

Bridge to Success

English Language

Coursebook
Book 10

Advanced

Volume 2

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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Grade 10 Coursebook

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Welcome to *Bridge to Success*

Bridge to Success is a twelve-grade course for learners of English as a second language (ESL). The twelve grades range from the beginning of cycle 1 to the end of cycle 3.

Bridge to Success Grade 10 consists of twelve thematic units of study, which include a range of activities, text types and objectives, split over three terms.

The materials reflect the following principles:

- **An Emirati focus, with an international perspective.** Specifically developed for young learners throughout the United Arab Emirates, the themes, situations and literature covered by *Bridge to Success* strive to reflect the Emirati context and encourage learners' curiosity about the wider world. This fosters respect and interest in other cultures and leads to awareness of global citizenship.
- **An enquiry-based, language-rich approach to learning.** *Bridge to Success* engages children as active, creative learners. As learners participate in a wide variety of curriculum-based activities, they simultaneously acquire content knowledge, develop critical thinking skills and practise English language and literacy. The materials incorporate a 'learning to learn' approach, helping children acquire skills and strategies that will help them approach new learning situations with confidence.

- **English for educational success.** To meet the challenges of the future, children need to develop facility with both conversational and academic English. From the earliest stage, *Bridge to Success* addresses both these competencies. *Bridge to Success* presents authentic listening and reading texts, writing tasks, and end-of-unit projects similar to those learners might encounter in English-medium and international schools.

In addition to this Coursebook, the accompanying Workbook provides additional support, reinforcement and practice. Comprehensive support for teachers is provided in the Teacher's Guide.

The following icons are used in this Coursebook:

 pre-recorded listening activity

 21st links to 21st Century Themes and/or Skills

We hope that you and your learners will enjoy using these materials as much as we enjoyed developing them for you.

The *Bridge to Success* team

Contents

	Reading/Topic	Listening/Speaking	Use of English	Vocabulary	Writing
Unit 5 Film and media Pages 1–18	Profile of an Emirati film director Word play in advertising The history of cinema Documentary filmmaking Film locations Behind the stars	Listening: A conversation about Dubai Studio City Telephone roleplay An interview with volunteers at DIFF Speaking: Phrases to interrupt Telephone roleplay — asking for information Asking questions about someone's profile Discussing advertising Talking about films Discussing film locations Presenting findings	<i>by</i> + verb + <i>ing</i> adjective order intensifiers <i>either ... or/neither ... nor</i> verb + infinitive with <i>to</i> passive voice	The media business Talking about filmmaking Talking about advertising Essay writing Film and cinema Documentary making Talking about locations	Advertising slogans for a new product Summary of a book extract Short description of a film and its locations
Review Project	Review of Unit 5 Film and media				
Unit 6 Looking back Pages 19–35	History of the UAE Sheikh Zayed Traditions Storytelling Changes in landscape	Listening: Listen to a lecture on the history of the UAE Understand numbers and dates Understand information about becoming a teacher Listen to someone talking about life in the UAE Speaking: Describe Union Day using the past simple Discuss a timeline Discuss stories Talk about life in the past and present	Past simple Past simple versus past continuous Past perfect <i>used to</i> for past habits Reporting verbs in the past <i>as many/much (noun) as</i>	History and the past Dates and numbers Storytelling and reporting verbs	Write about Sheikh Zayed Create a spidergram and then write a story
Review Project	Review of Unit 6 Treasures from the past				
Unit 7 Our country today Pages 36–53	The seven Emirates Population Education Work Transport Nature	Listening: Listen to a documentary about the UAE Understand an interview Listen to a radio interview about work Speaking: Do a presentation about an Emirate Talk about a recruitment fair Talk about actions taken Talk about transport	Comparatives Superlatives Prepositions Adverbs of manner Sequencers Present perfect Gerunds Word class	Population Education Work Transport	Describe graphs Write a summary about education in the UAE Complete a mind map about transport
Review Project	Review of Unit 7 Welcome to my country!				

LITERATURE		
LESSONS		
Lesson Title	Reading Objective	Literature Focus
1-2 Text organisation and structure (p. 57-58)	To read and identify the change in text organisation in Chapter 5.	To explore the theme of mastery in this part of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> .
3-4 Survival versus comfort (p. 59-60)	To read and understand details in chapters 6 and 7.	To contrast the themes of survival and comfort in <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> .
5-6 Internal conflict (p. 61-62)	To read and identify the main points of chapters 8 and 9 of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> .	To trace character development throughout the first chapters of the novel.
7-8 External conflict and symbolism (p. 63-64)	To read and identify the main points of chapters 10 and 11.	To explore the themes of external conflict and symbolism in <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> .
9-10 Justice (p. 65-66)	To read and identify the main points in Chapter 12.	To explore the theme of justice in the novel.
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Term 2 Chapters of Study		
5 Building a House – The Journal (p. 67-71)		
6 Sick and Alone – The Journal (p. 72-75)		
7 Learning to Farm (p. 76-78)		
8 Exploring the Island (p. 79-81)		
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11 Finds a Footprint (p. 88-90)		
12 A Cave Retreat (p. 91-93)		
13 A Spanish Shipwreck (p. 94-96)		
EXTRA READING		
<i>The Sign of the Four</i> (p. 97-161)		

Unit 5

Film and media

- **Topics** multimedia in the UAE; profile of an Emirati filmmaker; the language of advertising and marketing; the Dubai international film festival; what is a documentary film?; Hollywood films shot in the UAE.
- **Use of English** *by + verb + ing*; adjective order; intensifiers; *either / neither ... or / nor*; verb + infinitive with *to*; passive.



Lessons 1–2 **Multimedia in the UAE**

- What do you think *multimedia* is?
- What type of media do you prefer to watch or listen to?

Listening 23

1 Listen to a conversation. What is DSC (Dubai Studio City)?

- a an organisation that helps production companies
- b a production company
- c a group of production companies

Language tip

Multimedia is made up of two words, *multi* meaning *many* and *media* meaning *communication*.

Listening strategy

You don't need to hear and understand every word. Focus on stressed words because these are usually the important words in a sentence.

2 Listen again. Are the statements true (T), false (F) or is there no information (NI)?

- 1 Omar already has a business set up at DSC. _____
- 2 James and Amjad create animated adverts. _____
- 3 Omar had never heard of DSC before he spoke to James and Amjad. _____
- 4 The sound stage at DSC is one of the best in the Middle East. _____
- 5 Amjad believes that processing visas in three weeks is quick. _____

Speaking 24

3 Listen to extracts from the conversation. Think about the questions below.

- 1 Is one speaker stopping the other during the conversation?
- 2 What phrases do they use to interrupt?
- 3 Are they polite?

Can you think of any more phrases we can use in this way?



Video 1



Video 2



Language Focus

4 Look at these phrases from the conversation.

... by **asking** someone already using them, I could get more information ...
 ... by **working** through DSC, you have access to the basic ...
 ... by **bringing** our staff in through them, we saved a lot of time ...

- 1 Is the first part of the phrase an action or a result?
- 2 Is the second part an action or a result?
- 3 Which verb form follows *by*?

Speaking

5 Imagine you would like to start a multimedia business. Which field would you choose?

Examples:

- producing animation for websites
- producing videos for advertising agencies
- designing graphics for consumer products
- recording music or voiceover for adverts

Language tip

We usually use *by + verb + ing* to show the action taken for a particular result. For example, *By using our services, you will save time.*

You need to call a contact at DSC to get information for your business. Use the role cards for ideas and prepare what you want to say.

Speaking

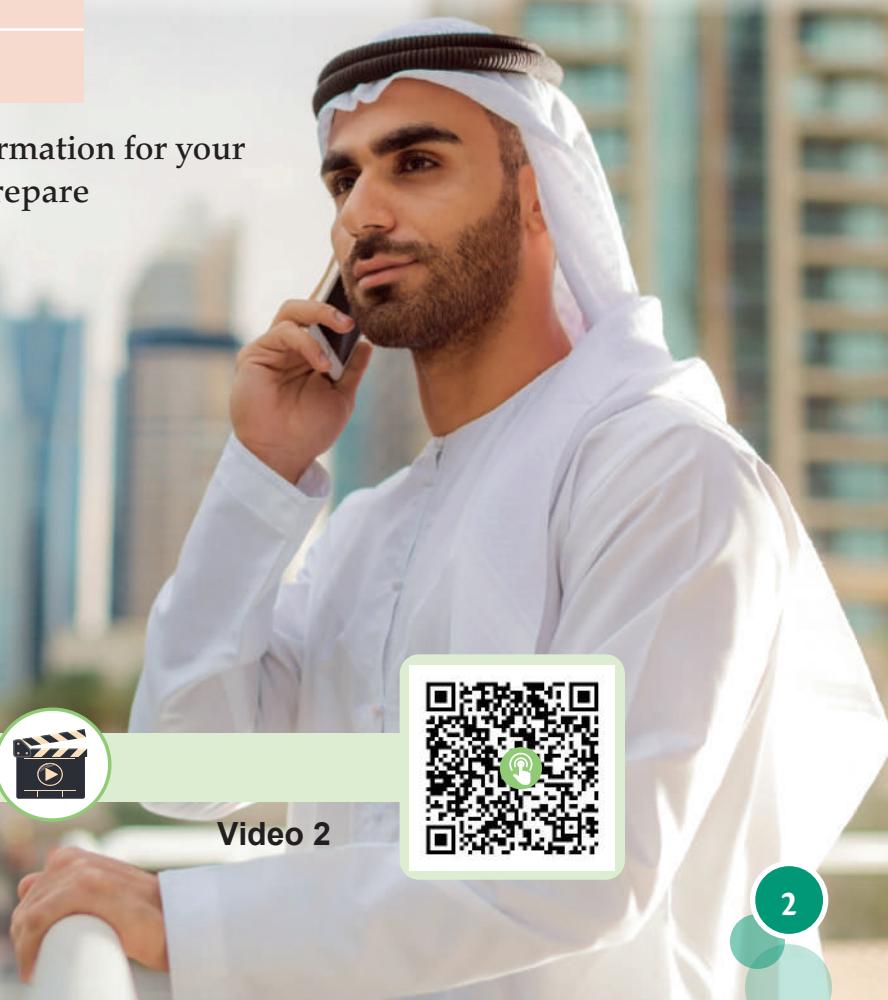
6 Make the call and try to get as much information as possible. Remember to use the phrases from Activity 3 if you need to interrupt the person you are talking to.



Video 1



Video 2



Lessons 3–4 Profile of an Emirati filmmaker

- Would you like to be a film maker? Why? / Why not?
- What kind of films would you like to make?

Vocabulary

1 Match the words about the film industry with their meanings.

1 biography	_____	a The person who has control of a film, including the money.
2 director	_____	b A person who writes the words for films and TV shows.
3 producer	_____	c A full-length film with a story.
4 feature film	_____	d Words written for a film with instructions about what the actors need to do.
5 box office	_____	e The story of a person's life.
6 documentary	_____	f A person who tells the actors what to do.
7 screenplay	_____	g Place at a theatre or cinema which sells tickets.
8 scriptwriter	_____	h A film or TV programme about real facts, not fictional stories.

Reading

2 Read the biography about Ali F Mostafa. What does he hope to do in the future?

A man with a dream



Ali F Mostafa is a successful Emirati film director and producer. He was born on 25th September 1981 in London. His father is from Dubai and his mother is British. Ali grew up in the UAE.

Ali has been interested in film since childhood, and in 2003 he had the opportunity to follow his dream and attend the prestigious London Film School, where he received an MA in Film making.

At the age of 28, this aspiring young man was named Best Emirati Film Maker at the Dubai International Film Festival (DIFF) in 2009. His debut film, *City of Life*, is often referred to as the first Emirati feature film and received praise from many influential people in the film industry. It was a film with a powerful message and broke box office records for an Emirati film.



Video 1



Video 2



The following year, Mostafa won the Young Film Maker of the Year award at the Digital Studio Awards and has been called the best Emirati film maker of his generation.

Prior to his success with *City of Life*, this talented, hard-working Emirati national directed a number of short movies. In 2005, he produced the film *Under the Sun*, which was shown at DIFF as well as the Rome, Rhode Island and San Francisco International Film Festivals. Mostafa not only directed this film, but wrote the screenplay too. A year later, the film was announced as the winner of the Emirates Film Competition.

That same year, Mostafa started his own production company, called AFM Films, because he wanted to produce his own work without outside influences and control. AFM Films create shorts, documentaries and commercials.

Although Mostafa produces films and is an excellent scriptwriter, his main interest is directing and he continues to work on new, exciting projects which he hopes will raise his profile even more.



3 Read the biography again and answer the questions.

- 1 What qualification did Ali receive from the London Film School?
- 2 What was the title of his first film?
- 3 In which year did Ali win the Young Film Maker of the Year award?
- 4 Which film won the Emirates Film Competition in 2006?
- 5 What is Ali's production company called?

4 Read the example sentences below. Answer the questions.

A successful Emirati film director.

This aspiring young man was named Best Emirati Film Maker.

This talented, hard-working Emirati national directed a number of short movies.

- 1 How many adjectives are there in each sentence?
- 2 What do you notice about the order of the adjectives in each sentence?
- 3 Find more examples of sentences that use adjectives in the text.

Language tip

When we use two or more adjectives in a sentence, we need to put them in a certain order. Adjectives that are giving opinions go before adjectives which are giving a fact. For example, *An interesting, old film*.



Video

Speaking

5 Read the brief notes about Nujoom Al-Ghanem. Then ask and answer with a partner. Use the question words below.

- When ... ?
- Where ... ?
- What ... ?
- How many ... ?

When was she born?

She was born on 24th October 1962.



Nujoom Al-Ghanem

Date of Birth

24th October 1962

Place of Birth

Dubai

Education:

Griffith University, Australia – MA in Cinema Production

Skills:

Film director, producer, screenwriter, poet

Films:

Shorts, documentaries and feature films

Poems:

Seven poetry collections

Awards:

2008
Most Promising UAE Female Film Maker

2014
Muhr Features – Best Non-Fiction Feature
'Nearby Sky'



Video 1



Video 2

Lessons 5–6 The language of advertising and marketing

- What is your favourite TV, magazine or radio advert?
- Do you think advertising works? Why / Why not?

Reading

- 1 Skim-read the article and choose the best title.
 - How advertising works
 - Wordplay: the tricks of advertising
 - Advertising today



Certain words can affect people's emotions

– a fact that all advertisers know. The language used in advertising is chosen to create a **very positive image** of their product.

HERE ARE SOME TRICKS ADVERTISING COMPANIES USE

Playing with language for slogans

Advertisers change grammar rules and language to create memorable slogans. Here are some popular techniques they use:

RHYMING Putting words that sound the same together always makes it easier to remember something! This is what they call a *catchy* slogan; one that people remember for years. A good example is the Duracell batteries slogan 'No battery is stronger longer'.

CONCISE The shorter the message, the easier it is to remember. Can you think of any advertising slogans? How long are they? Adidas's **extremely** unforgettable slogan in 2004 'Impossible is Nothing' is only three words.

COMMAND ACTION Do you sometimes watch an advertisement and feel like you have to do something? This is what advertising campaigns want you to do! Using imperative sentences leads to action. Sprite gave its viewers an order by saying 'Obey your thirst'.

Now you know some of the tricks in the advertising business, will you still believe all these adverts? More importantly, will you still buy all these products?

Reading strategy

When you skim-read for the general idea of a text, look at the title, headings and any images first. Then, if you are still not sure, read the first sentence of each paragraph.



Techniques

To make their products seem **totally unique** and **needed**, advertisers use specific techniques when designing their campaigns. Here are a few:

CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENTS Knowing someone important is using a product makes people want to buy it. Some products use celebrities to advertise, like Michael Jordan for Nike shoes. Celebrities become the 'face' of brands, so people always think of the product when they see them. George Clooney's adverts for Nespresso are an **especially** good example.

GIVING FACTS Advertisers make claims in their slogans that aren't new. Facts give their product a **really** strong image. De Beers jewellery uses 'A Diamond is Forever' as their slogan, which is something people already know!

ASKING QUESTIONS Do you ever watch TV, read a magazine or listen to the radio and find yourself answering a question in an advertisement? One of the most famous question slogans is 'Got Milk?', which was a health campaign in the USA to get people to drink more milk.



Video

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

- The Duracell batteries slogan is an example of ...
 - rhyming.
 - celebrity endorsement.
 - asking consumers questions.
- The Adidas slogan '*Impossible is Nothing*' is unforgettable because ...
 - it rhymes.
 - it is only three words.
 - it is endorsed by superstar athletes.
- An example of using commands in advertising is ...
 - the milk health campaign advert.
 - the Sprite advert.
 - the Nespresso advert.
- Nike used Michael Jordan in one of its campaigns because ...
 - he is related to sport.
 - he didn't charge them a lot.
 - he drank Nespresso.
- '*Got Milk?*' was used to persuade people to ...
 - drink Nespresso coffee.
 - do more sport.
 - drink milk.

Language Focus

3 Look at the words in bold in the text.

- What kinds of words follow them?
- Can you still understand the sentence if you remove the word in bold?
- What is the job of the words in bold?

Writing

4 Think of a product you want to create. Write a number of advertising slogans for it. Remember to use intensifiers and the tricks you read about.

Example: *a new drink, an electronic gadget, smart clothes*

Speaking

5 Discuss these questions with your group.

- Do you think it's acceptable that we have to watch and listen to so much advertising?
- Do you think it's acceptable for children to be targeted by advertising?
- Do you believe that advertising persuades us to buy things?



Use of English

Intensifiers are adverbs. We use **intensifiers** before adjectives to make the adjective stronger.



Video



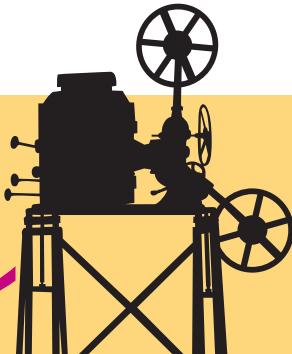
Practise and prepare

- Do you like watching old films?
- Have you ever watched a film in black and white?
- Have you ever watched a silent film?

Reading

The History of

Early Cinema



In its first thirty years, cinema grew very quickly. It started in just a few big cities — New York, London, Paris and Berlin — but soon became popular across the world, attracting more and more people, and replacing other forms of entertainment. These large movie audiences needed places to see the films. So, the 'great picture palaces' of the 1920s became more elegant and glamourous than theatres and opera-houses. Meanwhile, films themselves went from being short 'spots', only a couple of minutes long, to the full-length feature that we know today.

Although some people think that the French, German, American or British invented cinema, it was mainly the French who exported cinema to China, Japan, Latin America and Russia, so that these countries could start an industry of

their own. In terms of artistic development, it was again the French and the Americans who took the lead, though in the years prior to 1914 Italy, Denmark and Russia also played a part.

In the end, the United States became, and remains, the largest single market for films. The Americans started to dominate the world market by 1914. The centre of film-making moved to Hollywood, and it is films from these new Hollywood studios that have filled the world's film markets since that time. Few film industries have come close to competing. The Italian industry almost collapsed. In Scandinavia, Swedish cinema had a brief period of success, but because its films were mainly about what happened in Sweden, their audience was limited. Even French cinema found itself in a difficult position.

Hollywood took the lead artistically, as well as industrially. Hollywood films were more popular because they had better plots, their special effects were more impressive and the star system meant the actors became idols.

None of this would have happened without technology. In the early years, this art form was quite basic. Early cinema programmes were a mixture of comic sketches, brief episodes and some animated films. With the Americans' first feature-length films, other types of films became less important. Cartoons and newsreels became a separate branch of filmmaking, generally practised outside the major studios, and were usually shown as short items before the main feature. However, with Walt Disney, animated films went from just short clips to major full-length films.



Video

1 Answer the following questions.

1 America was, and still is, the leader of the film industry. Which three possible reasons are given in the text?

- a Plenty of money to pay for actors.
- b Making films about serious issues.
- c Being first to produce a feature film.
- d Well-written stories.
- e The collapse of Italy's film industry.
- f Excellent special effects.

2 Answer the questions below using no more than three words.

- 1 Where did people go for entertainment before cinemas became popular?
- 2 Which two types of film were not generally made in major studios?
- 3 Which type of film did America develop in both short and feature films?

3 Look at the following statements (1–6) and the list of countries below. Match each statement with the correct country. You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 It helped other countries develop their own film industry. _____
- 2 It was the biggest producer of films. _____
- 3 It was first to develop the 'feature' film. _____
- 4 It was responsible for creating 'stars'. _____
- 5 It made movies based more on its own culture than outside influences. _____
- 6 It nearly stopped making films. _____

Countries

a) France	f) Japan
b) Germany	g) Soviet Union
c) USA	h) Italy
d) Denmark	i) Britain
e) Sweden	j) China



Video 1

Video 2

Lessons 7–8 The Dubai International Film Festival

● What do volunteers at the festival do?

- help organise events
- appear in films
- make phone calls
- sell tickets
- give information to the public
- write scripts

ARE YOU OVER 15

and interested in working in the film industry in the future? If so, you could be perfect as a volunteer for the Dubai International Film Festival (DIFF). Apply now!

Listening 25

1 **21st** Listen to three volunteers, Amaya, Mira and Samira, being interviewed. Which of the things in the list above do they do?

2 Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Amaya works closely with famous actors and actresses during the festival.
- 2 Amaya thought the film *Green Light* was a bit boring.
- 3 Mira likes working in the office and dealing with the public.
- 4 Mira feels that the film *Going to Heaven* is a good advert for the UAE.
- 5 Samira volunteered for the festival with her brother and sister.
- 6 Samira especially enjoyed the music on the film *Birds of Passage*.

Speaking

3 Look at the prompts below and think about what you would answer. In pairs, ask each other questions related to the prompts.

TELL ME ABOUT:

- a film that you saw recently
- a film character that you really like
- an Emirati film you know
- how often you watch films
- a film that scared you
- a film you know based on a true story



TELL ME ABOUT:

- a film with a surprising ending
- your favourite actor or actress
- a film that has incredible special effects
- a film you thought was boring
- whether you would like to go to DIFF
- an animated film that you've seen.

Video



Vocabulary 21st

4 Match the film words below with the correct definitions. There are two extra words.

animation cast character crew director extras plot script soundtrack stars studio subtitles

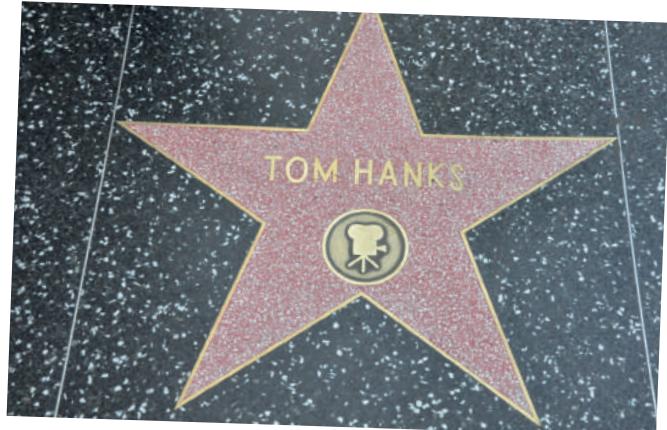
- 1 The person who decides how to film the movie.
- 2 The music that is used in the film.
- 3 The main actors or actresses in the film.
- 4 The words the actors learn and say in the film.
- 5 The story of the film.
- 6 All of the actors in the film.
- 7 Minor actors who don't speak and stay in the background.
- 8 All the cameramen, sound engineers and technicians.
- 9 The dialogue in written form across the bottom of the screen.
- 10 The person the actor plays in the film.

Functional language

5 Complete the sentences with the words below.

about as by in on

- 1 It stars Tom Hanks as the lead character.
- 2 It's directed by Steven Spielberg.
- 3 It's set in France.
- 4 It's about two brothers who are separated.
- 5 It's based on a true story.



Speaking

6 Talk about your favourite film. Try to use the words from Activity 5.

- Make notes on your favourite film.
- Tell your partner about the film.
- Use the language we have learnt to talk about your film.
- Remember to give details.

'There's this part where ...'

'The special effects were ...'

'The acting is so ...'

'The ending is ...'


Your favourite film

Name:

Cast:

Director:

Set where:

Plot:

Reasons why you like it:

•

•

Speaking tip

Using the correct word stress is as important as getting the individual sounds right. Stressed syllables are usually slightly louder and have longer vowel sounds than the other syllables in the word, for example **amazing**, **incredible**, **brilliant**. Always make a note of the stressed syllable when you learn a new word.



Video 1



Video 2

Lessons 9–10 What is a documentary film?

- What is the difference between a documentary film and a feature film?
- Which do you prefer watching and why?

Reading

1 Skim-read the extract below from a chapter in a textbook.

Choose the best title.

- a The documentary maker
- b Interesting documentaries
- c Drama in the media

Documentaries are a popular genre for filmmakers nowadays and there are plenty of good ones out there. However, there are also a lot of bad ones. For the up-and-coming documentary filmmaker, there are a few rules you need to follow before you get your camera out and start filming. Before you decide to make a documentary, you should ask yourself some important questions.

What's it going to be about? It's vital that you find a topic that you feel passionate about and want to share with the world. Many documentaries are made because the filmmaker believes that a particular viewpoint is not being discussed enough in the media.

Is there a story to be told? OK, you've found your topic, but will other people be interested? Although documentaries are non-fiction, you should plan to portray a story or message. The information you find must be factual and accurate, but it can also be funny, disturbing, enlightening or a mixture of all three. Whatever it is, it must hold the viewer's attention. A worthy, but dull topic will just make people want to switch off.



Do you have a question to answer? According to Baines (2015), successful documentary makers like to use the film-making process as a voyage of discovery and hope to find answers to their questions. Answering a question in a film adds dramatic tension to the documentary and creates conflict which is more likely to interest the audience.

How long will it be? Unlike feature films, documentaries are quite short, usually between 30 minutes and one hour, and they need to be focused. Many people choose to watch documentaries on the Internet and will switch to another website if the documentary doesn't hold their attention.

When you have answered these questions and feel ready to continue, there are some practical issues to think about, such as finance, equipment and location.



Video



2 Read the extract again. Are the statements true (T), false (F) or is there no information (NI)?

- 1 There are many poor-quality documentaries.
- 2 A documentary must be about a problem in the world today.
- 3 The filmmaker should know the answer to their own question.
- 4 Baines makes documentary films.
- 5 There are a lot of distractions on the Internet.
- 6 Documentary filmmakers need a lot of money to make a film.

Use of English

- 3** In the extract, find and underline examples of verbs followed by *to* + infinitive.
- 4** Write a 100 word summary of the extract in Activity 1. Remember to use your own words. Use the questions below to help you.
 - What is the main idea of the text?
 - What evidence supports this?

Language tip

Some verbs are followed by *to* + infinitive, especially verbs of thinking and feeling, such as *choose*, *want* and *like*. For example, *He wants to make a documentary*.

Writing tip

When you summarise a text, you must use your own words. You should state the main idea of the text and include the important details.



Video 1



Video 2

Lessons 11–12 Hollywood films shot in the UAE

- Do you like watching films?
- Which films are your favourite?
- Do you think the UAE is a good place to make films?



Reading

1 Read the article and answer the questions below.

Locations!

The UAE has recently become a popular location set for filming international films. Over ten Hollywood motion pictures have been filmed in different parts of the UAE, including Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Al Ain. The scenes were shot in deserts, royal palaces and near skyscraper-filled skylines.



MISSION IMPOSSIBLE (2011)

This thrilling film had a very exciting scene shot on Burj Khalifa. The process took 23 days and over 400 crewmembers to make sure everything was perfect.



FAST AND FURIOUS 7 (2015)

This film was shot at various locations in Abu Dhabi including Etihad Towers, Emirates Palace, the Corniche and Al Dhafra. The final version of the film, played in cinemas, had around 30 minutes from Abu Dhabi!

STAR WARS (2015)

Shooting for this film began in April 2014 and cast members travelled to Abu Dhabi in early May. Enormous sets were built for filming. The set included a shuttle-like spacecraft, a large tower and a big market.

Keep an eye out for UAE locations next time you visit the cinema!

- 1 Name two Emirates mentioned in the article.
- 2 How long did the Burj Khalifa scene take to shoot for *Mission Impossible*?
- 3 Name two of the four locations *Fast and Furious 7* was filmed at.
- 4 How much of the filming in Abu Dhabi was included in the final version of *Fast and Furious 7*?
- 5 What was built in Abu Dhabi to film *Star Wars*?
- 6 Was *Star Wars* filmed in one of Abu Dhabi's markets?



Video

Language Focus

2 Look at the sentences from the article and answer the questions.

- Hollywood motion pictures have been filmed in different parts of the UAE.
- The scenes were shot in deserts.
- This film was shot at various locations.
- Enormous sets were built for filming.

1 Did these events happen in the past, present or future? _____

2 Do we know who performed these actions? _____

3 Is it important to know who performed these actions? _____

Language tip

We use the **passive voice** – *to be* + *past participle* – to talk about actions when we don't know, or it isn't important, who performed the action.

Writing

3 With your group, research another film shot in the UAE. Write a short description using the passive voice.

Things to think about:

- film budget
- location
- main characters
- how long it took to shoot the film

Speaking

4 With your group, discuss the questions below.

- Why do you think a lot of films are being shot in the UAE?
- Do you think this is a good or a bad thing?
- How would you feel if a film was shot in an area near your home or school?



Review

Use of English

1 Re-order the sentences.

1 This is strong brand extremely of coffee.

2 believe I can't how incredibly this drink good tastes.

3 particularly the new selling this Johnny Depp are Tickets for well film.

4 After the design competition winning a new look totally I gave my room.

Vocabulary

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

screenplay documentary biography
box office directors

- 1 The film about Steve Jobs is a very accurate _____ of his life.
- 2 Nayla Al Khaja is one of the few female film _____ in the UAE.
- 3 *Unveiling Dubai* is a fine example of a _____ which shows life in Dubai through the eyes of a western visitor.
- 4 I have been asked to write the _____ for the next instalment of *Star Wars*.
- 5 There were long queues at the _____, where people were hoping to get tickets for the new animated version of *The Arabian Nights*.

Writing

3 Write a short paragraph about a film you have seen using some of the words below.

amazing gripping intense
incredible breathtaking brilliant

Use of English

4 Complete the sentences with the words below in the correct form and the verbs in brackets.

want need choose plan hope

- 1 I _____ (see) the latest *Star Wars* film when it is released.
- 2 Last week, my brother _____ (take) a tour of the *James Bond* film studios instead of going to the football match.
- 3 I _____ (win) the award for Best Director one day! No one will stop me!
- 4 She _____ (finish) the screenplay by the end of the month, but she's having trouble with ideas.
- 5 We _____ (complete) filming before it starts to rain.

5 Complete the sentences with the words below in the correct form.

advertise film volunteer do make

- 1 By _____ in Dubai, your scenes will have an amazing skyline.
- 2 By _____ business with our company, you will have access to a lot of resources.
- 3 We will launch the new product by _____ on TV.
- 4 He became successful by _____ a film about life in the UAE.
- 5 By _____ at the film festival, I learned a lot about filmmaking.

Literacy project: film and media

- Which Hollywood films have been shot in the UAE?
- Can you think of famous film scenes which require lots of 'extras'?
- What kinds of things does an extra have to do?

Behind the stars



1 No film can be ever shot without its stars, the film crew or a script, but there's one more vital player on the film set that usually goes unnoticed – the extra. Imagine a crowded market scene without the customers in the background or a restaurant scene with empty tables and no waiters. Extras are the lifeblood of the film set and are essential in order to create the right atmosphere in scenes.

2 Ever since the UAE featured as a backdrop for the 2005 thriller *Syriana* starring George Clooney, the region has been considered an ideal place to film on location. Nowhere else can offer the mix of open desert, mountains or futuristic cities. As a consequence, the demand for extras has risen. Film companies usually pay extras a standard rate of 400 Dirhams a day for non-speaking roles. You don't need to have any great acting skills – most of the time it's simply enough to have the right look, stay in the background and, above all, avoid causing a distraction in the scene.

3 Demand has become so great that a number of local casting companies have set up to meet the need. 'Justin Lin, director of *Star Trek: Beyond*, decided to film in various locations around the country, sometimes requiring up to 1000 extras at a time. It's not always easy to get that amount of people at short notice,' says Mohammed Abi Khalil, who runs The Dreamcast Agency. For the last 6 years, his company has been recruiting extras and compiling a database that categorises each extra by appearance. 'If I get a call from a filmmaker who needs a tall, middle-aged Emirati man with kind eyes, I'm pretty sure that I can find him,' he boasts. 'There are some issues such as lack of screen training and flexibility – because being an extra means you have to be willing to drop everything for a day or an entire week – but we provide initial lessons on how to behave in front of the camera or how to have a silent conversation.'

4 But don't think that being an extra is particularly glamorous. Reem Al Ansari, a make-up artist with the Dubai based film company White Box, explains, 'If you agree to be an extra you have to be realistic – you won't become a big star, that's for sure. The best extras are those who accept this and know how to blend into the background. Remember you are there as a kind of human furniture, nothing else.'

Fact

5 Reem shares her advice for would-be extras:

- Bring a book and your phone charger – extras usually spend the whole day killing time waiting to be called for their scene.
- Don't try to chat to the stars. Remember that you are working, you're not a fan.
- Don't talk to your friends afterward about the plot of the film or the star's strange habits. Film companies will ask you to sign a confidentiality agreement.
- Don't forget to take off your watch or remove jewellery, especially if it's a historical drama. If spotted, these tiny details can ruin the scene.

6 Being an extra is a chance to rub shoulders with some world-famous actors and actresses, earn some decent pocket money and be able to tell your grandchildren that you were in a famous film. It may be nothing more than that, but it is a lot of fun.

Vocabulary

would-be: a person who wants to be something

pocket money: money used day-to-day for expenses or money given to children by their parents

Reading

1 21st Read the article and match the phrases below to the correct person.

a George Clooney **b** Justin Lin **c** Mohammed Abi Khalil **d** Reem Al Ansari

1 is sure that he can satisfy clients' demands. _____

2 was in the movie that started the trend for filming in the UAE. _____

3 worked in different parts of the UAE on the same film. _____

4 warns extras not to gossip about the film to outsiders. _____

5 wanted huge numbers of extras for his film. _____

6 needs to teach first-time extras how to work on the set. _____

7 has a long list of people wanting to work as extras. _____

8 feels it is unlikely an extra will become famous. _____

2 Read the article again. Look at the ideas below (a–g) and identify which paragraph (1–6) contains each idea. There is one option which does not appear in the text.

a The usual requirements of an extra.
b Advice on how to behave as an extra.
c The advantages of being an extra.
d The importance of extras to the scene.
e An extra's opinion on his job.
f The kind of mentality an extra needs to have.
g Why the UAE is attractive to film makers.

3 According to the text, are the following statements true (T), false (F) or is there no information (NI)?

1 The 2005 film *Syriana* was the first Hollywood film ever shot in the UAE.
2 In order to be an extra, you have to be good at acting.
3 Extras have to be able to change their normal working schedule.
4 Extras usually have to pay for training before they can work on a film set.
5 The best extras are those who want to get noticed and become famous themselves.
6 Extras usually spend all day on the film set.

4 21st Presentation

- **Choose your favourite scene from a film.**
 - Who were the main characters?
 - What other people appear in the scene?
- **Try to find out some information about the extras in the scene.**
 - How many extras were used?
 - What characters were they playing?
 - Where did they film?
 - How long did they film?
- **Give a brief presentation to the class about the extras in your favourite scene.**

Reading strategy

Reading involves many skills such as identifying the main ideas and separating facts from opinions. Remember to think about the difference between fact and opinion next time you read an article.

Unit 6

Looking back



- **Topics** History of the UAE; Sheikh Zayed; traditions; storytelling; changes in landscape
- **Use of English** Past simple; past simple versus past continuous; past perfect; *used to* for past habits; reporting verbs in the past; *as many/much (noun) as*

Lessons 1–2 Days gone by

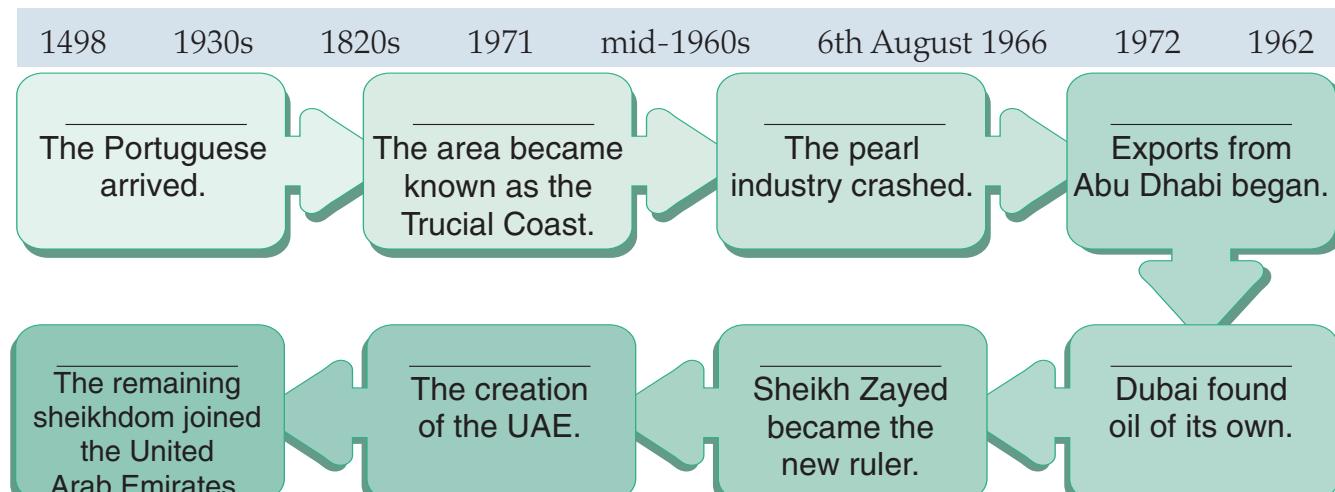
- What do you know about the history of the UAE?
- What was life like 50 years ago?

Listening 26

- 1 Listen to a lecture on the history of the UAE and answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Bedouins live? Name three areas.
- 2 When did the Portuguese arrive in the UAE?
- 3 What was the area known as before 1971?
- 4 In the early 1900s, which emirate had the largest population?
- 5 Why did the pearl industry crash in the 1930s?
- 6 When did Abu Dhabi start exporting oil?
- 7 Which was the last sheikhdom to join the UAE?

- 2 Listen again to the lecture. Make a timeline of important dates in the history of the UAE.



Video 1



Video 2



Listening strategy

Read the questions carefully before you listen and decide what kind of information you are listening for. For example, if the question starts with *When*, you know you are listening for a day, a date or a time.

Speaking

3 Imagine you were present on Union Day.

- What do you think happened?
- How did people feel?
- How did Sheikh Zayed feel?

Speaking tip

Before discussing a topic, write short notes to help you organise your ideas.

Vocabulary

4 Use the words below to replace the words in bold in the sentences. There are more words than you need.

ancient generations previous
nomads tribes values before

- 1 The Portuguese forts are **very old**.
- 2 The Bedouin were **people who lived in different places**.
- 3 There was no UAE ruler **prior to** Sheikh Zayed.
- 4 My parents and grandparents come from different groups of **people who were born and lived around the same time**.
- 5 Sheikh Zayed shared the **beliefs** of the Bedouins.



Speaking

5 Use the words from Activity 4 to make sentences of your own. Describe the UAE in the past. For example: *Many tribes lived in the desert.*

Vocabulary

A *belief* is something that you or a group of people think is true.



Lessons 3–4 Sheikh Zayed: our father

- Imagine you could meet Sheikh Zayed.
 - What would you ask him?
 - What do you think he would say?

Reading 21st

1 Read the article about Sheikh Zayed. Match the topic sentences (1–8) to the gaps (a–h). The first one is done as an example.

a 1 His religious faith, his determination and hard work, his generosity at home and abroad, and the way he served his people helped to create a great nation and a better world.

b _____ At the time Sheikh Zayed was born, the emirate was poor and undeveloped, with an economy based on fishing, pearl diving and simple farming.

c _____ He spent time with Bedouin tribesmen to learn about their way of life. He later recalled with pleasure his experience of desert life and his discovery of falconry, which became a lifelong passion.

d _____ He was responsible for six villages and a nearby desert region. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Sheikh Zayed did great things for the people of Al Ain, and became an example for everyone.

e _____ He used the money from selling oil to build schools, housing, hospitals and roads for the people.

f _____ Sheikh Zayed and the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum, called for a new federation. Eventually, the UAE became a nation on 2nd December 1971. Sheikh Zayed's enthusiasm and values were key to the union of the UAE, and many of his fellow rulers respected him for this.

g _____ He believed that the character of the Emirati people came from their fight to survive in the harsh desert, so he wanted to protect animals like the Arabian oryx and the sand gazelle.

h _____ In an interview in 2002, he spoke about how Muslims stand against any person of Muslim faith who commits a wrong act against a fellow human being. He said that 'a true Muslim is friendly to all human beings and a brother to other Muslims and non-Muslims alike. This is because Islam is a religion of mercy and tolerance.'

Sheikh Zayed died in 2004, in his late eighties.

Reading strategy

A topic sentence introduces a paragraph and tells you what the paragraph is about.



Video 1



Video 2

- 1 Understanding the UAE is impossible without understanding the life of Sheikh Zayed.
- 2 Sheikh Zayed spoke out against those who hurt their fellow human beings.
- 3 Protecting the natural environment and wildlife was important to Sheikh Zayed.
- 4 During the late 1920s and the 1930s, Sheikh Zayed lived in the desert.
- 5 In August 1966, Sheikh Zayed became ruler of Abu Dhabi, and tried to develop the emirate as quickly as possible.
- 6 In 1968, the British said they would leave the Gulf by the end of 1971.
- 7 In 1946, Sheikh Zayed became Ruler's Representative in the Eastern Region of Abu Dhabi, centred on the oasis in Al Ain.
- 8 Born in 1918 in Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed was the youngest of the four sons of Sheikh Sultan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi from 1922 to 1926.

2 Read the text again. Are the statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)?

- 1 Sheikh Zayed helped to raise his younger brothers. _____
- 2 Sheikh Zayed's first important post was Ruler of Al Ain. _____
- 3 Oil money was spent on improving life in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. _____
- 4 Sheikh Zayed had nature reserves built to protect the animals of the region. _____

Writing

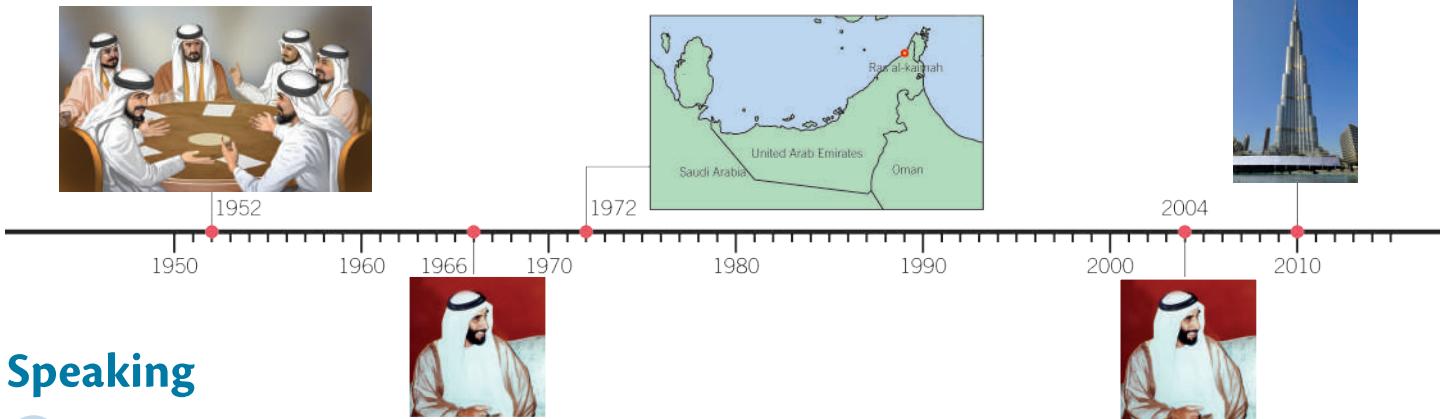
3 What have you learned about Sheikh Zayed? Write a short paragraph. You should write at least 80 words.



Video

Lessons 5–6 A great nation is born

- What is a timeline?
- What questions could you ask to complete a timeline?
 - What happened in 1971?
 - Who was the first ruler of Sharjah?



Speaking

- 1 With a partner, write two questions about the timeline, then take turns answering them.
- 2 Student A and Student B: work together to complete the timelines.

STUDENT A

1952: The _____ emirates formed a Trucial Council.

August 1966: Sheikh Zayed took over as Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

_____ : Six of the emirates came together as the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

1972: Ras Al Khaimah joined the federation.

October **1986:** Sheikh Zayed was re-elected for his _____ term.

October **1990:** Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum died and was succeeded by his **son** as ruler of Dubai and UAE vice president.

June **2001:** President Sheikh Zayed pardoned _____ prisoners. (number)

November **2004:** UAE President Sheikh Zayed died and was succeeded by his son, **Sheikh Khalifa**.

January **2010:** Burj Khalifa opened in Dubai as the world's _____ and man-made structure.

July **2014:** The UAE announced plans to send an unmanned spacecraft to **Mars**.

Language tip

Remember: when you ask a question using *did*, the main verb does not change.



Video



STUDENT B

1952: The **seven** emirates formed a Trucial Council.

_____ : Sheikh Zayed took over as Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

December 1971: Six of the emirates came together as the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

1972: _____ joined the federation.

October 1986: Sheikh Zayed was re-elected for his **fourth** term.

October 1990: Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum died and was succeeded by his _____ as ruler of Dubai and UAE vice president.

June **2001**: President Sheikh Zayed pardoned **6000** prisoners.

November **2004**: UAE President Sheikh Zayed died and was succeeded by his son, _____.

January 2010: Burj Khalifa opened in Dubai as the world's **tallest building** and man-made structure.

July **2014**: The UAE announced plans to send an unmanned spacecraft to _____.



3 How do you say the numbers and dates below?

a 1 10 100 1000 10 000
b 1st 2nd 3rd 4th
c 5th January 1999 20th July 2014

Listening

4 Listen to your teacher. Circle what you hear.

a	4	4th	40
b	1st	3rd	30
c	15	50	55
d	1000	10 000	100 000
e	2nd December	22nd December	7th December

Listening and speaking

5 Write five numbers or dates. Dictate them to your partner. Then, swap roles.



Practise and prepare

Listening

1  You will hear a talk on the history of the United Arab Emirates from Lesson 1. Complete the table below. Write ONE word and/or a number for each.

Listening strategy

Use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand the missing information while you listen.

History of the UAE

Period	Situation
Before the union	The UAE was mainly desert inhabited by Bedouin tribes, fishing villages and date ¹ farms . Bedouins lived near the ocean for pearl diving and ² , in the desert for camels and ³ , and in oases for water and the farming of ⁴ .
1498	The Portuguese built ⁵ in the UAE and Oman.
1820s	With the British, the area was known as the Trucial ⁶ .
Beginning of the 20th Century	Abu Dhabi was the ⁷ emirate. Sharjah was the most populated and most ⁸ .
1930s	Because of the invention of the Japanese cultured pearl, Emirati pearl divers lost their main source of ⁹ .
Mid 1960s	Dubai found ¹⁰ .
1971	There were ¹¹ Trucial States.



Video 1



Video 2

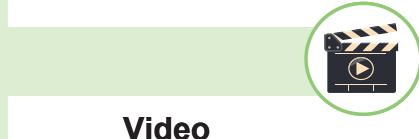
2 27

You will hear a high school student asking for information about becoming a History teacher. Choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

- 1 How long did Fatima work in a youth camp?
 - a two years
 - b four months
 - c three years
- 2 Why does Fatima want to get a degree?
 - a to get a promotion in her current job
 - b to go into teaching
 - c because employers like higher education qualifications
- 3 How long will it take to do the degree part-time?
 - a less than 18 months
 - b under three years
 - c more than four years
- 4 Which two things must Fatima have in order to join the course?
Choose TWO requirements from a–f below.
 - a secondary school diploma
 - b work experience
 - c either a secondary school diploma or work experience
 - d research experience
 - e completed thesis
 - f motivation

Speaking 21st

- 3 Ask and answer these questions with a partner.
 - 1 Do you like learning about history?
 - 2 Which is the most interesting period in the history of the UAE?
 - 3 Describe an old or historic building in your emirate.
 - 4 If you could meet someone from the past, who would you choose?



Video

Lessons 7–8 Our traditions

- Can you think of any examples of Emirati traditions? In groups, make a list. Which traditions do you practise in your life?

Vocabulary

1 Match the words in bold in sentences 1–5 with the definitions (a–e).

- Hospitality in the UAE is shown through welcoming guests and offering big feasts.
- Emirati **folklore** includes dance, poetry and music.
- Dhaya Fort is an **ancient** building in Ras Al Khaimah.
- Emirati **values** include keeping strong family ties.
- In the UAE, people welcome their guests with a long, warm **greeting**.

- the friendly, generous reception and entertainment of guests and visitors
- principles or standards of behaviour
- the action of giving a sign of welcome
- the traditional customs and stories of communities passed through generations by word of mouth
- very old: having existed for a very long time



Video



Reading

2 Scan the article. How many of the traditions on your list are mentioned?

UAE culture is full of fascinating stories, crafts and traditions.

Hospitality is a very important tradition in Emirati culture. The way Emiratis greet each other stems from the religious and cultural make-up of the Gulf region. Long, genuinely warm greetings with handshakes, embraces and generous praise can be expected for male-to-male and female-to-female greetings.

Majlis is an Arabic word for a meeting place. The traditional Majlis was a tented meeting place where businessmen used to meet regularly.

The UAE also has many traditional games, although some of them are not played any more. An example is Al Boom, which was a popular game where children used to build wooden toy boats and then compete against each other in the

sea. They used to play this game very often.

On special occasions, such as Eid and for bridal showers, henna is used to decorate women's hands, feet and hair. During Eid holidays, families gather in their new clothes, usually starting with a visit to the grandparents' house. Older family members give the children traditional Eid money – known as Eidiya in Arabic.

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Emirati greetings come from the different cultures that live in the UAE. _____
- 2 Emirati greetings are very quick with little talking. _____
- 3 The Majlis was a tent where business meetings took place. _____
- 4 To play Al Boom, children have to know how to sail large fishing boats. _____
- 5 Emirati women use henna when celebrating special occasions. _____
- 6 At Eid, Emiratis give Eidiya money to poor families as a donation. _____

Use of English

4 Look at the sentences, then match them with the questions on the right.

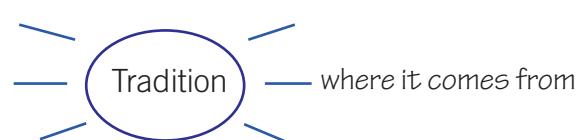
- a The seven emirates formed the Trucial States.
- b Different tribes were living across the Emirates before the unity.
- c The traditional Majlis was a tented meeting place where businessmen used to meet regularly.

- Which sentence talks about a finished action in the past?
- Which sentence talks about an action in the past that continued for a period of time?
- Which sentence talks about a habit in the past?

Writing

- 5 In pairs, look at the article above. What information does it give about a tradition? For example, *where it comes from*. Add other types of information you can find out about a tradition to the spidergram.

- 6 In your notebook, write a paragraph about your favourite Emirati tradition.



Writing tip

Don't forget: names of emirates, rulers and cities all start with a capital letter.



Video

Lessons 9–10 **Fables**

- What stories do you remember from your childhood?
- Do you think there are any messages in them?

Vocabulary

1 Match the words and phrases we use in storytelling with the correct definition.

- 1 *Once upon a time ...*
- 2 *There once lived ...*
- 3 narrator
- 4 moral of the story
- 5 character
- 6 *said – told – whispered*

- a a person or thing in a novel, film or play
- b the person who is telling the story
- c we use this to introduce someone in a story
- d we use these words to retell what someone said in a story
- e we use this phrase to start telling a story
- f the lesson learned from the story

Reading

2 You are going to read about a book called *Kalila and Dimna*. Look at the picture and *Did you know?* box. What sort of book do you think it is?

- a a series of short stories which give an important message
- b a novel about a crab and a crane
- c an adventure book about animals

Language tip

Said, told and whispered are all reporting verbs.

Did you know?

A fable always has a moral, which is often explicitly stated at the end of the story.



Video 1



Video 2

3 Read and check your ideas. In your opinion, what is the moral of *The Crab and the Crane*?



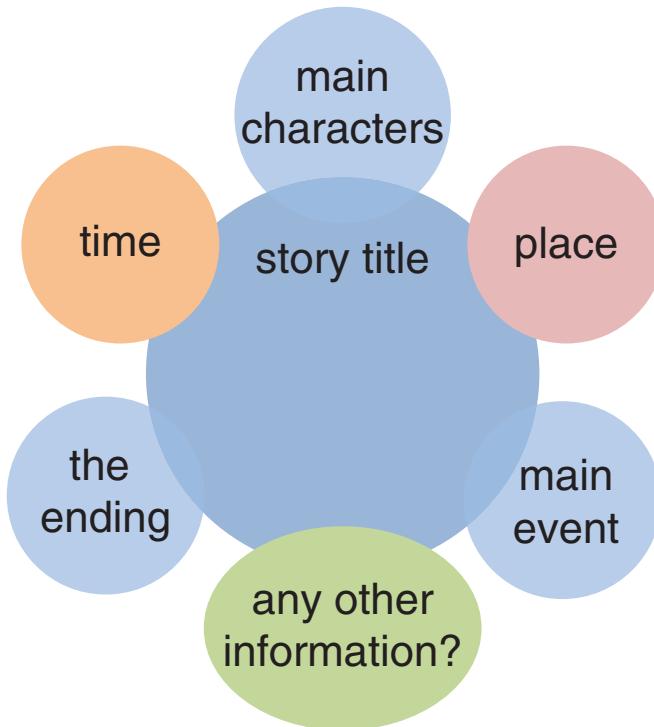
Kalila and Dimna is one of the first books to have drawings in it. The book contains many stories called fables. These are short stories, typically with animals as characters, which convey a moral. The book was translated into over 60 languages. Many years ago it was taught in schools for students to learn from the lessons in it. *Kalila and Dimna* is narrated by two foxes named Kalila and Dimna, and each story has a moral to learn from.

One fable is *The Crab and the Crane*. In this story, a hungry crane told a group of fish living in a pond that fishermen were going to come and empty their pond and take them away. He told them he would move them to another pond, one by one, and he started with their leader. But, instead of taking them to another pond, he ate them on the way.

However, there was also a crab in the pond who discovered what the crane was doing. The crab asked the crane to help him too, and when the crane picked him up, the crab put his strong claws around the crane's neck. Immediately, the crane understood that he was in danger. He dropped the crab, flew away and was never seen again.

Writing 21st

4 In groups, think of a story or fable that you all know. Make notes on each story aspect in the spidergram.



5 In your group, use your notes to write the story. Remember to work together!

Speaking

6 Discuss other groups' stories.

- 1 Are any stories similar to yours?
- 2 What techniques have you learned about writing a story?
- 3 What is the moral of the story?
- 4 Is there anything you would add to your story after reading the other stories?



Video

Lessons 11–12 A changing landscape

- What can you see in the pictures?
- How are they different?

Reading

1 Read the article and answer the questions below.

- 1 What sort of place was Dubai in the past?
- 2 What can you find on Sheikh Zayed Road today?
- 3 The word *luxurious* (paragraph 1) means:
 - hard
 - deluxe
 - big
- 4 The word *astonishingly* (paragraph 3) means:
 - amazingly
 - terribly
 - sadly



Video 1



Amazing changes

The incredible growth and development of Dubai can be best seen by comparing images of the city 30 years ago and now. Nowadays, Dubai is a mixture of beautiful homes, **luxurious** living and entertainment, and it has become a popular – and safe – Middle East destination for travellers.

The city was a humble pearl-fishing village until the discovery of oil in 1966, which saw the arrival of many foreign workers and the formation of the United Arab Emirates in the 1970s, leading the city to boom.

Astonishingly, the earlier photo shows Sheikh Zayed Road some time in the 1980s. It is one of the longest roads in the UAE, starting in the heart of Dubai and stretching to the border of Abu Dhabi. The road was named after former president Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who was the driving force behind the formation of the UAE.

Today, three decades later, the same road is lined with flashy skyscrapers and outstanding buildings. New developments have sprung up along the the Gulf coast, such as the world-renowned Palm Jumeirah, Dubai Marina and Dubai Waterfront. With seven-star properties, the world's tallest tower, underwater hotels and man-made islands, Dubai is an intriguing mix of Middle Eastern traditions and a modern way of life.

Dubai has exploded onto the travel scene as an incredible, must-see city. And, with daily flights from many world capitals, Dubai has now become the place to be.



Video 2

Listening 28

2 Listen to a man talking about life in the UAE. Does he prefer the UAE in the past or the present? Why?

3 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Many years ago, people didn't have _____ they do now.
- 2 Houses in the past were _____.
- 3 They didn't have oil, so they were _____ today.
- 4 People used traditional medicines because there weren't _____ now.



Speaking

4 In pairs, discuss what you think city life was like 30 years ago. How was it different from city life today?

- People are *richer* today.
- There weren't *as many schools* as there are now.

Writing

5 Compare life in the past and life now. Use the ideas you discussed in Activity 4 to help you.

Use of English

You can use *as many/much* [+ noun] *as* when you compare two situations.



Video

Review

Vocabulary

1 Read the definitions below and complete the words.

1 ideas and methods that have existed for a long time

T ___ D ___ T ___ NS

2 a member of a tribe that travels from place to place

N ___ D

3 an adjective to describe something very old

A ___ CI ___ T

4 the act of joining the Emirates together

U ___ N

5 people coming together for a happy event like National Day

C ___ L ___ B ___ AT ___ N

6 the people who direct a country

L ___ D ___ S

Speaking

2 What can you remember about the fable *The Crab and the Crane*? Answer the questions with a partner. Use the words below to help you.

hungry pond fisherman eat
claws fly away take

- 1 Why does the crane make a plan to get food?
- 2 What does he tell the fish about the pond?
- 3 What does he offer to do?
- 4 What happens to the fish?
- 5 How does the crab stop the crane?
- 6 What does the crane do?

Reading

3 Complete the text with the words below. You do not need all of the words.

determination develop federation protect
housing tolerance wildlife youngest

Sheikh Zayed was born in 1918, the ¹ _____ of four sons. He became Governor of Al Ain in the western Emirates and realised that he needed to ² _____ the whole region into a more modern country. He decided to use oil revenues to invest in the construction of hospitals, schools and ³ _____. By the 1960s, his vision of a ⁴ _____ to unite the Emirates was clear and he became the first president of the country in 1971. He had a keen interest in nature and ⁵ _____, establishing several nature reserves, such as Sir Bani Yas Island, in order to protect endangered species.

Use of English

4 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The discovery of oil in the 20th century _____ our country forever. (change)
- 2 In 1971, six of the Emirates _____ together under the leadership of Sheikh Zayed. (join)
- 3 The discovery of oil _____ the country rich immediately. (not make)
- 4 During the 1970s, the government _____ large amounts of money on roads and commercial ports. (spend)
- 5 At that time, many foreign companies _____ to the UAE to do business. (come)

Project: treasures from the past

1 In groups, prepare a presentation on the history of the UAE.

Complete the chart below with information you want to include. Add any more categories that you are interested in.



Union

- How did it happen?
- Life before the union

Emirates

- How did they change?
- Life after the union

Old traditions

- Family traditions
- Special occasions

21st Project research and planning

- In your group, decide which category each group member will focus on.
- Use the Internet or visit the library to research the topic assigned to you.
- Try to get information from different websites and books (UAE ministries, an encyclopaedia, etc.) and watch videos or listen to lectures to get the information you need.
- Look for interesting information that will be new and fun for other teams to learn about.
- Remember to make notes on the facts you find out.
- Summarise the information to share with the other members of your group.

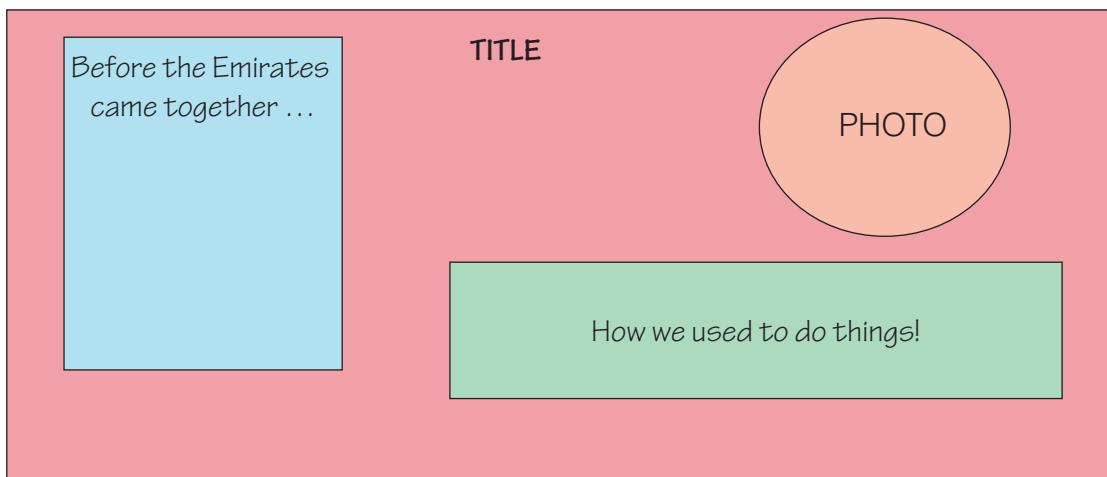
Vocabulary

An *encyclopaedia* is a book giving information on many subjects and is typically arranged alphabetically.



3 Write and design a poster.

- Think of ways to make your poster interesting and informative.
- Create a checklist and think about including:
 - a friendly design
 - not too much writing
 - interesting visuals
 - clear handwriting.
- Draw an outline of your poster design.
- Think about how the information will be organised.
- Think about what photos or drawings you will need to make your poster interesting.
- Look at the example outline for ideas. You can add relevant information and organise your information any way you want.



4 Choose the correct category (a–d) for each sentence starter.

a introducing the subject **b** finishing one subject **c** giving an example **d** summarising

1 I'd like to start by ... a

5 Finally, let me remind you of ... _____

2 We've looked at ... _____

6 To illustrate this ... _____

3 A good example of this is ... _____

7 I'll begin by ... _____

4 In conclusion ... _____

8 That's all I have to say about ... _____

5 Presentation

- Present your work to the class. Use your poster to help show your ideas.
- Remember, don't just read out what you wrote; make it exciting and interesting.
- Let other groups ask questions when you have finished presenting.
- Listen to the other learners while they present, and enjoy it!

- **Topics** The seven Emirates; population; education; work; transport; nature
- **Use of English** Comparatives; superlatives; prepositions; adverbs of manner; sequencers; present perfect; gerunds; word class



Lessons 1–2 The seven Emirates

- Can you list the seven Emirates by size?
- Can you list the countries bordering the UAE?

Listening 29

1 Listen to part of a documentary about the UAE. Choose the correct answer.

1 The population in the UAE is around ...

- a 8.3 million.
- b 9.2 million.
- c 7.8 million.

2 The number of non-Emiratis in the UAE is ...

- a 8.3 million.
- b 7.8 million.
- c 9.2 million.

3 The three reasons that the documentary gives for the UAE being popular with tourists are ...

- a shopping, hospitality and safety.
- b shopping, resorts and restaurants.
- c shopping, events and nature.

4 The total area of the seven Emirates is ...

- a 83 600 km².
- b 8360 km².
- c 83 600 m².

5 The Emirate with the highest population is ...

- a Dubai.
- b Abu Dhabi.
- c Ajman.

6 Abu Dhabi is the wealthiest Emirate with regard to ...

- a tourism.
- b natural resources.
- c Gross Domestic Product.

Listening strategy

Before listening to a text that may contain a lot of numbers, try to predict what the numbers will describe. For example, a documentary about a country will have numbers to describe area, population and temperature.



Video 1



Video 2

Use of English

2 Look at these sentences from the documentary. Then answer the questions.

Comparative

- a Abu Dhabi is a highly populated city, but Dubai is even more highly populated.
- b Residents of the UAE still believe that, compared to Dubai, Abu Dhabi is quieter.

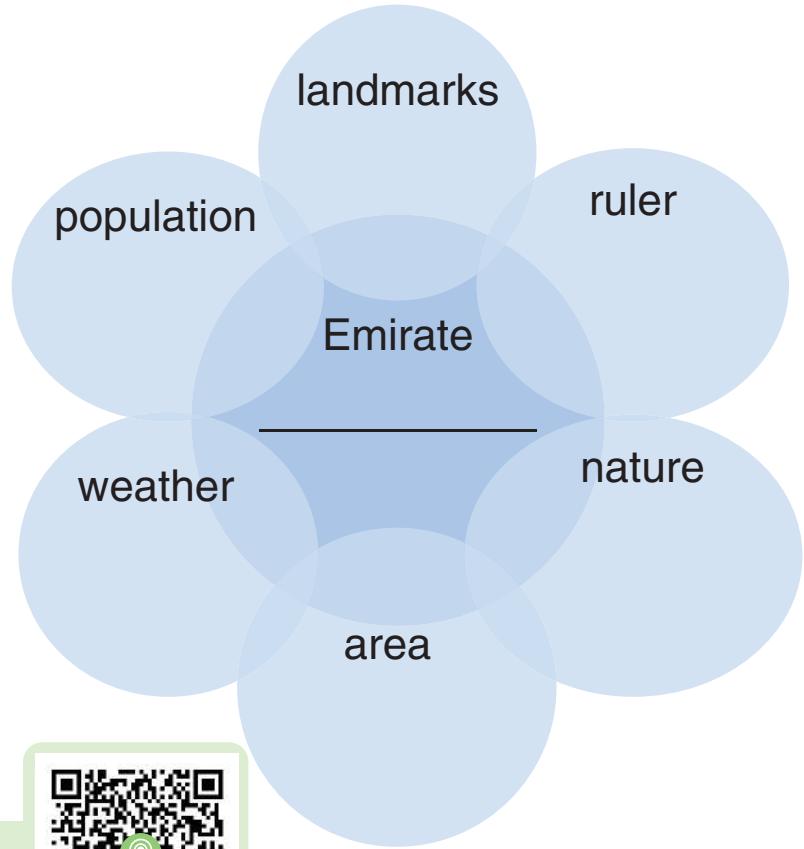
Superlative

- c The largest Emirate is Abu Dhabi, and Ajman is the smallest.
- d There are many popular landmarks in the UAE, but Sheikh Zayed Mosque in Abu Dhabi is one of the most popular.

- 1 Which sentences compare two things and which sentences compare more than two?
- 2 What is the difference between the underlined part of sentence a and the following: *Dubai is more highly populated than Abu Dhabi*?
- 3 Is *than* used in any of the sentences?
- 4 Why do speakers drop *than* in comparative and superlative forms sometimes?

Speaking

3 In groups, research the Emirate assigned to you. Then, present your information to the class. Think about the following categories:



Video



Language tip

When we use *most* followed by an adjective, we usually don't pronounce the final /t/ sound.

Lessons 3–4 Our population

- Do you know how many people live in your Emirate? What do you know about the population of the United Arab Emirates?

Reading 21st

- Look at the table and charts. What information do they show?
- Read the text and match a table or chart to each paragraph.

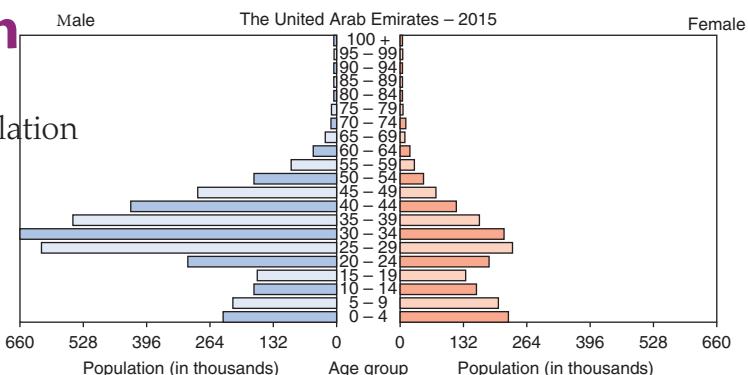
Population growth in the United Arab Emirates is among the highest in the world, mostly due to immigration. Until the 1960s the population of the UAE grew steadily, but between 1960 and 1970 the number of inhabitants increased dramatically from just under 100,000 to over 200,000. From 1980 until the turn of the century the population continued to rise steadily, but between 2000 and 2010 the population more than doubled with a significant increase in the number of males. From 2015 to 2016 the population rose slightly by 110,000 to just over 9.2 million.

Official data released in 2014 showed that the largest group of people living in the UAE are migrants. In fact, only 11.5 per cent of residents are Emirati. The majority of people living and working in the UAE are from South Asia, making up over 50 per cent of the total population. However, people of many nationalities, such as Omanis, Americans and Filipinos, live in the UAE. Many of these expatriates are single men under the age of 60.

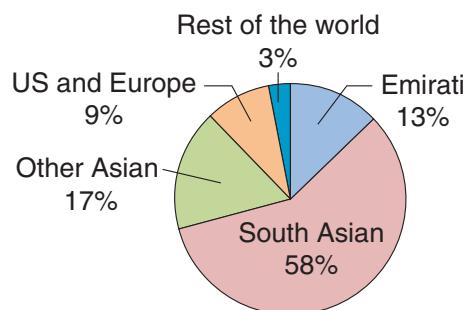
The large number of expatriates has led to a significant gender gap in the UAE population of working age. There are far more males than females over the age of 20, and this difference increases dramatically in the 30 to 34 age group. In this category, there are more than 60 per cent more males than females. By the age of 65, the gender gap has narrowed to levels similar to other countries, although only 1 per cent of the population is over the age of 65.

- Use the text, table and charts to answer the questions.

- Where do the majority of expatriates come from?
- Which age group has the largest difference between the number of men and women?
- What percentage of the UAE population is from Europe and America?
- In which decade did the population of the Emirates reach one million?
- What was the largest female age group in 2015?



Population of the UAE 2014



The UAE			
Year	Population	Male Population	Female Population
1950	69,590	35,269	34,321
1960	92,612	46,336	46,276
1970	235,434	149,031	86,403
1980	1,016,789	709,310	307,479
1990	1,811,457	1,191,560	619,898
2000	3,050,127	2,066,257	983,871
2010	8,329,453	6,231,995	2,097,458
2015	9,156,963	6,708,256	2,448,707
2016	9,266,971	6,754,143	2,512,828

Reading strategy

When you read for detail, look out for capital letters, numbers and synonyms to help you find the correct answers.



Video 1



Video 2

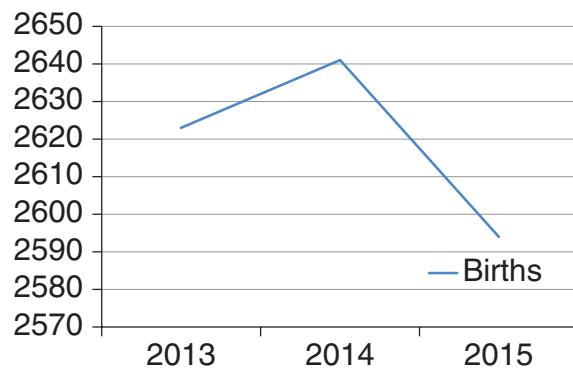


Use of English

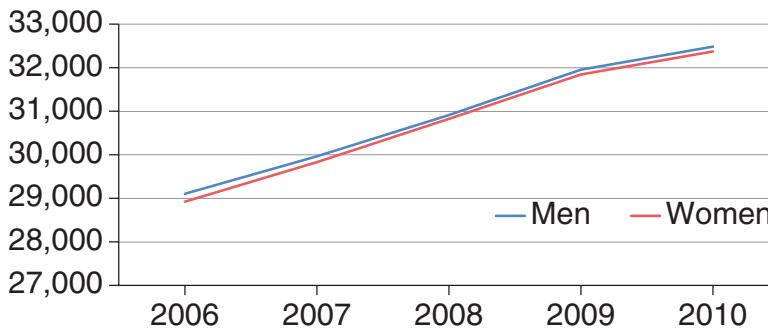
4 Match the words and phrases below with the correct graphs.

increase
fall dramatically
remain stable
rise slightly
decrease
level off
grow steadily

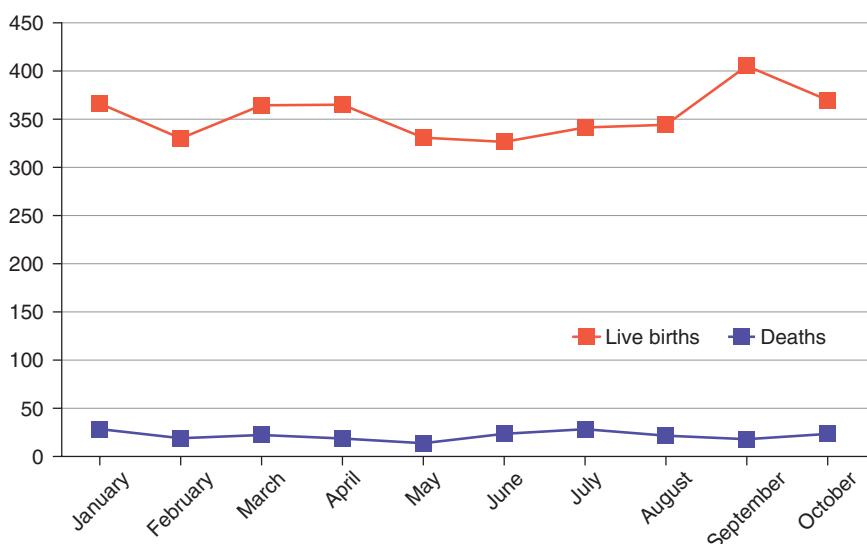
1. Emirati births in the Emirate of Fujairah



2. Population growth in the Emirate of Fujairah



3. Births in the Emirate of Fujairah 2015



The information on these pages is from: www.fcsa.gov.ae



Video



Lessons 5–6 Education in the UAE

- Which elementary school did you attend? Did you like your school?
- What do you plan to study when you finish school? Do you already have a university in mind?

Listening

1  30 Listen to an interview. Which of the following is the topic?

- a The development of education in the UAE
- b Top schools in the UAE
- c Elementary education in the UAE

2 Listen to the interview again. Make notes on the key points of each topic.

Topic	Key points
When and how education development started	
Education stages	
The curriculum	
Universities	



Video

Use of English

3 Look at the underlined words in the extracts below. Then answer the questions.

Initially, it all started with only 20 schools and in 1971 elementary education was compulsory for both boys and girls.

- a What do we use these words for?
- b Are these words nouns, verbs or adverbs?
- c Can you think of any other similar words?

The UAE has four stages; first there is kindergarten which includes 4 to 5 year olds, then Elementary for 6 to 11 year olds. The Middle School stage welcomes 12 to 14 year olds and, finally, Secondary, the final stage of schooling with ages between 15 and 17.

Writing

4 In groups, use your notes from Activity 2 to write a 100-word summary about education in the UAE.

Speaking

5 In groups, research information on one educational stage of another country. Choose primary, secondary, tertiary or postgraduate. Categorise the information and add as many topics as you like.

6 With your group, prepare a short oral summary of your research. Use transitional words, like those from Activity 3, to order your presentation.

Language tip

Transition words don't always come in the same place in a sentence; it depends on the sentence.

For example:

In the end, she passed the exam.

She passed the exam in the end.

Curriculum

Historical information

Educational stage

Subjects

Students:
local/international,
male/female?



Video



Practise and prepare

- Do you remember how many expatriates there are in the UAE?
- Do you think other GCC countries have as many expats?
- Why do you think expats come to the region?

Reading

1 Read the text then answer the questions below.

The UAE have highest number of expats in GCC

The UAE have the highest percentage of expatriates relative to their population in the oil-rich Gulf, although Saudi Arabia has the largest number of foreigners overall, according to a regional study.

At the start of 2011, expatriates accounted for as nearly 89 per cent in the UAE. Foreigners in Kuwait were estimated at 68 per cent, while they stood at around 51 per cent in Bahrain and 39 per cent in Oman. Saudi Arabia, the largest member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), had the lowest ratio of expatriates at around 32 per cent, but it had the highest number overall, estimated at nearly eight million.

The report showed that expatriates, mostly from Asia, Africa and the Middle East, were estimated at nearly 48 per cent of the GCC's total population of 43 million at the start of 2011. At the end of the year, the total GCC population stood at around 46.9 million.

'Expatriates are a majority in some GCC

Figures taken from: www.emirates247.com



member countries. GCC countries need to encourage the local population into a variety of professions to limit the dependence on expatriates. This is because the expatriate population is growing by six to eight per cent, while the local population is growing by only two to three per cent,' the report said.

It showed the population in the GCC, which controls 40 per cent of the world's oil deposits, has recorded the highest growth rate over the past decades.

It said the GCC's total population has surged by more than 10 times since 1950, when it was estimated at around 3.9 million. A breakdown showed Saudi Arabia held more than half the GCC's population, with around 28.5 million at the start of 2012. The population was put at 8.5 million in the UAE, 3.7 million in Kuwait, 3.1 million in Oman,

1.3 million in Bahrain.

Did you know?

Expatriates make up around 89% of the population in the UAE.



Video

- In 2011, Saudi Arabia had more foreigners than the UAE.
 - true
 - false
- In 2011, 84% of the population of the UAE were ...
 - foreigners
 - nationals
- The GCC expat population is growing faster than the local population.
 - true
 - false
- Rank the GCC countries in order of population in 2011 (1 = largest, 5 = smallest).
 - UAE
 - Kuwait
 - Bahrain
 - Oman
 - Saudi Arabia
- Complete the gaps in the text. Use no more than three words and/or a number for each answer.

Writing

- Find out more about the number of expatriates in your Emirate, or in the UAE in general. Use the Internet to find more information and then write a paragraph. Consider the following questions:
 - What is the total number of expatriates? What is the male/female divide?
 - What is the total number of nationals? What is the male/female divide?
 - Where do these expatriates work?
 - Where do these expatriates mostly live?

The number of foreigners is growing ¹ _____ than the local population. The GCC's population has increased the most in the last ² _____ years. The overall population was 10 times less in ³ _____. In 2012, the country with the second highest population was ⁴ _____.



Video



Lessons 7–8 Working in the UAE

- Look at the advert from a recruitment website.
- Which things do you think a professional would find most attractive about working in the UAE?
- Rank the items from the advert in order of importance for you.

Listening 31

1 Listen to a radio show about working in the UAE. Match the people to the industry they work in. Which features from the recruitment advert did they mention?

agriculture hospitality oil



Sheena



Ruben



Vivian

2 Listen again and answer the questions. Write S for Sheena, R for Ruben and V for Vivian.

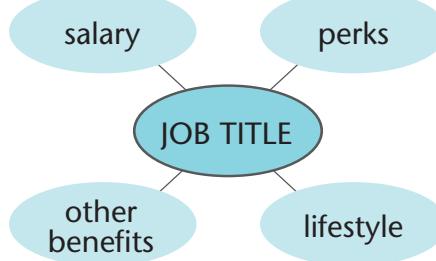
Which person:

- 1 moved to the UAE for better pay?
- 2 appreciates the level of investment into research?
- 3 enjoys extras such as accommodation and children's education?
- 4 was bored in their previous job?
- 5 enjoyed the training opportunities that working in the UAE has offered?
- 6 feels tired but happy after a long day at work?
- 7 recognises the effort people at work make?
- 8 has recently been given a new role in a company



Speaking

3 Imagine you work for a recruitment company. You are giving a presentation at an international recruitment fair for ambitious professionals. Think of a job and provide details of the attractive features to convince them to work in the UAE.



You will find that working in an international team is an exciting challenge.

You should keep in mind that our company is expanding rapidly and offers excellent opportunities for promotion.

Introducing the idea:

One reason why ...
One thing to remember is that ...
You should bear in mind that ...
Don't forget that ...
If you are looking for ...
If you are concerned about ...

Saying what is possible:

You can ...
You will be able to ...
You'll find that ...
You will ...

Powerful adjectives

fantastic, amazing, brilliant, exciting, incredible, world-class

While you are listening to another group, think of questions to ask at the end.



Video

Speaking 21st

4 Look at the statistics below. Work with your partner and take turns in explaining what you think caused the improvements. Explain what action has been taken to improve the hotel.

Orynx Hotel, Fujairah	Two years ago	Today
Customer satisfaction	58%	95%
Employee turnover	39%	12%
Room occupancy rate	35%	65%
Number of international conferences a year	3	12
Profit (million dirhams)	4.2 million AED	15.4 million AED

Example:

'Over the last two years, we have redecorated all the rooms in a fresh, modern style. We have installed free wifi in all areas of the hotel to meet the needs of our guests.'

Speaking tip

Correct sentence stress is important to sounding natural when speaking English. Remember to give the content words more emphasis.

Listening and pronunciation

5 32 Underline the words that are stressed by each speaker.

Sheena: I wanted to do more than routine jobs.

Ruben: There are lots of perks like free housing.

Vivian: You know, I can't think of a place I'd rather be than the UAE.

4 33 Listen to the sentences. Write down and repeat each one.



Video



Lessons 9–10 Getting around

- What different types of transport are there in the UAE?
- What's your favourite way to travel?

Reading

1 Scan the article. How many different ways of travelling around Dubai are mentioned?

Travelling in Dubai

Driving in Dubai is the usual way of getting around the Emirate. There are good quality motorways and an efficient, modern network of roads in the city. However, with increased traffic congestion, many Dubai residents are looking for other means of transport.

The most common form of public transport is the taxi. They are found all over Dubai and are safe, quite inexpensive and convenient, except during the rush hour when you are likely to be stuck in a traffic jam.

For a less stressful journey, using Dubai's fast and efficient network of public transport is a sensible option. There is the fully automated metro rail network, which has been a great success since it opened in 2009, with tens of thousands of residents using it for their daily commute. Connecting the metro to the Jumeirah tram route in 2014 was one of the first steps to the expansion and integration of the public transport system. There are also plans to link the metro with the new UAE's national railway network, Etihad Rail, which will carry both passengers and freight throughout the Emirates.

Then there are the buses that run frequently throughout Dubai and connect it with the six other Emirates. Travelling by bus is becoming increasingly popular as routes and schedules are improved. They are clean, comfortable, air conditioned and cheap.

Away from land there are water buses, taxis and the traditional *abra*. Crossing the Dubai Creek in a wooden *abra* or a new electric water bus is a safe and relaxing way to travel. And if you want to navigate the Arabian Sea or would just prefer to travel without other people, then an air-conditioned water taxi is perfect.

Choosing the best way to travel in Dubai is becoming easier every year as the government continues to improve the public transport system.



Video 1



Video 2

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

Use of English

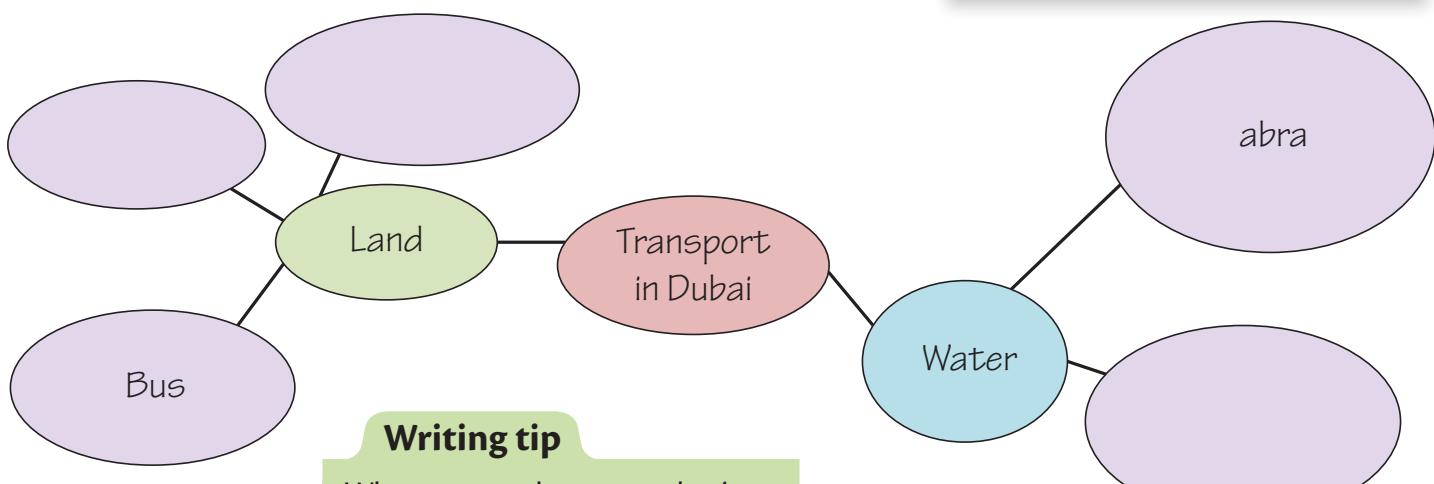
3 Find and underline all the gerunds in the article.

Writing

4 Read the article again. Complete the mind map.

Language tip

A gerund is a verb with an *-ing* ending. It acts like a noun. Gerunds are usually used to talk about actions rather than people or objects. For example: *Driving in Dubai is the usual way of getting around the Emirate.*



Writing tip

When you make notes, don't write complete sentences. Use:

- bullet points
- abbreviations
- mind maps.



Video



Lessons 11–12 A land of natural beauty

- What locations in the UAE are good for taking photographs?
- What can you photograph there?

Reading

1 Read the article about landscape photographer Reem Al Shamsi. Choose the best heading for each paragraph.

- a Animals add interest
- b Feel the mood
- c Think about light
- d Use space and perspective

Reem Al Shamsi is a landscape photographer based in Fujairah. She takes us to a few of her favourite places around the country to get some great shots. 'There's so much natural beauty in this land of ours. You just need to take your camera and get out there!'

1

Rock climbers love mountain ranges like Jebel Hafeet and Wadi Ghalilah because of the challenging climbs, but from a photographer's point of view, it is the light and shade contrast that are really interesting. The contrasts between the amazing peaks and valleys are a photographer's dream. The sunlight over the deep gorges and the shadows in the rocky canyons are just beautiful. At a height of up to 1200 metres, you get the chance for some brilliant panoramic views. There are a number of caves that can add an interesting frame to any shot. Absolutely amazing places!

2

Trees, flowers and bushes can create a rich background for a good photo. There are lots of beautiful things to be seen in Wadi Al Bih in Ras Al Khaimah – the rocky moors and the flowers in bloom, however, good landscape photography is really all about recreating the atmosphere of a place. I love this area for the incredible silence, which is broken only by the sound of the wind blowing through the shrubs and bushes. Another



excellent location further south is the Al Hayer forest, with the unique sight of the ghaf trees standing like natural statues in the dusty earth – a spellbinding view!

3

Looking over the dunes of Liwa, there's an overwhelming sense of emptiness in this huge stretch of desert. The best view is from a hot-air balloon – an unforgettable experience. Even if you can't get up in the air, deserts are great locations for taking photos. The colour of the sand seems to change all the time, and the way the wind has shaped the dunes is a spectacular sight. The sense of open space and the sky contrasting with the sandy dunes is simply breathtaking!

4

Any good photographer will tell you that animals in their natural habitat will add a focal point to your photo. Here in the UAE, we've created some wonderful nature reserves along the coast. Thanks to conservation work, marshes, like those at the Wasit Nature Reserve in Sharjah, are now rich with wild birds. It's not just birds which have benefitted from protecting our natural heritage, but land animals too. The Arabian oryx, with its distinctive horns, is now safe and growing in numbers in places like Sir Bani Yas Island. In the UAE, we've got some awesome animals which will transform any landscape.



Video

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Reem Al Shamsi interested in the Jebel Hafeet and Wadi Ghalilah mountain areas?
- 2 What kind of photo can be taken from the top of mountains?
- 3 What does Reem Al Shamsi particularly like about the Wadi Al Bih area?
- 4 What does she compare ghaf trees to?
- 5 According to Reem Al Shamsi, what is the best way to see the desert?
- 6 How often do the colours of the desert appear to change?
- 7 Why do landscape photographers often use animals in their shots?
- 8 According to Reem Al Shamsi, what has been the main benefit of creating nature reserves?

Use of English 21st

3 Look at sentences 1–4 from the article. Tick the statement that describes the function of the words in bold.

They provide extra details to support an idea.
 They introduce a second idea which contrasts with the first idea.

- 1 Rock climbers love mountain ranges like Jebel Hafeet and Wadi Ghalilah because of the challenging climbs, **but** from a photographer's point of view, it is the light and shade contrast that are really interesting.
- 2 There are lots of beautiful things to be seen in Wadi Al Bih in Ras Al Khaimah – the rocky moors and the flowers in bloom, **however** good landscape photography is really all about recreating the atmosphere of a place.
- 3 The best view is from a hot-air balloon which is an unforgettable experience. **Even if** you can't get up in the sky, deserts are great locations for taking photos.
- 4 **It's not just** birds which have benefitted from protecting our natural heritage, **but** land animals too.

4 Re-read sentences 1–4 and complete the chart to identify contrasting ideas.

	Idea 1	Idea 2
Paragraph 1: but	Rock climbers like the mountains for the challenging climbs.	Photographers like the mountains for the contrasts in _____.
Paragraph 2: however	Wadi Al Bih has lots of beautiful things to see.	Good landscape photography is also about the _____ of a place.
Paragraph 3: even if	The best view is from the sky.	You can still enjoy the desert from _____.
Paragraph 4: it's not just, but ... too	The wild birds have benefitted from conservation work.	And so have _____.



Video



Practise and prepare

Reading 21st

1 Scan the article below and choose the best headline.

- a UAE continues to depend on foreign workforce
- b UAE and Bahrain have highest number of expats in GCC
- c UAE needs more construction workers

According to the latest figures from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), economic growth and the construction boom mean that Emiratis now make up just 11.5% of the population.

The expatriate population stands at around 8,184,000, which is 88% of the population. The expats come from across the world, with the majority coming from South Asian countries, while the number of UAE nationals is approximately 1,060,000 (11.5%).

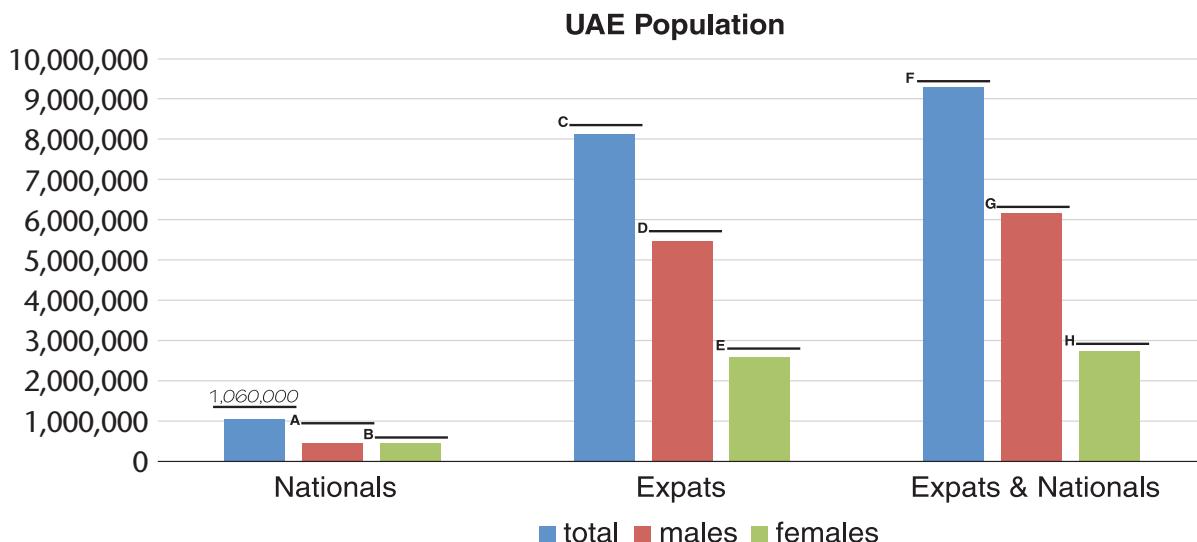
The total number of males in the country (both expats and nationals) is approximately 6,500,000, while females account for

approximately 2,800,000. Similarly, the number of expat males is around 5,400,000 while that of females is approximately 2,600,000, showing that a greater number of the male workforce is single.

The number of UAE national males is 535,300 and females 524,700, showing a close parity between the genders.

The figures also refer to UAE nationals in each Emirate. Abu Dhabi leads with 404,546, followed by Dubai (168,029), Sharjah (153,365), Ras Al Khaimah (97,529), Fujairah (64,860), Ajman (42,186) and UAQ (17,482).

2 Complete the chart with statistics from the article.



Video 1



Video 2

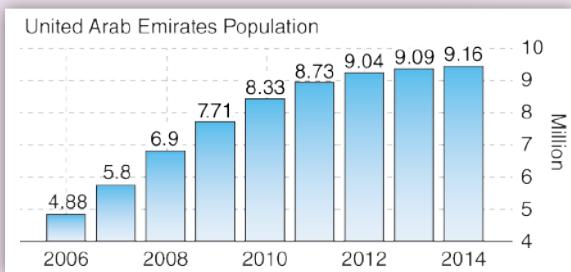


Review

Reading

1 Read the paragraph and look at the chart below. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The total population of the UAE, last recorded in 2014, showed an increase of 104% over the last 50 years. In 1960, the UAE had a population of only 0.1 million people. The average population between 2012 and 2014 was 9.33 million, reaching an all-time high of 9.45 million in 2014.



- 1 The population of the UAE was more than 100 times smaller 50 years ago.
- 2 There were 9.33 million people in the UAE in 2014.
- 3 The lowest population was recorded in 1960.
- 4 Between 2006 and 2009, the population increased by nearly 1 million each year.

Vocabulary

2 Put these words into the correct part of the table.

first finally then next eventually
lastly after that initially in the end while

BEGINNING	DURING	END

3 Look at the text and the chart in Activities 1 and 2. Complete sentences 1–3 with one word from each category.

- 1 _____, the population was very low – less than one million in 1960.
- 2 _____ the UAE developed its oil industry; the population began to rise and continued to increase throughout the years.
- 3 _____, it reached a high point of 9.5 million people in 2014.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The UAE _____ (become) a federation in 1971, so it _____ (be) a nation for nearly 50 years.
- 2 Sheikh Zayed _____ (rule) the country for over 33 years.
- 3 More than 1.87 million people _____ (visit) At The Top, Burj Khalifa in 2013. It _____ (remain) the tallest building in the world since opening in 2010.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these adjectives.

young populated high long small large

- 1 Abu Dhabi accounts for 87% of the UAE's total area. The _____ Emirate, Umm Al Quwain, accounts for less than 1%.
- 2 Even though Abu Dhabi is the _____ Emirate, Dubai is the _____, with nearly 2.5 million people.
- 3 The Dubai Metro system is the _____ automated rail network in the world.
- 4 Jabal Jais is _____ point in the UAE.
- 5 More than half of UAE citizens are under 25, making the UAE one of _____ nations in the world.

Vocabulary

Sequencers can be used in both writing and speaking. They make what you say more organised.

Project: welcome to my country!

- What kinds of activities are becoming increasingly popular with tourists?
- Can these activities be done in the UAE?



Reading

1 Read about what four tourists like to do on holiday.

Underline the kinds of activities you think are possible to do in the UAE.



Adventure Tourists

Jim, 32 years old, from Canada: I love to combine my passion for travelling with my interest in art. So wherever I go, I always make sure that I can get someone to show me some beautiful places where I can use my camera or my brush and paints. Landscapes, unspoilt nature and atmosphere are the kind of things that I'm looking for. All I need is a rental car, a good map and a list of places where I can spend the night without spending a fortune. The natural scenery will do the rest.

Ingrid, 56 years old, from Norway: I've been on culinary tours in Europe and the Far East but I've never been to the Arabian Gulf and I'd like to try my hand at that type of cuisine. What I'm looking for is authentic cooking – I want to be able to eat real local food, see it being made, and learn how to make it. I want to explore the local food markets, see the colours. A love of good food is something that everybody has in common – I'm still in contact with people I met over 20 years ago on a culinary holiday in Vietnam!

Vanina, 29 years old, from Italy: For me, going on holiday isn't about relaxing by a swimming pool – it's about doing something energetic and exciting. I'm into sports like rock climbing and white-water rafting. I'm a real fan of skating, too, especially on naturally frozen lakes. I'm looking for local companies with good organisation and modern equipment. I'm not worried about five-star accommodation – just somewhere comfortable. Another thing that's important to me is a transfer to and from the airport as I hate wasting time when I could be up a mountain or paddling down a river.

Enrique & Manuela, both 42 years old, from Mexico: After our last holiday to Cuba we decided that we wanted a different kind of experience. We stayed in a luxury resort but I didn't feel that I had any interaction with the country. I mean, the hotel resort was beautiful, but it could have been anywhere. I want to visit the Gulf and learn a craft like Sadu weaving or incense-making. I want to go on a dhow or learn about falconry. I want a unique, authentic experience. Can I get this on a holiday in the UAE?

Vocabulary

2 Organise the activities below into the following categories: craft and culture, adventure sport, art related, food related. Discuss in pairs which of the tourists from Activity 1 would enjoy each activity the most.

four-wheel-drive touring canoeing culinary tours cycling diving
 falconry horse-riding incense making mountaineering painting
 photography picking saffron rock climbing Sadu weaving sailing
 staying in a Bedouin camp trekking visiting markets white-water rafting

Writing 21st

3 You will create a brochure to encourage tourists looking for an alternative holiday to visit the UAE.

1 Planning – Decide what kind of holiday you could promote. Use the Internet to:

- find websites that offer adventure holidays, authentic cultural experiences and culinary tours
- find videos promoting the UAE to tourists
- find information about alternative accommodation to luxury hotels
- find suitable images.

2 Writing – Write the brochure using:

- headings
- short, clear paragraphs
- interesting language such as adjectives

Include:

- a front cover: choose an image with a strong impact that best represents activities that your adventure tourist would enjoy. Think of an interesting slogan, for example, *UAE: land of unforgettable adventure*.
- inside pages: think about what kind of information adventure tourists would want to know, for example, activities, climate information, possible itinerary, impact on the environment, safety precautions.
- a back cover: include useful links, maps and any other extra information.

3 Editing

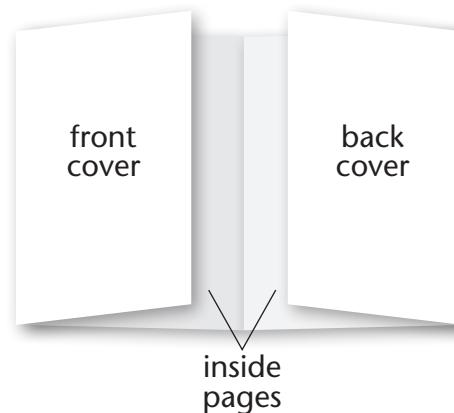
- Check through your brochure for grammar and spelling mistakes.

Reading

4 Read another group's brochure. Evaluate it using the checklist below.

Evaluation criteria	A = excellent	B = satisfactory	C = needs improvement
Does the brochure look good?	(A)	(B)	(C)
Does it use lots of adjectives?	(A)	(B)	(C)
Does the brochure use correct grammar and spelling?	(A)	(B)	(C)
Does it give examples of which places a tourist should visit?	(A)	(B)	(C)

Which of the tourists in Activity 1 would be most attracted by this brochure?

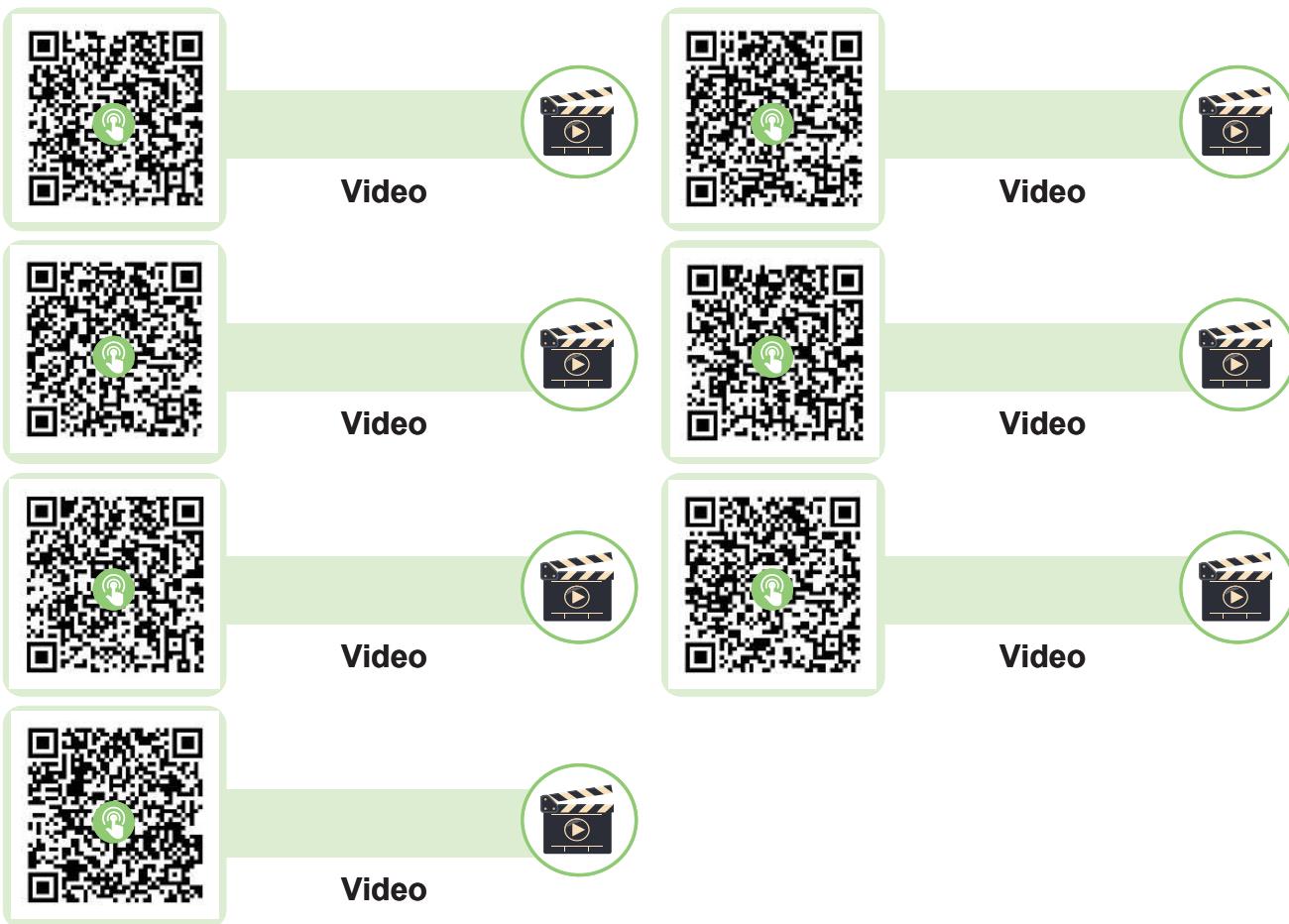


Watersports in Wadi

Try the amazing water sport facilities at Wadi Adventure. Provides real excitement with the latest equipment and trained instructors.



LS4UAE Videos





LITERATURE

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe

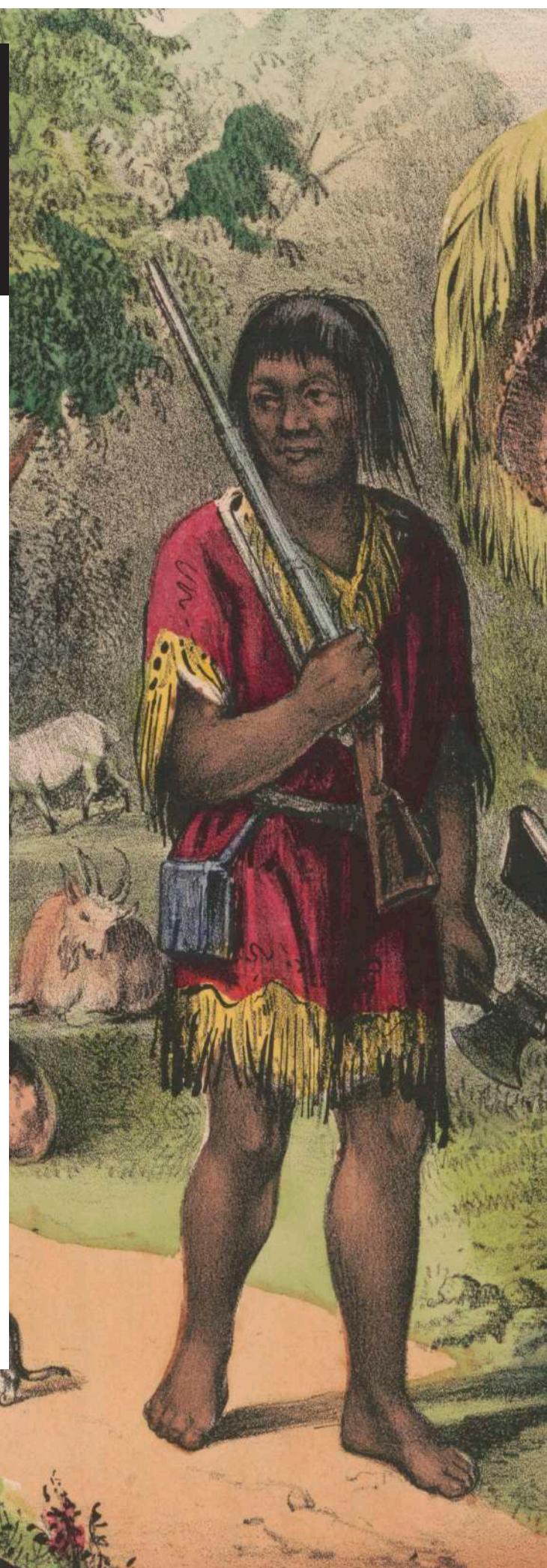
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

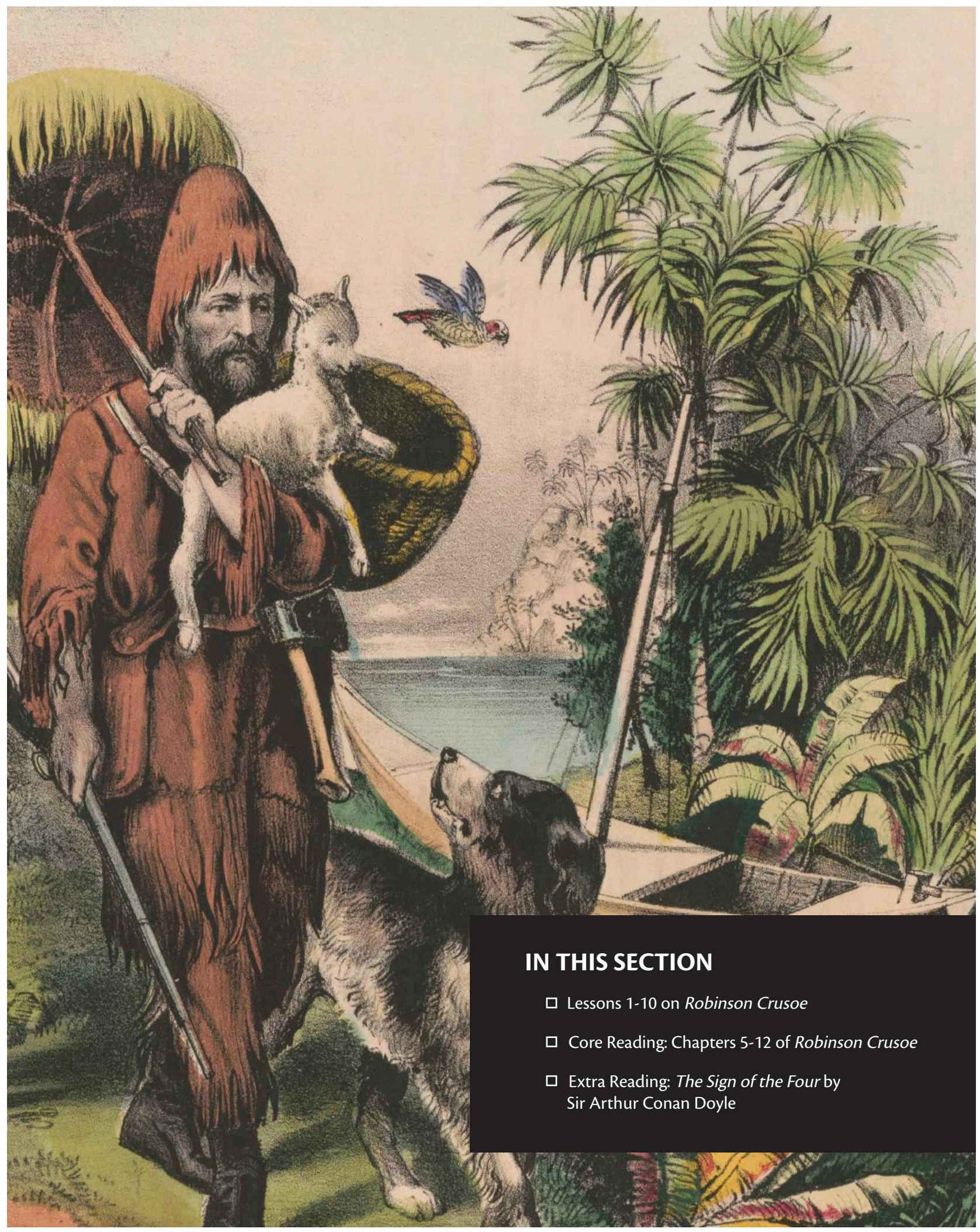
READING

- To read and identify changes in text structure.
- To read and understand details in chapters 6 and 7.
- To read and identify the main points of chapters 8 and 9.
- To read and identify the main points of chapters 10 and 11.
- To read and identify the main points in chapter 12.

LITERATURE

- To explore the theme of mastery.
- To contrast the themes of survival and comfort.
- To trace character development throughout the first chapters of the novel. To explore the theme of external conflict and symbolism.
- To explore the theme of justice.





IN THIS SECTION

- Lessons 1-10 on *Robinson Crusoe*
- Core Reading: Chapters 5-12 of *Robinson Crusoe*
- Extra Reading: *The Sign of the Four* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Lessons 1–2 Text Organisation and Structure in *Robinson Crusoe*

- To read and identify the change in text organisation in Chapter 5.
- To explore the theme of mastery in this part of the novel.

Speaking

1 In groups, discuss the following questions:

- How does Robinson Crusoe react to being shipwrecked on the island?
- What is the importance of the items he chooses to rescue from the ship?
- What items does he make using materials from nature?
- It seems Crusoe is attempting to 'colonise' the island? How far do you agree?

Reading

2 Read the extract and answer the questions.

- 1 How does the structure of Chapter 5 differ from previous chapters?
- 2 Why does the author choose to introduce a different structure in Chapter 5, despite having already provided the reader with almost the same information in Chapter 4? How does this help to advance the plot?

30th SEPTEMBER, 1659 – My name is Robinson Crusoe; I've been shipwrecked on an island. All the other men drowned. I had nothing. I was scared of being eaten by wild beasts, so I slept in a tree.

5 1st OCTOBER – In the morning I saw the ship again, much nearer the island. I hoped, if the wind stopped, I could get on board and get some food and other supplies. I went upon the sand as near as I could, and then swam on board. It rained all day, but there was
10 no wind.

1st – 24th OCTOBER – All these days were spent getting everything I could from the ship. Every day it rains heavily; it seems this was the rainy season.

20th OCTOBER – A wave hit my raft, and all the goods
15 on it fell into the sea...

Focus

Text structure refers to the way information is organised in a text. When reading, be aware of this, as noticing text structure can help you to understand the text further.

Reading tip

Authors of fiction sometimes choose to use journal entries in a novel. These provide a different point of view than a traditional narrator does.



Video



Speaking

3 In groups, discuss the questions.

- Why does Robinson Crusoe keep a journal?
- How does this affect Crusoe's experience on the island?

Reading

4 Read from line 23 “4th November...” to line 61 “...the wall was finished” in Chapter 5 and answer the questions.

1 Which option best describes what happens in the extract?

- a Crusoe lives in constant fear, but does nothing to change his situation.
- b Crusoe manages to completely control his situation.
- c Crusoe has some success in taking control, but is still at the mercy of nature.
- d Crusoe decides to leave the island immediately, as he cannot live there.

2 How has Robinson Crusoe's attitude changed from the first chapters of the book?

- a He regrets chasing adventure and only thinks of returning home.
- b He has become very angry about his bad luck.
- c He has accepted his situation, but knows that he cannot change it.
- d He has accepted his situation, but has decided to take control of his life.

3 What lines are evidence for your answer to question 2?

Writing

5 How successful is Robinson Crusoe in conquering his fears and controlling his circumstances? What will his existence on the island be like? Will he master nature, the island and everything on it? Read the extract and write a response, justifying your opinions where possible.



Lessons 3–4 **Survival Versus Comfort in *Robinson Crusoe***

- To read and understand details in chapters 6 and 7.
- To contrast the themes of survival and comfort in *Robinson Crusoe*.

Speaking

1 In groups, discuss the following questions:

- In what ways has Robinson Crusoe managed to control his existence on the island?
- To what extent is he comfortable and happy? Has this changed since his arrival?

Focus

The idea of **survival versus comfort** appears throughout *Robinson Crusoe*. In difficult situations, he thinks only about survival. When he is safe, however, he focuses on comfort.

Reading

2 Read the questions and answer using your knowledge of Chapter 6.

- 1 Which option best describes what happens in the chapter?
 - Crusoe takes complete control over his life and his environment.
 - Crusoe feels a bit ill from an injury but recovers quickly.
 - Crusoe becomes very ill but survives.
 - Despite some difficulties, Crusoe is enjoying life on the island.
- 2 What lines can you cite to justify your answer to Question 1?
- 3 Which journal entry shows that Crusoe begins to have negative feelings about being on the island?
 - 16th June
 - 17th June
 - 18th June
 - 19th June
- 4 What effect does Crusoe's illness have on his journal writing? What lines evidence this?

Reading tip

Be sure to read the text closely, as you will need evidence to support your answers or opinions about the text.

3 Read the questions and answer using your knowledge of Chapter 7.

- 1 What is Crusoe's attitude towards his situation at the beginning of the chapter?
 - He thinks the island is perfect; he is in no hurry to be rescued.
 - He dislikes the island and is hopeful he will be rescued very soon.
 - He sees the island as an unpleasant place and does not think he is going to be rescued.
 - He is enjoying life on the island but would like to leave as soon as possible.



Video



2 The narrator describes the island as 'awful' in Chapter 6. Does he still have the same opinion in Chapter 7?

- a Yes. He continues to dislike the island throughout the chapter.
- b No. He expresses a love for the island during all of Chapter 7.
- c At the beginning of the chapter, he still dislikes the island. This starts to change, however.
- d After being ill, he starts to enjoy the island again at the beginning of the chapter. Towards the end, however, he is very unhappy and only thinks of rescue.

3 By exploring the whole island, Crusoe once again shows that he is adventurous. Which line best evidences this?

- a Lines 1-2: "...I had stopped hoping to be rescued."
- b Line 10: "I decided to spend the night in this place, I climbed a tree and slept well there."
- c Line 14: "The next day, I walked back to the fruit trees with two small bags to carry home fruit."
- d Lines 27-28: "I counted the marks on my post and found I had been on the island for one year."

4 In the previous chapter, Crusoe was ill and only focused on survival. In Chapter 7, however, he experiences many comforts. Which lines give examples of these?

Writing

4 Read the post from an online literature forum. Write a response giving your opinion and using lines from the text as evidence.

Literature Forum

New Posts | FAQs | Calendar | Community | Quick Links

Thread: Robinson Crusoe, Survival vs. Comfort Rate this thread

Alaa
 Join date: 2016
 Location: Abu Dhabi
 Posts: 36

I was wondering if anyone could help me. My teacher has given me an essay question about chapters 6 and 7 of *Robinson Crusoe* and I'm not sure what to write. The question is:

How does Robinson Crusoe's lifestyle compare to his situation in earlier chapters of the novel? Is he truly comfortable or just surviving?

Personally, I think that he is mostly just surviving, otherwise, why would he try and escape all the time and complain about his situation. Also, he must be lonely there, I know I would be! What do you think?

Lessons 5–6 Internal Conflict in *Robinson Crusoe*

- To read and identify the main points of chapters 8 and 9 of *Robinson Crusoe*.
- To trace character development throughout the first chapters of the novel.

Speaking

1 What do you think a typical day on the island is like for Robinson Crusoe? Discuss your ideas in groups. Write them down in the space below.



2 Think about Crusoe's life on the island.

Read the questions and discuss in groups.

- Is it a good life? Why or why not?
- Is he happy or not? What makes you think so?
- How would you feel if you were in his situation?

Reading

3 Read from line 7 "This side of the island..." to line 20 "...anywhere else in the world" in Chapter 8 and answer the questions

1 The general feeling of the extract is

- a** positive.
- b** negative.
- c** neutral.

2 Which option best describes what happens in the passage?

- a** Crusoe visits a smaller island close to the one where he lives. He knows he will be happy there.
- b** Crusoe explores the island but gets lost. He cannot find his cave.
- c** After exploring the other side of the island, Crusoe decides to move there.
- d** After exploring the other side of the island, Crusoe returns to his cave and decides he is happy

Reading tip

When reading literature, think beyond the text itself and try to understand the general themes and ideas the author is trying to share.

3 Crusoe's relationship with nature in the extract suggests that

- a he lives comfortably in an environment that he has mastered.
- b he is in a constant fight for his life against the island's weather and wildlife.
- c he prefers to stay in his cave as much as possible, avoiding all contact with any birds or animals.
- d he is comfortable on the island but would prefer to live in a city.

4 Read from line 20 "While I worked..." to line 41 "...I would be forever" in Chapter 9 and answer the questions.

1 At the beginning of the passage, Crusoe begins to think of

- a never escaping the island.
- b escaping the island by building a canoe.
- c escaping the island by swimming to the mainland.
- d escaping to the other side of the island.

2 In this passage, Crusoe

- a spends a lot of time thinking about what to do next.
- b makes a quick decision and begins to build a canoe.
- c takes a long time to decide, then builds a canoe quickly.
- d starts to build a canoe, then gets bored and stops.

3 Crusoe's efforts to leave the island suggest that he

- a has learned from the mistakes he made in earlier chapters.
- b always plans carefully before he does anything.
- c enjoys dangerous situations.
- d still has a need for adventure.

4 Crusoe learns an important lesson in this passage. Which line(s) evidence(s) this?

Speaking

5 In Chapter 8, Robinson Crusoe suffers from an internal conflict: to accept his situation and be happy on the island – or try to escape. Read the extract and discuss the questions in groups.

- What should Robinson Crusoe do?
- What do you think he is going to do?
- Do you believe he will continue to be contented?
- What would you do?

I learned to look more upon the bright side of my situation, and less upon the dark side, and to think about what I enjoyed rather than what I wanted [...]

I was king of this whole country. I had no enemies; [...] I had somewhere safe to sleep and plenty of corn, grapes, meat, clothes and wood.

I lived comfortably and I was safe.

Focus

Modern novels often contain the theme of internal conflict within the main character(s). This creates more human characters with whom the reader can identify, thus making the story more relatable.



Video

Lessons 7–8 External Conflict and Symbolism in *Robinson Crusoe*

- To read and identify the main points of chapters 10 and 11.
- To explore the themes of external conflict and symbolism in *Robinson Crusoe*.

Speaking

1 In Chapter 8, Robinson Crusoe wants to leave the island, but he tries to “look on the bright side of [his] situation.” How does he deal with his internal conflict in chapters 10 and 11? Does he escape to the mainland in the end? Will he ever escape from the island? Discuss in groups.

Reading

2 Read from line 1 “For another five years...” to line 19 “...under some trees” in Chapter 10 and answer the questions.

1 At the start of the extract, the reader sees a change in Crusoe. Which option best describes this?

- a There is no change; he is the same as always.
- b He begins to work hard instead of being lazy.
- c He decides that he likes the animals on the island.
- d He finally learns from a mistake.

2 In this passage, the reader sees that Crusoe has solved his internal conflict. Which line(s) evidence(s) this?

- a Line 1: “For another five years, nothing unusual happened.”
- b Line 6: “At last, I was able to sail around my kingdom.”
- c Lines 6-7: “...in the sixth year of my reign - or my imprisonment - that I set out on a voyage...”
- d Line 18: “When I was on shore, I decided to stop trying to escape by boat.”

3 The word *steering* as used in line 15 most nearly means

- a moving away from.
- b guiding a car, boat or other type of vehicle.
- c turning left.
- d not moving.

4 The word *shore* as used in line 16 most nearly means

- a desert.
- b beach.
- c forest.
- d mountain.

Reading tip

When you read new words, try to understand their meaning by reading several sentences of the text instead of only thinking about the word(s) that you do not know.



3 In chapters 10 and 11, Crusoe begins to refer to the island, his cave and the animals differently. What does he call them? Which lines evidence this? What does this change show about Crusoe's attitude towards his situation?

4 Read from line 19 "One day, about noon..." to line 44 "...to protect myself" in Chapter 11 and answer the questions.

1 How is Crusoe feeling during much of the extract?

- a** excited
- b** afraid
- c** sad
- d** bored

2 What does Crusoe understand by the footprint?

- a** He is certain that someone is coming to rescue him.
- b** He believes that whoever was on the island is dangerous.
- c** He thinks he is going crazy.
- d** He has discovered that tribesmen are living on the island.

3 Upon seeing the footprint, Crusoe decides to

- a** make his 'castle' safer.
- b** spend more time at his country house.
- c** make the door to his 'castle' smaller.
- d** make holes in the 'castle' wall to throw rocks.

4 Through this passage, the reader now sees that Crusoe

- a** will never be rescued.
- b** should perhaps remain on the island alone forever.
- c** is thinking of trying to become a tribesman.
- d** will try to build another canoe.

Focus

Literature often contains situations or problems that are external from the main character(s). Authors include such things in order to make the novel more realistic.

Speaking

5 Discuss the questions in groups, justifying your answers where possible.

- What does the footprint that Crusoe finds symbolize?
- How does the discovery of the footprint change everything?
- Do you think Crusoe will try to escape the island again out of fear?



Video



Lessons 9–10 **Justice in *Robinson Crusoe***

- To read and identify the main points in Chapter 12.
- To explore the theme of justice in the novel.

Speaking

1 Read and discuss the questions in groups.

- While taking care of his goats, what does Robinson Crusoe see that scares him?
- What does he see on the beach? How does he react to this?
- Read the ext act. What do you think of his reaction? Is it justified? Would you react in the same way?

I turned my face away from the terrible sight; I was just about to faint, when my stomach cramped and I vomited on the sand. I turned and ran up the hill as fast I could and rushed to the safety of my castle. I 5 was so scared of what I had seen on the beach, I stayed in my wooded enclosure for almost two years.

Reading tip

When reading literature, think about the real meaning of the text. The author will, at times, write exactly what he/she means, so as to make a stronger point.

Reading

2 Read the extract and answer the questions.

Over time my uneasiness began to wear off. I felt that my home was well hidden and I would never be discovered. I only left my home to care for the goats, and when I did I always carried guns and a sword.

5 My fear turned to anger, night and day I could think of nothing else but how I could destroy the murderers who had visited my island. I imagined flying at those men with my sword and guns loaded and killing them all. I went to watch out for them, and found a place on the side of the hill where I could keep watch for their boats without being seen.

For three months, every morning I went to the top of the hill to look out to sea for any approaching boats. No 10 boats came to the island and my thoughts began to calm. I thought about what I was doing; what right did I have to judge and kill these men? These men had done nothing to me.

Focus

In *Robinson Crusoe*, the main character experiences conflict when deciding if the idea of justice he is familiar with in England should be the same on the island where he lives. The author includes this theme due to the reality of the global society that has started to exist in the 17th century.

I could see that these people were violent towards each other, but this was nothing to me: they had not hurt me. If they attacked me, then I would protect myself. But they did not know I was on the island, therefore they had no plans to hurt me. It would be wrong 15 for me to attack them.

It was more important to stay hidden. I should not hurt them, unless in defense of my own life.

1 Crusoe states that “[o]ver time my uneasiness began to wear off.” This most nearly means that he

- a** started to feel more relaxed immediately.
- b** slowly began to feel more relaxed.
- c** slowly began to prepare for the worst.
- d** continued to be afraid.

2 Crusoe no longer wanders the island as he did before. What does he do to be prepared for danger? Which lines evidence this?

3 What are Crusoe’s initial thoughts towards those who came to his island? What does he want to do to them? Which lines evidence this?

4 How does Crusoe’s attitude towards the visitors begin to change?

- a** His attitude does not change; he feels he should “destroy the murderers who had visited [his] island.”
- b** He does not agree with what they have done, and in future, he may help them destroy their enemies.
- c** He starts to think he has no right to attack anyone who does not attack him.
- d** He becomes more afraid; he will kill anyone who comes near his ‘kingdom’.

Writing

3 Read the opinion about the theme of justice in Chapter 12 in a magazine about literature. Write a brief response as to whether you agree or disagree with the author of the article.

In Chapter 12 of *Robinson Crusoe*, the main character sees evidence of a horrible crime committed by a group of tribesmen. After many years as the ruler of his ‘kingdom’, it is Crusoe’s responsibility to make sure there is justice there. The island is now his, and as a man from a country with laws, he should follow those same laws and punish anyone who does not. This author personally feels that it should be one’s responsibility to do the same.



Video

Core Reading

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe

Chapter 5

Building a House – The Journal

30th SEPTEMBER, 1659 – My name is Robinson Crusoe; I've been shipwrecked on an island. All the other men drowned. I had nothing. I was scared of being eaten by wild beasts, so I slept in a tree.

1st OCTOBER - In the morning I saw the ship again, much nearer the island. I hoped, if the wind 5 stopped, I could get on board and get some food and other supplies. I went upon the sand as near as I could, and then swam on board. It rained all day, but there was no wind.

1st – 24th OCTOBER - All these days were spent getting everything I could from the ship. Every day it rains heavily; it seems this was the rainy season.

20th OCTOBER - A wave hit my raft, and all the goods on it fell into the sea but the water was 10 **shallow** and I was able to save most of them.

25th OCTOBER - It rained all night and all day, with strong winds; I could see the ship had been broken to pieces. I spent this day covering the goods which I had saved, so they would be protected from the rain.

26th OCTOBER - I walked along the shore all day to find a safe place to live. I found a place under 15 a rock and marked out a semicircle for my camp; I would make a wall along the mark made of **stakes** lined with **cables**.

26th – 30th OCTOBER - I worked very hard in carrying all my supplies to my new camp.

1st NOVEMBER - I set up my tent under a rock and used stakes to swing my hammock upon.

2nd NOVEMBER - I used the pieces of wood which made my rafts to make a fence around my 20 tent.

Vocabulary

shallow: having only a short distance from top to bottom

stake: a pointed stick or post

cable: a thick, strong rope made of metal

3rd NOVEMBER - I went out with my gun and killed two birds like ducks; they tasted very good. In the afternoon, I worked to make a table.

4th NOVEMBER - Today, I decided to **schedule** my time. Every morning, I walked out with my gun for two or three hours. Then I worked until about eleven o'clock. Then, I would eat, and from twelve 25 to two o'clock I slept, the weather being very hot; and then, in the evening, I went to work again.

5th NOVEMBER - I went hunting with my gun and my dog and killed a wild cat; every creature that I killed I took the skins and **preserved** them. Coming back by the sea-shore, I saw many sorts of sea-birds and two or three seals.

6th NOVEMBER - After my morning walk, I made a table.

30 7th NOVEMBER - The weather is good! The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and part of the 12th (for the 11th was Sunday), I made myself a chair.

13th NOVEMBER - There was terrible thunder and lightning, which frightened me a lot. I was scared the lightning would hit my ammunition.

14th – 16th NOVEMBER – During these three days I made boxes to hold the gun powder. On one 35 of the days, I killed a large bird that was good to eat.

17th NOVEMBER - This day, I began to dig behind my tent into the rock to make my new home bigger.

23rd NOVEMBER - I have been working hard every day to make my cave bigger, so that I can store all my things safely in it.

40 10th DECEMBER - I had almost finished my cave, when suddenly a great amount of earth fell down into my cave. I now had a lot of work to do; I had to carry the loose earth out again.

11th DECEMBER - I worked using boards to make a roof for my home.

17th DECEMBER - From this day to the 20th, I made shelves for my things. I also put nails on the posts, so I could hang everything up; there is now some order within my new home.

45 20th DECEMBER - I carried everything into my cave, and began to furnish my house, and set up some pieces of boards to put things on; I also made another table.

24th DECEMBER - ...A lot of rain all night and all day.

25th DECEMBER - ...Rain all day.

Vocabulary

schedule: a plan of things that need to be done and when

preserve: to keep something in good condition



26th DECEMBER - No rain, and the earth much cooler than before...

50 27th DECEMBER - Killed a young goat, and hurt another, so I caught it and took it home. I looked after it and it got better. It became tame and would not go away. This was the first time I thought of keeping my own goats.

28th – 31st DECEMBER -Very hot, and no breeze; I stayed indoors.

1st JANUARY - Very hot still. This evening, walked to the centre of the island. I found plenty of

55 goats; I must bring my dog to hunt them down.

2nd JANUARY - Went out with my dog, and set him on the goats, but the dog was scared and would not hunt them.

3rd JANUARY - I began my fence or wall; I'm still scared of attack, so I want to make it very strong.

NOTE - I stopped writing in my journal from the 2nd of January to the 14th of April. I'm busy

60 working, finishing, and perfecting this wall. I worked hard for weeks; I would not feel safe until the wall was finished.

Before the great rains arrived, I noticed some green stalks shooting from the ground next to the wall. They continued to grow and I recognised it to be barley! I remember shaking the pieces of corn from food sacks from the ship in that very place.

65 Stalks continued to grow. Watching them grow touched my heart and brought tears to my eyes, and I began to thank nature for helping me! Soon after I saw some different stalks, and I was happy to see they were stalks of rice.

I must grow corn and carefully look after the crops, so one day I would be able to make bread.

70 Besides this barley, there were, as above, twenty or thirty stalks of rice, which I carefully looked after to make me bread; I found ways to cook it without baking, though I did that also after some time.

But to return to my **journal**.

16th APRIL - I finished the ladder, so I went up the ladder to the top of the wall, and then pulled it up after me, and let it down in the inside. I was completely safe and enclosed.

75 The day after I finished the wall, I was terribly frightened with a most dreadful, surprising thing indeed; suddenly, I found the earth shake underneath me! I was scared that the cave would fall down upon my head. I ran and climbed the ladder and got over the wall. As soon as I was on the ground, I saw it was a terrible earthquake. I saw the sea moving violently; I think the shocks were

Vocabulary

journal: a written record of what you have done each day



stronger under the water than on the island.

80 The moving of the earth made my stomach sick, like I was being shaken about at sea. It was not long before the shocks stopped. The earthquake itself was over, but the rain was very heavy and I was forced to go into my cave, even though I was scared it would fall on my head if the earth began to shake again. I was scared but had to stay in my cave because the rains continued on the 19th, 20th and 21st of April.

85 22nd APRIL - The next morning, I began to clear up the damage caused by the earthquake to the wall. It was more than a full week's work to fix the wall.

30th APRIL - The bread I took from the ship is running out; I must only eat one biscuit cake a day, which makes me very sad.

1st MAY - In the morning, looking towards the sea, I saw the shipwreck again. It had been driven 90 closer to shore by the earthquake; I walked along the sands, as near as I could to the wreck of the ship to look for more supplies. Maybe I will find some more bread.



Check your Understanding

1 Why did Robinson Crusoe stop writing in his journal?

2 Why was Robinson frightened in April? What happened?

3 Put the events in order as Robinson reports them in his journal.

- ___ He kills a young goat.
- ___ He digs a cave to make his home bigger.
- ___ He makes himself a chair.
- ___ Robinson brings supplies from the shipwreck to the island.
- ___ He cleans up the damage caused by the earthquake.
- ___ He finds a place to set up his camp.
- ___ He makes a fence with the wood from his raft.
- ___ He finishes making his ladder.

4 What schedule does Robinson decide to follow?

5 Why do you think Robinson decides to set a schedule for himself to follow?



Chapter 6

Sick and Alone – The Journal

When I came down to the ship, I could see it had been broken by the earthquake. I decided to pull what was left of the ship apart, and carry everything I could back to the island. Everything I could get would be of some use.

3rd MAY - I used my **tools** to cut parts of the ship into smaller parts.

5 4th MAY - I went fishing and caught a young dolphin. I could always catch enough fish to eat. I always dried the fish in the sun, and ate them dry.

5th MAY - Worked on the **wreck**; brought three great **planks** of wood from the **decks**, which I tied together and floated to shore.

6th MAY - Worked on the wreck; got several iron bolts out of her and other pieces of ironwork.

10 Worked very hard, and came home very tired, and I had thoughts of giving up.

7th MAY - Went to the wreck again. Now, it was almost full of water and sand.

8th MAY - Went to the wreck and carried an iron bar to pull up the deck, and brought the pieces of wood on shore.

9th MAY - Went to the wreck; carried away more decking.

15 10th – 14th MAY - Went every day to the wreck; and got many pieces of **timber** and boards, or planks, and iron.

15th – 17th MAY - The wind is blowing so hard I could not get to the wreck. I stayed in the woods, to shoot pigeons for food.

24th MAY - Every day, to this day, I worked on the wreck; I continued this work every day until the

Vocabulary

tools: a piece of equipment you use with your hands to make or repair something

wreck: what is left of a ship after it is

plank: a long, narrow, flat piece of wood

destroyed

deck: the top floor of a ship where you walk and that is not covered

timber: wood used for building



20 15th of June, except the time spent to hunt or make food. By this time, I had got enough timber and plank and iron to build a good boat.

16th JUNE - I found a large turtle on the beach.

17th JUNE - I spent the day in my home cooking the turtle. Inside the turtle I found many eggs, and the meat was the most delicious I had ever tasted in my life. I had only had goat and bird meat

25 since I landed in this awful place.

18th JUNE - Rained all day, and I stayed inside. I thought at this time the rain felt cold, and I felt chilly, which I knew was unusual.

19th JUNE - Very ill, and **shivering**, as if the weather had been cold.

20th JUNE - No rest all night; very bad pains in my head, and feverish.

30 21st JUNE - Very ill; very frightened and there is no one to help me - to be sick, and no help.

22nd JUNE - A little better but still very scared.

23rd JUNE - Very bad again; cold and shivering, and then a violent headache.

24th JUNE - Much better.

25th JUNE - A very violent fever; the fit held me for seven hours; felt very cold and then very hot.

35 26th JUNE - Feel better; took my gun, felt weak but killed a goat, and carried it home with much difficulty.

27th JUNE - All day I lay in bed with a violent sickness, unable to eat or drink anything. I was ready to die of thirst. I fell asleep and did not wake up until late in the night. When I woke up, I felt much better, but still weak, and very thirsty.

40 28th JUNE - A little better, I filled a large bottle with water. I walked about, but was very weak. At night, I ate three of the turtle's eggs for my supper, which I roasted in the fire.

I felt better on the 30th, but I did not want to travel too far. The next day, I felt sick again.

2nd JULY - I ate three turtle's eggs, even though I had no **appetite**, and forced myself to drink a lot of water.

Vocabulary

shiver: to shake because you are cold or scared

appetite: the feeling that you are hungry



45 4th JULY - I have decided to use the books I saved from the ship; I will read every morning and every night to keep my thoughts active.

My health and strength returned: from the 4th of July to the 14th I spent all my time collecting food. I still had **convulsions** in my nerves and arms and legs for some time. I learned that the rainy season was a danger to my health.

Vocabulary

convulsion: a sudden movement in your muscles or body that you cannot control



Check your Understanding

1 How does the earthquake from the previous chapter help Robinson Crusoe?

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2 What materials does Crusoe pull from the wreck?

3 What new type of food does Robinson Crusoe try? How does he describe the taste?

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5 What important lesson has Crusoe learned after his illness?

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6 Put the events in order as Robinson reports them in his journal.

- ___ The rain feels cold.
- ___ He spends ten days collecting food.
- ___ His strength returns.
- ___ He finds a turtle on the beach.
- ___ He sees that the ship has been broken by the earthquake.
- ___ He becomes very ill.
- ___ It is windy and he cannot go to the wreck.
- ___ He catches a young dolphin.

Chapter 7

Learning to Farm

I had now been on this unhappy island for more than ten months, and I had stopped hoping to be rescued.

It was on the 15th of July that I began to explore the whole island. First, I went up the creek, and on the banks of this river I found beautiful **meadows**. They were plain, smooth, and covered with grass

5 and strange plants.

The next day, I walked further than the meadows, and here there were many more trees. Here, I found many different fruits; there were melons on the ground, and **ripe**, rich grapes in the trees. I found an excellent use for these grapes: to cure or dry them in the sun and keep them as dried grapes or raisins.

10 I decided to spend the night in this place; I climbed a tree and slept well there. The next morning, I continued to explore; the country appeared so fresh and so green that it looked like a planted garden. I saw here many cocoa, orange, lemon, and citron trees. I had to find a way to **gather** a lot of fruit and carry it home; I travelled homewards, **resolving** to come again.

15 The next day, I walked back to the fruit trees with two small bags to carry home fruit; when I got there I found the melons spread all over the ground, **trodden** to pieces, and dragged about. There must be some wild creatures in this area. I was able to gather many of the grapes, and I hung them in trees to dry in the sun; I carried as many limes and lemons back as I could.

I liked this place, and spent the rest of July there. I built a shelter, so now I had my country house and my sea-shore house; this work took me up to the beginning of August.

20 The 3rd of August, I found the grapes I had hung up had dried perfectly and I carried most of them home to my cave. Then it began to rain; it rained, more or less, every day from August until the middle of October. Sometimes it rained so much, I could not leave my cave for several days.

Vocabulary

meadow: a field with grass and flowers

ripe: ready to be eaten

gather: to collect things

resolve: to decide that you will do something

trodden: past participle of tread: to put your foot on something or to press something down with your foot



From the 14th to the 26th, the rain never stopped. I killed a goat, and the last day, which was the 26th, I found a very large tortoise. I managed my food like this: I ate a bunch of raisins for my 25 breakfast, a piece of the goat or turtle meat cooked over the fire for my dinner (I had no pot to boil or **stew** anything) and two or three of the turtle's eggs for my supper.

30th SEPTEMBER - I counted the marks on my post and found I had been on the island for one year. My ink supply is getting low, so I must use it carefully, and write down only the most important events of my life, without continuing a daily journal.

30 I now know when the rainy season and the dry season came. I learned the right time to plant crops. I sowed the rice and barley seed in February, and having the rainy months of March and April to water the crops, they grew well, and yielded a very good crop.

I found now that the seasons of the year were not like in England, where we had Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Here there were rainy seasons and dry seasons.

Vocabulary

stew: vegetables and meat or fish cooked slowly together in liquid



Check your Understanding

1 How does Robinson Crusoe feel at the beginning of the chapter?

2 Where does Crusoe go in Chapter 7? What is his reaction to this place?

3 What plants and fruits does Crusoe find on the other side of the island?

4 What does Crusoe decide to build?

5 Why is 30th September important?

6 Does Crusoe continue to keep a daily journal? Why/why not?



Chapter 8

Exploring the Island

I was **determined** to explore the whole island. I took my gun, an axe, my dog and some food and started my journey. I passed the meadows and found a great view to the west; it was such a clear day that I could see land in the distance! I could not tell whether this land was another island or a continent.

5 I did not know whether the land I could see was inhabited by dangerous **tribes** who would murder any other humans.

This side of the island was beautiful – there were open fields, flowers and grass, and large trees. I saw many parrots and with great difficulty, I caught a young parrot and brought it home so I could teach it to speak.

10 I came to the sea-shore; I was surprised to see it covered with countless turtles. There was also an **infinite** number of birds of many kinds, some which I had never seen before.

Even though this side of my island was much more beautiful, I had already made a safe home and I would not move.

15 I took a different **route** home; on the way my dog surprised a young goat. I made a collar for this little creature, and with a string, I led him along until I arrived home. By now the goat had become a tame and loving creature. I would keep it as another companion.

I cannot tell you how happy I was to return to my cave home and lie on my hammock. I had now been on the island two years and I had become quite happy and content.

20 From this moment, I realized it was possible for me to be more happy in this forgotten, lonely place than it was anywhere else in the world.

Vocabulary

determined: wanting to do something and not letting anything stop you
tribe: a group of people who have the same language, customs and beliefs

infinite: endless, without limits
route: a particular way to get from one place to another

I began my third year dividing my time between daily **tasks**: going hunting with my gun, the cutting, **preserving**, and cooking of what meat I caught during my hunts. I had to do this in the mornings and afternoons, as the middle of the day was too hot to go out in the sun.

It was now November, and I was expecting to harvest my crop of barley and rice. The crop looked
25 very good, but I had to beware of the goats and rabbits who were always trying to eat the sweet, fresh **blades**. At night, I tied my dog to a stake to keep guard, and he would stand and bark all night long; this worked well and the corn grew fast and strong.

Now the birds became a problem. One day, I saw my little crop surrounded with them. I immediately ran at them with my gun. As soon as I shot, a little cloud of birds rose up from among
30 the corn itself.

I saw they had done a lot of damage, but what was left would still make a good crop if I could save it.

I was so angry that I waited for the birds to return and then shot and killed three of them. I hung the dead birds from the trees to scare away others who would come to steal my corn. This worked
35 very well, and in December, I had a good harvest.

I had to use my sword to cut the corn. I cut off the **ears** and carried them away in a big basket which I had made. Then, I rubbed out the **grains** with my hands; at the end of all my harvesting, I found that I had plenty of rice and barley.

Next, I had to learn how to make bread, which I knew would be very difficult.

Vocabulary

tasks: a piece of work that has been given to someone

preserve: to keep something the same or prevent it from being damaged or destroyed

blade: a long, narrow piece of grass or plant

ears: the top part of some crop plants, which produces grain

grains: a seed or seeds of a plant used for food



Check your Understanding

1 What discovery does Robinson Crusoe make at the beginning of the chapter?

2 How does the other side of the island compare to the side where Crusoe lives?

How long has Crusoe been on the island?

4 What is Crusoe's attitude towards his situation in this chapter?

5 What problems does Crusoe have with his crops? How does he solve these problems? How successful is his harvest?

Chapter 9

Building a Boat

I sowed my seed in two large, flat pieces of ground. This land was near to my house and I fenced around it with a good **hedge**. The rain was still heavy and kept me in my cave, I kept busy talking to my parrot, and teaching him to speak. I quickly taught him to know his own name, and at last to speak it out loud. He would squawk, "Poll," which was the first word I ever heard spoken on my 5 island by any mouth but my own.

I needed large jars to store corn, I studied how to make them. I was lucky to find a type of **clay** that I thought I could use. I had to dig the clay and bring it to my cave to work it into the correct shapes.

It would make the reader laugh at me, to see how many ugly misshapen things I made out of the clay! It took me two months to make two large jars. The sun baked them dry and hard; and they 10 stored my corn well.

Making the large pots was very difficult, but I made several smaller things with much more success; such as little round pots, flat dishes, **pitchers** and pans.

Finally, I had made an earthen pot that would sit on the fire without breaking; I set it on the fire with some water in it to boil some meat, which it did very well; and with a piece of a young goat I 15 made some very good broth.

Next, I had to think about how I could bake bread. I made some special pots to bake loaves of bread and a large fire. When the firewood was burned into **embers** or live **coals**, I placed them all around the outside of the pots, to keep in and add to the heat. This method worked as well as the best oven in the world, and I baked my barley-loaves.

20 While I worked, I thought about escaping the island. I thought of crossing the ocean and finding the mainland. I knew this could be dangerous; I could fall into the hands of murderous tribes or dangerous animals. Yet, my head was filled with thoughts of escaping the island and getting to the mainland.

Vocabulary

hedge: a line of small trees or plants that make a wall

clay: wet, heavy earth that is used to make things

pitcher: a container used to carry liquids

ember: a very hot piece of wood or coal that keeps burning for a long time

coal: a hard, black substance that is dug from under the ground and burnt as fuel

Now I wished that my boy Xury was still with me and we had the long-boat we had used to sail
25 along the coast of Africa. My **desire** to get to the mainland increased, rather than decreased, even though finding a way to travel there seemed impossible.

I began to think whether I could make a canoe out of the **trunk** of a great tree.

I chose and chopped down a large cedar-tree. I was twenty days chopping the tree down; it took fourteen more to cut off the branches. It took me one month to shape it and nearly three months
30 more to clear the inside. It was big enough to carry twenty six men, so it would be big enough to carry me and all of my cargo.

When I had finished making the boat, I was extremely happy with it. The boat was bigger than any canoe, and it was made from one tree.

The boat was one hundred yards from the water. It was too heavy to push to the water, so I needed
35 to bring the water up to the canoe. I decided to dig a **canal** from the sea to the canoe, but to do this alone would take me at least ten years!

There was no way I could get my boat to the water, and this made me more sad than I could ever say. The experience taught me a lesson, though too late: it is foolish to begin a task before planning properly, and before we know if we have the strength to finish it.

40 While making the boat, I finished my fourth year in this place. I now realized that I was completely separate from the world and I would be forever.

I learned to look more upon the bright side of my situation, and less upon the dark side, and to think about what I enjoyed rather than what I wanted. Another thought that was of great use to me, and would be to any one that should be in the same situation, was to compare how 45 my life was now with what I at first expected it would be.

I was king of this whole country. I had no enemies, and although my ink was almost gone, I had somewhere safe to sleep and plenty of corn, grapes, meat, clothes and wood.

I lived comfortably and I was safe.

Vocabulary

trunk: the thick, main part of a tree

canal: a man-made channel for water made for moving boats

desire: a strong feeling that you want something



Check your Understanding

1 What things does Robinson Crusoe make out of clay? What does he use them for?

2 How successful is Crusoe in baking bread? How does he go about baking it?

3 What thoughts does Crusoe begin to have towards the middle of the chapter? What does he decide to do? Does his plan work?

4 How long has Crusoe been on the island at this point?

5 What attitude does Crusoe have towards his situation at the end of the chapter?



Chapter 10

Catching Goats

For another five years, nothing unusual happened. I spent all my time making a small canoe, learning from the mistakes I made with my first attempt.

This boat was smaller and lighter; I dug a canal and successfully floated the canoe to the creek.

I made a little **mast** for my boat, and made a sail too out of some of the pieces of the wrecked ship's sails. I made an umbrella out of animal skins and stood it over my head, to keep the heat of the sun off me. At last, I was able to sail around my **kingdom**.

It was the 6th of November, in the sixth year of my **reign** - or my imprisonment - that I set out on a voyage. I took plenty of food and water and a gun for hunting.

I sailed to the other side of the island. When I came to the east side, I found a **ledge** of rocks reaching out far into the ocean, and beyond this was a **strip** of sand. I had to sail far out to move around the sand bar. Suddenly, I found myself in deep, rough waters. The **current** was strong and I thought it was going to carry me out to sea.

I was scared and I looked back upon my island as the best place in the world, and I wished to be there again. I was being carried away from the island by the water and I worked with all my strength to get out of the current. I kept steering directly for the island and I was helped by a fresh wind. It took me about an hour to sail a **mile** off the shore, where, it being smooth water, I soon got to land.

When I was on shore, I decided to stop trying to escape by boat. I brought my boat to a little cove, climbed out and being tired from the journey, fell asleep under some trees.

The next morning it was very hot. I took my gun and umbrella and I began the long walk home. I reached my old country shelter in the evening. I laid down to rest and immediately fell asleep. I woke suddenly, shocked I heard a voice calling "Robin, Robin, Robin Crusoe. Poor Robin Crusoe! Where are you, Robin Crusoe? Where are you? Where have you been?"

Vocabulary

mast: a tall pole that holds up the sails on a boat

kingdom: a country ruled by a king or queen

reign: a period of time when a person, usually a king or queen, rules a country

ledge: a shelf of rock coming out of a cliff

or wall

strip: a long, narrow area

current: a movement of water in a particular direction

mile: a unit of distance (equal to 1.6 km)



I saw my parrot, Poll, sitting on the top of the hedge. Holding out my hand, I called him by his
25 name and the bird came to me, and sat on my thumb and continued talking to me, "Poor Robin
Crusoe! and how did I come here? and where had I been?" Poll was very happy to see me, and so I
carried him home along with me.

I thought about the danger I had been in at sea and decided to stay on the island. For a year, I lived
a very calm, quiet life, even though I was lonely I lived very happily during this time.

30 I had now been on the island for eleven years, and because my ammunition supplies were getting
low, I needed to make a trap to catch goats and keep my own **flock**.

One night I set three traps, and going the next morning I found three young goats, a male and two
females. I tied the young goats together with string and brought them home.

To tame the goats, I needed to enclose a piece of land where there was enough food for them to eat,
35 water for them to drink, and cover to protect them from the sun. I found an open piece of meadow
with fresh water and a wood at one end.

In about a year and a half, I had a flock of about twelve goats, and in two years more I had forty-
three.

Now I had as much goat's meat and milk as I wanted. I had seen butter and cheese made as a child
40 and with a lot of practice was able to make it. When I first arrived on the island, I thought I would
die from hunger – now there was more than enough delicious food to eat!

Vocabulary

flock: a group of sheep, goats or birds



Check your Understanding

1 What does Robinson Crusoe finally manage to build?

2 What does Crusoe do on 6th November? How does it go? What decision does he make as a result?

3 How long has he been on the island now?

What is Crusoe running low on? What does he decide to do as a result?

5 Put these events from the end of the chapter in order.

- He has 12 goats.
- He has as much meat and milk as he wants.
- He has 43 goats.
- He finds a meadow where he can keep the goats.
- He sets three traps.
- He is able to make butter and cheese.
- He traps three young goats.

Chapter 11

Finds a Footprint

You would smile if you could have seen me and my little family sit down to dinner. Poll would **perch** close to me, and was the only one of my companions allowed to talk to me. My dog, who was now old and crazy, sat always at my right hand, and two tame cats, one on either side of the table.

5 If another man was to see me, he would either be frightened or would laugh a lot. I was dressed strangely. I will write a description of my appearance.

I had a great high ugly cap, made of a goat's skin, with a flap hanging down behind, to keep the sun and rain off my neck. I had a short jacket made of goat's skin. My trousers were made of the skin of an old goat, whose long hair hung down to my knees. I also had made a pair of misshapen boots.

10 Around my **waist**, I had on a wide belt of goat's skin. I hung a little saw and an axe from this belt, one on either side. I carried a basket on my back, my gun on my shoulder, and held a great, ugly, goat's-skin umbrella over my head. My beard had grown long and I had a large moustache.

I prepared and went on a new journey, and was gone for about five or six days. I travelled first along the sea-shore, then I walked over the land. As I looked forward I was surprised to see the sea all
15 smooth and quiet – there was no rippling, no **motion** and no current.

I now had two grain fields which I sowed and harvested every year. I grew and stored raisins and looked after my goats. I lived between my cave house and my shelter, or 'country house'. I had made a wall of stakes around my country house also, making it a safe place to stay.

One day, about noon, I was walking along the shore. I looked down and was shocked to find the
20 print of a man's foot on the sand. I could not believe my eyes! I listened and looked around, but I couldn't see or hear anything. I searched everywhere, but couldn't find any other prints. I walked on, terrified, looking behind me at every two or three steps taken, thinking every **distant bush** and tree was a man. I was very afraid and ran back to my cave, which I now called my 'castle'.

Vocabulary

perch: to sit on the edge of something

waist: the part of the human body between the chest and the hips

motion: the act of moving

distant: very far away

bush: a low plant with many branches



That night I could not sleep; I could not stop thinking about the **footprint**. It must have been a
25 tribesman from the mainland; they must have arrived in canoes and gone back out to sea.

I was scared that they had found my boat or any other sign that I was living on the island. I had been so lonely, but now I was terrified that another man was on the island. I stayed in my cave for three days, too scared to leave. In time, I convinced myself that it had been a mistake and that I had seen my own footprint.

30 This thought made me feel better and I felt brave enough to leave my cave. I went to the shore and found the foot print. I measured the print against my own foot, the foot print in the sand was much larger than mine. Now I knew for sure that another man had been on my island and I ran back to my cave.

I was terrified and stayed awake all that night; in the morning, I fell into a deep sleep and woke
35 up feeling much better. I thought about making my castle safer – in case tribes should land on the island, find and attack me.

I decided to make a second wall around my castle. Twelve years before, I had already grown a row of trees around the wall. These trees stood close together: between them I put posts in the ground to make a strong fence. I now had a double wall, and my outer wall was thickened with pieces of
40 timber and old cables. I made seven holes, as big as my arm, in the second wall. I put guns in these holes, so that if I was attacked I would be able to fire at my enemy without leaving the castle walls.

In two years' time I had a thick hedge; in five or six years' time I had a thick wood of trees surrounding my home. No man could break through and I used ladders to get in and out. I had done everything I could to protect myself.

Vocabulary

footprint: a mark made by a foot on a ground



Check your Understanding

1 Who does Robinson Crusoe consider to be his 'family'?

2 Describe Crusoe's clothes.

3 What does Crusoe see in the sand? How does this make him feel?

4 Why does Crusoe go back to look at what he has seen in the sand? What conclusion does he reach?

5 How does Crusoe better prepare his 'castle' for possible danger?

Chapter 12

A Cave Retreat

While I was securing the walls around my castle, I thought about how to keep my flock of goats safe. I decided to make two or three **enclosures** for the goats. The enclosures had to be far away from each other, so that if something were to happen to one group of goats, I would have two others. This plan required a lot of work.

- 5 I searched the island for the best places to build these enclosures. I found a place in the middle of the woods. It took me one month to build the enclosure, when the fence was finished I moved twelve goats to their new home.

I went about the whole island looking for another hidden place to keep a small flock of goats. I wandered to the west of the island and climbed a hill to look about the island and out to sea, and 10 there in the distance, I could see a boat!

I rushed down the hill to the shore; what I saw at the beach confused and shocked me! I cannot describe the horror I saw on the shore; the sand was spread with skulls, hands, feet, and other bones of human bodies. There was also a place where a fire had been made.

I turned my face away from the terrible sight; I was just about to **faint**, when my stomach **cramped** 15 and I vomited on the sand. I turned and ran up the hill as fast I could and rushed to the safety of my castle. I was so scared of what I had seen on the beach, I stayed in my wooded enclosure for almost two years.

Over time my uneasiness began to wear off. I felt that my home was well hidden and I would never be discovered. I only left my home to care for the goats, and when I did I always carried guns 20 and a sword.

My fear turned to anger. Night and day, I could think of nothing else but how I could destroy the murderers who had visited my island. I imagined flying at those men with my sword and guns loaded and killing them all. I went to watch out for them, and found a place on the side of the hill where I could keep watch for their boats without being seen.

Vocabulary

enclosure: a place that is surrounded by a wall or fence

faint: the act of suddenly becoming unconscious

cramp: a sudden, sharp muscle pain



25 For three months, every morning I went to the top of the hill to look out to sea for any approaching boats. No boats came to the island and my thoughts began to calm. I thought about what I was doing; what right did I have to judge and kill these men? These men had done nothing to me.

It could see that these people were violent towards each other, but this was nothing to me: they had not hurt me. If they attacked me, then I would protect myself. But they did not know I was on
30 the island, therefore they no plans to hurt me. It would be wrong for me to attack them.

It was more important to stay hidden. I should not hurt them, unless in defense of my own life.

For one year I stopped climbing the hill to look out for boats. I hid my boat and was careful to remove everything I had left from the shore, so there was no sign of human habitation on the island.

35 I walked everywhere, peeping and peering about the island, scared of who I might find. The thoughts of this sometimes sank my very soul.

I believe the reader will understand my **anxieties**. I always thought of my safety. I was too scared to hit a nail, chop wood or fire a gun in fear of being heard. I worried about making fire, as smoke could be seen from a great distance.

40 It was with great **relief** I found a cave in the earth. The mouth of this hole was at the bottom of a great rock; it was difficult to climb in, but it was large enough for me to stand in. The cave was very dark, and in the darkness I saw two broad shining eyes of some creature, which twinkled like two stars. I was frightened, but I took up a stick of burning wood: I used all my **courage** and moved towards the eyes; suddenly I heard a very loud sigh, like a man in pain, and it was followed by a
45 noise, like words half spoke. I stepped closer, and by the light of the firebrand, I saw a monstrous old goat dying of old age.

The next day I brought candles and began exploring the cave. The cave was very large, but at the back was a small **passage**. I had to crawl through the passage on my hands and knees. When I got to the end of the passage the roof rose very high; it was the most glorious sight I'd ever seen! The
50 walls and ceilings **reflected** a hundred thousand lights from my candles. It looked like the rocks were made of diamonds and gold.

This cave was a safe place. If five hundred tribesman tried to find and hunt me, they would never find me here. The cave was dry and hidden and the perfect place to store my spare guns and ammunition. When I left the cave, I found the old goat had died. I dragged him out of the cave and
55 buried him in the ground.

Vocabulary

anxiety: a feeling of nervousness or worry

relief: a feeling of being freed from pain or worry

courage: the ability to deal with dangerous or difficult situations without being frightened

passage: a long, narrow path that connects two places

reflect: to send light back from a surface



Check your Understanding

1 What does Robinson Crusoe decide to do with his goats?

2 What does he see on the beach? What is his physical reaction?

3 How long does Crusoe stay in his wooded enclosure because he is afraid?

4 How is Crusoe's life on the island different because of what he has seen on the beach? What things does he do or not do as a result?

5 What new place does Crusoe discover at the end of the chapter? What does he find there?

Chapter 13

A Spanish Shipwreck

I had now been on the island for twenty three years, and I was happy. I had Poll, my parrot, to speak to; he lived with me for twenty six years. My dog was a **loyal** friend to me for sixteen years. I always kept a few tame cats, goats and birds within the castle walls for company. I was **content** and soon forgot about the murderous men who had visited my island.

5 It was December; I went out before sunrise, and was surprised to see the light of a fire on the shore. I was terrified and ran back to my castle, climbed the ladder and pulled it up after me.

I stayed for about two hours, and began to wonder what was happening on the beach. So setting up my ladder, I left my castle and climbed to the top of the hill. When I reached the top I laid on the ground, and began to look. I could see nine tribesmen sitting around a small fire.

10 They had two canoes, that they had pulled up on to the sand. To my relief, I soon saw them drag their canoes into the water and start to row away from the island.

As soon as I saw them shipped and gone, I took two guns upon my shoulders, and two pistols in my belt, and a sword. I ran to their fire. Going down to the shore, I could see the horror they had left behind; blood and bones.

15 After this **discovery** I spent my days worried and afraid of these men. I could not sleep, and if I did I had frightful dreams. If I ever left my castle, I took the great care and **caution**.

One day in the middle of May, I was surprised to hear the noise of a gun fired at sea. I rushed to the top of the hill, thinking this must be a ship in **distress**! I collected as much dry wood as I could find and set it on fire at the top of the hill. If there was a ship, they would see my fire and help me! Soon

20 I heard another gun; the ship had heard my signal and they were replying!

I had no choice but to wait until sunrise, early in the morning I ran to the top of the hill and looked out for the ship. I could see something very far out to sea. As I looked closer, I saw it was the wreck

Vocabulary

loyal: always liking and supporting someone or something, sometimes when other people do not

content: happy and satisfied

discovery: the act of finding something new

caution: great care and attention

distress: a strong feeling of sadness, worry or pain

of a ship caught on the rocks.

I could do no more than **pity** the ship's crew. I knew they must have been killed in the wreck. I
25 wished just one man had made it to the island to be my companion and save me from my loneliness. I repeated the words, "Oh if only one had lived!" a thousand times. But it was not to be; I never knew whether any men were saved out of that ship or not, but I did find the body of a drowned boy come on shore near the shipwreck.

When the sea was calm, I decided to sail my boat to the wreck – hoping to find someone alive. I
30 had to plan my journey, and sail very carefully, avoiding the rocks and currents.

It took me two hours to get to the wreck. Now I was closer, I could see it was a Spanish ship, it was stuck fast, jammed in between two rocks. The ship had been beaten to pieces. As I came closer, a dog appeared; seeing me the dog barked, jumped in the sea and swam to my boat. I pulled him up and gave him some bread and fresh water.

35 I could find no one else alive, or any food supplies that had not been ruined by the sea water. I found and took two chests back to the island to open.

There were several guns in the ship's cabin, two little **brass** kettles, a **copper** pot, and a **gridiron**; I took these things and the dog back to my island. I slept that night in the boat and in the morning I opened the chests. In the first chest, I found several useful things. I found in one a fine case of
40 bottles, filled with **cordial** waters. I found two pots of very good sweetmeats, undamaged by the salt-water. I found some good shirts, and many white handkerchiefs which I could use to wipe my face on a hot day.

The second chest held three great bags of coins, and some small bars or wedges of gold. Even though I had no use for money, I carried it back to my cave. The ship must have carried a great deal
45 of money and treasure before the storm had ruined it.

Vocabulary

pity: a feeling of sadness for someone else's situation

brass: a bright yellow metal

copper: a red / brown metal

gridiron: a frame of metal bars used for grilling meat or fish over an open fire

cordial: a sweet drink made from fruit



Check your Understanding

1 How long has Robinson Crusoe been on the island now?

2 Who does Crusoe see on the island? How many of them are there?

3 Crusoe sees another ship. Where does he believe it is from? What has happened to the crew?

4 How long does it take for Crusoe to sail to the ship?

5 What items does Crusoe get from the ship?

Extra Reading

The Sign of the Four by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Chapter 1 The Science of Deduction

Sherlock Holmes had a cool, calm air which could make you uncomfortable. His great powers, his masterly **manner**, and the experience which I had had of his many extraordinary qualities, all made me careful in how I spoke to him. He put his long, white finger-tips together and rested his elbows on the arms of his chair, like one who particularly enjoys conversation.

"My mind," he said, "hates inactivity. Give me problems, Watson, give me work, and I am in my proper atmosphere. That is why I have chosen my own particular profession — or rather created it — for I am the only one in the world."

"The only unofficial detective?" I said, raising my eyebrows.

"The only unofficial advising detective," he answered. "When police detectives are lost and out of their depths, the matter is put before me. I examine the data, as an expert, and give a specialist's opinion. I claim no credit in such cases. My name does not appear in newspapers. The work itself, the pleasure of using my unusual powers, is my highest reward. But you have had some experience of my work methods in the Jefferson Hope case."

"Yes, indeed," said I, with respect. "I was never so **impressed** by anything in my life. I even wrote about it in a small leaflet with the title of 'A Study in Scarlet.'"

He shook his head sadly. "I glanced over it," said he. "Honestly, I cannot congratulate you upon it. **Detection** is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be treated in the same cold and unemotional manner. You have added fantasy to the case."

"But the fantastic was there," I argued. "I did not change the facts."

"Some facts should be hidden, or at least not focused on. The only point in the case which deserved to be written about was the analysis I used to solve it."

Vocabulary

manner: the way someone talks or acts with others

impressed: feeling or showing that you admire or respect someone or something

detection: the process of discovering something, or the discovery of information about a crime by the police



I was annoyed at this criticism of a work which had been specially designed to please him. I admit, too, that I was irritated by his attitude that seemed to demand every word of my writing be about him and his actions alone. More than once during the years that I had lived with him in Baker Street, I had observed this **vanity** in my quiet **companion**. I made no comment, however, but sat nursing my wounded leg. I had a bullet through it some time before, and, though it did not prevent me from walking, it ached at every change of the weather.

"My work has extended recently to Europe," said Holmes, after a while, filling up his old pipe. "I was contacted last week by Francois Le Villard, who, as you probably know, has risen to the top lately in the French detective service. Here is the letter which I had this morning thanking me for my help." He threw over, as he spoke, a crumpled sheet of foreign notepaper. I glanced my eyes down it, and saw many notes of admiration from the Frenchman.

"He speaks as a student to his teacher," said I.

"Oh, he rates my assistance too highly," said Sherlock Holmes, lightly. "He has great gifts himself. He has two out of the three qualities needed for the ideal detective. He has the power of observation and that of deduction. He only needs more knowledge; and that may come in time."

"You speak of observation and deduction. Surely the one suggests the other."

"Why, hardly," he answered, sitting back in his arm-chair, and sending up thick blue clouds from his pipe. "For example, observation shows me that you have been to the Wigmore Street Post-Office this morning, but deduction lets me know that when there, you sent a **telegram**."

"Right!" said I. "Right on both points! But I don't see how you arrived at it. It was a sudden decision upon my part, and I have told no one."

"It is very simple," he replied, laughing at my surprise,—"so simple that an explanation is not needed; and yet it may help in defining the difference between observation and deduction. Observation tells me that you have a little reddish dust on your shoe. Just opposite the Seymour Street Office, they have taken up the pavement and thrown up some earth. The earth is this reddish colour which is found, as far as I know, nowhere else in the neighborhood. This is an observation. The rest is deduction."

"How, then, did you deduce the telegram?"

"Why, of course I knew that you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning. I see also in your open desk there that you have a sheet of stamps and a thick pile of postcards. What could you go into the post office for, then, but to send a telegram? Remove all other options, and the one that is left must be the truth."

Vocabulary

vanity: behaviour that shows someone is too interested in their own appearance or abilities
companion: someone you spend a lot of time with or go places with

telegram: a message that was sent in the past by radio, written on a card and delivered



"In this case, it certainly is so," I replied, after a little thought. "The thing, however, is, as you say, a simple example. What if I were to put your theories to a more difficult test?"

"I should be delighted to look into any problem which you might give me."

"I have heard you say that it is difficult for a man to have any object without leaving his personality upon it. Now, I have here a watch which I have recently received. Could you give me your opinion upon the character or habits of the previous owner?"

I handed him the watch with some **amusement**, for the test was, I thought, an impossible one, and I wanted to teach him a lesson. He held the watch in his hand, looked hard at the dial, opened the back, and examined the works, first with his naked eyes and then with a powerful **lens**. I could hardly keep from smiling at his disappointed face when he finally closed the case and handed it back.

"There is hardly any data," he said. "The watch has recently been cleaned."

"You are right," I answered. "It was cleaned before being sent to me." In my heart, I accused my companion of giving a poor excuse to cover his failure. What data could he expect from an uncleaned watch?

"Though unsatisfactory, my research has not been completely without result," he observed, looking up at the ceiling with dreamy eyes. "I should judge that the watch belonged to your elder brother, who **inherited** it from your father."

"That you understand, no doubt, from the H. W. on the back?"

"Quite so. The W. suggests your own name. The date of the watch is nearly fifty years back, and the initials are as old as the watch. Jewellery usually goes to the eldest son, and he is most likely to have the same name as the father. Your father has, if I remember right, been dead many years. It has, therefore, been in the hands of your eldest brother."

"Right, so far," said I. "Anything else?"

"He was a man of untidy habits — very untidy and careless. He was born into a family with money, but he threw away his chances, he was poor for some time, with occasional short periods of wealth, and finally, he died. That is all I can gather."

I sprang from my chair and walked impatiently about the room with anger in my heart.

"I cannot believe this of you, Holmes," I said. "You have researched the history of my unhappy brother, and you now pretend to deduce this knowledge. You cannot expect me to believe that you have read all this from his old watch! It is an unkind trick."

Vocabulary

amusement: a feeling you have when something makes you smile or laugh
lens: a curved piece of glass used for looking at things more closely

inherit: when you receive money or possessions from someone who has died



"My dear doctor," said he, kindly, "please accept my apologies. Looking at the watch as just a problem to be solved, I had forgotten how personal and painful a thing it might be to you. I promise you, however, that I never knew you had a brother until you gave me the watch."

"Then how did you get these facts? They are absolutely correct in every detail."

"Ah, that is good luck. I did not expect to be so accurate."

"But it was not just guess-work?"

"No, no: I never guess. It is a terrible habit. It only seems strange to you because you do not follow my train of thought. For example, I began by saying that your brother was careless. When you look at the lower part of that watch-case you notice that it is cut and marked all over from the habit of keeping other hard objects, such as coins or keys, in the same pocket. So, a man who treats an expensive watch in this way must be a careless man. Also, a man who inherits one object of this value must come from a fairly wealthy family."

I nodded, to show that I followed his explanation.

"It is usual for **pawnbrokers** in England, when they take a watch, to scratch the number of the ticket with a pin on the inside of the case. I can see four numbers on the inside of this case. Therefore, I can first deduce that your brother was often low of money. Secondly, that he had occasional periods of wealth, or he could not have paid the money to get the watch back. Where is the mystery in all this?"

"It is as clear as daylight," I answered. "I am sorry for what I said to you. I should have had more confidence in your amazing abilities. May I ask if you have any cases to work on at the moment?"

"None. I cannot live without brainwork. What else is there to live for? Stand at the window here. Was there ever such a grey, gloomy world? See how the yellow fog swirls down the street and moves slowly across the dull houses. What is the use of having powers, doctor, when one cannot use them?"

I had opened my mouth to reply, when with a crisp knock our landlady entered with a card upon the metal tray.

"A young lady for you, sir," she said, speaking to my companion.

"Miss Mary Morstan," he read. "Hum! I have no memory of the name. Ask the young lady to come in, Mrs. Hudson. Don't go, doctor. I should prefer that you stay."

Vocabulary

pawnbroker: someone who will lend you money in exchange for an item that they will sell if you do not pay them back

Chapter 2

The Statement of the Case

Miss Morstan entered the room with a firm step and a calm manner. She was a blonde young lady, small and dressed in the most perfect taste. However, her clothes were a little plain and simple, which suggested she was not particularly wealthy. The dress was a greyish beige, and she wore a small hat in the same dull colour, with a small, white feather in the side. Her face had no particular beauty, but her **expression** was sweet and friendly, and her large blue eyes were kind. I observed that as she took the seat which Sherlock Holmes placed for her, her lip **trembled**, her hand shook, and she showed every sign of strong inner nervousness.

"I have come to you, Mr. Holmes," she said, "because you once helped my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester. She was much impressed by your kindness and ability."

"Mrs. Cecil Forrester," he repeated thoughtfully. "I believe that I was of some small service to her. The case, however, as I remember it, was a very simple one."

"She did not think so. But at least you cannot say the same of mine. I can hardly imagine anything more strange than my situation."

Holmes rubbed his hands, and his eyes shone. He leaned forward in his chair with an expression of extraordinary concentration upon his clear-cut, hawklike face. "State your case," said he, in **brisk, business tones**.

I felt that my position was an embarrassing one. "You will, I am sure, excuse me," I said, rising from my chair.

To my surprise, the young lady held up her gloved hand to stop me. "If your friend," she said, "would be good enough to stay, he might be of help to me."

I returned to my chair.

"Briefly," she continued, "the facts are these. My father was an officer in an Indian regiment who

Vocabulary

expression: the look on someone's face that shows what they are thinking or feeling
tremble: to shake a little because you are cold, scared, nervous or excited

brisk: quick and with energy
tone: the quality, general feeling or style of a sound



sent me home when I was a child. My mother was dead, and I had no family in England. I was placed, however, in a comfortable boarding school in Edinburgh, and there I stayed until I was seventeen years of age. In the year 1878, my father received twelve months' leave and came home. He sent me a message from London that he had arrived safe, and asked me to come down at once, giving the Langham Hotel as his address. His message, as I remember, was full of kindness and love. On reaching London, I drove to the Langham, and was told that Captain Morstan was staying there, but that he had gone out the night before and had not yet returned. I waited all day without news of him. That night, on the advice of the manager of the hotel, I communicated with the police, and the next morning, we advertised in all the papers. However, from that day to this, no word has ever been heard of my father. He came home with his heart full of hope, to find some peace, some comfort, and instead—" She put her hand to her throat, and a choking cry cut short the sentence.

"The date?" asked Holmes, opening his notebook.

"He disappeared upon the 3rd of December, 1878 — nearly ten years ago."

"His luggage?"

"Remained at the hotel. There was nothing in it to suggest a **clue** — some clothes, some books, and a large number of items from the Andaman Islands. He had been one of the officers in charge of the men there."

"Had he any friends in town?"

"Only one that we know of — Major Sholto — of his own military unit. The major had retired some little time before, and lived at Upper Norwood. We communicated with him, of course, but he did not even know that his brother officer was in England."

"An interesting case," commented Holmes.

"I have not yet described to you the most interesting part. About six years ago—to be exact, upon the 4th of May, 1882 — an advertisement appeared in the Times asking for the address of Miss Mary Morstan and stating that it would be to her advantage to come forward. There was no name or address. I had, at that time, just entered the family of Mrs. Cecil Forrester as a tutor. By her advice, I published my address in the advertisement column. The same day, there arrived through the post a small cardboard box addressed to me, which I found to contain a very large pearl. There was no letter. Since then, every year upon the same date, there has always appeared a similar box, containing a similar pearl, without any clue as to the sender. You can see for yourselves that they are very handsome." She opened a flat box as she spoke, and showed me

Vocabulary

clue: a piece of information that helps solve a problem or answer a problem

six of the finest pearls that I had ever seen.

"Your statement is most interesting," said Sherlock Holmes. "Has anything else happened?"

"Yes, and no later than today. That is why I have come to you. This morning, I received this letter, which you will perhaps read for yourself."

"Thank you," said Holmes. "The envelope too, please. Postmark, London, S.W. Date, July 7. Hum! Man's thumb-mark on corner — probably postman. Best quality paper. Envelopes at six pence a packet. Particular man in his stationary. No address. 'Be at the third door from the left outside the Lyceum Theatre tonight at seven o'clock. If you are distrustful, bring two friends. You are a wronged woman, and shall have **justice**. Do not bring police. Your unknown friend.' Well, really, this is a very pretty little mystery. What will you do, Miss Morstan?"

"That is exactly what I want to ask you."

"Then we shall most certainly go. You and I and — yes, why, Dr. Watson is the very man. The writer says two friends. He and I have worked together before."

"But will you come?" she asked me.

"I should be proud and happy," said I, **eagerly**, "if I can be of any service."

"You are both very kind," she answered. "I have led a quiet life, and have no friends whom I could ask for help. Should I come here at 6 o'clock?"

"You must not be later," said Holmes. "There is one other point, however. Is this handwriting the same as that upon the pearl-box addresses?"

"I have them here," she answered, producing half a dozen pieces of paper.

"You are certainly a model **client**. Let us see, now." He spread out the papers upon the table, and glanced quickly from one to the other. "The person who wrote these papers tried to hide their true hand, except in the letter," he said, "but there can be no question as to the author. See the twirl of the final 's'. They are undoubtedly by the same person. I should not like to suggest false hopes, Miss Morstan, but is there any similarity between this handwriting and your father's?"

"Nothing could be more unlike."

"I expected to hear you say so. We shall look out for you, then, at six. Please let me keep the papers. *Au revoir*, then."

Vocabulary

justice: behaviour or treatment that is fair

eager: wanting to do something very much

client: someone who pays another for their services or help



"*Au revoir*," said our visitor, and, with a bright, kindly glance from one to the other of us, she picked up her pearl-box and hurried away. Standing at the window, I watched her walking quickly down the street, until the grey hat and white feather were but a speck in the sombre crowd.

"What a very nice woman!" I said, turning to my companion.

He had lit his pipe again, and was leaning back with his eyelids low over his eyes. "Is she?" he said, sleepily. "I did not observe."

"You really are a robot — a calculating-machine!" I cried. "There is something positively inhuman in you at times."

He smiled gently. "It is of the first importance," he said, "not to allow your judgment to be affected by personal qualities. A client is to me only a unit — a factor in a problem. The emotional qualities do not help one think clearly."

"In this case, however—"

"I never make exceptions. An **exception** disproves the rule. Have you ever studied character in handwriting? What do you make of this person's writing?"

"It is clear and regular," I answered. "A man of business habits and strong character."

Holmes shook his head. "Look at his long letters," he said. "That'd' might be an 'a', and that'l' an 'e'. Men of business always **differentiate** their long letters, however badly they may write. I am going out now. I shall be back in an hour."

Vocabulary

exception: something that is not included in a set of rules

differentiate: to understand or see how two things are different from each other

Chapter 3

In Search of a Solution

It was half-past five before Holmes returned. He was bright, eager, and full of energy — a mood which in his case could easily change to the blackest **depression**.

"There is no great mystery in this matter," he said, taking the cup of tea which I had poured for him.
"There is only one explanation."

"What! you have solved it already?"

"Well, that would be too much to say. I have discovered a suggestive fact, that is all. It is, however, very suggestive. The details are still to be added. I have just found that Major Sholto, of Upper Norword died upon the 28th of April, 1882."

"I may be very slow, Holmes, but I can't see what this suggests."

"No? You surprise me. Look at it in this way, then. Captain Morstan disappears. The only person in London who he could have visited is Major Sholto. Major Sholto says that he didn't know that he was in London. Four years later Sholto dies. Within a week of his death Captain Morstan's daughter receives a valuable present, which is repeated from year to year, and now she receives a letter which describes her as a wronged woman. What wrong can it mean except this loss of her father? And why should the presents begin immediately after Sholto's death, unless it is that Sholto's son or **heir** knows something about the mystery and wants to make it right? Do you have another explanation?"

"But it's all so strange! And why pearls? Why, too, should he write a letter now, rather than six years ago? Again, the letter speaks of giving her justice. What justice can she have? It is very unlikely that her father is still alive. There is no other injustice in her case that you know of."

"There are difficulties; there are certainly difficulties," said Sherlock Holmes, thoughtfully. "But our meeting tonight will solve them all. Ah, here is a **carriage**, and Miss Morstan is inside. Are you

Vocabulary

depression: a state of feeling very unhappy, worried and nervous

heir: someone who legally receives property, money or titles when someone dies

carriage: a vehicle with four wheels that is pulled by animals, such as horses and was used more in the past



all ready? Then we had better go down, for it is a little past six."

I picked up my hat and my heaviest stick, but I observed that Holmes took his gun from his drawer and slipped it into his pocket. It was clear that he thought that our night's work might be a serious one.

Miss Morstan was wearing a dark **cloak**, and her gentle face was calm, but pale. She must have been worried about tonight's meeting, yet her self-control was perfect, and she answered the few extra questions which Sherlock Holmes asked her.

"Major Sholto was a very particular friend of papa's," she said. "He and papa were in **command** of the men at the Andaman Islands, so they were together a lot. By the way, a paper was found in papa's desk which no one could understand. I'm not sure it will be of any importance, but I thought you might like to see it, so I brought it with me. It is here."

Holmes unfolded the paper carefully and smoothed it out upon his knee. He then very methodically studied it all over with his magnifying glass.

"The paper is from India," he commented. "It has at some time been pinned to a board. The diagram looks like a plan of part of a large building with halls and **passages**. At one point is a small cross in red ink, and above it is '3.37 from left,' written in pencil. In the left-hand corner is a strange **symbol** like four crosses in a line with their arms touching. Beside it is written, in very rough letters, 'The sign of the four, — Jonathan Small, Mahomet Singh, Abdullah Khan, Dost Akbar.' No, I do not see how this connects to the mystery. Yet it is clearly a document of importance. It has been kept carefully in a pocket-book; for the one side is as clean as the other."

We found it in his pocket-book."

"Keep it safe, then, Miss Morstan, for it may be useful to us. I begin to think that this case may be much deeper than I first thought." He leaned back in the cab, and I could see that he was thinking carefully. Miss Morstan and I chatted quietly about our coming meeting and its possible result, but our friend was quiet and thoughtful until the end of our journey.

It was a September evening, and not yet seven o'clock, but a thick fog lay low upon the great city. Dirt-coloured clouds drooped sadly over the wet, brown streets. Down the Strand, the lamps threw misty spots of light upon the wet pavement and across the crowded streets. There was, to my mind, something ghost-like in the faces which moved across these narrow bars of light — sad faces and glad, tired and happy. Like all human kind, they moved from the **gloom** into the light, and so back into the gloom once more. The dull, heavy evening, with the strange business we were going out to

Vocabulary

cloak: an outer piece of clothing that is like a coat without sleeves

command: to give an order; to have control over someone or something

passages: a long, narrow part of a building

that has rooms on either side

symbol: a sign, shape or object that is used to represent something else

gloom: nearly dark or difficult to see well

do, made me nervous and depressed. I could see from Miss Morstan's face that she felt the same. Holmes alone seemed unaffected by the atmosphere. He held his open notebook upon his knee, and from time to time he wrote down figures and notes in the light of his pocket-light.

At the Lyceum Theatre, the crowds were already thick at the side-entrances. In front, a continuous stream of cabs and carriages were rattling up, with men and women in evening dress. We had hardly reached the third door, which was the meeting point, before a small, dark, man dressed as a coachman spoke to us.

"Are you the people who come with Miss Morstan?" he asked.

"I am Miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends," said she.

He focused his questioning eyes upon us. "You will excuse me, miss," he said, "but I was to ask you to give me your word that neither of your companions is a police-officer."

"I give you my word on that," she answered.

He gave a sharp whistle, on which a cab approached. The man who had spoken to us climbed up to the box, while we took our places inside. We had hardly done so before the driver whipped up his horse, and we drove off at a furious **pace** through the foggy streets.

The situation was a strange one. We were driving to an unknown place, on an unknown mission. Yet our invitation was either a trick, or something very important. Miss Morstan was as calm and collected as ever. I tried to cheer and amuse her by stories of my adventures in Afghanistan; but, to tell the truth, I was myself so excited at our situation and so curious as to our destination that my stories were slightly mixed up. To this day, she tells me that I told her one story as to how a gun looked into my tent in the dead of night, and how I fired a tiger cub at it. At first, I had some idea of the direction in which we were driving; but soon, I knew nothing, except that we seemed to be going a very long way. Sherlock Holmes, however, quietly named the streets as the cab rattled through squares and in and out of by-streets.

"Rochester Row," said he. "Now, Vincent Square. Now, we come out on the Vauxhall Bridge Road. We are going to the Surrey side, it seems. Yes, I thought so. Now, we are on the bridge. You can catch **glimpses** of the river."

We did indeed get a quick view of a part of the Thames with the lamps shining upon the broad, silent water; but our cab drove on, and was soon in a maze of streets upon the other side.

Vocabulary

pace: the speed at which something moves

glimpse: to see something for a short time or see only a part of it



"Wordsworth Road," said my companion. "Priory Road. Lark Hall Lane. Stockwell Place. Robert Street. Cold Harbor Lane. Our mission does not seem to take us to very fashionable areas."

We had, indeed, reached an interesting neighborhood. Long lines of dull brick houses followed by rows of two-storied villas each with a small garden at the front, and then again lines of new plain, brick buildings — the monster arms which the giant city was throwing out into the country. At last, the cab drew up at the third house in a new row. No-one seemed to live in any of the other houses, and the house we stopped at was as dark as its neighbors, except for a single light in the kitchen window. On our knocking, however, the door was immediately opened by a **servant** wearing white loose-fitting clothes and a yellow belt. There was something strange in this figure framed in the commonplace doorway of a third-rate house.

"The **master** is waiting for you," said he, and even as he spoke there came a high piping voice from some inner room. "Show them in to me," it cried. "Show them straight in to me."

Vocabulary

servant: a person who is employed in another person's house

master: a person who employs a servant

Chapter 4

The Story of the Bald-Headed Man

We followed the Indian man down a common hallway, poorly lit and badly **furnished**, until he came to a door upon the right, which he opened. Bright yellow light streamed out upon us, and in the centre of the room there stood a small man with a very high head, short, stiff red hair all round the edge of it, and bald and shining skin in the middle. He rubbed his hands together as he stood, and his face was always changing, now smiling, now **scowling**, but never for a moment was it relaxed. Nature had given him yellow and irregular teeth, which he tried to cover by passing his hand over the lower part of his face. Although he was bald, he seemed to be young. In fact, he had just turned thirty years old.

"Your servant, Miss Morstan," he kept repeating, in a thin, high voice. "Your servant, gentlemen. Please step inside. A small place, miss, but furnished to my own liking. An **oasis** of art in the desert of South London."

We were all surprised by the appearance of the apartment into which he invited us. In that sorry house, it looked as out of place as a diamond in a setting of iron. The richest of curtains hung on the walls, there were paintings and vases. The carpet was a rich orange and black, so soft and so thick that the foot sank pleasantly into it. Two great tiger-skins thrown across it increased the suggestion of luxury. A lamp shaped like a silver dove was hung from an almost invisible golden wire in the centre of the room. As it burned it filled the air with a light and aromatic **odour**.

"Mr. Thaddeus Sholto," said the little man. "That is my name. You are Miss Morstan, of course. And these gentlemen—"

"This is Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and this is Dr. Watson."

"A doctor, eh?" he cried excitedly. "Do you have your **stethoscope**? I have doubts about my heart; I should value your opinion. You will excuse me, Miss Morstan, I have long been worried about my heart. Had your father, Miss Morstan, taken more care with his heart, he might have

Vocabulary

furnished: a place that has furniture in it or furniture of a particular type

scowl: to look at someone or something with a very annoyed or angry expression on your face

oasis: a calm, pleasant place in the middle of somewhere that is not calm or pleasant

odour: a smell

stethoscope: a piece of medical equipment that doctors use to listen to your heart or lungs



been alive now."

I could have hit the man across the face, so angry was I at this unfeeling way of mentioning such an upsetting matter. Miss Morstan sat down, and her face grew white to the lips. "I knew in my heart that he was dead," said she.

"I can give you all the information," said he. "It must take some time, however, for we shall certainly have to go to Norwood and see Brother Bartholomew. He is very angry with me for doing this. You cannot imagine what a terrible man he is when he is angry."

"If we are to go to Norwood, it would perhaps be better to go at once," I suggested.

"That would hardly do," he cried. "I must prepare you first. In the first place, I must tell you that there are several facts in the story of which I do not know. I can only tell you what I know myself."

"My father was, as you may have guessed, Major John Sholto, once of the Indian Army. He retired about eleven years ago, and came to live at Pondicherry Lodge in Upper Norwood. He had brought back with him a large sum of money, a collection of valuable items, and a staff of servants. With these advantages, he bought himself a house, and lived in great luxury. My twin-brother Bartholomew and I were the only children.

"I remember the disappearance of Captain Morstan very well. We read the details in the papers, and, knowing that he had been a friend of our father's, we discussed the case freely around him. He used to join in our discussions about what could have happened. We never thought that he knew the whole secret — that he alone knew what happened to Arthur Morstan.

"We did know, however, that some mystery — some danger — was hanging over our father. He was very fearful of going out alone, and he always employed two prize-fighters to work at Pondicherry Lodge. Our father would never tell us what he was scared of, but he was definitely frightened of men with wooden legs, and events have since explained why.

"Early in 1882, my father received a letter from India which was a great shock to him. He nearly **fainted** at the breakfast table when he opened it, and from that day he sickened to his death. What was in the letter we could never find out. At the end of April, we were told that he was going to die, and that he wished to speak to us.

"When we entered his room, he was in bed and breathing heavily. He asked us to lock the door and to come stand by the bed. Then, holding our hands, he told us an amazing story, in a voice which was broken by emotion and pain. I shall try to repeat it to you in his own words.

Vocabulary

faint: to feel weak and fall unconscious

"'I have only one thing,' he said, 'which weighs upon my mind at this moment. It is poor Morstan's **orphan**. My **greed** has made me keep the **treasure**, half of which should have been hers. Look at that necklace with pearls on the table. I got it out to send it to her, and I still could not do it. You, my sons, will give her a fair share of the treasure. But send her nothing—not even the necklace—until I am gone.'

"'I will tell you how Morstan died,' he continued. 'He had suffered for years from a weak heart, but he hid it from everyone. I alone knew it. When in India, he and I came into possession of a large treasure. I brought it over to England, and on the night of Morstan's arrival, he came straight over here for his share. Morstan and I did not agree on how the treasure should be split, and we argued. Morstan had jumped out of his chair in anger, when he suddenly pressed his hand to his side. His face turned red and he fell backwards, cutting his head against the corner of the treasure chest. When I looked down at him, I found, to my horror, that he was dead.'

"'For a long time, I didn't know what to do. My first thought was, of course, to call for help; but I knew that people would think I killed him. His death at the moment of an argument, and the cut in his head, would be black against me. Again, an official inquiry would bring out some facts about the treasure, which I wanted to keep secret. He had told me that no one else knew where he had gone. There seemed to be no reason why anyone should ever know.'

"'I was still thinking over the matter, when, looking up, I saw my servant, Lal Chowdar, in the doorway. He came in and locked the door behind him. "Do not fear," he said. "No one needs to know that you have killed him. I heard your argument, and I heard the blow. But I will not say a word about it. Everyone is asleep in the house. Let us hide him away together." That was enough for me to decide what to do. If my own servant could not believe I was **innocent**, how could I hope to persuade anyone else? Lal Chowdar and I moved the body that night, and within a few days the London papers reported the mysterious disappearance of Captain Morstan. You will see from what I say that I cannot be blamed in the matter. My only mistake is that I hid the body and treasure, and that I have kept Morstan's share. Therefore, I want you to give the orphan her share. Put your ears to my mouth. The treasure is hidden in—' At this moment a horrible change came over his face; his eyes stared wildly, his mouth dropped open, and he yelled, in a voice which I can never forget, 'Keep him out! Keep him out!' We both stared round at the window behind us which was where he was looking. A face was looking in at us out of the darkness. We could see the whitening of the nose where it was pressed against the glass. It was a bearded, hairy face, with wild cruel eyes. My brother and I ran towards the window, but the man was gone. When we returned to my father, his head had dropped and his heart had stopped beating.'

Vocabulary

orphan: a child whose parents are both dead

greed: a very strong wish to get more of something, usually money

treasure: very valuable or expensive things,

especially precious stones, metals and money

innocent: to not be guilty of a particular crime



"We searched the garden that night, but did not find the man. We did, however, find a single footprint in the flower-bed just under the window. Then, the window of my father's room was found open in the morning, his cupboards and boxes had been searched through, and upon his chest was fixed a torn piece of paper, with the words 'The sign of the four' written across it. What those words meant, or who our secret visitor may have been, we never knew. As far as we can guess, none of my father's property had actually been stolen. The reason for this is still a complete mystery to us."

The little man stopped and looked at us thoughtfully for a few moments. We had all sat listening to his extraordinary story. At the short account of her father's death, Miss Morstan had turned deadly white, and for a moment I thought that she was about to faint. She was better however, after drinking a glass of water which I quietly poured out for her. Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his chair with his lids low over his thoughtful eyes. Mr. Thaddeus Sholto seemed proud of the effect his story had had on us.

"My brother and I," said he, "were very excited about the treasure which my father had spoken of. For weeks and for months, we dug in every part of the garden, without finding it. It was **frustrating** to think that the hiding-place was on our father's lips at the moment he died. We could guess the value of the missing riches by the necklace he had taken out. My brother Bartholomew and I discussed this necklace. The pearls were clearly very expensive, and he wanted to keep them, for my brother was greedy like my father. He thought, too, that if we gave Morstan's orphan the necklace, people might talk of the treasure. So, I could only persuade him to let me find Miss Morstan's address and send her a pearl each year."

"It was a kind thought," said our companion. "It was extremely good of you."

The little man waved his hand. "We had plenty of money ourselves," he said. "I did not need more. However, Brother Bartholomew thought differently. So, I thought it best to move to a different home and left Pondicherry Lodge. Yesterday, however, I learned that the treasure had been discovered. I immediately sent my letter to Miss Morstan, and now, we only need to drive out to Norwood and demand our share. I explained my views last night to Brother Bartholomew: so we shall be expected, if not welcome, visitors."

Mr. Thaddeus Sholto stopped, and sat trembling on his **luxurious** sofa. We all remained silent, with our thoughts upon this new development in the mysterious business. Holmes was the first to spring to his feet.

"You have done well, sir, from first to last," said he. "It is possible that we may be able to help

Vocabulary

frustrating: feeling annoyed because you can't achieve what you want to

luxurious: very comfortable and expensive

you in return by throwing some light upon that which is still dark to you. But, as Miss Morstan commented just now, it is late, and we had better begin our journey to Norwood without delay."

Our cab was waiting for us outside, and our programme was clearly prearranged, for the driver started off at once at a fast pace. Thaddeus Sholto talked continuously, in a voice which rose high above the rattle of the wheels.

"Bartholomew is a clever man," said he. "How do you think he found out where the treasure was? He had come to the conclusion that it was somewhere indoors: so he made measurements everywhere. He found that the height of the building was seventy-four feet, but on adding together the heights of all the separate rooms, the total was no more than seventy feet. There were four feet missing. These could only be at the top of the building. He knocked a hole, therefore, in the ceiling of the highest room, and there he found another little room above it. In the centre stood the treasure-chest. He moved it through the hole, and there it lies. He has calculated the value of the jewels at not less than half a million."

At the mention of this huge sum we all stared at one another open-eyed. Miss Morstan would change from a poor tutor to the richest woman in England. We sat listening to our companion until we arrived at our destination.

"This, Miss Morstan, is Pondicherry Lodge," said Mr. Thaddeus Sholto, as the driver opened the door.



Chapter 5

The Tragedy of Pondicherry Lodge



It was nearly eleven o'clock when we reached this final stage of our night's adventures. We had left the damp fog of the great city behind us, and the night was fairly fine. A warm wind blew and heavy clouds moved slowly across the sky. It was clear enough to see for some distance, but Thaddeus Sholto took down one of the side-lamps from the carriage to give us a better light upon our way.

Pondicherry Lodge stood in its own grounds, and had a very high stone wall with broken glass along the top. A single narrow iron door was the only way to enter. On this, our guide knocked.

"Who is there?" cried a deep voice from within.

"It is I, McMurdo. You must know my knock by this time."

There was a **grumbling** sound and a clanking and jarring of keys. The door swung heavily back, and a short, strong-looking man stood in the opening, with the yellow light of the **lantern** shining upon his face and twinkling distrustful eyes.

"That you, Mr. Thaddeus? But who are the others? I had no orders about them from the master."

"No, McMurdo? You surprise me! I told my brother last night that I should bring some friends."

"He hasn't been out of his room today, Mr. Thaddeus, and I have no orders. I can let you in, but your friends must just stop where they are. They may be friends of yours, and yet no friends of the master's. He pays me well to do my duty, and my duty I'll do. I don't know none of your friends."

"Oh, yes you do, McMurdo," cried Sherlock Holmes, stepping forward.

"Not Mr. Sherlock Holmes!" shouted the prize-fighter. "How did I not recognise you? In you come, sir, in you come — you and your friends," he answered. "Very sorry, Mr. Thaddeus, but orders are very strict. Had to be certain of your friends before I let them in."

Inside, there was a stone path that snaked around the gardens and led to a huge, square house, all in shadow except for a moonbeam that shone on one high window. The huge size of the

Vocabulary

grumble: to complain in an annoyed way

lantern: a light inside a container with a handle

building, with its gloom and its deathly silence, sent a cold chill to the heart. Even Thaddeus Sholto seemed nervous, and the lantern shook and rattled in his hand.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "There must be some mistake. I told Bartholomew that we should be here, and yet there is no light in his window. That is Bartholomew's window up there where the moonshine strikes. It is quite bright, but there is no light from within, I think."

"None," said Holmes. "But I see the glint of a light in that little window beside the door."

"Ah, that is the **housekeeper's** room. That is where old Mrs. Bernstone sits. She can tell us all about it. But perhaps you could wait here for a minute or two, for if we all go in together and she has no word of our coming she may be alarmed." He hurried for the door, and knocked. We could see a tall old woman open the door and seem very pleased to see him.

"Oh, Mr. Thaddeus, sir, I am so glad you have come! I am so glad you have come, Mr. Thaddeus, sir!" We heard her repeating until the door was closed and her voice died away.

Our guide had left us the lantern. Holmes swung it slowly round, and looked keenly at the house, and at the great piles of rubbish which littered the gardens.

"These are the results of the treasure seekers," said Holmes. "You must remember that they were six years looking for it. No wonder that the grounds look like a **gravel pit**."

At that moment, the door of the house burst open, and Thaddeus Sholto came running out, with his hands thrown forward and fear in his eyes.

"There is something wrong with Bartholomew!" he cried. "I am frightened!" He was half crying with fear, and his twitching face **peeping** out from his great top-coat with the helpless expression of a terrified child.

"Come into the house," said Holmes, in his crisp, firm way.

"Yes, do!" begged Thaddeus Sholto. "I really do not feel able to give instructions."

We all followed him into the housekeeper's room. The old woman was walking up and down with a scared look. "Master has locked himself in and will not answer me," she explained. "All day I have waited to hear from him, for he often likes to be alone; but an hour ago, I feared that something was wrong, so I went up and peeped through the keyhole. You must go up, Mr. Thaddeus — you must go up and look for yourself. I have seen Mr. Bartholomew Sholto in joy and in sadness for ten long years, but I never saw him with such a face on him as that."

Vocabulary

housekeeper: someone who is employed to look after someone's home

gravel pit: a place where gravel (small stones usually mixed with sand) are dug out of the

ground

peep: to look through, over or around something for a short time, often secretly



Sherlock Holmes took the lamp and led the way. Miss Morstan remained behind with the frightened housekeeper. The third flight of stairs ended in a straight passage and three doors upon the left. Holmes knocked on the third door without receiving any answer, and then tried to turn the handle and force it open. It was locked on the inside, however. Sherlock Holmes bent down to the keyhole, and immediately rose again with a sharp intake of the breath.

"There is something awful in this, Watson," said he, with more feeling than I had ever before seen in him. "What do you make of it?"

I bent down to the hole, and looked away in horror. Looking straight at me, lit by the moonlight streaming through the window, there was a face — the very face of our companion Thaddeus. There was the same high, shining head, the same circle of red hair, the same pale face. But, there was a horrible smile fixed upon it. So like was the face to that of our little friend that I looked round at him to make sure that he was indeed with us. Then I remembered that he had mentioned to us that his brother and he were twins.

"This is terrible!" I said to Holmes. "What is to be done?"

"The door must come down," he answered, and, jumping against it, he put all his weight upon the lock. It creaked and **groaned**, but did not give. Together we threw ourselves upon it once more, and this time the door opened with a sudden snap, and we found ourselves within Bartholomew Sholto's room.

Inside, it looked like a chemical laboratory. A double line of glass bottles was upon the wall opposite the door, and the table was covered with Bunsen burners and test tubes. One of the bottles had leaked a stream of dark-coloured liquid on to the floor, and the air was heavy with a strong, unpleasant odour. A ladder stood at one side of the room, and above it there was an opening in the ceiling large enough for a man to pass through. At the foot of the steps was a long rope.

By the table, in a wooden armchair, the master of the house was seated with his head upon his left shoulder, and that horrible smile upon his face. He was stiff and cold, and had clearly been dead many hours. By his hand upon the table, there was a strange instrument — a brown stick, with a stone head like a hammer. Beside it was a torn sheet of notepaper with some words **scribbled** upon it. Holmes glanced at it, and then passed it to me.

"You see," he said, raising his eyebrows.

In the light of the lantern I read, with horror, "The sign of the four."

Vocabulary

groan: a deep, long sound showing great pain or unhappiness

scribble: to write something carelessly or quickly

"What does it all mean?" I asked.

"It means murder," said he, leaning over the dead man. "Ah, I expected it. Look here!" He pointed to what looked like a long, dark thorn stuck in the skin just above the ear.

"It looks like a **thorn**," said I.

"It is a thorn. You may pick it out. But be careful, for it is **poisoned**."

I picked it up between my finger and thumb. It came away from the skin leaving hardly any mark behind. One tiny spot of blood showed where the thorn had been.

"This is all a mystery to me," said I. "It grows darker instead of clearer."

"On the contrary," he answered, "it clears every instant. I only require a few missing links to have a completely connected case."

We had almost forgotten our companion's presence since we entered the room. He was still standing in the doorway, the very picture of terror, **wringing** his hands and **moaning** to himself. Suddenly, however, he broke out into a sharp cry.

"The treasure is gone!" he said. "They have robbed him of the treasure! There is the hole through which we lowered it. I helped him to do it! I was the last person who saw him! I left him here last night, and I heard him lock the door as I came downstairs."

"What time was that?"

"It was ten o'clock. And now he is dead, and the police will be called in, and they will think it was me. Oh, yes, I am sure they will. But you don't think so, gentlemen? Surely you don't think that it was I? Is it likely that I would have brought you here if it were I? Oh, dear! oh, dear! I know that I shall go mad!" He threw up his arms and stamped his feet.

"You have no reason for fear, Mr. Sholto," said Holmes, kindly, putting his hand upon his shoulder.

"Take my advice, and drive down to the station to report this matter to the police. Offer to assist them in every way. We shall wait here until your return."

The little man obeyed and we heard him **stumbling** down the stairs in the dark.

Vocabulary

thorn: a short, sharp point on the stem or part of a plant

poison: to give a person or an animal a chemical or substance that kills or harms them

wring: to hold something tightly and twist

it with both hands by turning your hands in opposite directions

moan: to make a long, low sound of pain

stumble: to walk in a way that does not seem controlled or as if you are about to fall down



Chapter 6

Sherlock Holmes Gives a Demonstration

"Now, Watson," said Holmes, rubbing his hands, "we have half an hour to ourselves. Let us make good use of it. My case is, as I have told you, almost complete. However, simple as the case seems now, there may be something deeper underneath."

"Simple!" I cried.

"Surely," said he, like a professor explaining to his class. "Just sit in the corner there, that your footprints may not complicate things. Now to work! In the first place, how did these people come, and how did they go? The door has not been opened since last night. What about the window?" He carried the lamp across to it. "Window is closed on the inner side. Let us open it. No water-pipe near. Roof quite out of reach. Yet a man has come in by the window. It rained a little last night. Here is the print of a foot upon the **windowsill**. And here is a circular muddy mark, and here again upon the floor, and here again by the table. See here, Watson!"

I looked at the round, muddy discs. "This is not a footprint," said I.

"No, it is the mark of a wooden stump."

"It is the wooden-legged man."

"Quite so. But there has been someone else. Could you climb that wall, doctor?"

I looked out of the open window. The moon still shone brightly on that side of the house. We were about sixty feet from the ground, and I could see no foothold in the brick.

"It is absolutely impossible," I answered.

"Without help it is so. But if you had a friend up here who lowered you this good strong rope which ²⁰ I see in the corner, tying one end of it to this hook in the wall. Then, you might be able to climb up, even with a wooden leg. You would leave, of course, in the same way, and your friend would pull up the rope, untie it from the hook, shut the window, and get away in the way that he originally came. Also, it may be noted," he continued, fingering the rope, "that there is more than one

Vocabulary

windowsill: a shelf forming the bottom part a window, either inside or outside the building
can't achieve what you want to



bloodmark on this rope, especially towards the end, from which I conclude that our wooden-legged friend slipped down so fast that he took the skin off his hand."

"This is all very well," said I, "but how about this mysterious friend? How did he get into the room?"

"Yes, the friend!" repeated Holmes, thoughtfully.

"How did he get in, then?" I repeated. "The door is locked, the window is inaccessible. Was it through the **chimney**?"

"No, it is much too small," he answered.

"How then?" I asked.

"You do not remember," he said, shaking his head. "How often have I said to you that when you have removed the impossible whatever is left, however improbable, must be the truth? We know that he did not come through the door, the window, or the chimney. We also know that he could not have been hidden in the room, as it is not possible. Where, then, did he come from?"

"He came through the hole in the roof," I cried.

"Of course he did. He must have done so. If you will hold the lamp for me, we shall look in the room above — the secret room in which the treasure was found."

He climbed the steps up into the room above. Then, lying on his face, he reached down for the lamp and held it while I followed him.

The room was about ten feet one way and six the other. The roof ran up to a tip, and was clearly the inner part of the roof of the house. There was no furniture, and the dust of years lay thick upon the floor.

"Here you are, you see," said Sherlock Holmes, putting his hand against the wall. "This is a **trapdoor** which leads out on to the roof. I can press it back, and here is the roof itself. This, then, is the way by which Number One entered. Let us see if we can find any other clues."

He held down the lamp to the floor, and as he did so I saw for the second time that night a surprised look come over his face. For myself, as I followed his **gaze** my skin was cold under my clothes. The floor was covered thickly with the prints of a naked foot — clear, perfectly formed, but half the size of those of an ordinary man.

"Holmes," I said, in a whisper, "a child has done the horrible thing."

Vocabulary

chimney: a narrow, hollow pipe-like structure that allows smoke from a fire inside a home to get outside

trapdoor: a small door in a floor, roof or

ceiling

gaze: a long look often with surprise or admiration



He had recovered himself in an instant. "I was surprised for the moment," he said, "but the thing is quite natural. My memory failed me, or I should have been able to predict it. There is nothing more to be learned here. Let us go down."

"I think that there is nothing else of importance here, but I will look." He said when we had reached the lower room. Then, he took out his lens and a tape measure, and hurried about the room on his knees, measuring, comparing, examining, with his long thin nose only a few inches from the floor, and his eyes shining and deep-set like those of a bird. As he hunted about, he kept muttering to himself, and finally he broke out into a loud **crow** of delight.

"We are certainly in luck," said he. "We ought to have very little trouble now. Number One has stepped in this chemical. You can see the outline of his small foot here at the side of this evil-smelling mess. The bottle has been cracked, you see, and the stuff has leaked out. I know a dog that would follow that **scent** to the world's end. —But halloo! here are the police."

Heavy steps and loud voices could be heard from below, and the hall door shut with a loud crash.

"Before they come," said Holmes, "just put your hand here on this poor man's arm, and here on his leg. What do you feel?"

"The muscles are as hard as a board," I answered.

"Quite so. Far more than that found in a more usual death. This and the horrible expression on his face, what conclusion would it suggest to your mind?"

"Death from some powerful poison," I answered.

"That is what I thought the moment I saw his face. On getting into the room, I looked for how the poison had entered the system. As you saw, I discovered a thorn in his head. You observe that the part that was hit was facing the hole in the ceiling. Now, examine the thorn."

I picked it up carefully and held it in the light of the lantern. It was long, sharp, and black, with a 65 smooth, shiny look near the point. The other end had been rounded off with a knife.

"Is that an English thorn?" he asked.

"No, it certainly is not."

As he spoke, the steps which had been coming nearer sounded loudly in the passage, and a very large man in a grey suit **strode** heavily into the room. He was red-faced and broad, with a pair of

Vocabulary

crow: to make a loud, high noise or cry

scent: a strong, individual smell

stride: to walk with long, purposeful steps



very small twinkling eyes. He was closely followed by an officer in uniform, and by the still shaking Thaddeus Sholto.

"Here's a business!" he cried, in a deep, low voice. "But who are all these? Why, the house seems to be as full as a **rabbit-warren**!"

"I think you must remember me, Mr. Athelney Jones," said Holmes, quietly.

"Why, of course I do!" he **wheezed**. "It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist. Remember you! I'll never forget how you lectured us all on causes and meanings and effects in the Bishopgate jewel case. It's true you set us on the right track, but it was more by good luck than good guidance."

"It was a piece of very simple analysis."

"Oh, come, now, come! Never be ashamed to own up. But what is all this? Bad business! Bad business! Hard facts here — no room for theories. What d'you think the man died of?"

"Oh, this is hardly a case for me to theorise over," said Holmes, dryly.

"No, no. Still, we must admit that you are right sometimes. Dear me! Door locked, I understand. Jewels worth half a million missing. How was the window?"

"Locked; but there are steps on the sill."

"Well, well, if it was locked the steps could have nothing to do with it. That's common sense. Man might have died in a fit; but then the jewels are missing. Ha! I have a theory. —Just step outside, officer, and you, Mr. Sholto. Your friend can remain. —What do you think of this, Holmes? Sholto was, as he admits, with his brother last night. The brother died in a fit, on which Sholto walked off with the treasure. How's that?"

"On which the dead man got up and locked the door on the inside."

"Hum! There's a problem there. Let us apply common sense to the matter. This Thaddeus Sholto was with his brother; there was an argument; so much we know. The brother is dead and the jewels are gone. No one saw the brother from the time Thaddeus left him. His bed had not been slept in. Thaddeus is clearly upset. You see that I am **weaving** my web round Thaddeus. The net begins to close upon him."

"You are not quite in possession of the facts yet," said Holmes. "This thorn, which I have every reason to believe to be poisoned, was in the man's head where you still see the mark; this card was on the table; and beside it lay this rather strange stone-headed instrument. How does all that fit

Vocabulary

rabbit-warren: a series of connected underground tunnels and holes where rabbits live

wheeze: to make a rough noise while

breathing because of some difficulty in breathing

weave: to join different things together to make something new



into your theory?"

"Confirms it in every respect," said the fat detective. "House is full of strange objects. Thaddeus brought this up, and if this thorn is poisonous, Thaddeus may as well have made murderous use of it as any other man. The card is — well, unimportant, as like as not. The only question is, how did he leave? Ah, of course, here is a hole in the roof." With great activity, considering his size, he jumped up the steps and squeezed through into the room, and immediately afterwards we heard his voice shouting that he had found the trapdoor.

"He can find something," commented Holmes, **shrugging** his shoulders. "He has occasional moments of reason."

"You see!" said Athelney Jones, reappearing down the steps again. "Facts are better than theories, after all. My view of the case is confirmed. There is a trapdoor communicating with the roof, and it is ¹¹⁰ partly open."

"It was I who opened it."

"Oh, indeed! You did notice it, then?" He seemed a little disappointed at the discovery. "Well, whoever noticed it, it shows how our gentleman got away. Officer!"

"Yes, sir," from the passage.

"Ask Mr. Sholto to step this way. —Mr. Sholto, it is my duty to inform you that anything which you may say will be used against you. I arrest you in the queen's name as being involved in the death of your brother."

"There, now! Didn't I tell you!" cried the poor little man, throwing out his hands, and looking from one to the other of us.

"Don't trouble yourself about it, Mr. Sholto," said Holmes. "Not only will I clear you, but I will give the name and description of one of the two people who were in this room last night. His name, I have every reason to believe, is Jonathan Small. He is a poorly-educated man, with his right leg off, and wearing a wooden stump. He is a middle-aged man, much sunburned, and has been a convict. Also, there is a good deal of skin missing from his hand. The other man—"

"Ah! the other man—?" asked Athelney Jones, in a **sneering** voice, but impressed I could see.

"Is a rather interesting person," said Sherlock Holmes, turning upon his heel. "I hope before very long to be able to introduce you to the pair of them. —A word with you, Watson." He led me out to the top of

Vocabulary

shrug: to raise and lower your shoulders

sneer: to smile, laugh or have an expression that shows you do not have respect for someone or something

the stairs. "You must take Miss Morstan home; it is not right for her to stay in this house. I will wait for you here if you will drive out again. Or perhaps you are too tired?"

"By no means. I don't think I could rest until I know more of this fantastic business."

"You will be of great service to me," he answered. "We shall work the case out independently. When you have dropped Miss Morstan home, I wish you to go on to No. 3 Pinchin Lane, down near the water's edge at Lambeth. The third house on the right-hand side: Sherman is the name. Knock old Sherman up, and tell him that I want Toby at once. You will bring Toby back in the cab with you."

"A dog, I suppose."

"Yes — a dog with a most amazing power of scent. I would rather have Toby's help than that of the whole detective force of London."

"I shall bring him, then," said I. "It is one now. I ought to be back before three."



Chapter 7

The Episode of the Barrel

It was nearly two o'clock when we reached Mrs. Cecil Forrester's. The servants had gone to bed hours ago, but Mrs. Forrester had been so interested by the strange message Miss Morstan had received that she had sat up waiting for her return. She opened the door, a middle-aged, **graceful** woman, put her arm around Miss Morstan, and greeted her how a mother would greet a daughter. I was introduced, and I promised to visit them tomorrow to report any progress with the case. As I drove away, I looked back, and I still saw that little group on the step, the two graceful figures, holding each other in the half-opened door, and the hall light shining through the coloured glass. It was comforting to see that picture of a peaceful English home in the middle of this wild, dark business.

And the more I thought of what had happened, the wilder and darker it grew. I reviewed the whole extraordinary course of events as I travelled through the silent gas-lit streets. There was the original problem: that at least was pretty clear now. The death of Captain Morstan, the sending of the pearls, the advertisement, the letter — we had had light upon all those events. They had only led us, however, to a deeper and far more tragic mystery. The Indian treasure, the strange plan found among Morstan's baggage, the scene at Major Sholto's death, the rediscovery of the treasure immediately followed by the murder of the discoverer, the footprints, the weapons, the words upon the card, matching those upon Captain Morstan's chart — here was indeed a strange puzzle for my friend to solve.

Pinchin Lane was a row of old two-storied brick houses. I had to knock for some time at No. 3 before I could get an answer. At last, however, there was the glint of a candle behind the blind, and a face looked out at the upper window.

"Go on, you," said the face. "If you make any more noise, I'll let out forty-three dogs upon you."

"But I want a dog," I cried.

"I won't be argued with!" shouted Mr. Sherman.

"Mr. Sherlock Holmes—" I began, but the words had a most magical effect, for the window immediately slammed down, and within a minute the door was open. Mr. Sherman was a tall, thin

Vocabulary

graceful: moving or having the appearance of being relaxed, smooth and attractive

old man, with round shoulders, a stringy neck, and blue-tinted glasses.

"A friend of Mr. Sherlock is always welcome," said he. "Step in, sir. You must not mind my bein' just a little short wi' you at first. What was it that Mr. Sherlock Holmes wanted, sir?"

"He wanted a dog of yours."

"Ah! That would be Toby."

Toby proved to be an ugly, long-haired creature, brown-and-white in color. He accepted after a small pause a lump of sugar which the old man handed to me, and then, followed me to the cab. It had just struck three when I found myself back once more at Pondicherry Lodge. Two officers guarded the narrow gate, but they allowed me to pass with the dog on my mentioning the detective's name.

Holmes was standing on the doorstep, with his hands in his pockets, smoking his pipe.

"Ah, you have him there!" said he. "Good dog, then! Athelney Jones has gone. He has arrested not only friend Thaddeus, but the gatekeeper, the housekeeper, and the Indian servant. We have the place to ourselves, but for an officer upstairs. Leave the dog here, and come up."

We tied Toby to the hall table, and climbed the stairs. The room was as he had left it, except that a sheet had been placed over the body. A tired-looking police officer rested in the corner.

"Now, I must kick off my boots and socks. — Just you carry them down with you, Watson," said my companion. "I am going to do a little climbing. And dip my handkerchief into the liquid. Now, run downstairs and loose the dog."

By the time I got out into the grounds, Sherlock Holmes was on the roof, and I could see him **crawling** very slowly along the edge. I lost sight of him behind some chimneys, but he reappeared, and then disappeared once more upon the opposite side. When I made my way round there, I found him seated at one of the corners.

"That you, Watson?" he cried.

"Yes."

"This is the place. What is that black thing down there?"

"A water **barrel**."

"Top on it?"

Vocabulary

crow: to move forward on your hands and knees

barrel: a large, round container traditionally made of wood with a flat top and bottom



"Yes."

"No sign of a ladder?"

"No."

"I ought to be able to come down where he could climb up. The water-pipe feels pretty firm. Here goes, anyhow."

There was a scuffling of feet, and the lantern began to come steadily down the side of the wall. Then, he jumped lightly on to the barrel, and from there to the earth.

"It was easy to follow him," he said, putting on his socks and boots. "Tiles were loose the whole way along. Are you ready for a six-mile walk, Watson?"

"Certainly," I answered.

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!" He pushed the handkerchief under the dog's nose, while the creature stood with its fluffy legs separated, and with a funny tilt to its head. Holmes attached a **leash** to the dog's collar, and led him to the foot of the water barrel. The creature yelped and, with his nose on the ground, and his tail in the air, pattered off upon the scent at a pace which kept us at the top of our speed.

The east had been whitening, and we could now see some distance in the cold grey light. The square, huge house, with its black, empty windows and high, bare walls, towered up, sad and depressing, behind us. Our path led right across the grounds, in and out among the pits with which they were **scarred**. The whole place, with its dirt-piles and shrubs, had a ruined look which matched the black tragedy that hung over it.

"Do not think," said Holmes, "that I depend upon the chance of one of these men having put his foot in the chemical. I have knowledge now that I could use to find them in many different ways. This, however, is the easiest and fastest way, so I should use it."

"You can be sure, Holmes," said I, "that I am amazed at how you have found your results in this case, even more than I did in the Jefferson Hope Murder. It seems to me to be deeper and more strange. How, for example, could you describe with such confidence the wooden-legged man?"

"Pshaw, my dear boy! It was simplicity itself. Two officers who are in command of convicts learn an important secret as to buried treasure. A map is drawn for them by an Englishman named Jonathan Small. You remember that we saw the name upon the chart in Captain Morstan's possession. He had signed it for himself and his **associates**,—the sign of the four. Using this chart, the officers—or

Vocabulary

leash: a piece of rope or chain tied to an animal, usually to a dog when taking it for a walk

scar: a sign or mark of damage

one of them—gets the treasure and brings it to England. Now, then, why did not Jonathan Small get the treasure himself? The answer is clear. Jonathan Small did not get the treasure because he and his associates were convicts and could not get away."

"But that is just guesswork," said I.

"It is more than that. It is the only theory which covers the facts. Let us see how it fits in with the second part. Major Sholto remains at peace for some years, happy in the possession of his treasure. Then he receives a letter from India which fills him with fear. What was that?"

"A letter to say that the men whom he had wronged had been set free."

"Or had escaped. That is much more likely, for he would have known how long they should have been in prison. It would not have been a surprise to him. What does he do then? He guards himself. Do you think the analysis is wrong?"

"No: it is clear and concise."

"Well, now, let us put ourselves in the place of Jonathan Small. He comes to England to take back what he believes is his and of having his **revenge** upon the man who had wronged him. He found out where Sholto lived, and very possibly contacted someone inside the house. There is this servant, Lal Rao, whom we have not seen. Small could not find out, however, where the treasure was hidden, for no one ever knew, except the major and one **faithful** servant who had died. Suddenly, Small learns that the major is on his death-bed. Worried that the secret of the treasure would die with him, he makes his way to the dying man's window, and is only stopped from entering because his two sons are in the room. Mad with hate, however, against the dead man, he enters the room that night, searches his private papers hoping to find some note about the treasure, and finally leaves a mark of his visit in the short note upon the card. He had most likely planned that should he kill the major, he would leave some such record upon the body as a sign that it was not a common murder, but, from the point of view of the four associates, something in the nature of an act of justice. Do you follow all this?"

"Very clearly."

"Now, what could Jonathan Small do? He could only continue to keep a secret watch upon the efforts made to find the treasure. Possibly he leaves England and only comes back now and then. Then comes the discovery of the hidden room, and he is immediately informed of it. Again, there must be someone in the house who is working with him. Jonathan, with his wooden leg, is unable to reach the high room of Bartholomew Sholto. He takes with him, however, a rather strange associate, who gets over this

Vocabulary

associate: someone who is closely connected to another person, usually in business

revenge: the action of harming or hurting someone as a punishment for a harm or

wrong they have done to someone else

faithful: firm and not changing in your friendship or support for another person



difficulty, but dips his naked foot into this liquid, so comes Toby, and our six-mile walk."

"But it was the associate, and not Jonathan, who committed the crime."

"Quite so. And rather to Jonathan's **disgust**, to judge by the way he stamped about when he got into the room. Bartholomew Sholto did not wrong him. He did not wish to kill him. There was no help for it, however: the poison had done its work: so Jonathan Small left his record, lowered the treasure box to the ground, and followed it himself. That was the train of events as far as I can work them out. Of course as to his personal appearance he must be middle-aged, and must be sunburned after serving his time in the Andamans. His height can be calculated from the length of his stride, and we know that he was bearded. His hairiness was the one point that Thaddeus Sholto remembered when he saw him at the window. I don't know that there is anything else."

"The associate?"

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. You have not a gun, have you?"

"I have my stick."

"It is just possible that we may need something of the sort if we find them. Jonathan I shall leave to you, but if the other turns nasty, I shall shoot him dead." He took out his gun as he spoke, and, having loaded two of the chambers, he put it back into the right-hand pocket of his jacket.

We had during this time been following Toby down the villa-lined roads which lead to the city. Now, however, we were beginning to enter busier streets where men were about to go to work. Strange dogs walked up and stared wonderingly at us as we passed, but our Toby looked neither to the right nor to the left, but continued onwards with his nose to the ground.

The men whom we followed seemed to have taken a zigzag road, with the idea probably of not being seen. They had never used the main road if a side-street went the same way. At the foot of Kennington Lane, they had gone left through Bond Street and Miles Street. When we entered Miles Street, Toby stopped, and began to run backwards and forwards with one ear up and the other down. Then he walked round in circles, looking up to us from time to time.

"What is the matter with the dog?" **growled** Holmes. "They surely would not take a cab, or go off in a balloon."

"Perhaps they stood here for some time," I suggested.

Vocabulary

disgust: a strong feeling of dislike or disapproval at something unpleasant



"Ah! It's all right. He's off again," said my companion, **relieved**.

He was indeed off, for after **sniffing** round again he suddenly made up his mind, and pushed on. The scent seemed to be much hotter than before, for he had not even to put his nose on the ground, but pulled at his leash and tried to break into a run. I could see by the shine in Holmes's eyes that he thought we were nearing the end of our journey.

On the dog raced through narrow streets, round passages, and finally, jumped upon a large barrel. With his tongue hanging from his mouth and blinking eyes, Toby stood upon the cask, looking from one to the other of us for some sign of appreciation. The barrel and the wheels of the trolley were coated with a dark liquid, and the whole air was heavy with the smell of the chemical.

Sherlock Holmes and I looked blankly at each other, and then burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

Vocabulary

growl: to make a low, rough sound, usually in anger; the sound a dog makes when angry

relieved: happy that something unpleasant is over or didn't happen; no longer feeling

worried about something unpleasant happening

sniff: to take in air through the nose, usually to smell something better



Chapter 8

The Baker Street Irregulars

"What now?" I asked. "We must get on the main scent again, I suppose."

"Yes. And, fortunately, we have no distance to go. Clearly, what puzzled the dog at the corner of Knight's Place was that there were two different **trails** running in opposite directions. We took the wrong one. We need only follow the other."

There was no difficulty about this. We took Toby to the place where he had made his mistake, he walked about in a wide circle and finally ran off in a new direction.

We went down towards the riverside, running through Belmont Place and Prince's Street. At the end of Broad Street, we followed the scent right down to the water's edge, where there was a small wooden landing place. Toby led us to the very edge of this, and there stood crying, looking out on the dark water beyond.

"We are out of luck," said Holmes. "They have taken to a boat here." Several small boats were lying about in the water and on the edge of the landing place. We took Toby round to each in turn, but, though he sniffed each closely, he made no sign.

Close to the landing-stage was a small brick house, with a wooden sign hanging in the second window. "Mordecai Smith" was printed across it in large letters, and, underneath, "Boats to hire by the hour or day." A second sign above the door informed us that a **steam launch** was kept. Sherlock Holmes looked slowly round, and his face went dark.

"This looks bad," said he. "These men are sharper than I expected. They seem to have covered their tracks."

He was approaching the door of the house, when it opened, and a little, curly-headed boy of six came running out, followed by a large, red-faced woman with a big sponge in her hand.

"You come back and be washed, Jack," she shouted. "Come back; for if your father comes home and finds you like that, he'll let us hear of it."

Vocabulary

trail: a path; the smell left by a person, animal or thing as it moves along

steam launch: a boat or ship that moves by steam power

"Dear little chap!" called Holmes. "What a rosy-cheeked young man! Now, Jack, is there anything you would like?"

The youth thought for a moment. "I'd like a **shillin'**," said he.

"Here you are, then! Catch! —A fine child, Mrs. Smith!"

"Bless you, sir, he is that, and bold. He gets a'most too much for me to manage, 'specially when my man is away days at a time."

"Away, is he?" said Holmes, in a disappointed voice. "I am sorry for that, for I wanted to hire his steam launch."

"Why, bless you, sir, it is in the steam launch that he has gone. That's what puzzles me; for I know there aren't more **coals** in her than would take her to about Woolwich and back. What good is a steam launch without coals?"

"He might have bought some down the river."

"He might, sir, but it weren't his way. Many a time I've heard him call out at the prices they charge for a few bags. Besides, I don't like that wooden-legged man, wi' his ugly face and strange talk. What did he want always knockin' about here for?"

"A wooden-legged man?" said Holmes, with plain surprise.

"Yes, sir, a brown, hairy-faced chap. It was him that woke him up yesternight. I tell you straight, sir, I don't feel easy in my mind about it."

"But, my dear Mrs. Smith," said Holmes, shrugging his shoulders, "You are frightening yourself about nothing. How could you possibly tell that it was the wooden-legged man who came in the night? I don't quite understand how you can be so sure."

"His voice, sir. I knew his voice, which is kind o' thick and foggy. He tapped at the window —about three it would be. 'Time to go, matey' says he. My old man woke up Jim — that's my eldest — and away they went, without a word to me. I could hear the wooden leg clackin' on the stones."

"And was this wooden-legged man alone?"

"Couldn't say, I am sure, sir. I didn't hear no one else."

"I am sorry, Mrs. Smith, for I wanted a steam launch, and I have heard good reports of the — Let me see, what is her name?"

"The Aurora, sir."

Vocabulary

shilling: an old coin used in England in the past

coal: a hard, black rock that is dug from the earth and can be burned for heat or power



"Ah! She's not that old green launch with a yellow line?"

"No, indeed. She's been fresh painted, black with two red stripes."

"Thanks. I hope that you will hear soon from Mr. Smith. I am going down the river; and if I should see anything of the Aurora I shall let him know that you are uneasy. A black **funnel**, you say?"

"No, sir. Black with a white band."

"Ah, of course. It was the sides which were black. Good-morning, Mrs. Smith. —There is a boatman here, Watson. We shall take it and cross the river.

"The main thing with people of that sort," said Holmes, as we sat in the boat, "is never to let them think that their information can be of the smallest importance to you. If you do, they will shut up like an **oyster**."

"Our course now seems pretty clear," said I.

"What would you do, then?"

"I would get a launch and go down the river on the track of the Aurora."

"My dear man, it would be an enormous task. She may have touched at any landing place on either side of the stream between here and Greenwich. Below the bridge, there is a maze of landing places for miles. It would take you days and days to look at them all, if you set about it alone."

"Could we advertise, then, asking for information?"

"Worse and worse! Our men would know that we were hot at their heels, and they would be off out of the country. As it is, they are likely enough to leave, but as long as they think they are perfectly safe they will be in no hurry."

"What are we to do, then?" I asked, as we landed near Millbank prison.

"Take this cab, drive home, have some breakfast, and get an hour's sleep. It is quite on the cards that we may be out tonight again. Stop at a post office, cabby! We will keep Toby, for he may be of use to us yet."

We pulled up at the Great Peter Street post office, and Holmes sent his message. "Whom do you think that is to?" he asked, as we continued our journey.

"I am sure I don't know."

"You remember the Baker Street detective police force whom I employed in the Jefferson Hope case?"

"Well," said I, laughing.

Vocabulary

funnel: a tube or pipe that is wide at the top, narrow at the bottom and used for guiding liquids or powders into containers with small openings

oyster: a large, flat sea creature that lives in a shell

"That message was to my dirty little Wiggins, and I expect that he and his **gang** will be with us before we have finished our breakfast."

It was between eight and nine o'clock now, and I was worn and tired. I had not the professional drive which carried my companion on, nor could I look at the matter as an interesting problem to be solved. As far as the death of Bartholomew Sholto went, I had heard little good of him, and could feel no strong hatred to his murderers. The treasure, however, was a different matter. That, or part of it, belonged to Miss Morstan.

A bath at Baker Street and a complete change freshened me up wonderfully. When I came down to our room, I found the breakfast laid and Homes pouring out the coffee.

At this moment, there was a loud ring at the bell, and I could hear Mrs. Hudson, our **landlady**, raising her voice in a cry.

"By heaven, Holmes," I said, half rising, "who is that?"

"No need to worry. It is the unofficial force — the Baker Street irregulars."

As he spoke, there came a quick pattering of naked feet upon the stairs, a clatter of high voices, and in **rushed** a dozen dirty and **ragged** little street boys. There was some show of order among them, however, for they formed a line and stood facing us. One of their number, taller and older than the others, stood forward with an air of relaxed **authority**, which was very funny in such a naughty little **scarecrow**.

"Got your message, sir," said he, "and brought 'em on sharp."

"In future," said Holmes, "they can report to you, Wiggins, and you to me. I cannot have them all come to the house in this way. However, it is good that you should all hear the instructions. I want to find a steam launch called the Aurora, owner Mordecai Smith, black with two red stripes, funnel black with a white band. She is down the river somewhere. Let me know the moment you have news. Is that all clear?"

"Yes, guv'nor," said Wiggins.

"The old rate of pay, and extra to the boy who finds the boat. Here's a day in advance. Now off you go!" He handed them a shilling each, and away they buzzed down the stairs, and I saw them a moment later streaming down the street.

"If the launch is above water they will find her," said Holmes, as he rose from the table and lit his pipe. "They can go everywhere, see everything, overhear everyone. I expect to hear before evening

Vocabulary

gang: a group of young people, usually males, who spend time together often behaving badly

landlady: a woman who is paid money in rent for a room, building or land that she owns

rush: to do something very quickly

ragged: untidy, dirty, or wearing old, torn clothes

authority: the power or moral or legal right to give orders or make decisions

scarecrow: an object made to look like a person dressed in old clothes placed in a field to frighten birds away from growing crops



that they have spotted her. In the meanwhile, we can do nothing but wait for results. We cannot pick up the broken trail until we find either the Aurora or Mr. Mordecai Smith."

"Toby could eat these leftovers, I dare say. Are you going to bed, Holmes?"

"No: I am not tired. I never remember feeling tired by work, though doing nothing exhausts me completely. I am going to smoke and to think over this strange business. If ever man had an easy task, this of ours ought to be. Wooden-legged men are not so common, but the other man must, I should think, be absolutely unique."

"That other man again!"

"I have no wish to make a mystery of him — to you, anyway." He stretched his hand up, and took down a large volume from the shelf. "This book has just been published. Let's see what it has to say. 'Andaman Islands, situated 340 miles to the north of Sumatra, in the Bay of Bengal.' Hum! hum! What's all this? Moist climate, coral reefs, sharks, convict camps, cottonwoods—Ah, here we are. 'The tribes of the Andaman Islands may be the smallest people upon this earth. The average height is under four feet, although many full-grown adults may be found who are very much smaller than this. They are violent and **stubborn** people, though they are able to form strong, faithful friendships.' Mark that, Watson. Now, then, listen to this. 'They have large, misshapen heads, and small, wild eyes. Their feet and hands, however, are very small. They have always been a terror to shipwrecked crews, attacking those who survive with their stone-headed clubs, or shooting them with their poisoned arrows.' Nice, friendly people, Watson! I think that, even as it is, Jonathan Small wishes he hadn't employed him."

"But how came he to have so strange a companion?"

"Ah, that is more than I can tell. Since, however, we had already concluded that Small had come from the Andamans, it is not so very wonderful that this islander should be with him. No doubt we shall know all about it in time. Look here, Watson; you look very tired. Lie down there on the sofa, and see if I can put you to sleep."

He picked up his violin from the corner, and as I laid down, he began to play a low, dreamy tune. I have a foggy memory of his long, thin arms, his serious face, and the rise and fall of his bow before I floated peacefully away upon a soft sea of sound, until I found myself in dreamland.

Vocabulary

stubborn: someone who will do what they want to do and will not agree to do anything else

Chapter 9

A Break in the Chain

It was late in the afternoon before I woke, stronger and refreshed. Sherlock Holmes still sat exactly as I had left him, except that he had put down his violin and was deep in a book. He looked across at me, and I noticed that his face was dark and troubled.

"You have slept well," he said. "I feared that our talk would wake you."

"I heard nothing," I answered. "Have you had fresh news, then?"

"Unfortunately, no. I am surprised and disappointed; I expected something by this time. Wiggins has just been up to report. He says that no clue about the location of the launch can be found."

"Can I do anything? I am perfectly fresh now, and quite ready for another night **investigating**."

"No, we can do nothing. We can only wait. If we go ourselves, the message might come while we are out, and cause delay. You can do what you will, but I must stay here."

"Then I shall run over to Camberwell and call upon Mrs. Cecil Forrester. She asked me to, yesterday. I shall be back in an hour or two," I said.

At Camberwell, I found Miss Morstan a little tired after her night's adventures, but very eager to hear the news. Mrs. Forrester, too, was full of **curiosity**.

"It is unbelievable!" cried Mrs. Forrester. "An injured lady, half a million in treasure, and a wooden-legged **villain**."

"And two **knaves** to the rescue," added Miss Morstan, with a bright glance at me.

"Why, Mary, your future depends upon the result of this search. I don't think that you are nearly excited enough. Just imagine what it must be to be so rich, and to have the world at your feet!"

"No, I am worried about Mr. Thaddeus Sholto," she said. "I think that he has behaved most kindly and we must clear him of this terrible charge."

Vocabulary

investigate: to examine or study a crime or problem carefully to find the truth

curiosity: a strong wish or desire to know or learn something

villain: a bad person who hurts other people or breaks the law

knight: a gentleman of high social position who serves a king or queen or fights for good causes



It was evening before I left Camberwell, and quite dark by the time I reached home. My companion's book and pipe lay by his chair, but he had disappeared. I looked about in the hope of seeing a note, but there was none.

"I suppose that Mr. Sherlock Holmes has gone out," I said to Mrs. Hudson as she came up to lower the blinds.

"No, sir. He has gone to his room, sir. Do you know, sir," sinking her voice into a whisper, "I am afraid for his health?"

"Why so, Mrs. Hudson?"

"Well, he's that strange, sir. After you was gone, he walked and he walked, up and down, and up and down, until I was tired of the sound of his footstep. Then, I heard him talking to himself and every time the bell rang out, he came to the top of the stairs with 'What is that, Mrs. Hudson?' And now, he has slammed off to his room, but I can hear him walking away the same as ever. I hope he's not going to be ill, sir."

"I don't think that you need to worry, Mrs. Hudson," I answered. "I have seen him like this before. He has something on his mind which makes him restless." I tried to speak lightly to our landlady, but I was a little uneasy when through the long night I still heard the sound of his step, and knew how his lively mind was **struggling** against this inaction.

At breakfast-time, he looked worn and exhausted, with a feverish color upon either cheek.

"You are tiring yourself out, old man," I commented. "I heard you marching about in the night."

"No, I could not sleep," he answered. "It's this case. I know the men, the launch, everything; and yet I can get no news. The whole river has been searched on either side, but there is no news, nor has Mrs. Smith heard of her husband. If no news comes today, I shall start off myself tomorrow, and go for the men rather than the boat. But surely, surely, we shall hear something."

We did not, however. Not a word came to us either from Wiggins or from any other. There were articles in most of the papers upon the Norwood tragedy. No fresh details were to be found, however, in any of them. I walked over to Camberwell in the evening to report to the ladies, and on my return I found Holmes a little depressed. He would hardly reply to my questions, and busied himself all evening in a chemical analysis. Up to the small hours of the morning, I could hear the clinking of his test tubes which told me that he was still working on his experiment.

Early in the morning, I woke with a start, and was surprised to find him standing by the side of my bed, dressed as a sailor with a rough red scarf round his neck.

Vocabulary

struggle: to find something difficult to do and try very hard to do it

"I am off down the river, Watson," said he. "I have been thinking and thinking, and I can see only one way out of it. It is worth trying, at least. You must stay here. I do not want to go, for I think that some message may come during the day. I want you to open all notes and telegrams, and to act if any news should come. I shall have news of some sort or other before I get back."

It was a long day. Every time that a knock came to the door, or a sharp step passed in the street, I imagined that it was either Holmes returning or some news regarding the case. I tried to read, but my thoughts would **wander** off to our strange case and to the villainous pair whom we were chasing. Could there be, I wondered, something that my companion had missed in his deduction? I had never known him to be wrong; and yet the best mind may occasionally be wrong. Yet, on the other hand, I had myself seen the **evidence**, and I had heard the reasons for his deductions. When I looked back on the long chain of events, I could not hide from myself that even if Holmes's explanation was incorrect, the true theory must be equally strange and surprising.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, there was a loud ring at the bell, an authoritative voice in the hall, and, to my surprise, Mr. Athelney Jones was shown up to me. Very different was he, however, from the masterful professor of common sense who had taken over the case so **confidently** at Upper Norwood. He was gloomy, quiet and even sounded sorry.

"Good day, sir; good day," said he. "Mr. Sherlock Holmes is out, I understand."

"Yes, and I cannot be sure when he will be back. But perhaps you would care to wait. Take that chair and try one of these cigars."

"Thank you; I don't mind if I do," said he, mopping his face with a red handkerchief. "You know my theory about this Norwood case?"

"I remember that you spoke of one."

"Well, I have had to rethink it. I had my net drawn tightly round Mr. Sholto, sir, when pop, he went through a hole in the middle of it. He was able to prove an **alibi** which could not be shaken. From the time that he left his brother's room he was never out of sight of someone or other. So it could not be he who climbed over roofs and through trapdoors. I should be very glad of a little assistance."

"We all need help sometimes," said I.

"Your friend Mr. Sherlock Holmes is a wonderful man, sir," said he, in a low and secretive voice.

Vocabulary

wander: to move in a slow, relaxed way with no clear direction; to move away from where you should be going

evidence: one or more facts, reasons or pieces of information that make you believe something is true

confidently: to do something in a way that

shows you are certain of your abilities, having little or no doubt

alibi: proof or evidence that someone could not have committed a crime, usually because they were somewhere else when the crime took place



"I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon. He is irregular in his methods, but, on the whole, I think he would

have made a good officer, and I don't care who knows it. I have had a message from him this morning, by which I understand that he has got some clue to this Sholto business. Here is the message."

He took the telegram out of his pocket, and handed it to me. "Go to Baker Street at once," it said. "If I have not returned, wait for me. I am close on the track of the Sholto gang. You can come with us tonight if you want to be in at the finish."

"This sounds well. He has clearly picked up the scent again," said I. "But there is someone at the door. Perhaps this is he."

A heavy step was heard coming up the stairs, with a great wheezing and rattling as from a man who struggled for breath. Once or twice he stopped, as though the climb were too much for him, but at last he made his way to our door and entered. His appearance matched the sounds which we had heard. He was an aged man, wearing seafaring clothes, with an old pea-jacket buttoned up to his throat. His back was bent and his knees were shaky. He had a coloured scarf round his chin, and I could see little of his face except for a pair of dark eyes, with thick white brows over them. Altogether, he looked like a respectable master seaman who had fallen into years and reduced income.

"What is it, my man?" I asked.

He looked about him in the slow methodical fashion of old age.

"Is Mr. Sherlock Holmes here?" said he.

"No, but I am acting for him. You can tell me any message you have for him."

"It was to him himself I was to tell it," said he.

"But I tell you that I am acting for him. Was it about Mordecai Smith's boat?"

"Yes. I knows well where it is. An' I knows where the men he is after are. An' I knows where the treasure is. I knows all about it."

"Then tell me, and I shall let him know."

"It was to him I was to tell it," he repeated stubbornly.

"Well, you must wait for him."

"You will be none the worse," I said. "We shall repay you for your lost time. Sit over here on the sofa, and you will not have long to wait."

He came across and seated himself with his face resting on his hands. Jones and I continued with our cigars and our talk. Suddenly, however, Holmes's voice broke in upon us.

"I think that you might offer me a cigar too," he said.

We both started in our chairs. There was Holmes sitting close to us with a smile on his face.

"Holmes!" I cried. "You here! But where is the old man?"

"Here is the old man," said he, holding out a pile of white hair. "Here he is,—wig, whiskers, eyebrows, and all. I thought my **disguise** was pretty good, but I hardly expected that it would stand that test. I have been working dressed like this all day. You see, many criminals begin to know me, so I can only go on the war-path under some simple disguise like this. How is the case, detective?"

"It has all come to nothing. I have had to **release** two of my prisoners, and there is no evidence against the other two," replied the police detective.

"Never mind. We shall give you two others in the place of them. But you must put yourself under my orders. You are welcome to all the official credit, but you must act on the line that I point out. Is that agreed?"

"Entirely, if you will help me to the men."

"Well, then, in the first place I shall want a fast police-boat—a steam launch—to be at the Westminster Stairs at seven o'clock."

"That is easily managed. There is always one about there; but I can step across the road and telephone to make sure."

"Then I shall want two strong men, in case of trouble."

"There will be two or three in the boat. What else?"

"When we have the men, we shall get the treasure. I think that it would be a pleasure to my friend here to take the box round to the young lady to whom half of it belongs. Let her be the first to open it. —Eh, Watson?"

"It would be a great pleasure to me."

"That is rather strange," said Jones, shaking his head. "However, the whole thing is strange. The

Vocabulary

disguise: something someone wears to change their appearance or hide their true identity

release: to give someone freedom or allow them to move freely



treasure must afterwards be handed over to the authorities until after the official investigation."

"Certainly. That is easily managed. One other point. I should much like to have a few details about this case from the lips of Jonathan Small himself. You know I like to work the detail of my cases out."

"Well, you are master of the situation. I have seen no evidence yet of this Jonathan Small. However, if you can catch him, I don't see how I can refuse you an interview with him. Is there anything else?"

"Only that I insist upon your dining with us. It will be ready in half an hour. I have oysters and a roast chicken. —Watson, you have never yet recognised my abilities as a housekeeper."

Chapter 10

The End of the Islander

Our meal was a happy one. Holmes could talk very well when he chose, and that night he did choose. I have never known him so brilliant. He spoke about many subjects — art, music, and the warships of the future —speaking about each as though he had made a special study of it. His bright mood was very different from his black depression of the days before. Athelney Jones was also sociable and relaxed. For myself, I felt excited at the thought that we were nearing the end of our task. None of us mentioned during dinner the cause which had brought us together.

When the table was cleared, Holmes glanced at his watch, "And now it is high time we were off," said he. "Have you a gun, Watson?"

"I do; I have my old service revolver in my desk."

"You had best take it, then. It is well to be prepared. I see that the cab is at the door. I ordered it for half-past six."

It was a little past seven before we reached the Westminster landing place, and found our launch waiting for us. We stepped on board, and the ropes were cast off. Jones, Holmes, and I sat at the front. There was one man at the **rudder**, one on the engines, and two strong policemen.

Our ship was clearly a very fast one. We shot past long lines of boats as though they weren't moving. Holmes smiled to himself as we passed a river steamer and left her behind us.

"We ought to be able to catch anything on the river," he said.

"Well, hardly that. But there are not many launches to beat us."

"We shall have to catch the Aurora, and she has a name for being fast. I will tell you what has happened, Watson. You remember how annoyed I was at not being able to find the boat?"

"Yes."

"Well, I gave my mind a complete rest by working on a chemical analysis. Some say that a change of work is the best rest. So it is. When I had finished my analysis, I came back to our problem of the Sholtos, and thought it all out again. My boys had been up the river and down the river without

Vocabulary

rudder: a flat piece of wood or metal at the back of a boat that is used to move the boat left or right



result. I knew this man Small had certainly been in London some time—as we know that he watched over Pondicherry Lodge for some years—he could not leave immediately, but would probably need some little time, if it were only a day, to organise things before he left."

"It seems to me to be a little weak," said I. "It is more probable that he had arranged his things before he went to get the treasure."

"No, I don't think so. Jonathan Small must have felt that the strange appearance of his companion would attract attention, and possibly be connected to this Norwood tragedy. They had started from his apartment in darkness, and he would wish to get back before it was daylight. Now, it was after three o'clock, according to Mrs. Smith, when they got the boat. It would be quite bright in an hour or so. Therefore, I argued, they did not go very far. They paid Smith well to hold his tongue, booked his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their apartment with the treasure box. In a couple of nights, when they had time to see the newspaper reports, they would go under cover of darkness to some ship where they had booked their travel to America or some other faraway country."

"But the launch? They could not have taken that to their apartment."

"Quite so. I put myself in the place of Small, and looked at it as he might. How could he hide the launch and yet have her at hand when wanted? I could only think of one way of doing it. I might land the launch over to some boat builder or repairer, with directions to make a small change in her. She would then be removed to his workshop or yard, and be hidden, while at the same time I could have her at a few hours' notice."

"That seems simple enough."

"It is just these very simple things which are extremely likely to be overlooked. However, I decided to act on the idea and asked at all the yard's down the river. I had no luck with the first fifteen, but at the sixteenth—Jacobson's—I learned that the Aurora had been handed over to them two days ago by a wooden-legged man, asking for some small changes to her rudder. 'There ain't nothing wrong with her rudder,' said the workman. 'There she lies, with the red stripes.' At that moment, who should come down but Mordecai Smith, the missing owner? I should not, of course, have known him, but he shouted out his name and the name of his launch. 'I want her tonight at eight o'clock,' said he. They had clearly paid him well, for he was throwing shillings about to the men. I put one of my boys at the yard to watch over the launch. He is to stand at the water's edge and wave his handkerchief to us when they start. We shall be waiting in the stream, and we should take men, treasure, and all."

While this conversation had been taking place, we had been shooting down the Thames as the last rays of the sun glimmered over the city. It was **twilight** before we reached the Tower.

Vocabulary

twilight: the period of time between daylight and darkness, before it becomes completely dark



"That is Jacobson's Yard," said Holmes, pointing to a row of boats and rigging on the Surrey side.

"Cruise gently up and down here." He took a pair of night-glasses from his pocket and gazed some 60 time at the shore. "I see my man at his post," he commented, "but no sign of a handkerchief."

"How about if we go downstream and wait for them," said Jones, eagerly. We were all eager by this time, even the policemen, who had a very vague idea of what was going forward.

"We cannot be certain that they will go down stream," Holmes answered. "We must stay where we are. But do I see a handkerchief? Surely there is something white moving over there."

"Yes, it is your boy," I cried. "I can see him plainly."

"And there is the Aurora," cried Holmes, "and going fast! Full speed ahead, engineer. I shall never forgive myself if she outruns us!"

She had slipped unseen through the yard entrance and passed behind two or three small boats, so that she had reached a good speed before we saw her. Now, she was flying down the stream. Jones looked seriously at her and shook his head.

"She is very fast," he said. "I doubt if we shall catch her."

"We MUST catch her!" cried Holmes, between his teeth. "Pile it on, men! Make her do all she can! Even if we burn the boat, we must have them!"

We were fairly after her now. The fires roared, and the powerful engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart. With every **throb** of the engines we sprang and quivered like a living thing. One great yellow lantern in our **bows** threw a long, flickering funnel of light in front of us. Right ahead a dark **blur** upon the water showed where the Aurora lay, and the swirl of white behind her spoke of the pace at which she was going. We flashed past boats, steamers, in and out, behind this one and round the other. Voices shouted at us out of the darkness, but still the Aurora thundered on, and still we followed close upon her track.

"I think we gain a little," said Jones, with his eyes on the Aurora.

"I am sure of it," said I. "We shall be up with her in a very few minutes."

At that moment, however, a ship came in between us. We only just managed to avoid a crash, and by the time we moved around the ship, the Aurora had gained a good two hundred yards. She was still, however, well in view, and the gloomy uncertain twilight was setting into a clear starlit night. Jones turned our searchlight upon her, so that we could plainly see the figures upon her **deck**. One man sat by the **stern**, with something black between his knees over which he bent. Beside him lay a dark shape which looked like a large dog. The boy held the rudder, while against the red light of the fire I could

Vocabulary

throb: to produce a strong, regular beat
bow: the front part of a ship or boat
blur: something you cannot see clearly
deck: the floor of a ship, the flat part you

stand or walk on
stern: the back part of a ship or boat



see old Smith, **shovelling** coals for dear life. They may have not been sure at first if we were really chasing them, but now as we followed every winding and turning which they took, there could no longer be any question about it. At Greenwich, we were about three hundred metres behind them. At Blackwall, we could not have been more than two hundred and fifty. Never did sport give me such wild excitement as this mad, flying manhunt down the Thames. Little by little, we drew in upon them, metre by metre. In the silence of the night, we could hear the panting and clanking of their machinery. The man in the stern was still bent over something upon the deck, and his arms were moving as though he were busy. Nearer we came and nearer. Jones yelled to them to stop. At this, the man in the stern sprang up from the deck and shook his two **fists** at us, shouting the while in a high, cracked voice. He was a good-sized, powerful man, and as he stood I could see that from the thigh downwards there was but a wooden stump upon the right side. At the sound of his angry cries, there was movement from the dark shape upon the deck. It straightened itself into the smallest man I have ever seen with a great, misshapen head and messy hair. Holmes had already drawn his gun, and I whipped out mine at the sight of this creature. He was wrapped in some sort of dark blanket, so we could only see his face; but that face was enough to give a man a sleepless night. His small eyes glowed and burned with a dark light, and his thick lips were drawn back from his teeth, which **grinned** and chattered at us with a half animal **rage**.

"Fire if he raises his hand," said Holmes, quietly. We were within a boat's-length by this time, and almost within touch of them.

It was well that we had so clear a view of them. Even as we looked, the small man pulled out from under his blanket a short, round piece of wood, like a school-ruler, and put it to his lips. Our guns rang out together. He spun round, threw up his arms, and with a kind of **choking** cough fell sideways into the water. I caught one glimpse of his poisonous, angry eyes in the white swirl of the waters. At the same moment, the wooden-legged man threw himself upon the rudder and put it hard down, so that his boat went straight in for the southern bank, while we shot past, only missing her by a few feet. We were round after her in a moment, but she was already nearly at the bank. It was a wild and lonely place, where the moon glimmered upon a large area of muddy land, with pools of dirty water. The man sprang out, but his stump instantly sank its whole length into the wet earth. He yelled and kicked into the mud with his other foot, but his struggles only buried his wooden leg deeper into the sticky bank. When we brought our launch alongside, he was so firmly stuck that it was only by throwing the end of a rope over his shoulders that we were able to pull him out, and to drag him, like some evil fish, over

Vocabulary

shovel: a tool with a large, square metal head and a handle, often used to move coal or earth

fist: a person's hand when their fingers and thumb are held in tightly

grin: to smile a wide smile

rage: extreme or violent anger

choke: to have difficulty breathing because something is blocking your throat

our side. The two Smiths, father and son, sat gloomily in their launch, but came aboard quietly enough when commanded. A heavy iron chest of Indian workmanship stood upon the deck of the Aurora. This, there could be no question, was the same that had contained the treasure of the Sholtos. There was no key, but it was very heavy, so we moved it carefully to our own little cabin. As we steamed slowly up-stream again, we lashed our searchlight in every direction, but there was no sign of the Islander. Somewhere in the dark bottom of the Thames lie the bones of that strange visitor to our shores.

"See here," said Holmes, pointing to the wooden side of the boat. "We were hardly quick enough with our guns." There, sure enough, just behind where we had been standing, stuck one of those murderous darts which we knew so well. It must have flown between us at the moment that we fired. Holmes smiled at it and shrugged his shoulders in his easy fashion, but I admit that it turned me sick to think of the horrible death which had passed so close to us that night.



Chapter 11

The Great Agra Treasure

Our **captive** sat in the cabin opposite to the iron box for which he had done so much and waited so long to gain. He was a sunburned, wild-eyed man, with a network of lines all over his brown face, which told of a hard, open-air life. He had a large, **prominent**, bearded chin which marked a man who was not to be easily turned from his purpose. His age may have been fifty or so, for his black, curly hair had thick areas of grey. His face while relaxed was not an unpleasing one, though his heavy brows and **aggressive** chin gave him, as I had lately seen, a terrible expression when moved to anger. He sat now with his hands tied, and his head upon his breast, while he looked with his keen, twinkling eyes at the box which had been the cause of his ill-doings. It seemed to me that there was more sadness than anger in his hard and controlled face. Once he looked up at me with a gleam of something like humour in his eyes.

"Well, Jonathan Small," said Holmes, lighting a cigar, "I am sorry that it has come to this."

"And so am I, sir," he answered. "I don't believe that I can swing over the job. I give you my word on the book that I never raised hand against Mr. Sholto. It was that little Tonga who shot one of his evil darts into him. I had no part in it, sir. I was as sad as if it had been my blood-relation, but it was done, and I could not undo it again."

"Have a cigar," said Holmes. "How could you expect so small and weak a man as this black man to overpower Mr. Sholto and hold him while you were climbing the rope?"

"You seem to know as much about it as if you were there, sir. The truth is that I hoped to find the room clear. I knew the habits of the house pretty well, and it was the time when Mr. Sholto usually went down to his supper. I shall make no secret of the business. The best defence that I can make is just the simple truth. Now, if it had been the old major I would have swung for him with a light heart. I would have thought no more of knifing him than of smoking this cigar. But with this young Sholto, I had no disagreement whatever."

"You are under the charge of Mr. Athelney Jones, of Scotland Yard. He is going to bring you up to my rooms, and I shall ask you for a true account of the matter. You must tell the truth, for if you do,

Vocabulary

captive: a person or animal who has been taken prisoner or are not able to move freely

prominent: something that sticks out or is easy to see

aggressive: behaving in an angry or violent way to another person

I hope that I may be of use to you. I think I can prove that the poison acts so quickly that the man was dead before ever you reached the room."

"That he was, sir. I never got such a turn in my life as when I saw him grinning at me with his head on his shoulder as I climbed through the window. It fairly shook me, sir. I'd have half killed Tonga for it if he had not ran off. That was how he came to leave his club, and some of his darts too, as he tells me, which I dare say helped to put you on our track; though how you kept on it is more than I can tell. It does seem a strange thing," he added, with a bitter smile, "that I who have a fair claim to nearly half a million of money should spend the first half of my life building a seawall in the Andamans, and am like to spend the other half digging at Dartmoor. It was a terrible day for me when first I saw the **merchant** Achmet and had to do with the Agra treasure. To him it brought murder, to Major Sholto it brought fear and guilt, to me it has meant prison for life."

At this moment Athelney Jones pushed his broad face and heavy shoulders into the tiny cabin. "Quite a family party," he commented. "Well, I think we may all congratulate each other. Pity we didn't take the other alive; but there was no choice. I say, Holmes, you must admit that you cut it rather fine. It was all we could do to catch her."

"All is well that ends well," said Holmes. "But I certainly did not know that the Aurora was such a clipper."

"Smith says she is one of the fastest launches on the river, and that if he had had another man to help him with the engines we should never have caught her. He says he knew nothing of this Norwood business."

"Neither he did," cried our prisoner, "not a word. I chose his launch because I heard that she was a flier. We told him nothing, but we paid him well, and he was to get something handsome if we reached our ship, the Esmeralda, at Gravesend, outward bound for the Brazils."

"Well, if he has done no wrong we shall see that no wrong comes to him. If we are pretty quick in catching our men, we are not so quick in convicting them." It was amusing to notice how Jones was already beginning to congratulate himself on solving the case. From the small smile which played over Sherlock Holmes's face, I could see that the speech had not been lost upon him.

"We will be at Vauxhall Bridge soon," said Jones, "and shall land you, Dr. Watson, with the treasure-box. I need hardly tell you that I am taking a very serious **risk** in doing this. It is most irregular, but of

Vocabulary

merchant: a person whose job it is to buy and sell products

risk: the possibility of something bad happening



course an agreement is an agreement. I must, however, as a matter of duty, send an officer with you, since you have so valuable a charge. You will drive, no doubt?"

"Yes, I shall drive."

"It is a pity there is no key, that we may make a list of the items first. You will have to break it open. Where is the key, my man?"

"At the bottom of the river," said Small, shortly.

"Hum! There was no use your giving this unnecessary trouble. We have had work enough already through you. However, doctor, I need not warn you to be careful. Bring the box back with you to the Baker Street rooms. You will find us there, on our way to the station."

They landed me at Vauxhall, with my heavy iron box, and with a loud, friendly officer as my companion. A quarter of an hour's drive brought us to Mrs. Cecil Forrester's. The servant seemed surprised at so late a visitor. Mrs. Cecil Forrester was out for the evening, she explained, and likely to be very late. Miss Morstan, however, was in the drawing-room: so to the drawing-room I went, box in hand, leaving the kind officer in the cab.

She was seated by the open window, dressed in some sort of white thin material, with a little touch of scarlet at the neck and waist. The soft light of a shaded lamp fell upon her as she leaned back in the basket chair, playing over her sweet, serious face, and giving the rich coils of her luxuriant hair a dull, metallic sparkle. One white arm and hand hung over the side of the chair, and her whole figure spoke sadness. At the sound of my foot-fall she sprang to her feet, however, and a bright **flush** of surprise and of pleasure coloured her pale cheeks.

"I heard a cab drive up," she said. "I thought that Mrs. Forrester had come back very early, but I never dreamed that it might be you. What news have you brought me?"

"I have brought something better than news," said I, putting down the box upon the table. "I have brought you something which is worth all the news in the world. I have brought you a fortune."

She glanced at the iron box. "Is that the treasure, then?" she asked, coolly enough.

"Yes, this is the great Agra treasure. Half of it is yours and half is Thaddeus Sholto's. You will have a couple of hundred thousand each. Think of that! There will be few richer young ladies in England."

Vocabulary

flush: a red colour that appears on your face because you are embarrassed or hot

"If I have it," said she, "I owe it to you."

"No, no," I answered, "not to me, but to my friend Sherlock Holmes. With all the will in the world, I could never have followed up a clue which has taxed even his analytical mind. As it was, we very nearly lost it at the last moment."

"Pray sit down and tell me all about it, Dr. Watson," said she.

I narrated briefly what had happened since I had seen her last —Holmes's new method of search, the discovery of the Aurora, the appearance of Athelney Jones, our expedition in the evening, and the wild chase down the Thames. She listened with parted lips and shining eyes to my story of our adventures. When I spoke of the dart which had so narrowly missed us, she turned so white that I feared that she was about to faint.

"It is nothing," she said, as I hurried to pour her out some water. "I am all right again. It was a shock to me to hear that I had placed my friends in such horrible danger."

"That is all over," I answered. "It was nothing. I will tell you no more gloomy details. Let us turn to something brighter. There is the treasure. What could be brighter than that? I got leave to bring it with me, thinking that it would interest you to be the first to see it."

"It would be of the greatest interest to me," she said. There was no eagerness in her voice, however. It had struck her, doubtless, that it might seem rude upon her part to be uninterested in a prize which had cost so much to win.

"What a pretty box!" she said, leaning over it. "This is Indian work, I suppose? And so heavy!" she cried, trying to raise it. "The box alone must be of some value. Where is the key?"

"Small threw it into the Thames," I answered. "I must borrow Mrs. Forrester's poker." There was in the front a thick and broad lock. Under this I pushed the end of the poker and twisted it outward like a **lever**. The lock sprang open with a loud snap. With trembling fingers, I threw back the lid. We both stood gazing in **astonishment**. The box was empty!

No wonder that it was heavy. The iron-work was two-thirds of an inch thick all round. It was huge, well made, and solid, like a chest constructed to carry things of great price, but not one piece or crumb of metal or jewellery lay within it. It was absolutely and completely empty.

Vocabulary

lever: a bar that moves around a fixed point, often used to move a heavy or stiff object

astonishment: very great surprise

Chapter 12

The Strange Story of Jonathan Small

Part 1

Mr Athelney Jones' face clouded over when I got to Baker Street and showed him the empty box. They had only just arrived, Holmes, the prisoner, and he. My companion relaxed in his armchair, while Small sat opposite to him with his wooden leg crossed over his good one. As I displayed the empty box, he leaned back in his chair and laughed aloud.

"I have put it away where you shall never lay hand upon it," he cried. "I tell you that no living man has any right to it, unless it is three men who are on the Andaman Islands and myself. It's been the sign of four with us always. Well I know that they would have had thrown the treasure into the Thames rather than let it go to any Sholto or Morstan. You'll find the treasure where the key is, and where little Tonga is."

"This is a very serious matter, Small," said the detective. "If you had helped justice, you would have had a better chance at your **trial**."

"Justice!" grumbled the ex-convict. "Whose is it, if it is not ours? Twenty long years all day at work under the mangrove tree, all night chained up in the filthy convict-huts, bitten by mosquitoes, racked with pain. I would rather die twenty times, or have one of Tonga's darts in my back, than live in a prison and feel that another man is in a palace with the money that should be mine." All this came out in a wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed, and his **handcuffs** clanked together with the movement of his hands. I could understand, as I saw the anger and the rage of the man, Major Sholto's fear of him.

"You forget that we know nothing of all this," said Holmes quietly. "We have not heard your story, and we cannot tell how far justice may have been on your side at first."

"Well, sir, you have spoken kindly to me. If you want to hear my story, I have no wish to hold it back. What I say to you is the truth, every word of it."

"I am a Worcestershire man myself —born near Pershore. When I was about eighteen, I joined the army and went to India. I wasn't there long when I was fool enough to go swimming in the

Vocabulary

trial: the hearing of statements and the showing of evidence to decide if someone is guilty of a crime or not

handcuffs: two metal rings that go around a prisoner's wrists and are joined by a chain

Ganges. When I was halfway across, a crocodile took me and bit off my right leg as clean as a **surgeon**, just above the knee. What with the shock and the loss of blood, I fainted, and should have **drowned** if my company sergeant, John Holder had not caught hold of me and swam for the bank.

"I was five months in hospital, and when at last I left with this wooden toe strapped to my stump, I found myself out of the army and unfit for any active work at the age of twenty. However, a man named Abelwhite, who had come out there as an indigo-planter, wanted an overseer to work on his farm. To make a long story short, the colonel recommended me strongly for the post and, as the work was mostly on horseback, my leg was no great problem. The pay was fair, I had a comfortable home, and altogether I was happy to spend the rest of my life in indigo-planting.

"Well, I was never in luck's way long. Suddenly, without warning, the country was at war. Night after night, the whole sky was alight with the burning houses, and day after day, we had people passing through with their wives and children, on their way to Agra. Mr. Abelwhite, however, believed that it would all be over soon and he refused to leave. Well, one fine day, I had been away on another farm far away, and was riding slowly home in the evening when I saw thick smoke curling up from Abelwhite's house and the fire beginning to burst through the roof. From where I stood, I could see hundreds of men dancing and shouting round the burning house. Some of them pointed at me, and a couple of bullets sang past my head; so I broke away across the fields, and found myself late at night safe within the walls at Agra.

"I don't know if any of you gentlemen have ever read or heard anything of the old **fort** at Agra. It is a very strange place — the strangest that ever I was in. First of all, it is enormous in size. There is a modern part, which took all our men, women, children, stores, and everything else, with plenty of room over. But the modern part is nothing like the size of the old quarter, where nobody goes, and which is given over to the scorpions and the centipedes. It is all full of great empty halls, and **winding** passages, and long walkways twisting in and out, so that it is easy enough for people to get lost in it.

"I was selected to take charge of a small, lonely door upon the southwest side of the building with two men under my command. I was pretty proud at having this small command given me, for two nights I kept the watch with Mahomet Singh and Abdullah Khan. They were tall, **fierce**-looking men. They could talk English pretty well, but they preferred to stand together and chat all night in their own language. For myself, I used to stand outside the gateway, looking down on the broad, winding river and on the twinkling lights of the great city. The beating of drums, and the yells and howls, were

Vocabulary

surgeon: a doctor who is specially trained to complete operations on patients

drown: to die by not being able to breathe under water stand or walk on

fort: a military building designed in a way

that it can be defended from attack, usually an old building

winding: a path or course that repeatedly turns in different directions

fierce: physically violent and frightening



enough to remind us all night of our dangerous neighbors across the stream.

"The third night of my watch was dark and dirty, with a small, driving rain. It was dull work standing in the gateway hour after hour in such weather. I tried again and again to make the other two talk, but without much success. Finding that my companions would not be led into conversation, I took out my pipe, and laid down my gun to strike the match. In no more than a moment, the two men were upon me. One of them grabbed my firelock and pointed it at my head, while the other held a great knife to my throat and said between his teeth that he would sink it into me if I moved a step.

"'Listen to me,' said the taller and fiercer of the pair, the one whom they called Abdullah Khan. 'You must either be with us now or you must be silenced forever. Which is it to be, death or life? We can only give you three minutes to decide for the time is passing.'

"'How can I decide?' said I. 'You have not told me what you want of me. But I tell you now that if it is anything against the safety of the fort, I will have nothing to do with it, so you can drive home your knife and welcome.'

"'It is nothing against the fort,' said he. 'If you will be one of us this night, we will **swear** to you that you shall have a quarter of the treasure.'

"'But what is the treasure, then?' I asked. 'I am as ready to be rich as you can be if you will but show me how it can be done.'

"'You will swear, then,' said he, 'to raise no hand and speak no word against us, either now or afterwards?'

"'I will swear it,' I answered, 'provided that the fort is not endangered.'

"'Then my associate and I will swear that you shall have a quarter of the treasure which shall be equally divided among the four of us.'

"'There are but three,' said I.

"'No. Dost Akbar must have his share. We can tell the story to you while we wait for them.'

"'There is a prince in the north who has much wealth, and when the war started, he would be friends with both sides. He made such plans that, come what might, half at least of his treasure should be left to him. That which was in gold and silver, he kept by him in his palace, but the most precious stones

Vocabulary

swear: to make a promise or say that you will do something or behave in a certain way

and pearls he put in an iron box, and sent a trusty servant to take it to the fort at Agra until the land is at peace.

“His trusted servant, who travels under the name of Achmet, is now in the city of Agra, and wishes to enter the fort. He has with him as travelling-companion my close friend Dost Akbar, who knows his secret. Dost Akbar has promised this night to lead him to a side gate of the fort, and has chosen this one. The place is lonely, and none shall know of his coming. The world shall know of Achmet no more, but the great treasure shall be divided among us. What say you to it?”

“In Worcestershire, the life of a man seems a great thing; but it is very different when there is fire and blood all round you and you have been used to meeting death at every turn. Whether Achmet lived or died was a thing as light as air to me, but at the talk about the treasure my heart turned to it, and I thought of what I might do with it. I had, therefore, already made up my mind.

“I am with you heart and soul,” said I.

“The rain was still falling, for it was just the beginning of the wet season. Brown, heavy clouds were drifting across the sky, and it was hard to see far. It was strange to me to be standing there with those two men waiting for the man who was coming to his death.

“Suddenly my eye caught the glint of a shaded lantern at the other side of the river. It disappeared and then appeared again coming slowly in our direction.

“Who goes there?” said I, in a clear voice.

“Friends,” came the answer. I uncovered my lantern and threw a flood of light upon them. The first was an enormous man, with a long, black beard. The other was a little, fat, round man, with a package in his hand. He seemed to be all in a quiver with fear, for his hands twitched, and his head kept turning to left and right with two bright little twinkling eyes, like a mouse when he comes out from his hole. It gave me a chill to think of killing him, but I thought of the treasure, and my heart set as hard as a stone within me.

“Your protection,” he panted —“your protection for the unhappy Achmet. I have been robbed and beaten, and I look for safety at the fort of Agra.”

“I could not trust myself to speak longer with the man. The more I looked at his fat, frightened face, the harder did it seem that we should kill him in cold blood. It was best to get it over.



“Take him to the main guard,’ said I. My two companions closed in upon him on each side, and the giant walked behind, while they marched in through the dark gateway. Never was a man so surrounded by death. I stayed at the gateway with the lantern.

“I could hear their footsteps sounding through the lonely walkways. Suddenly, it stopped, and I heard voices and the sound of blows. A moment later there came, to my horror, a rush of footsteps coming in my direction, with the loud breathing of a running man. I turned my lantern down the long, straight passage, and there was the fat man, running like the wind, with a **smear** of blood across his face, and close at his heels, bounding like a tiger, the great black-bearded man, with a knife flashing in his hand. I have never seen a man run so fast as that little man. I could see that if he passed me, he would save himself yet. My heart softened to him, but again the thought of his treasure turned me hard and bitter. I threw my gun between his legs as he raced past, and he rolled twice over like a shot rabbit. Before he could get to his feet, the other was upon him, and buried his knife twice in his side. You see, gentlemen, that I am keeping my promise. I am telling you every detail of the business just exactly as it happened, whether it will help me or not.”

He stopped, and held out his handcuffed hands for the water which Holmes had poured for him. For myself, I believed I could see the full horror of the man, not only for this cold-blooded business, but even more for the careless way in which he told his story. Whatever punishment he received, I felt that he might expect no sympathy from me. Sherlock Holmes and Jones sat with their hands upon their knees, deeply interested in the story, but with the same disgust written upon their faces.

“It was all very bad, no doubt,” said he. “I should like to know how many men in my shoes would have refused a share of this treasure when they knew that they would have their throats cut. It was my life or his when once he was in the fort. If he had got out, the whole business would come to light, and I should have been shot as likely as not.”

“Go on with your story,” said Holmes, shortly.

“Well, we carried him in. We took him to a place some distance off, where a winding passage leads to a great empty hall, the brick walls of which were all falling to pieces. The earth floor had sunk in at one place, making a natural **grave**, so we left Achmet there, having first covered him over with 140 loose bricks.

“We agreed to hide the treasure in a safe place until the country should be at peace again, and

Vocabulary

smear: to spread a liquid or thick substance over a surface

grave: a place in the ground where a dead person is buried

then to divide it equally among ourselves. We carried the box, therefore, into the same hall where we had buried the body, and there, under certain bricks, we put our treasure. We made careful note of the place, and next day I drew four plans, one for each of us, and put the sign of the four of us at the bottom.

"Well, there's no use my telling you gentlemen what came of the war. Fresh men came pouring in to Agra and cleared the enemy away from it. Peace seemed to be settling upon the country, and we four were beginning to hope that the time was coming when we might safely go off with our shares of the treasure. In a moment, however, our hopes were **shattered** by our being arrested as the murderers of Achmet.

"It came about in this way. When the northern prince put his jewels into the hands of Achmet, he did it because he knew that he was a trusty man. But what does this prince do but take a second even more trusty servant and set him to spy upon the first? The second man went after Achmet that night and saw him pass through the doorway. He entered the fort himself the next day, but could not find Achmet anywhere. This seemed to him so strange that he spoke about it to a sergeant, and a thorough search was quickly made and the body was discovered. Thus, at the very moment that we thought that all was safe, we were all four brought to trial on a charge of murder. Not a word about the jewels came out at the trial, for the murder, however, we were all **sentenced** for life.

Vocabulary

shattered: to break into very small pieces

sentence: a punishment given by a judge or a court when a person is found guilty of a crime

Chapter 12

The Strange Story of Jonathan Small Part 2

Part 2

“It was rather a strange position that we found ourselves in then. There we were all four tied by the leg and with little chance of ever getting out again, while we each held a secret which might have put each of us in a palace. It might have driven me mad; but I was always a pretty stubborn one, so I just held on and waited for a chance.

“At last it seemed to me to have come. I was moved from Agra to Blair Island in the Andamans. It is a gloomy place surrounded by wild tribes, who would blow a poisoned dart at us if they saw a chance. There was digging and planting, and a dozen other things to be done, so we were busy enough all day; though in the evening we had a little time to ourselves. All the time, I was looking for a chance of escape, but it is hundreds of miles from any other land, and there is little or no wind in those seas, so it was a terribly difficult job to get away.

“Often, if I felt lonely, I used to turn out the lamp in my hut and then, standing by the door, I could hear the talk of Major Sholto, Captain Morstan, and Lieutenant Bromley Brown, who were in command.

“I was sitting in my hut one night when Major Sholto and Captain Morstan came stumbling along on the way to their quarters. They were good friends, those two, and never far apart. The major was talking about money.

“‘It’s all up, Morstan,’ he was saying, as they passed my hut. ‘I shall have to send in my papers. I am a poor man.’

“‘Nonsense, old friend!’ said the other, clapping him upon the shoulder. That was all I could hear, but it was enough to set me thinking.

“A couple of days later Major Sholto was walking on the beach, so I took the chance of speaking to him.

“‘I wish to have your advice, major,’ said I.

“‘Well, Small, what is it?’ he asked, taking his pipe from his lips.

“I wanted to ask you, sir,” said I, “who is the proper person to whom hidden treasure should be handed over. I know where half a million lies, and, as I cannot use it myself, I thought perhaps the best thing that I could do would be to hand it over to the proper authorities, and then perhaps they would get my sentence shortened for me.”

“Half a million, Small?” he **gasped**, looking hard at me to see if I was serious.

“Quite that, sir — in jewels and pearls. It lies there ready for any one.”

“To government, Small,” he **stammered** — “to government.” But he stumbled so much over his words that I knew in my heart I had got him.

“You think, then, sir, that I should give the information to the Governor-General?” said I, quietly.

“Well, well, you must not do anything that you might regret. Let me hear all about it, Small. Give me the facts.”

“I told him the whole story, with small changes so that he could not **identify** the places. When I had finished, he stood still and full of thought.

“This is a very important matter, Small,” he said, at last. “You must not say a word to anyone about it, and I shall see you again soon.”

“Two nights later, he and his friend Captain Morstan came to my hut in the dead of the night with a lantern.

“I want you just to let Captain Morstan hear that story from your own lips, Small,” said he.

“I repeated it as I had told it before.

“Look here, Small,” said the major. “We have been talking it over, my friend here and I, and we think that this secret of yours is hardly a government matter, after all, but a private one. Now, the question is, what price would you ask for it?” He tried to speak in a cool, careless way, but his eyes were shining with excitement and greed.

“Why, as to that, gentlemen,” I answered, trying also to be cool, but feeling as excited as he did, “I shall want you to help me to my freedom, and to help my three companions to theirs. We shall then take you into **partnership**, and give you a fifth share to divide between you.”

Vocabulary

gasp: to take a quick, short breath through the mouth, usually because of surprise or pain
stammer: to speak with difficulty and with lots of pauses or repeating the first sound in

words, usually because of fear or nervousness
identify: to recognise who or what something is
partnership: to be closely involved with a person or organisation



“‘Hum!’ said he. ‘A fifth share! That is not very **tempting**.’

“‘It would come to fifty thousand each,’ said I.

“‘But how can we gain your freedom? You know very well that you ask an impossibility.’

“‘Nothing of the sort,’ I answered. ‘I have thought it all out to the last detail. We only need a boat with food and water to last us until we reach safety. You bring one over, we shall go aboard by night, and if you will drop us on any part of the Indian coast, you will have done your part of the **bargain**.’

“‘If there were only one,’ he said.

“‘None or all,’ I answered. ‘We have sworn it. The four of us must always act together.’

“‘You see, Morstan,’ said he, ‘Small is a man of his word. I think we may very well trust him. We must first, of course, test the truth of your story. Tell me where the box is hidden, and I shall go back to India to check your story.’

“‘Not so fast,’ said I, growing colder as he got hot. ‘I must speak to the other three first. I tell you that it is four or none with us.’

“‘Nonsense!’ he broke in. ‘What have they to do with our agreement?’

“‘No,’ said I, ‘they are in with me, and we all go together.’

“Well, the matter ended by a second meeting, at which Mahomet Singh, Abdullah Khan, and Dost Akbar were all present. We talked the matter over again, and at last we came to an arrangement. We were to provide both the officers with maps of the part of the Agra fort and mark the place in the wall where the treasure was hidden. Major Sholto was to go to India to test our story. If he found the box, he was to leave it there, to send out a small boat for us to which we were to make our way, and finally to return to his duties. Captain Morstan was then to apply for leave of **absence**, to meet us at Agra, and there we were to have a final division of the treasure, he taking the major’s share as well as his own.

“Well, gentlemen, the villain Sholto went off to India, but he never came back again. Morstan went over to Agra shortly afterwards, and found, as we expected, that the treasure was indeed gone. Sholto had stolen it all, without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret. From that day, I lived only for revenge. I thought of it by day and I nursed it by night. I cared nothing for the law — nothing for death. To escape, to track down Sholto, to have my hand upon his throat — that was

Vocabulary

tempting: something you want to do or have words, usually because of fear or nervousness

bargain: an agreement between two or more people as to what each will do for the other

absence: being away from a person or place

my one thought. Even the Agra treasure had come to be a smaller thing in my mind than the killing of Sholto.

"Well, I have set my mind on many things in this life, and never one which I did not carry out. But it was many years before my time came. One day when the doctor was down with a fever, a little Andaman Islander was found by some of the men on the island. He was sick to death, and had gone to a lonely place to die. I took him in, though he was as dangerous as a young snake, and after a couple of months, I got him all right and able to walk. He took a kind of fancy to me then, and was always hanging about my hut. I learned a little of his language from him, and this made him like me more.

"Tonga—for that was his name—was a fine boatman, and owned a big **canoe** of his own. When I found that he would do anything to serve me, I saw my chance of escape. I talked it over with him. He was to bring his boat round on a certain night to a place which was never guarded, and there he was to pick me up.

"No man ever had a more faithful friend than little Tonga. At the night named, he had his boat at the wharf. As it chanced, however, there was one of the convict-guard down there — a horrible man who had never missed a chance of **insulting** and injuring me. He stood on the bank with his back to me, and his gun on his shoulder. I looked about for a stone to beat out his brains with, but none could I see. Then I had a strange thought. I sat down in the darkness and unstrapped my wooden leg. With three long hops I was on him. I struck him and knocked the whole front of his head in. You can see the split in the wood now where I hit him. I made for the boat, and in an hour, we were well out at sea.

"Here and there we drifted about the world, something always turning up to keep us from London. All the time, however, I never lost sight of my purpose. I would dream of Sholto at night. A hundred times, I have killed him in my sleep. At last, however, some three or four years ago, we found ourselves in England. I had no great difficulty in finding where Sholto lived, but I wanted to know if he still had the treasure. I made friends with someone who could help me — I name no names, for I don't want to get anyone else in trouble — and I soon found that he still had the jewels. Then I tried to get at him in many ways, but he was pretty smart, and had always two prize-fighters, besides his sons on guard over him.

"One day, however, I heard that he was dying. I hurried at once to the garden, furious that he should slip away from my revenge like that, and, looking through the window, I saw him lying in his bed, with his sons on each side of him. I'd have come through and taken my chance with the

Vocabulary

canoe: a light, narrow boat with pointed ends that is moved with paddles

insult: to speak to someone or treat someone with disrespect, usually by saying something offensive or rude



three of them, only even as I looked at him his mouth dropped, and I knew that he was gone. I got into his room that same night, though, and I searched his papers to see if there was any record of where he had hidden our jewels. There was not a line, however. So, I left a mark of our hatred and wrote down the sign of the four of us, as it had been on the map, and I pinned it on his chest.

"Tonga and I went away again, but I still heard all the news from Pondicherry Lodge. For some years, there was no news to hear, except that they were hunting for the treasure. At last, however, came what we had waited for so long. The treasure had been found. It was up at the top of the house, in Mr. Bartholomew Sholto's chemical laboratory. I learned about a trapdoor in the roof, and also about Mr. Sholto's supper-hour. I brought Tonga out with me with a long rope around his waist. He could climb like a cat, and he soon made his way through the roof, but, as ill luck would have it, Bartholomew Sholto was still in the room. Tonga thought he had done something very clever in killing him, for when I came up by the rope I found him walking about as proud as a peacock. He was very surprised when he saw how angry I was. I took the treasure box and let it down, and then slid down myself, having first left the sign of the four upon the table, to show that the jewels had come back at last to those who had most right to them. Tonga then pulled up the rope, closed the window, and left the way that he had come.

"I don't know that I have anything else to tell you. I had heard a waterman speak of the speed of Smith's launch the Aurora, so I thought she would be useful for our escape. I was to give old Smith a big sum if he got us safe to our ship. He knew, no doubt, that there was something wrong, but he was not in our secrets. All this is the truth, and if I tell it to you, gentlemen, it is not to amuse you, but because I believe the best defence I can make is just to hold back nothing, and let all the world know how badly I have been treated by Major Sholto, and how innocent I am of the death of his son."

"A very interesting account," said Sherlock Holmes. "There is nothing at all new to me in the second part of your story, except that you brought your own rope. That I did not know."

"Well, Holmes," said Athelney Jones, "I shall feel more comfortable when we have our storyteller here safe under lock and key. Thank you both for your assistance. Of course you will be wanted at the trial. Goodnight to you."

"Goodnight, gentlemen both," said Jonathan Small.

"You first, Small," said the cautious Jones as they left the room. "I'll take particular care that you

don't club me with your wooden leg."

"Well, and there is the end of our little drama," I commented, after we had sat some time smoking in silence. "But you look tired."

"Yes," he answered, "the **reaction** is already upon me. By the way, you see that they had, as I deduced, an **informant** in the house, who could be none other than Lal Rao, the butler: so at least Jones actually caught one fish."

"It seems rather unfair," I said. "You have done all the work in this business and Jones gets the credit, tell me, what remains for you?"

"For me," said Sherlock Holmes, "there is the exercise of my mind and knowing that the wrong man does not sit behind bars." And he reached his long white hand up to the bookshelf, removing a heavy volume.

Vocabulary

reaction: a feeling or an action that is a result of a situation or event

informant: a person who gives information to another person or organisation

Wordlists

Unit 5

advertising	noun	scriptwriter	noun
animation	noun	skyline	noun
background	noun	skyscraper	noun
biography	noun	slogan	noun
brand	noun	sound	noun
cast	noun	stage	noun
casting	adjective	star	noun
character	noun	studio	noun
claim	verb	summarise	verb
conflict	noun	unique	adjective
crew	noun	worthy	adjective
desert	noun		
detail	noun		
director	noun		
documentary	noun		
dramatic	adjective		
emotions	noun		
endorsement	noun		
extra	noun		
facilities	noun		
factual	adjective		
genre	noun		
image	noun		
location	noun		
multimedia	noun		
palace	noun		
paragraph	noun		
passionate	adjective		
portray	verb		
producer	noun		
production	noun		
rhyme	verb		
scene	noun		
screenplay	noun		
script	noun		

Phrase list

box office
crew members
feature film
filmmaking
film set
graphic design
main idea
make-up artist
on location
screen training
set up a business
shoot a film
topic sentence

Unit 6

achievable	adjective
advantage	noun
boutique	noun
confident	adjective
counsellor	noun
dentist	noun
destination	noun
diagnose	verb

disadvantage	noun	apply	verb
forum	noun	area	noun
innocent	adjective	boom	verb/noun
itinerary	noun	breakdown	verb
jobseeker	noun	breathtaking	adjective
marketing	noun	colleague	noun
medication	noun	community	noun
nurse	noun	commute	verb
nutritionist	noun	congestion	noun
optimism	noun	curriculum	noun
orthodontist	noun	day off	noun
physiotherapist	noun	desert	noun
prescribe	verb	double	adjective
proud	adjective	dramatically	adverb
realistic	adjective	dune	noun
rewarding	adjective	environment	noun
sectors	noun	equipment	noun
sightseeing	noun	estimated	verb
start-up	noun	expatriate	noun
strict	adjective	ferry	noun
symptom	noun	figure	noun
tourist	noun	freight	noun
transition	noun	gender	noun
treat	verb	geographically	adverb
tutoring	noun	gorge	noun
underestimate	verb	immigration	noun
vocation	noun	indigenous	adjective
 		induction	noun
Phrase list		integrated	adjective
driving force		landmark	noun
Once upon a time...		majority	noun
There once lived...		mere	adjective
		mountain	noun
		mountaineering	noun

Unit 7



narrow	verb	satellite campus
nearly	adverb	highly ranked
overwhelming	adjective	water bus
parity	noun	rush hour
peak	noun	public transport
perk	noun	traffic jam
photography	noun	adventure tourism
population	noun	
postgraduate	noun	
primary	adjective	
range	noun	
rate	noun	
resort	noun	
sailing	noun	
salary	noun	
sand	noun	
schedule	noun	
secondary	adjective	
significant	adjective	
slightly	adverb	
spellbinding	adjective	
surge	verb/noun	
target	noun	
tertiary	adjective	
tram	noun	
valley	noun	
weave	verb	

Phrase list

Gross Domestic Product
 population growth
 make up
 gender gap
 distance learning

Audioscript

Unit 5

Track 23

Speaker 1: So, James and Amjad, how long has your business been running through DSC?

Speaker 2: Hmm, three and a half years and ...

Speaker 3: ... Actually, it'll be four years this April.

Speaker 1: And has it been smooth so far?

Speaker 3: Well, overall I think so, yes. It's just been so easy to set everything up and so smooth to maintain. By doing business through them, everything has been amazing. Are you thinking of setting something up through DSC?

Speaker 1: Yes, my production company has been running well in Qatar and we're thinking of expanding to the UAE. I've heard so much about DSC but thought that by asking someone already using them, I could get more information.

Speaker 3: DSC have helped a lot of film and media companies set up in the UAE. Many TV programmes, films and radio programmes are being produced through them. I've only heard good things from businesses using their ...

Speaker 1: ... Just a moment, what does DSC stand for? I keep forgetting. Is it Dubai Studio City?

Speaker 2: Yes, it is. So tell me, what kind of services are you looking for? What does your business need?

Speaker 1: Everything really! That's why I wanted to hear from you both what extra things DSC has to offer.

Speaker 2: Sure, well, by working through DSC you have access to the basic facilities, where you can rent office space and you get to use the sound stage and ...

Speaker 3: ... Sorry to interrupt, but I have to mention that the sound stage is of very high standards, you won't find anything similar anywhere else in the Middle East.

Speaker 1: That's good to hear.

Speaker 2: Does your company produce media for advertising firms? That's really popular in the UAE.

Speaker 1: We produce for different industries but yes, like other film-making companies, we do a lot of production for advertising agencies. Hmm, what about bringing in employees and specialists?

Speaker 3: They take care of all of that, they've got a strong visa services team, so ...

Speaker 2: ... Can I just say that they helped us bring in over 30 of our employees in less than three weeks. By bringing our staff in through them, we saved a lot of time.

Speaker 1: That sounds very encouraging. I'll contact them this week to arrange a meeting.

Track 24

One

Speaker 1: ... three and a half years and ...

Speaker 2: ... Actually, it'll be four years this April.

Two

Speaker 1: DSC have helped a lot of film and media companies set up in the UAE. Many TV programmes, films and radio programmes are being produced through them. I've only heard good things from businesses using their ...

Speaker 2: ... Just a moment, what does DSC stand for? I keep forgetting. Is it Dubai Studio City?

Three

Speaker 1: Sure, well, by working through DSC you have access to the basic facilities, where you can rent office space and you get to use the sound stage and ...

Speaker 2: ... Sorry to interrupt, but I have to mention that the sound stage is of very high standards, you won't find anything similar anywhere else in the Middle East.

Four

Speaker 1: They take care of all of that, they've got a strong visa services team, so ...

Speaker 2: ... Can I just say that they helped us bring in over 30 of our employees in less than three weeks.

Track 25

Speaker 1: Sunday sees the final evening of this year's Dubai International Film Festival at Madinat Jumeirah. The success of this incredible event depends on the hard work and energy of hundreds of young volunteers. We went behind the scenes to find out what it's like to be involved as a volunteer and what they thought of the films. Hi Amaya, you're volunteering for this year's festival. What does your role involve?

Amaya: Well, I'm an usher for the stars as they walk along the red carpet, stopping to have their photograph taken. I tell them either where to stand or where they should go as they walk into the main hall. It's been a brilliant experience to get so close to some of the biggest names in cinema.

Speaker 1: And you get to see all the films at the festival for free, right? Which one has been your favourite?

Amaya: Yeah, that's a real bonus. I must say I've enjoyed all the films I've seen. I think my favourite is a film called *Green Light*. I mean the acting is just amazing – the star, Michael Washington, is totally convincing as the main character.

The plot is really gripping – you never know what's going to happen from one minute to the next. Oh, and the ending ... Wow! Well, I won't tell you or it'll spoil it for you.

Speaker 1: Hi! I can see that you're volunteering. What's your role here at the film festival?

Mira: Well, today I'm working in the back office – I have to invite all the journalists and media people to the press conference tomorrow – that kind of thing. But I've also been helping out at the box office, selling tickets and giving information to visitors at the festival. I enjoy both the administrative work and dealing with the public.

Speaker 1: And what's the best film you've seen so far?

Mira: Ahhh! There was a beautiful Emirati film on last night called *Going to Heaven*. It's set here in the UAE. It's a wonderful story of two young boys who go on a journey from Abu Dhabi to Fujairah. I loved this film. It made me laugh, it made me cry and the cinematography – you know, the look and feel of the film – is just breathtaking. It really shows the beauty of our land. Highly recommended!

Speaker 1: Hi! Sorry, I can see that you're really busy. Are you volunteering too?

Samira: Yes. I saw the website for the film festival and thought I would try it. Neither my brother nor my sister wanted to do it, but I want to work in marketing and event management in the future ... So, here I am volunteering at the festival and meeting some amazing people! Right now I'm checking all the final details for tonight's prize-giving ceremony. I want to be sure that everything is perfect!

Speaker 1: Have you had any time to see any of the films in the competition?

Samira: Yeah, after work we can go to the film screenings for free. I've enjoyed seeing them all really, but the one that impressed me the most was a really lovely film from France. It's called *Birds of Passage* and it's a bittersweet story of friendship between two girls. The dialogue is great and the soundtrack is brilliant too – I've been listening to it on my headphones all day.

For many generations, the Bedouin tribe was the principal building block of UAE society. Bedouins, which means desert-dwellers, were nomads, so they lived in different places, moving between the ocean, (for pearl diving and fishing), the desert (for the camels and herds) and the oases (for water and farming of dates and vegetables). They had very strong traditional values and believed in always making their guests feel welcome.

The Portuguese arrived in 1498. Ancient Portuguese forts can still be seen in and around the various emirates and nearby Oman. The British followed, and in the 1820s the area became known as the Trucial States until the creation of the UAE in 1971.

At the start of the 20th century, Abu Dhabi was one of the poorest emirates, while Sharjah was the most populated and powerful. However, in the 1930s, the pearl industry crashed because of the Japanese invention of the cultured pearl, creating problems for the local population. They lost their largest export and main source of money.

All that changed with the discovery of oil.

Exports from Abu Dhabi began in 1962, turning the poorest of the emirates into the richest. Then, in the mid 1960s, Dubai found oil of its own and, on 6th August 1966, Sheikh Zayed became the new ruler. However, Sheikh Zayed never forgot the traditions and values of the Bedouin tribes.

In July 1971, six of the Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ajman and Fujairah) agreed on a Federal Constitution as the United Arab Emirates. The UAE became independent on 2nd December 1971, which is celebrated as Union Day. The remaining sheikhdom, Ras Al Khaimah, joined the United Arab Emirates in February 1972.

Unit 6

TRACK 26

The Story of the UAE

Not long ago, the UAE was a land of desert inhabited by Bedouin tribes, fishing villages and date farms. The city of Abu Dhabi consisted of palm huts (*barasti*), a few coral buildings and the Ruler's Fort. Situated along a creek, Dubai was a trading hub for travellers passing through.

TRACK 27

Fatma: Hello Miss Hiba. I'd like some advice about getting a degree to become a History teacher. I listened to your talk on the history of the UAE and I thought it was wonderful.

Miss Hiba: Thank you, Fatma. So how can I help you?

Fatma: Well, I've found some information on possible courses, but I'm still a bit confused about a few things and about some of the choices.

Miss Hiba: What's your situation at the moment? Are you volunteering?

Fatma: Yes, I've been working as a volunteer at the local youth centre for the last three months. I help younger students with their homework two afternoons a week. Before that I had a summer job – I was a team leader at a summer youth camp for two years, and I was also a volunteer instructor at the local swimming pool for about four months last winter. So I have some teaching experience.

Miss Hiba: OK, well that's useful if you want to become a teacher. Why are you interested in a university degree?

Fatma: Well, I've enjoyed my work as a volunteer teacher so I want more opportunities for a full-time job in the future. It's not that I think a degree in History will help with this, though. I might not become a teacher at all, but I think wherever I go in the future, employers prefer to see someone with university qualifications these days.

Miss Hiba: And will you study full-time?

Fatma: Well I'd really like to keep working as I like the experience. Can I continue to work while I study?

Miss Hiba: You can do certain subjects over the number of years that suits you. It's up to you how many you do. People usually do the degree programme in anything from 18 months up to four years. It depends on your time. If you did it part-time, then that would be more than four years.

Fatma: OK, thanks for that. And is it easy to find you if I need to speak to you again?

Miss Hiba: Yes, I'm here most days, but you can always phone the office first to check. It's best to book an appointment in case I'm not around.

TRACK 28

The UAE has changed so much over the last 40 years. All because of the discovery of oil. Many years ago, people didn't have as much money as they do now. They did not have big houses and cars like we have today. Houses in the past were smaller and all the family lived together with grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts and children. They used camels and donkeys to travel and carry heavy things. And they didn't have oil, so they were poorer than today. Education was very bad, there were no schools, colleges or universities. Students went to mosques to study Arabic and the Quran. People used traditional medicines if they were ill because there weren't as many hospitals as now. Today, people have a lot of money, cars and big houses. For example, my children, my grandchildren and I live in a big house. Each one of my sons has a car. Education now is very good, we have a lot of colleges, schools, and universities. We even have foreign teachers in colleges. We also have many good hospitals for medical care.

Some people say we were happier in the past because life was more simple. But I think I am so lucky to live in the UAE today. I believe the UAE is one of the best countries in the world. And I hope in the future the UAE is even better!

Unit 7

TRACK 29

Speaker: The United Arab Emirates is one of the world's fastest-growing destinations for business and leisure visitors. This is not surprising since geographically, economically and culturally, it is in a unique strategic position between East and West. The population of the UAE is around 9.2 million, of which 7.8 million come from different countries around the world.

Continuous sun, endless white sand and turquoise seas have helped to attract many tourists over the years. The UAE's unbeatable shopping, fantastic resorts, excellent restaurants, spectacular events, exciting traditional culture, and safe and welcoming environment bring visitors back time and time again.

The UAE is made up of seven diverse Emirates; Abu Dhabi – the capital – Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm Al Quwain. The total area of the Emirates is 83,600 km². The largest emirate is Abu Dhabi with 972 km² and Ajman is the smallest with 259 km². However, Abu Dhabi is a highly populated city, but Dubai is even more highly populated.

There are many popular landmarks in the UAE, but Sheikh Zayed Mosque in Abu Dhabi is by far the most popular. Each Emirate has wealth in different forms and at different levels, but Abu Dhabi is the wealthiest in terms of its Gross Domestic Product. The capital is always busy with international events, celebrations and festivals. However, residents of the UAE still believe that compared to Dubai, Abu Dhabi is quieter to live in.

TRACK 30

Speaker 1: Can you give us an overview of the education system in the UAE?

Speaker 2: Well, the UAE has worked on developing education since around 1962. Initially, it all started with only 20 schools, Emirate-wide, of mainly male students. Changes have been happening gradually ever since. The UAE has focused a lot of attention on education. His Highness Sheikh Zayed Al Nahyan considered education one of the priorities

of progress. He openly said that the youth are the real wealth of the nation. Great capital was invested in an educational project to make the UAE an education-focused country.

Speaker 1: That's really interesting, to think that this only started recently; less than a century ago, but boomed very quickly.

Speaker 2: Indeed, the initial results were very promising. In less than 20 years, schooling had reached almost 40% of UAE students.

Speaker 1: Fascinating. Can you tell us more about the structure and the stages of education in the UAE?

Speaker 2: Well, it's similar to other countries in the region, and also influenced by the British education system. The UAE has four stages; first there is kindergarten, which includes four- to five-year-olds, then Elementary for six- to eleven-year-olds. The Intermediate stage welcomes 12- to 14-year-olds and, finally, there is Secondary, the final stage of schooling, with ages between 15 and 17.

Speaker 1: So, what about the curriculum? How is that developed?

Speaker 2: Well, a group of experts from the Ministry of Education works with peers across the region and even internationally. They exchange ideas and experiences to develop suitable curricula for our students.

Speaker 1: What about on the tertiary level? Is there a wide range of universities?

Speaker 2: Absolutely. Not only are there several state universities, but many highly-ranked international universities have set up satellite campuses and distance learning programmes in the UAE. You can find this in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and other Emirates, where clusters have set up hosting world-class universities.

Speaker 1: Do these universities include only basic university education or do they run postgraduate programmes, like Masters and PhD programmes?

Speaker 2: They run everything! You have to remember that the UAE is heavily focused on research and innovation, and incorporating Masters and PhD programmes has contributed greatly to this field.

TRACK 31

Radio Studio One

DJ: Hi, and welcome back to the programme. I'm your host Tariq Al Jassmi. In the next part of Career Choice UAE, we catch up with three foreign workers who have all decided that

the UAE has offered them the best career path. Let's hear what they have to say.

Voiceover: Sheena Morgan, Australia

Sheena: Coming to work in the UAE was an easy career choice for me, really. I did my induction back in Australia, but after working there for four years I wanted the chance to stretch myself a bit. I mean, I wanted to do more than routine jobs and back-office administration. One day, a colleague asked me 'Have you ever thought about a job in the UAE?' and soon after, I saw an ad for a senior position in Ras Al Khaimah with a famous chain of hotels and I applied. Since then my career has developed quickly. At the moment, I work in Events Management, and the opportunities that come with it have been simply amazing. I've met a lot of famous celebrities and important business people, and I've had the privilege to work with some of the most professional colleagues in the hotel business.

I've just been promoted to General Manager, which would be unthinkable back in Australia. Even though I haven't started my new role yet, believe me when I say that opportunities in the hotel trade here in the Gulf are endless!

Voiceover: Ruben Gonzalez, Argentina

Ruben: To be honest, the UAE grabbed my attention when I saw the typical salary that a farm manager like me could earn. You know, by moving here, I've increased my salary massively and there are lots of perks, like free housing and schooling for my family, too. But you know it's more than just the financial side of things. The country is beautiful; we live near Al Ain which is surprisingly green. We've already been on some amazing trips, and the people here ... well, everyone's just so friendly.

What I like most about working here is the willingness of my staff to work hard. It's a real team effort and the spirit of the people who work here helps us keep to our production targets. Even though I'm far away from my own country, I know that I made the right choice. I've never had a reason to regret working here.

Voiceover: Vivian Garbier, France

Vivian: I'm a geophysicist, which means I study rock formations to identify potential sources of oil. I've worked in the UAE since 2014 because no other place could give me such opportunities for research funding. We have already developed technology that can identify oil reserves buried several kilometres under the sea. The laboratory facilities and equipment we have here are incredible. We've used cutting-edge scanning technology to discover billions of barrels of oil. This helps the planet by buying time to develop green energy such as solar power.

The office hours may be long, and sometimes I am too busy to take a day off. I haven't taken a proper holiday yet, but

the research work is very exciting. You know, I can't think of a place I'd rather be than the UAE!

TRACK 32

Sheena: I wanted to do more than routine jobs.

Ruben: There are lots of perks, like free housing.

Vivian: You know, I can't think of a place I'd rather be than the UAE!

TRACK 33

1

Speaker 1: I've worked as restaurant manager for five years.

2

Speaker 2: I've always thought about starting my own business.

3

Speaker 3: I haven't found an investor for my business idea yet.

