

PROJECTS

Project A

Postcards from Fix



1 Read this postcard from Fix to his wife.



Dear Mabel,

Here we are in Paris. On the front of this postcard you can see a picture of Notre Dame. I like French onion soup. French wine is very good, too. We're leaving tonight for Italy by train.

Perhaps I can write again from Italy.

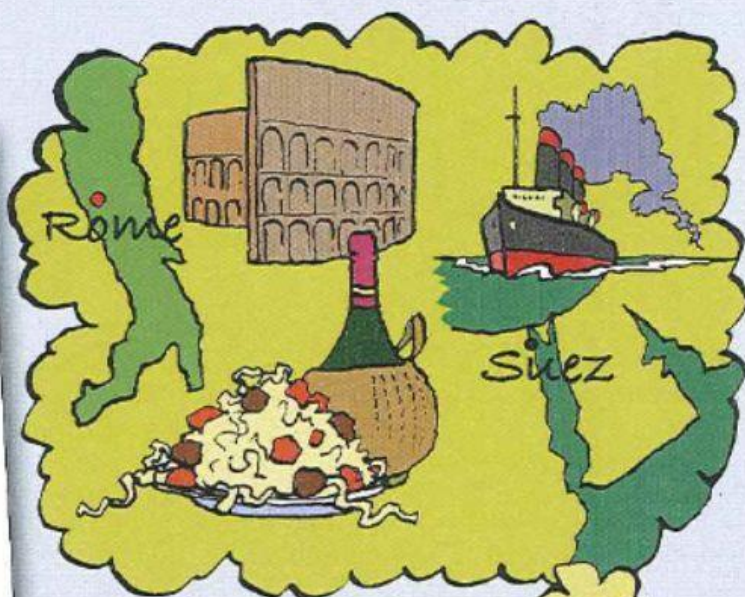
Love,

Fix

PROJECTS

2 Write this postcard again, with punctuation.

Dear Mabel Here we are
in Italy On the front of
this postcard you can see a
picture of the Colosseum I
like Italian spaghetti Italian
wine is very good too Were
leaving tonight for Suez by
ship Perhaps I can write
again from Egypt Love Fix



Dear Mabel,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3 Write another postcard that Fix sends to Mabel later in the story. Use the postcards above to help you.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Linkers: and, but, and or

and links two parts of a sentence with the same idea.

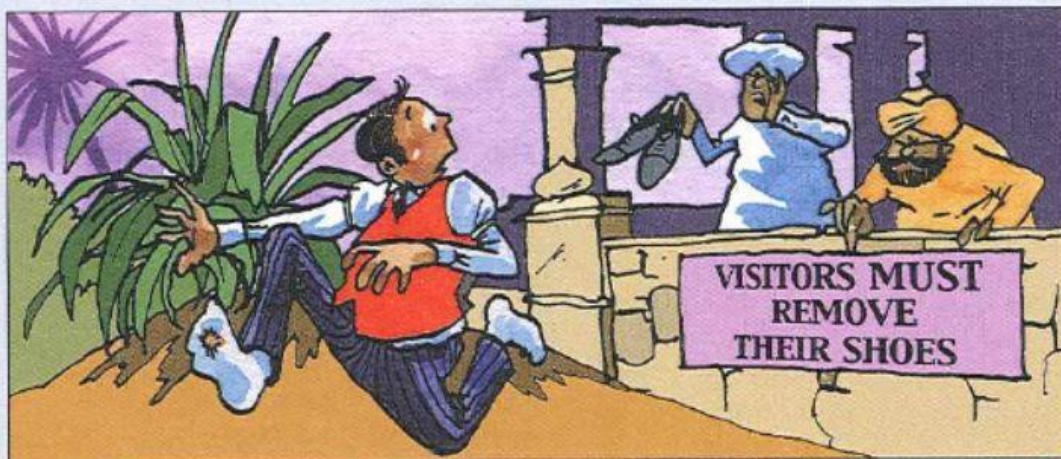
*They take a train to Italy **and** a ship to Egypt.*

but links two parts of a sentence with different ideas.

*He visits the temple, **but** he doesn't take off his shoes.*

or links another possibility.

*Would you like to come with us **or** would you like to stay here?*



1 Write longer sentences using *and*, *but*, or *or* and the sentences in the box.

Fix stays in Bombay. ~~at midnight he goes home.~~ he runs away from the temple.
 he takes him to prison. he must pay Stuart £20,000. Fogg doesn't see him.
 is he too poor? the detective buys lots of drinks. Fix can't arrest him.

- a In the evening Fogg eats at his club *and at midnight he goes home.*
- b The priests take Passepartout's shoes
- c Fogg and Passepartout get on the train to Calcutta
- d Fogg must be back in London by 21st December
- e In Calcutta Fix is in court
- f Passepartout doesn't want to help Fix,
- g Fogg must be in England
- h In Liverpool Fix arrests Fogg
- i Does Mrs Aouda want to marry Fogg

GRAMMAR CHECK

Prepositions of time

Prepositions of time tell you *when* something happens. Study the boxes.

| at | in | on |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 12 o'clock | 1810 | Sunday |
| half past ten | October | 25th October |
| 8.15 p.m. | the morning / afternoon / | the 14th of June |
| night | evening | |
| midnight / midday | two minutes / one hour ... | |

2 Write *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a <i>on</i> 11th November | e 1856 |
| b midnight | f December 1872 |
| c Thursday morning | g a quarter past eight |
| d 6.30 a.m. | h the afternoon |

3 Complete the sentences with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- Fogg goes around the world *in* 1872.
- Fogg leaves London October.
- He eats at his club 12 o'clock.
- Mr Fix sees Fogg in Egypt the 9th of October.
- The *Carnatic* leaves Hong Kong the evening.
- Fogg and Mrs Aouda want to get on the ship the morning.
- Their ship leaves for San Francisco a few hours.
- six o'clock the evening they all go to the American ship.
- They arrive in San Francisco the morning.
- The New York train leaves the evening.
- Fogg wants to marry Mrs Aouda the 23rd of December.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Present Simple: affirmative and negative

To make most Present Simple affirmative verbs we use **infinitive without to**.

Today's detectives **move** fast.

I **need** some new shirts.

With **he/she/it** we add **-s** or **-es**.

Phileas Fogg **lives** in London.

He **goes** to his club every day.

To make most Present Simple verbs negative we use **don't (do not) + infinitive without to**.

They **don't go** by plane.

We **don't know** where the ship is.

With **he/she/it** we use **doesn't (does not) + infinitive without to**.

He **doesn't take** off his shoes.

She **doesn't get** into the fire.

- 4 Read Fix's report about Phileas Fogg. Rewrite the sentences changing the verbs from affirmative to negative, or negative to affirmative.

- Fogg is the gentleman thief.
- He works at a Gentleman's Club in London.
- Fogg doesn't like eating at his club.
- Passepartout comes from England.
- Fogg doesn't read *The Times*.
- Fogg and Passepartout want to go around the world in 60 days.
- They don't like travelling by ship.
- Passepartout wants to marry Mrs Aouda.



- Fogg isn't the gentleman thief.
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

GRAMMAR CHECK

Indefinite pronouns: people, things and places

We use these instead of nouns.

| people | things | places |
|----------|------------|------------|
| someone | something | somewhere |
| no one | nothing | nowhere |
| everyone | everything | everywhere |

Fogg sees **something** interesting in *The Times*. (an interesting thing, but we don't know what)

Fix follows them **everywhere**. (to all the places they go)

No one sees Passepartout in the fire. (not one person)

5 Complete the sentences with an indefinite pronoun from the box.

| | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| someone | something | somewhere | no one | nothing |
| nowhere | everyone | everything | everywhere | |

- a Mrs Aouda is buying something new.
- b Passepartout is on the *Carnatic* when Fogg looks for him.
- c Fix wants to arrest in Egypt.
- d Passepartout must be in Yokohama.
- e There is in the ticket office so I can't buy a ticket.
- f What different things do you need? Have you got in your bag?
- g They look on the ship for Passepartout.
- h on the *Henrietta* helps Fogg because of his money.
- i Fogg can do when he goes to prison.



GRAMMAR CHECK

Prepositions of movement

Prepositions of movement tell us how something moves.

into 

onto 

over 

through 

across 

past 

to 

off 

6 Complete the story of the train ride from San Francisco to New York.

They go a) to the station and get b) the train in the evening. The train goes c) an old bridge. The bridge falls down d) the river. Some Indians ride e) the train. Passepartout gets f) the train to fight and the Indians take him away. Fogg, Mrs Aouda, and Fix get off the train at the next station. Fogg walks to find Passepartout. Fix finds a sledge with sails and they travel g) the snow with it. In Omaha they take a train h) New York.

7 How do Fogg, Passepartout, and Mrs Aouda travel to Allahabad? Look at the map and complete the text with the correct prepositions from the Grammar Check box.



Fogg, Passepartout, and the princess climb a) onto the elephant quickly. The elephant walks away from Kholby and goes b) some trees. Then it walks c) a big river. Near Allahabad they go d) a beautiful temple. But they don't stop, they want to get e) Allahabad quickly. The elephant walks f) the railway and g) Allahabad. They all get h) the elephant outside a hotel.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Present Continuous for future

We can use the Present Continuous to talk about definite future plans.

We form the Present Continuous with the verb **be** + **-ing**.

+ 'We're **leaving** for France,' Fogg tells Passepartout.

- 'We **aren't going** to France,' Fogg tells the sailors.

? 'Are you **going** around the world?' Yes, I **am**.

8 Complete the conversation with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



a) **We're leaving** (we / leaving) for France this evening.



For France! How b) (we / get) there?



By train. Then in France c) (we / take) another train to Italy.



d) (we / stay) in Italy?



No, e) (we / travel) around the world.



Around the world! Oh, no! Why f) (I / go) with you?



Because I need your help!



Oh! Where g) (we / go) next?



Well, in Italy h) (we / get) a ship to Egypt.



i) (we / visit) Cairo?



No, j) (we / sail) from there to India.



k) (we / go) to America?



Yes, l) (we / sail) from Japan to America.



When m) (we / come) back home?



n) (we / arrive) in London on 21st December and

o) (I / go) to the club that evening.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Time clauses with before, after, and when

before links a later action with an earlier action.

*Fix sends a telegram to London **before** he gets on the ship for Bombay.*

after links an earlier action with a later action.

After Passepartout visits the temple, the priests take his shoes.

when links two actions close in time.

When their ship arrives in Suez, a detective is waiting for them.

We can put *before*, *after*, and *when* clauses at the start of the sentence or at the end.

When we write the time clause first, we must use a **comma**.

9 Do you remember the story? Complete the sentences with *before*, *after*, or *when*.

- a Fix first sees Fogg when he visits the passport office in Suez.
- b Passepartout meets Fix in Suez, he goes to buy some shirts.
- c Fogg goes to the passport office in Bombay he eats at the station.
- d Fogg buys some clothes for the princess they arrive in Allahabad.
- e They get onto the ship for Hong Kong they leave the court.
- f Fogg arrives in Japan, he looks for Passepartout.
- g Fogg and Mrs Aouda go to the circus their ship leaves for America.

10 Finish the sentences with details from the story. Read the pages in brackets again if you can't remember the story. There may be more than one possible answer.

- a When they arrive in Suez, Fogg goes to the passport office.
(page 5)
- b Before Fogg and Passepartout meet the princess,
..... (page 10)
- c After they help the princess, (page 11)
- d When they arrive at Calcutta station, (page 15)
- e After Passepartout meets Fix at the ticket office in Hong Kong,
..... (page 17)
- f Before they get the train in San Francisco,
..... (page 27)