece of my favourite chocolate cake for dessert.

Now things have changed. I (**spent, was spending, spend**) my summer holidays with my own family in the country. I (**am trying, was trying, was going to try**) to teach my son all the good things my grandfather (**is teaching, teaches, used to teach**) me.

MY GRAMMAR	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
<p>Habit in the Past Used to + infinitive Would + infinitive People used to spend their holidays on their farms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer questions • Write a paragraph • Express habits in the past • ?..... • ?..... <p><i>Complete as you wish</i></p>

SPACE TOURISM

SPEAKING INTO READING

IN PAIRS

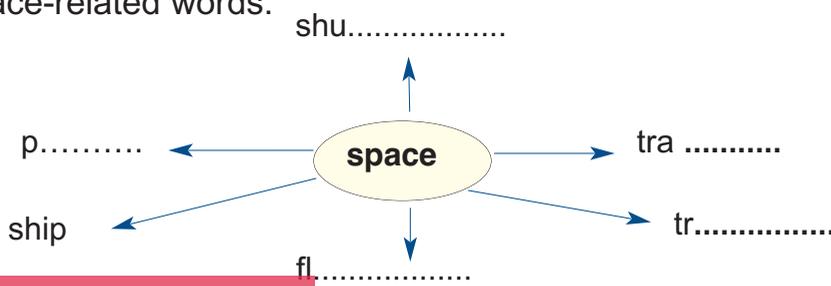
- Express these idioms in your own words.
 - 'See the world'.
 - 'Do the sights'.
- Paraphrase these proverbs.



He that travels far **knows much**.
 He who does not travel does not **know the value of men**.
 The world **is a book** and those who do not travel read only **a page**.



- Do you like travelling?
 - How many **pages of the book have you read?**
 - Have you **known much?**
 - Have you **known the value of men?**
 - Have you ever been abroad? If yes, which places have you visited?
 - How often do you travel to foreign countries?
 - How far have you been?
 - How have you travelled? Which means of transport have you used?
- Ask each other questions on the various means of transport used to travel especially to far away, remote destinations? Think of luxurious travel.
- Have any tourists ever travelled into space?
- Which words can you associate with 'space'? Complete the diagram with space-related words.



7. Discuss these questions.

- a) Are you for or against space travel? Justify your opinion.
- b) Would you travel into space? Can you afford it?
- c) What do you think of the people who take a space flight just for pleasure?
Is it worth the adventure or a waste of money?
- d) Do you think that space tourism will be widespread in the future?
- e) Would people pay an exorbitant price just to take a suborbital flight?

READING

1. Do you expect the following text to answer the questions you discussed?
2. Ask questions on the text before you read it.
3. Read to check if the text answers the questions you asked.
4. Refer back to your answers to Question 7 above and say what changes or additions you would like to make.

The competition for space tourists is playing out in China as well as the United States, with rival companies signing up well-to-do customers for future flights. The face-off has as much to do with winning a foothold in the world's biggest potential market as well as achieving another first in the annals of spaceflight.

More than a year ago, Virginia-based *Space Adventures* announced that Hong Kong-based businessman Jiang Feng was paying \$100,000 to take a suborbital passenger flight aboard an unspecified spaceship that has yet to be built. Now an adviser to British-based *Virgin Galactic* says a businessman from eastern China's Zhejiang province will be among the first 100 passengers for Virgin's Spaceship Two suborbital rocket plane.

Like *Space Adventures*, *Virgin Galactic* is one of the leaders in the emerging space tourism industry. The Shanghai adviser, Rupert Hoogewerf, told Reuters that the businessman has paid Virgin's \$200,000 fare for the flight package. Hoogewerf said the man was under 40 and had asked for his identity to be kept secret.

Jiang as well as Virgin's mystery client are competing for the title of "first Chinese space tourist" — but it's not yet clear which one will fly first. Virgin Galactic, owned by British billionaire Richard Branson, has said it will begin taking on passengers in the 2008-2009 time frame. Its rocket plane is designed to carry six passengers and two pilots on 2.5-hour flights to the edge of space. Virgin's first spaceflights would take off from Mojave, California, with a move to New Mexico's future spaceport planned for 2009-2010.

Space Adventures, meanwhile, has forged agreements with a variety of spaceship developers — including a deal with the Russian Federal Space Agency and the Prodea Venture capital firm reportedly aimed at beginning suborbital tourism service in the next couple of years. However, *Space Adventures*' time frame has shifted over the past couple of years. Last year, the company projected that Jiang would be able to fly in 2007.

Since 2001, *Space Adventures* has arranged for four private-sector space passengers to take orbital trips to the international space station, at an estimated cost of \$20 million each.

News Report from News Broadcasting Corporation, Nov. 27, 2006

Now that you have read the text, do the activities below.

1. Complete the table with appropriate information

	Jiang Feng	Mystery passenger
Nationality		
Name of the company		
Cost of the flight		

2. Correct the following statements.

- a) Orbital trips are getting more and more expensive.
- b) Jiang will be the first Chinese space tourist.
- c) The flight will take the passengers to outer space.
- d) Space tourism started in 2002.

3. Why is there a rivalry between companies for space tourism?

4. Check what the dates refer to.

- a) 2001
- b) 2008-09
- c) 2009-10

5. Find words that mean:

- a) departure point for space flights (Par. 4)
- b) an extremely rich person (Par. 4)
- c) while something else is happening (Par. 5)
- d) two (Par. 5)

6. Match the words and expressions in Column A with their equivalents in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1- face-off	a) strong position in a business
2- foothold	b) fight, argument
3- well-to-do	c) agreement
4- a deal	d) becoming known
5- emerging	e) rich

7. Explain in your own words .

- a) **another first in the annals of spaceflight** (Par.1)
- b) **Jiang as well as** Virgin's mystery client (Par. 4)
- c) **2.5-hour flights** (Par. 4)
- d) **to the edge of space** (Par. 4)
- e) **a mystery client** (Par. 4)
- f) **reportedly aimed at beginning suborbital tourism service** (Par.5)
- g) **private-sector space passengers** (Par. 6)

8. Can you read these figures?

- a) 2.5 / 8.75 / 6.25 / 3,000,000 / 1,795,489 / 36.8 / 45.5
- b) What do you notice?
- c) What does (.) stand for?
- d) What about (,) ?
- e) Is it the same in other languages?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Give the opposite of the following words by adding a prefix.

Example: **un**specified

paid

clear

planned

pleasant

Do you know any other negative prefixes?

**Add the appropriate prefix to each of the words in the box to get antonyms.
You are given an example with each negative prefix.**

literate – obey – effective- welcome – resistible – balance – smoker – inhabited
 – mature – regular – expensive – violent – continue – legal – perfect –
 convenient – fit

Prefix	Example
in-	inaccurate
un-	uncertain
dis-	dishonest
il-	illogical
ir-	irregular
im-	impatient
ab-	abnormal
non-	non-living

2. Read the following sentence from the text.

a) It will **begin** taking on passengers.

Complete : begin + ? + ?

b) The following verbs are followed by **(ing)**

stop	enjoy	dislike	admit	consider	miss
finish	mind	imagine	deny	involve	postpone
delay	suggest	regret	avoid	practise	risk

Note the difference between **stop** doing something and **stop** to do something.
 Focus on the underlined words.

- a) Joan stopped working and had some lunch.
- b) She stopped to eat.
- c) Her mobile rang so she stopped eating and answered the call.
- d) She stopped talking and rushed back to work.

Do sentences **b** and **c** have similar or different meanings?
 What do you think happened in **b**? Was Joan eating?
 What about sentence **c**? What was Joan doing?
 How many actions took place in **b**?

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

1. In paragraph 2, six words contain the [ei] sound. Identify them.

2. Which syllable bears the main stress in the following words?

Read the words aloud and count the syllables.

competition, companies, potential, adventures, passengers, province, suborbital, industry, identify, developers, international, project (verb), project (noun).

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR
billionaire , a couple of ,face-off , foothold , well-to-do , a deal , emerging , spaceport	Negative prefixes un- , in- , im- , ir- , il- , dis- Verb + ing

WHAT I CAN DO NOW

- Talk about space travel
- Add negative prefixes to adjectives
- Rephrase expressions in my own words
- Understand the use of stop + v + ing and stop + to + v

Anything else?

Complete with the new things you have learnt in this lesson

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-

ART SHOWS

READING INTO SPEAKING

These are some of the events taking place at the National Gallery .

1. Read the information and

a) fill in the table

Type of activity	Day	Time	Place

DAILY EVENTS

FRIDAY

Holiday Fun 11am – 1 pm and 2 – 4 pm

Guided Tour 11 :30 am and 2 :30 pm

Interactive Talk 1 pm Room 10

Talking back : Cézanne : The Painter's Father, Louis Auguste Cézanne.

Ten Minute Talk 4pm Room 12

Lotto : Family Group

Youth Arts Party for Young People aged 12 – 19

7 – 9 pm. A night of dance, live music and film performances. Refreshments provided.

Free and no need to book .

SUNDAY

Guided Tour 11 :30 am and 2 :30 pm

Family Talk 11 :30 am

Meet in Education Centre Foyer

b) Match the words in column A with their explanations in column B.

A	B
1. foyer	a) drinks
2. refreshments	b) make reservations
3. interactive	c) entrance hall or large open space
4. performances	d) at no cost
5. to book	e) shows
6. free	f) helping to communicate with each other

2. Guess what **am** and **pm** mean. Think of midday (meridiem in Latin).

3. Express the following phrases differently.

- a) "a ten-minute talk" is a talk that lasts ten minutes.
- b) a twenty-day journey
- c) a 200-page book
- d) a four-door car
- e) a 30-dinar bank note
- f) a 6-hour flight

IMAX 3D Cinema

Make the most of your day at the Science Museum with a visit to our incredible IMAX 3D Cinema. With a screen taller than four double-decker buses and 3D technology, it will transport you deep into the action. This is an experience not to be missed!

Films showing this season

Deep Sea 3D

Narrated by Johnny Depp and Kate Winslet

Dive into this magical 3D underwater adventure and be transported below the ocean surface to swim alongside some of the planet's most unique and colourful creatures.

Where to shop

Visit our newly refurbished and expanded Store on the ground floor for science-inspired souvenirs and gifts, educational toys, fun gadgets and great technology products for adults and children. Shop all year round at

www.sciencemuseumstore.com

Read the Science Museum leaflet excerpts and answer the following questions.

1. What are the features of 3D cinema?
2. What effect does it have on viewers?
3. Where can visitors buy a souvenir at the museum?
4. What kind of presents are on sale at the museum?
5. What if the store were closed, how could visitors buy gifts?
6. What is specific about the gifts? Pick out an adjective describing them. How many parts is this adjective made up of?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Express the underlined words differently using compound adjectives.

Bosang and Sankanphaeng are among the old tourist spots of Thailand which got fame for their umbrellas with bright colours (.....) and their silk and cotton produced naturally (.....). Nowadays this route is dotted with manufacturing centres of silverware, wood carving, ceramics, weaving and embroidery as well.

After shopping in this area, it is advisable to go down **the streets walled with stones** (.....) to Muang- on cave, where there is a fossilized **teak tree that is 1 million years old** (.....)and to Sankamplaeng where hot spring rooms for mineral bathing are provided. You can also visit the colourful **centre for training elephants** (.....) and **the Mae Taeng Park ornamented with flowers** (.....).

IN GROUPS

Focus on the three-column cultural events program . Discuss questions 1 to 5 and answer them.

N.B: * program is the American spelling
 * programme is the British spelling

1. What cultural events are on ?
2. Which film is on?
3. Have you ever heard of it?
4. What do you know about it?
5. Can you fill in the table **WITHOUT** referring to the information provided in the programme?

Title	?
Film director	?
Script writer	?
Topic	?

6. Read the film review to check or correct your guesses.

DRAMA	MUSIC	CINEMA
<p>NEW WIMBLEDON THEATRE The Broadway, Wimbledon, London SW19 1QG www.newwimbledontheatre.com.uk Main House 11 to 15 Jul. DANCE OVERTURE Showcasing the talents of 1st and 2nd Year students at one of Britain's foremost colleges for the performing arts. From £9.50</p>	<p>SOUTH BANK London SE1 9PX. Fri. 7 Jul. THE BRIT SCHOOL Queen Elizabeth Hall, 11 am One-hour show for 10 & 11 yr olds. Combines music, dance, theatre and special technical effects. Tickets for 11 am and 1.30 pm are free and allocated by the BRIT School (020 8665 5242). 7.30 pm £6 Sun. 16 Jul. THE HAVE-A GO DRUM SHOW. Purcell Room, 3 pm. Rhythm Sticks 2006. A chance to drum, sing and dance to music and rhythms from around the world. £5/£7.50, family £14</p>	<p>BFI LONDON IMAX CINEMA South Bank, Waterloo. SE 1. nearest tube - Waterloo. Adults £7.90, Children (up to 14 years) £4.95. 3 and under free. Bkg and info: www.bfi.org.uk/imax New: From 14 Jul. THE QUEEN Stephen Frears has always been a director who has always tackled difficult subjects, and has usually succeeded in making films that are both thought- provoking and entertaining. He's also adept in bringing strong female roles to the screen (Dangerous Liaisons, Mary Reilly and last year's Mrs Henderson Presents). Now he's chosen another prickly subject - written by Peter Morgan - and given another actress - Helen Mirren - a valid shot in his new film. Thanks to Helen Mirren's compelling performance, The Queen remains a convincing and often entertaining film which is of delicious performances and great wit. Helen Mirren leads an impressive cast (Michael Sheen, Alex Jennings, James Cromwell).</p>

7. What are the specific features of the film?

8. What makes it a good film?

9. Explain in your own words.

a)...thought-provoking.

b)...has always tackled difficult subjects.

10. These three words are used in the film review :

1. wit

2. shot

3. adept.

Identify them in the third column of the cultural events program* then match each word to one of the phrases below.

- a) Scene or photography ;
- b) Be skilful at something;
- c) Having a strong effect.

B. Imagine you are in London on holiday. You want to attend a cultural event.

1. Which one would you choose ? Select from the programme*.
2. Once you have chosen your favourite art show,tell the group about it giving reasons for your choice.
3. What specific features made you select that particular show?(the ticket price ? the time of the performance?the artists?the venue?).
4. What have the other members of your group chosen to see?
5. What seems to be the most popular show within your group?
6. Number the shows from 1(most popular) to 3 (least popular)according to your findings.
7. Go round the class to find out what the other groups have chosen.
8. How many students in the class chose to see
 - a) the film? b)the play ? c)the drum show?
9. Revise the count for each show.Which one comes first in your class?

C .Prepare a poster showing the degree of popularity of each art show.

Use the data you collected from the various groups .

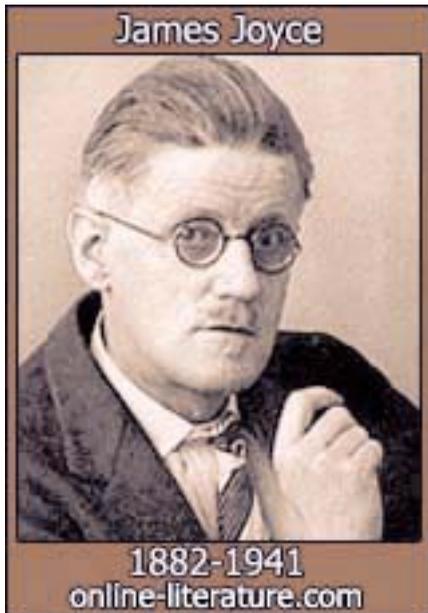
Possible titles for the poster could be:

- My Class Favourite Art**
- Music Lovers in my class**
- Cinema/Screen Lovers**
- Drama/Theatre Lovers.**

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
to book, foyer, free, interactive, performance, refreshments	Compound adjectives noun + past participle e.g. science-inspired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read an entertainment programme • Take part in a class discussion • Use compound adjectives

Strings in the earth and air, a poem by James Joyce

Biographical notes about James Joyce.



James Joyce was born in Dublin, on February 2, 1882 .

After graduation in 1902, the twenty-year-old Joyce worked as a journalist, teacher and in other occupations under difficult financial conditions.

In 1923, he published *Finnegans Wake* which some literary critics considered a masterpiece.

1. Read the poem and determine the general tone conveyed by the poet.
2. What is the relationship between music and love?



Picture of willows by the river



3. Read this dictionary entry for the word '**string**' and

- a) identify the meaning that fits the poem.
- b) check whether the word is used in its literal or figurative meaning.

Strings in the earth and air

Strings in the earth and air
Make music sweet;
Strings by the river where
The willows meet.

There's music along the river
For Love wanders there
Pale flowers on his mantle,
Dark leaves on his hair.

All softly playing
With head to the music bent,
And fingers straying
Upon an instrument.



string (noun) **1.** tie the package with string cord, rope, cable, line. **2.** own a string of shops/houses chain, series, succession. **3.** a string of people waiting to get in queue, line, row, procession, succession, sequence. **4.** a string of coloured beads strand, necklace. **5.** the musician broke a string guitar string, violin string; piano wire.

4. Focus on the rhymes in each stanza. Do lines 2 and 4 contain the same rhymes as lines 1 and 3?

HOW CREATIVE ARE YOU?

WRITE YOUR OWN POEM ON NATURE.

Choose your favourite tree and a musical instrument you like and compose a short poem with two four-line stanzas. Choose rhymes that alternate.

<p>Stanza 1</p> <p>a</p> <p>b</p> <p>a</p> <p>b</p>	<p>Stanza 2</p> <p>c</p> <p>d</p> <p>c</p> <p>d</p>
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CAN YOU SING A SONG OF RAY CHARLES?

What do you know about the singer? Do you have an idea about his style? If you do not, read the information below.

Focus on the words in boldtype and match each one to its definition.

See the (a - h) list provided in the box below.

Ray Charles' distinctive, emotionally-charged style made him one of the most influential musicians of his time. Stars from The Beatles to Van Morrison cited as an (1) **inspiration** the remarkable man who, almost (2) **single-handedly**, created a whole new musical form, gospel blues.

Ray Charles, who has won a string of (3) **posthumous** Grammy Awards, belonged to a (4) **pioneering** generation of artists that had a huge influence on the course of rock and pop music. His sound (5) **encompassed** so many styles - blues, gospel, jazz, rock 'n' roll, even country - and had a real impact on the nascent UK beat and R&B scenes. Compared in (6) **stature** to Elvis Presley by some commentators, Charles' songs cast their (7) **spell** on such 1960s stars as Joe Cocker, Steve Winwood, Eric Burdon and Van Morrison. If James Brown was the godfather of soul, then Ray Charles was (8) **indisputably** one of its founding fathers.

- a) fascination and irresistible influence
- b) without anyone's help
- c) importance and respect that a person has because of their achievements
- d) stimulation, motivation, and encouragement
- e) undeniably
- f) included
- g) happening after a person's death
- h) introducing ideas never used before

EXPLORING A SONG

Immortality by Celine Dion

SPEAKING INTO LISTENING

IN GROUPS

1. Ask and answer these questions .

What type of hits do you like?

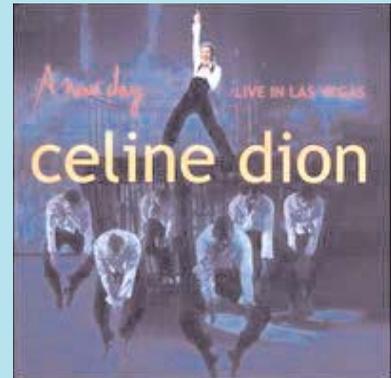
What do you like in a hit? - The singer
 - The music
 - The melody
 - The lyrics

Which song is your favourite? Sing a part of it.

Tell the group why you like it.

Use : - I like / love....

- I'm fond of.....
- I'm keen on
- I'm mad / crazy about.....



2. Read the notes about the singer and find words that mean:

- a) the state of being famous as an actor or a singer
- b) level of importance
- c) great skill at doing something
- d) to come together
- e) to give a bank the right to own your house temporarily in exchange for a loan
- f) celebrity = fame =

Born in Quebec, Canada, Celine Dion was the first French-Canadian performer to reach superstar status in North America. She rose to international stardom in the 1990's; adored by fans for her vocal prowess. Celine was the youngest of 14 children; her parents operated a small club, and on weekends the entire family would regularly convene there to perform folk music. At the age of 12, she, her mother and one of her brothers assembled a demo tape which found its way to the offices of local pop manager and promoter Rene Angelil, who was so impressed with the young Celine's voice that he mortgaged his home to finance her first recording. Quickly, Celine began to earn global renown.



3. Focus on the last sentence and rephrase it in your own words.

4. Which phrase proves the singer's popularity?

LISTEN

Listen to the whole song and

1) circle the words you hear .

power	darling	symbol	loving
happy	fulfill	soul	faith
memory	light	eternity	fate

2) circle the appropriate word(s) to identify the singer's feelings.

sadness – hope – fear – determination – jealousy – pessimism.

3) tick the correct alternative .

The message conveyed by the song is

- a broken heart can never be mended
- love is a wonderful feeling
- we must do everything to fulfill our dreams

4. Listen to the 1st part and complete it with the words you hear.



So this is who I am,
And this is all I know,
And I choose..... live,
For all that I give,
The spark that makes the power grow

And I will stand my dream if I,
Symbol my faith who I am,
But you are my only,
And I follow the road that lies ahead,
And I won't let my heart control my head,
But you are my only
And we don't say goodbye,
And I know what I've got to be

LISTEN

Listen to the second part attentively. Focus on the words in boldtype and

a) circle the words you hear .

Immortality
I make my journey through eternity
I keep the **history/memory** of you and me inside
Fulfill your **destination/destiny**
Is there within the child,
My **storm/store** will never end,
My **faith/fate** is on the wind,
The king of **hearts/hards** the joker's wild,
But we don't say goodbye,
I'll make **them/then** all remember me

Cos I have **find/found** a dream that must come true,
Every ounce of me must see it through,
But you are my only
I'm **sorry/sorrow** I don't have a role for love to play,
Hand over my heart I'll find my **way/wave**
I will make **then/them** give to me

Immortality
There is a vision and a **five/fire** in me
I keep the memory of you and me, **in sight/ inside**
And we don't say goodbye
We don't say goodbye
With all my **love/luck** for you
And what else we **may/might** do
We don't say, goodbye.

b) identify a word that means **something you remember**.

c) paraphrase this sentence in your own words: "I make my journey through eternity" What do you notice?

What is meant by the journey? Is it a real journey? What is this called in figurative language?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Complete the dialogue using **can, can't, must or mustn't** and put the **bracketed verbs in the right form or tense**.

Tina : Come on, Alex. We (check in). We're going to miss our flight.

Alex : I'm coming!

Check-in clerk : Is this all your luggage?

Tina : Yes.

Alex : Excuse me, (I/ take) this bag with me on the plane?

Check-in clerk : Of course, you sir. Here are your seat numbers.

Tina : And where (we/wait) until they announce our gate number ?

Check-in clerk : You (wait) in the departure lounge.

Alex : (we / get) something to eat there ?

Check-in clerk : Yes you But when your numbers are announced, you(go) through passport control. You(be) late.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

1. Listen to the first part again and identify the words containing similar sounds. Focus on the examples in the table below.

[ou] like <u>h</u> ome	[ei] like <u>n</u> ame
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

2. Listen to the 2nd part and check if the sounds in the following pairs of words are similar or different.

a) through - choose

c) wind - wild

b) journey - eternity

d) vision - joker

LET'S SING THE SONG TOGETHER.

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR	PRONUNCIATION
faith, fate, immortality, memory, sorrow, soul	Modals	Pronunciation at the word level and at the sentence level

WHAT I CAN DO NOW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the message conveyed by a song • Identify a singer's feelings • Paraphrase sentences containing metaphors • Sing a song in English • ? • ?

WALKING TOUR

READING INTO SPEAKING



1. Use the map above and

a) fill in the gaps in the paragraph below.

The British Isles consist of two main islands. They are the
and

The British Isles are bordered by the to the west and the
North Sea to the East.

b) identify the capital of

- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- England
- Wales

2. Read the first paragraph in the text below and

- a) check where Scotland is located.
- b) with reference to the map, make a similar sentence about England or Wales. Imitate the one about Scotland. Be careful about the geographical location of the country you talk about.

The city of Edinburgh

Scotland is one of the constituent countries of the United Kingdom. It occupies the northern third of the island of Great Britain and shares a land border to the south with England.

Edinburgh, the nation's capital and second largest city, is increasingly being seen as a cosmopolitan alternative to Scotland's countryside, with visitors year round, though the main tourist season is generally from April to October.

It is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It is the largest tourist destination in Scotland, attracting roughly 13 million visitors a year, and the second largest in the United Kingdom after London

It is also the city of the international festival. It presents a rich programme of classical music, theatre, opera and dance in six major theatres and concert halls and a number of smaller venues, over a three-week period in late summer each year.

3. Read the whole text and tick the correct alternative.

- The purpose of the text is to
- persuade
 - inform
 - narrate

4. Read the text and find synonyms of the following.

- a) frontier (Par. 1)
- b) a part of (Par. 1)
- c) containing people of different races (Par. 2)
- d) in all seasons (Par. 2)
- e) places where shows take place (Par. 4)

5. Does the Edinburgh Festival take place all year round? Justify your answer.

Read this ad and do the activities that follow.

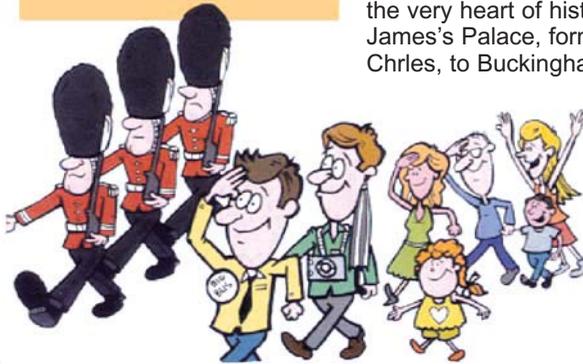
See more of London on foot

Daily at 10:00am
Departs from Trafalgar
Square - Stop 9 37

ROYAL LONDON WALK **FREE!**

INCLUDES CHANGING OF THE GUARD
Our classic Royal London Walk takes you to the very heart of historic Royal London from St. James's Palace, former official residence of Prince Charles, to Buckingham Palace, celebrated home of the Queen, talking in one of the world's most spectacular ceremonies on the way - the changing of the Guard.

Walk finishes at Big Bus
Information Centre
stop: 29 57



ALL WALKING TOURS LAST APPROXIMATELY 1½-2 HOURS

1. Find out what the following places are famous for.

- a) St James Palace
- b) Buckingham Palace

2. Identify the peak event of the tour.

3. Find out

- a) where the walk starts and where it ends.
- b) how long the walk lasts.

4. Which word shows that St James's Palace is no longer the residence of Prince Charles?

5. Which adjective is a stronger synonym of marvellous and wonderful?

6. What does the ad say about *The Changing of the Guards*?

What do you notice in the structure of the sentence?

- Why is it used?**
- to compare two events?
 - to impress the reader?
 - to classify events?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Read the following sentences. Focus on the highlighted words and work out the components of the superlative to complete the box.

Edinburgh is **the second largest** city and **the most** cosmopolitan in Scotland..... one of **the most spectacular** ceremonies

The + + long adjective

The +..... +

2. Put the bracketed adjectives in the correct form.

The family was sitting round the fireplace in the house they had rented for two weeks. The mother and father laughed at something their **(old)** -----daughter had just said. A very old woman, the family's grand mother sat in the **(warm)** ----- corner of the room. And a baby, the **(young)**----- child smiled at his brother. This family found happiness in the **(captivating)** ----- place in all the country. They were spending the **(memorable)** ----- holidays they had ever had.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

Sort out the following words.

Place them under the right symbol.

/ ɔ : /	/ ə : /	/ a : /	/ ɔ /
walk	first	guard	odd

philosopher – church – walk - explores – recorded – heart - world – novel – remark

DEVELOP YOUR SPEAKING SKILL

Foreign visitors to the town where you live would like to see the places of interest in it. Plan a guided walking tour for them. Tell them about the places you are taking them to. In your talk, highlight the key features of such places.

Use the following words :

captivating – the most – the best ... - breathtaking – spectacular – magnificent – never – revive – splendid

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR	PRONUNCIATION
border, constituent, cosmopolitan, venues, year round, residence official, spectacular	The superlative The largest The most spectacular	Notice the difference between: -North / South (like three) -Northern /Southern (like the)

WHAT I CAN DO NOW

- Read an ad
- Describe a place
- Imitate a paragraph
- ?
- ?

Complete as you wish

A PACKAGE TOUR

SPEAKING INTO READING

IN PAIRS

1. Put the words below under the appropriate heading .

monument – full board – coach – camp site – jet – single room – temple –
 package tour – journey – statue – passenger – check in – palace – travel agent –
 return ticket -

Sightseeing	Tourism	Means of transport	Accommodation
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

2. Ask and answer the following questions.

- Would you like to travel abroad?
- Would you choose to travel alone or in a package tour with a group?
- What are the advantages or the drawbacks of package tours?

3. Focus on the picture below and complete the table.

Name of the tour	Duration	Destination	Event

English



Canadian Tulip Festival

Français



Weekends, May 4 - 21, 2007 Les fins de semaine, du 4 au 21 mai 2007
 Dix jours de célébration!

Passports

Group Tulip Packages

The Canadian Tulip Festival offers a variety of packages for group requirements. **New this year**, the **2006 Group Tulip Experience Passport** is a must-have package for group visitors to fully enjoy the Canadian Tulip Festival. It provides free 19-day access to the **Tulip Promenade** at Major’s Hill Park, free access to other Official Tulip Sites and a **free** Tulip Gift for every passport holder. The Tulip Experience Passport is a wonderful souvenir for visitors and absolutely necessary to fully participate in the Tulip Experience in Canada’s Capital Region. The passport also includes **souvenir and shopping** discounts at many of our Concessions, Artisans, Attraction Sites and Festival Partners plus several other great benefits.

The 2006 Group Tulip Experience Passport entitles each visitor to:

- Free admission to Major’s Hill Park for 19 days
 - Free admission to Tulip Explosion Exhibition Hall Events and the World Flower Council Summit events at Hilton Lac-Leamy
 - Free Tulip Gift Souvenir of your visit
 - A “Passport Photo” of you with the tulips, a souvenir of your Tulip Experience
 - Souvenir passport stamps at all Official Sites and International Pavilions
 - Great souvenir and shopping discount coupons from Tulip Festival Concessions, Artisans, Partners and Attraction Sites.
 - A chance to win in a Special Group Passport Holders Contest to be announced
- * Passport includes evening access but does not include “*Get Out Weekends!*” evening concerts at Major Hill’s Park, which require a separate concert ticket or pass.

Read the ad about the package tour and answer the questions.

1. What advantages does this tour offer?
2. How long does the Canadian Tulip Festival last?
3. Which word matches each of the definitions in the table below ?

Definitions	Words
1. Collection of art works shown to the public	a) several
2. A reduced price	b) a souvenir
3. Something you buy or get as a gift to remember a place or a person.	c) exhibition
4. The right to enter a place	d) discount
5. More than 2 but not very many	e) admission
	f) contest

4. Can visitors attend free evening concerts?
5. Does the Festival celebrate family relationships?
6. What is the purpose of the ad ?
7. Do you feel you would like to take this package tour?

Justify your answer.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

These words are from the advert. Put them in the appropriate column.
package – access – separate (adjective) – chance – festival – announced – capital.

[æ]	[ə]

DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILL

Write an e-mail to Group Tulip Packages asking for more information about the package tour, the admission fee, the exhibitions and so on.

Use :

-sounds interesting
- I'm interested in
- I'd like to know more about
- Please tell me about
- I'm keen on



Send Attach Save Cancel Simple Editor

To: rania@Skills4Life.tn Add my signature

Cc: Add to Sentlog

Bcc: Send as HTML

Subject: Travel Time left to Save or Send: 18 Mins.

ABC American

Select Header Select Background Select Font Type Size

Preview High Normal

MY NEW WORDS	PRONUNCIATION	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
admission, check in, contest, discount, exhibition, package tour,	Notice the difference between To separate [sep ə reit] Separate -Adj [seprɪt] Chance [tʃæns] American English Chance [tʃɑ:ns] British English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate information in an ad • Interact with a classmate • Write an e-mail • ? • ? • ?

PROJECT WORK 1 : MY FESTIVAL

- Step1.** Search the Web to get information about Festivals and check how the information is presented.
- Step2.** Think of a festival you know well. Describe it to the "web users" in an appealing way. Find suitable visuals to illustrate the specific features of the festival.
- Step3.** Once you complete your work, invite your classmates to the school Internet room and make them discover "your festival". Be ready to tell them how you proceeded to complete your project.

AT THE TRAVEL AGENCY

SPEAKING INTO LISTENING

SPEAKING

IN GROUPS

Making a pie chart

A. Discuss these questions within your group.

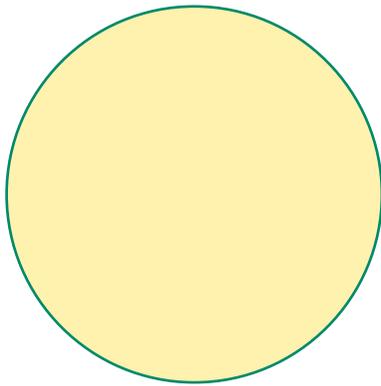
- 1) Why do people travel?
- 2) Who do they visit?
- 3) What kind of people travel frequently?
- 4) What for?
- 5) Do you travel a lot?
- 6) Do your classmates travel a lot?
- 7) Who, in your group, has never travelled anywhere?
- 8) Which destinations have the travel fans in your group been to?
- 9) How long did they stay in the place(s) they visited?
- 10) What was / were the purpose(s) of their visit(s) each time they travel?
- 11) What means of transport did they use?

B.

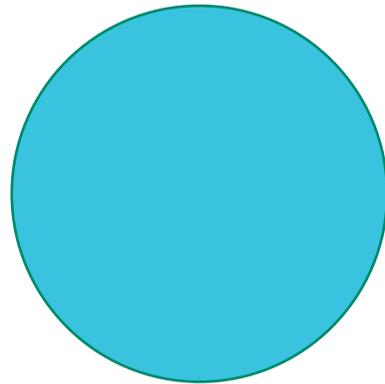
1. Draw a pie chart (a circle) and divide it into various parts depending on your findings.
2. Think of the percentage of students who travelled
 - a) to several destinations
 - a) for specific purposes
 - b) for a given period of time
 - c) using a particular mode of transport.
3. Make 4 lists with percentages about the travellers in your group.

Percentage of travellers	Purposes	Duration of stay	Mode of transport

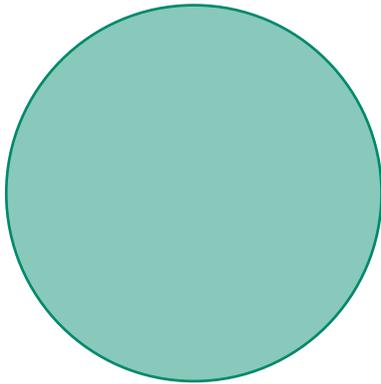
4. Transfer the data you got about each list onto a pie chart. Indicate the percentages in each .



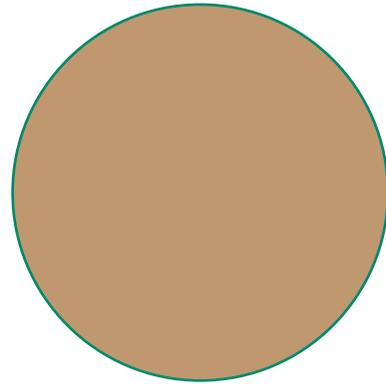
Percentage of travellers



Mode of transport



Duration of stay



Purposes

5. Compare your pie charts with those of the other groups.

IN GROUPS

Ask and answer these questions.

1. Have you ever been to a travel agency?
What for?
2. What does a travel agent sell?
3. How does the travel agent convince customers?
4. What documents are available at a travel agency?
5. Would you deal with a travel agency? Why or Why not?
6. Should tourists always trust travel agents?



LISTENING

Listen to Marion who is planning to take a trip organised by a travel agency. She is talking to the travel agent. Find out where she wants to go.

Section 1

1. The following statements are false. Listen and correct them.

- a) She's planning to take a trip to the Mediterranean.
- b) She'll have to pay airport taxes.
- c) The hotel is old, but comfortable

2. Listen and complete the following table.

Things included in the package holiday	Facilities provided in the hotel

3. Complete the following sentence with an adjective from the listening.

Marion paid a deposit and booked the holiday. Two months later she was in Saint Cuthbert but she was

Can you guess why?

When she returned to England, she went to see the travel agent.

Section 2

Listen to Section 2 and

- 1) Check your predictions.
- 2) Answer the following questions:
 - Was the hotel nice?
 - Did Marion use the swimming pool? Why? Why not?
 - Was the hotel close to the sea?
- 3) Listen again and list what Marion was complaining about.
- 4) Do you think Marion is willing to take another package holiday with the travel agency? Why or Why not?
- 5) What does the travel agent offer as a compensation? Does she accept?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. You saw this ad about the Hotel Superb and you decided to stay there for a few days but you were extremely disappointed by the quality of the service and the facilities available.

Complain to the hotel manager about what you were dissatisfied with. Follow the example below.

You said **we would** love the food but we didn't; it was awful.

Notice these changes from Direct Speech to Indirect Speech

Seven good reasons for a visit to the Hotel Superb

1. You'll enjoy the scenery
2. You'll love the food
3. You'll be met at the airport
4. All the hotel staff are friendly
5. Every room has a shower
6. You can see the beach from the hotel
7. There are excursions every day

Direct speech	Indirect speech
You'll love the food.	You said <i>we would</i> love the food.

2. Write down some of your other complaints to the hotel manager.

3. Report the following.

"It was all his own idea." said Pat Peters. "Bob has just drawn up a 'motherhood contract'; he'll take care of the children as well as the household chores. I've been around children so much; tomorrow, I will start looking for a job."

Start here.

Pat Peters told me thatBob's idea. He
 'a motherhood contract'; he.....
 care of not only the children
 She complained that
 around children so much, and finally said that she.....

LEXICAL FOCUS

Word Search

Ten words from the listening passage have been placed in the following square. How many can you find? Write them in alphabetical order. You are given 2 examples.

A	R	E	F	I	N	E	R	Y	S	I	E	I
Z	E	L	V	F	N	R	P	I	E	N	Z	N
E	S	M	R	D	B	F	L	J	Z	T	A	C
R	E	W	S	C	H	E	D	U	L	E	M	L
T	R	X	C	S	V	V	N	B	A	R	L	U
Y	V	C	T	R	E	C	O	M	M	E	N	D
U	A	V	X	Q	C	T	O	V	P	S	K	E
I	T	B	Y	P	X	G	D	G	O	T	J	D
D	I	S	A	P	P	O	I	N	T	E	D	B
O	O	N	W	A	W	B	S	Y	I	D	H	G
P	N	A	M	C	Q	Y	C	T	U	F	G	E
Q	G	N	L	K	A	H	O	F	Y	R	F	A
S	H	Z	J	A	E	S	U	P	E	R	B	L
D	J	B	H	G	D	N	N	X	T	G	F	P
F	K	E	G	E	C	U	T	W	R	T	D	T

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

Group these words according to the stressed syllable.

(package, schedule, deposit, refinery, discount, travel)

Words stressed on the 1st syllable	Words stressed on the 2nd syllable

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
to book, deposit, discount, disappointed, oil refinery, a package holiday, refund, scheduled, superb	The Reported Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report orally • Predict content •? •? •? <p><i>Complete as you wish</i></p>

PUT A LITTLE DRAMA IN YOUR TRAVELS

READING INTO WRITING

What do you think the title “Put a little drama in your travels” means?
Can you paraphrase it?
Read the text and answer the questions below.

Shakespeare festivals featured in cities across the nation

CYBERTRIPS

By Roger Petterson



Associated Press

Oct. 11, 2006

1. “Go travel for a while,” Shakespeare wrote in “Pericles, Prince of Tyre.” So, take his advice; go travel somewhere and see some Shakespeare.
2. You can enjoy the Bard's works seemingly anywhere these days, thanks to Shakespeare festivals in cities big and small in almost every state. And most of them have Web sites.
3. Going to the Grand Ole Opry? Yes, even in the land of country music, “Macbeth” is on the calendar for Aug. 10-Sept. 10 at the [Nashville Shakespeare Festival](#) — and it's being staged with Chinese choreography. This troupe is in its 19th season.
4. Or maybe you're heading to New York City for a little summer shopping, sightseeing and the museums. The Public Theater's [Shakespeare in the Park](#) uses Central Park for its outdoor venue in the heart of Manhattan.
5. Looking for a reason to visit the nation's capital? Along with Art Museums, you can take in [Shakespeare In Washington](#) . It really is a festival, with a wide variety of organizations putting on events in theater, music, dance and film. Participants include the Royal Shakespeare Company, which usually performs in London and Shakespeare's own Stratford-upon-Avon.

1. Do you think the festivals are held in

- a) all 50 states? b) some of the states? c) the UK?

Justify your answer from the subtitle.

2. What is meant by:

- a) “Cybertrips” (subtitle)?
b) “The Bard’s works” (par.2)?

3. Read the text and

- a) complete the table.

Name of the festival	Venue	Play	Date

b) circle the nation's capital.

- i) Nashville
- ii) New York
- iii) Washington D.C.

4. Explain the following expressions:

- a) go travel for a while (par.1)
- b) take his advice (par.1)
- a) along with museums (par.5)

5. Match the following words and expressions with the corresponding definitions.

Column A	Column B
1- visiting places	a) on the calendar
2- planned	b) sightseeing
3- designing steps for dancing	c) heading to
4- move towards a place	d) choreography

6. Find in paragraph 5 a word illustrating a feature of spelling, specific to American English.

7. Read the dictionary entry of the word "stage" and find out which meaning is used in paragraph 3.

stage /steɪdʒ/ n 1 [C] platform or area (usually in a theatre) on which plays are performed to an audience: He was on (the) stage for most of the play. 2 the stage [sing] the profession of actors and actresses; life and work in the theatre: She advised her son not to choose the stage as a career. 3 [sing] (fig) scene of action, place where events occur: Geneva has become the stage for many meetings of the world leaders. 4 [C] point, period or step in the development, growth or progress of sth/sb: At this stage it's impossible to know whether our plan will succeed. 5 (idm) **be/go on the stage** be/become an actor: She's wanted to go on the stage from an early age, **set up the stage for sth** prepare for sth; make sth possible or easy.

stage v [Tn] 1 present (a play, etc) on a stage; put (sth) before the public: stage a new production of 'Hamlet' 2 arrange for (sth) to take place; carry out: stage a come-back, eg after retiring as a sportsman.

Shakespeare's House



Globe Theatre

DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILL

Use the information provided below to write a biography of Shakespeare.

Use the past tense and the following linkers: and, after, but, next, then, in the end, eventually, some time later.



William Shakespeare, the Great Stratford Bard is the greatest dramatist and poet in the English language.

He wrote comedies, tragedies and historical plays still played all over the world.

NOTES ON THE PLAYWRIGHT'S LIFE

Date of birth: April 1564

Birthplace: Stratford-Upon-Avon in the Midlands, England (The Swan of England)

Marriage: Married at the age of 18 Anne Hathaway, eight years older than him.

Children: Susannah, Hamnet, and Judith, twins

Occupations: Help in family business; schoolmaster; printer; dyer; player; butcher; soldier

1592: Beginning of acting and writing plays

1599: Building in London of The "Globe Theatre" where most of Shakespeare's plays were performed

1613: Stopped writing and went to live in Stratford-Upon-Avon

1616: Death of the High Renaissance Genius.

MY NEW WORDS	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
cybertrip, heading to, on the calendar, stage (v+n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a short text • Use a Dictionary • Write a biography •? •? •?

THE WINTER'S TALE (PART 1)

READING INTO WRITING

IN PAIRS

1. Read the definition of a *narrative*, which is one of the text types.

Narrative Texts

The purpose of a narrative text is to entertain, to tell a story, or to provide an aesthetic literary experience. It is based on life experiences and is person-oriented using dialogue and familiar language. The narrative is organised around a plot. The plot includes a series of episodes that are written by the author to hold our attention and build excitement as the story progresses.

2. Match each feature of narrative texts with the corresponding characteristic.

Features	Characteristics
1. Setting	a) sequences of action Plots include introduction, problem, climax or crisis, resolution and conclusion
2. Theme	b) people, animals, and imaginary characters in a narrative Readers can usually identify with one or more and relate the characters' experiences in the story to their personal experiences.
3. Plot	c) places or situations where narrative takes place Setting can have a powerful effect on the theme in the narrative and on the reader's emotions.
4. Characters	d) the subject or message the writing is attempting to communicate Themes can be conveyed in an obvious way or "between the lines".

3. Narratives are of different types.

They can be imaginary, factual or a combination of both. They may include fairy stories, mysteries, science fiction, romances, horror stories, adventure stories, fables, myths and legends, historical narratives, ballads, slice of life, personal experience.

Next is a narrative based on one of Shakespeare's plays, *The Winter's Tale*.

READING A TALE FROM SHAKESPEARE

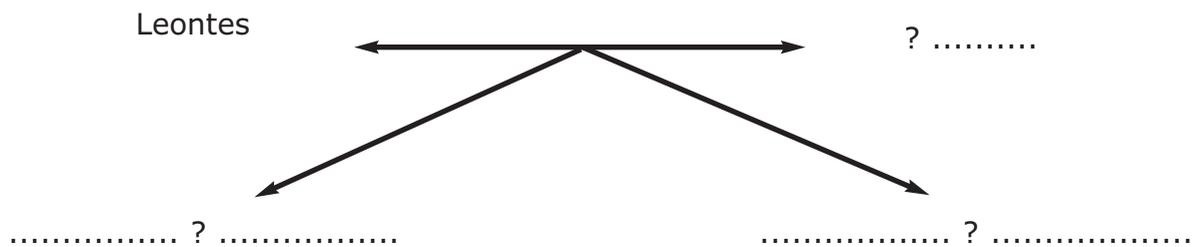
This is a simplified version of one of Shakespeare's plays *The Winter's Tale* written by Charles and Mary Lamb who tried to keep very close to the original words of the play. The tale is much easier than the play and its aim is to give readers moral lessons as well as pleasure.

IN PAIRS

1. Read the first paragraph to find out about the relationship between the characters and the status of each one.

Leontes ?
 Mamillius ?
 Polixenes ?
 Hermione ?
 Camillo Lord of the court
 Perdita ?
 Pauline wife of Antigonus, Lord of the Court
 Emilia a lady serving Hermione

2. Complete Leontes's family tree. Write the names of the family members to show the relationship.



3. Fill in the blanks with words that indicate the relationship between the characters.

Mamillius is the king'swhereas Hermione is his Leontes has also got a There's no mention of her name in Part 1 of the tale. He's got a wonderful close, Proxilenes who is also

The Winter's Tale

Part 1

Leontes, king of Sicily, and his queen, the beautiful and good Hermione once lived in the greatest happiness together. Leontes was so happy in the love of this excellent lady that he had nothing left to wish for, except that he sometimes wanted to see again, and to present to his queen, his old companion and school-fellow, Polixenes, king of Bohemia.

Leontes and Polixenes had been brought up together from the time when they were children, but, after the death of their fathers, each one had to rule his own kingdom, and so they had not met for many years, though they often exchanged gifts, letters and loving messages.

At last, after many invitations, Polixenes came from Bohemia to the Sicilian court, to make a visit to his friend Leontes.

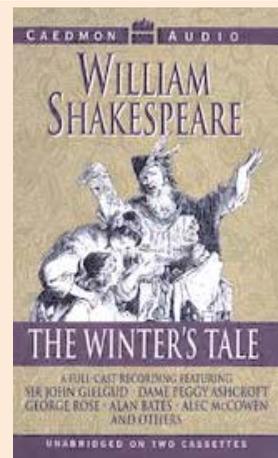
At first, this visit gave nothing but pleasure to Leontes. He begged the queen to give this friend of his youth her special care and attention and seemed to have his happiness quite completed when he was with his old companion. They talked about old times; they remembered their schooldays and their youthful games. They told stories of these to Hermione, who always took a cheerful part in these conversations.

After a long stay, Polixenes was preparing to leave when Hermione, at her husband's wish, begged him to make his visit longer.

And now, this good queen's sorrow began. Polixenes had refused to stay when Leontes asked him but Hermione's gentle words persuaded him to do so. At this, although Leontes had so long known the honesty of his friend Polixenes as well as the excellent character of his good queen, he was seized with an uncontrollable jealousy. Everything that Hermione did for Polixenes, although it was done only to please her husband, increased the unfortunate king's jealousy. Suddenly, Leontes changed from a true friend, and the best and most loving of husbands, into a wild and evil creature. He sent for Camillo, one of the lords of his court, and told him of his suspicions about his wife's unfaithfulness. Then he ordered him to poison Polixenes.

Camillo was a good man. He knew well that there was no truth in what Leontes suspected, and so, instead of poisoning Polixenes, he told him of his master's orders and agreed to escape with him from Sicily. Thus Polixenes, with the help of Camillo, arrived safely in his own kingdom of Bohemia. From that time, Camillo lived in the king's court and became the chief friend and favourite of Polixenes.

The escape of Polixenes made the jealous Leontes still more angry. He went to the queen's room where her little son Mamillius was just beginning to tell one of his best stories to amuse her. Taking the child away, the king sent Hermione to prison.



Though Mamillius was only a very young child he loved his mother dearly. When he saw her treated so shamefully and knew that she had been taken away from him to be put into prison, he became very unhappy. Gradually, he lost his desire to eat and sleep until it was thought that his sadness would kill him.

When the king had sent his queen to prison, he commanded Cleomenes and Dion, two Sicilian lords, to go to Delphos and ask the oracle at the temple of Apollo if his queen had been unfaithful to him.



After Hermione had been a short time in prison, she gave birth to a daughter. The poor lady was comforted when she looked at her pretty baby, and she said to it: "My poor little prisoner, I have done as little wrong as you have."

1. Read and take notes.

Who did what? Pick out the main verbs related to the events and fill in the table.

Characters	Action / Event

2. Which phrase shows Hermione's innocence?

3. Match the words and expressions with their synonyms or definitions.

1. rule	a) ask for something in an anxious way
2. beg	b) ask someone to come to you
3. evil	c) having a relation with a person who is not your spouse
4. send for someone	d) in an embarrassing way
5. unfaithfulness	e) govern
6. shamefully	f) cruel and wicked
	g) write a letter

4. What do you think will happen in the second part of the story?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Read the sentence from the text.

“He was **so** happy **that** he had nothing left to wish for”.

What relation can you identify between the 2 parts of the sentence?

so ++ that.... expresses : cause and

Combine the following sentences.

- a) The queen was respectful of her husband. She followed his recommendations.
- b) The king was jealous. He put his wife in prison.
- c) The little prince was sad. He stopped eating.

WRITING A SUMMARY

Use your notes from question 1 to sum up Part 1 in a 5-line paragraph.

Make sure you link your sentences with suitable connectors to get a coherent paragraph.

MY NEW WORDS	MY GRAMMAR	WHAT I CAN DO NOW
beg; evil; rule; send for someone; shamefully; unfaithfulness	Cause and consequence So + adjective + that Mamillius was so unhappy that he lost his desire to eat or sleep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a tale • Identify the features of a narrative text •? •? <p><i>Complete as you wish</i></p>

"THE WINTER'S TALE" PART 2

READING INTO SPEAKING

Read the second part of the story and check your predictions.

Hermione had a kind and noble-spirited friend, Paulina, who was the wife of Antigonus, a Sicilian lord. When Paulina heard that the queen had given birth to a child, she went to the prison where Hermione was kept and said to Emilia, a lady who served Hermione, "I pray you, Emilia, tell the good queen that if she will trust me with her little baby, I will carry it to the king, its father. We do not know how his heart may soften when he sees his little child."

"Most noble lady," replied Emilia, "I will tell the queen of your offer. She was wishing today that she had a friend who would dare to present the child to the king."

"And tell her," said Paulina, "that I will speak bravely to Leontes in her defence."

"May you be for ever blessed," said Emilia, "for your kindness to our gentle queen!"

Emilia then went to Hermione who joyfully gave up her baby to the care of Paulina.

Paulina took the child and forced herself into the presence of the king, although her husband, who feared the king's anger, tried to prevent her.



She laid the baby at its father's feet, and made a noble speech to the king in defence of Hermione. She blamed him for his cruelty and begged him to have pity on his innocent wife and child. But her words only increased Leontes' anger, and he ordered her husband Antigonus to take her away.

When Paulina went away, she left the little baby at its father's feet. She thought that, when he was alone with it, he would look at it, and have pity on its innocence.

The good Paulina was wrong. No sooner had she gone than the pitiless father ordered Antigonus to take the child out to sea and leave it on some empty shore to die.

Antigonus was not like the good Camillo. He obeyed the orders of Leontes too well. He carried the child on to a ship at once and sailed out to sea, intending to leave it on the first lonely shore that he could find.

The king was so sure that Hermione was guilty that he would not wait for the return of Cleomenes and Dion from Delphos. Before the queen had recovered from her weakness, and from her misery at losing her precious baby, she was brought to a public trial before all the lords and nobles of his court. When all the great lords and judges were gathered together to try Hermione, and while that unhappy lady was standing as a prisoner to receive their judgment, Cleomenes and Dion entered, and gave the king the answer of the oracle.

Leontes commanded that the words of the oracle should be read aloud, and these were the words:

"Hermione is innocent, Polixenes blameless, Camillo a true servant, Leontes a jealous and cruel king, and he shall live without an heir unless that which was lost is found."

The king would not believe the words of the oracle. He said that it was a lie made up by the queen's friends, and he asked the judge to go on with the trial of the queen. While he was speaking, however, a man entered and told him that the prince, Mamillius, hearing that his mother was to be tried for her life, had been struck with grief and shame, and had suddenly died.

When Hermione heard of the death of this dear and loving child who had lost his life because of his grief at her misfortune, she fainted. Leontes himself was filled with misery by the news and began to feel pity for his unhappy queen. He ordered Paulina to take her away and help her to recover. Paulina soon returned, and told the king that Hermione was dead.

When Leontes heard that the queen was dead, he felt deeply sorry for all his cruelty to her. Now that he thought his ill-treatment had broken Hermione's heart, he believed her to be innocent. Now also he thought the words of the oracle were true. He knew that "if that which was lost is not found" (which he believed to be his young daughter), he would be without an heir, as the young prince Mamillius was dead; and he would have given his kingdom to recover his lost daughter. With such sad thoughts as these, Leontes passed many years in grief and sorrow.

Read the second part of 'The Winter's Tale' and

1. Fill in this flow chart. Mention the characters and the events that took place.



2. Use the information in the flow chart to tell your class what happened.

Use suitable connectors to link the events.

3. Pick out the words related to Leontes's attitude. What do you think of him?

SPEAKING

IN GROUPS

1. Discuss Leontes's attitude and imagine an end to the story.

What do you think happened later? Did Leontes behave differently?

2. Recounting the tale

Tell the story as if you were:

- a) Hermione
- or
- b) Leontes
- or
- c) Polixenes.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Choose the correct alternative.

“a noble-spirited **friend**” is:

- a) a noble whose spirit is friendly
- b) a spirit whose friend is noble
- c) a friend who has a noble spirit

What do you call..

- a) someone who has a kind heart?
- b) a person with a bad temper?
- c) the parents who have open minds?
- d) A person who has a strong will?

Complete :

Adjective +?..... →?.....

2. Pick out more adjectives or adverbs to complete the table.

Adjectives	Adverbs
lucky	?
brave	?
?	joyfully
kind	?
?	deeply
unhappy	?

Complete :

Adjective +?..... →?.....

MY GRAMMAR

Adjective + noun + ed

Adjective + ly → adverb

Tale End ...?

DEVELOP YOUR WRITING SKILL

Here are some of the events that took place later. Use these notes to narrate the events. Add all the necessary details to produce a good summary.

- ship / drive / storm / coast of Bohemia
- baby princess / Perdita / leave / there / rich clothes and jewels
- noble birth / misfortune
- later / found / poor shepherd / bring up / wife / to nurse /
- to become wealthy / sell / Perdita's jewels /
- Perdita / to grow up / daughter / shepherd

Start as shown..

This is what happened to Perdita, the baby princess...

Remember to

- leave space between each line of writing for correction.
- exchange your work with a peer.
- revise your draft. Improve it by correcting whatever is necessary.
- read your final version again and check for spelling and punctuation.

WEBQUEST

Go to www.google.com. Search for Shakespeare plays. Find out about his works.

What kind of plays did he write?

List some titles.

Which play are you familiar with? Can you mention its main events?

Inform your class about your search.