

Inleiding

In dit boekje krijg je een hele reeks teksten voorgeschoteld. Die kun je eerst voor jezelf lezen en daarna hardop voorlezen. Waar nodig zal je docent je uitspraak natuurlijk verbeteren.

Het is de bedoeling, dat je moeilijke woorden opzoekt en opschrijft, zodat je je woordenschat langzaam aan gaat vergroten. Je uitspraak wordt er ook beter door en het gaat allemaal wat vlotter.

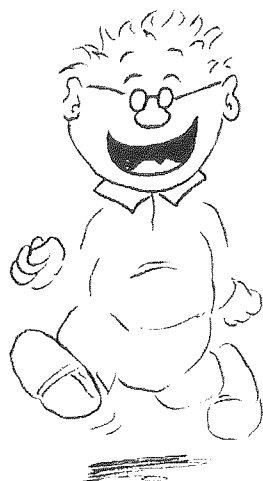
Je krijgt ook een paar opdrachten, die je moeten helpen de teksten beter te begrijpen en te laten zien, dat je weet waarover het gaat. Je kunt de opdrachten met één of meer klasgenoten uitvoeren.

Enkele teksten gaan over Engelse boeken. Als je het verhaal interessant vindt, kun je het boek zelf natuurlijk ook helemaal lezen. Vaak hebben ze het boek op school of in de bibliotheek.

Er zijn ook een paar Engelse fabels. Die proberen je een lesje te leren.

Je krijgt ook teksten van een paar bekende Engelse liedjes. Je docent kan ze vast voorzingen! Ook hier gaat het erom, dat je de tekst begrijpt. Maar misschien wil je ook wel zelf een tekst van een mooi liedje bespreken. Gewoon doen!

Hoe meer je oefent, hoe sneller je het allemaal onder de knie zult krijgen en hoe beter je de Engelse taal zult beheersen.



Veel succes met
je Basic English Reading!

T. Schouten

Eerste druk

Vormgeving: Actua studio
Eindredactie: J.C. Koudenburg
Cartoons: Frank Willems

© 2010 Actua uitgeverij, Lunteren, The Netherlands

Alle rechten voorbehouden. Niets uit deze uitgave mag worden verveelvoudigd, opgeslagen in een geautomatiseerd gegevensbestand, of openbaar gemaakt in enige vorm of op enige wijze, hetzij elektronisch, mechanisch, door fotokopieën, opnamen, of enige andere manier, zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van de uitgever.

ISBN: 978 9075 9824 6 6

Actua uitgeverij

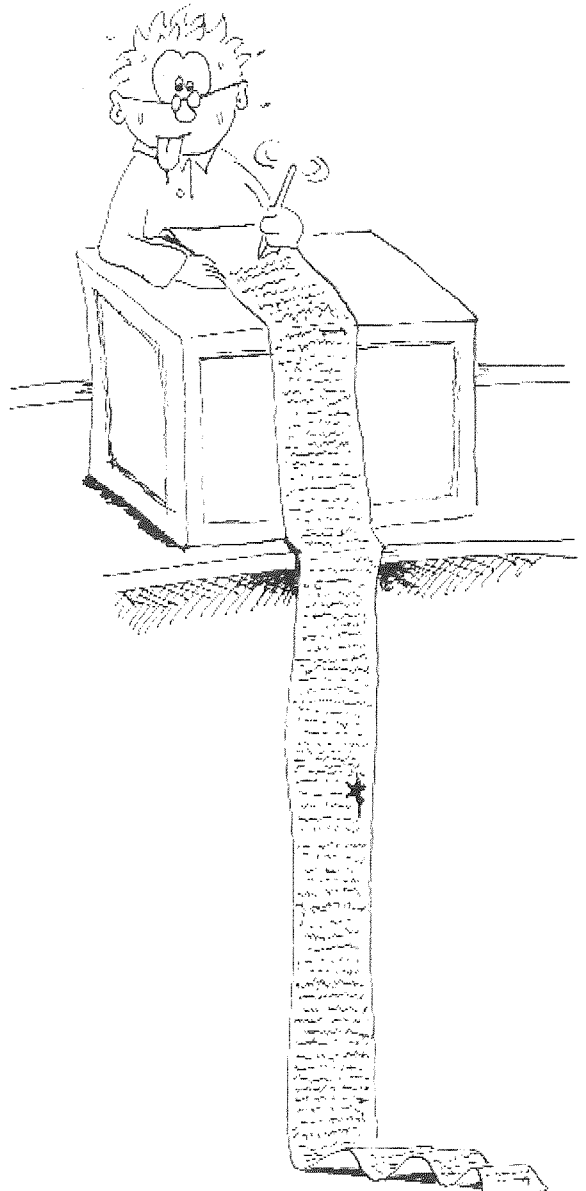
www.actua-uitgeverij.nl

e-mail: info@actua-uitgeverij.nl

Inhoudsopgave

pagina

Inleiding.....	1
Startopdracht.....	3
1. The Legend of King Arthur	4
2. Old MacDonald had a farm	7
3. The Hare and the Tortoise	10
4. Treasure Island	12
5. Robinson Crusoe	15
6. There's a hole in my bucket	18
7. The Boy who cried Wolf.....	20
8. Round the world in 80 days.....	22
9. King Solomon's Mines.....	25
10. If you're happy and you know it	28
11. The Fox and the Crow	30
12. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	32
13. The Swiss Family Robinson	35
14. Buffalo Gals	38
15. The Lion and the Mouse	40
16. The Old Man and the Sea	42
17. The Count of Monte Cristo	45
18. Clementine	48
19. The City Mouse and the Country Mouse	50
20. Lord of the Flies	52
21. The Little Tin Soldier	55
22. The Ugly Duckling	58
Leesverslag Boek	61
Boekenlijst Engels	64



Startopdracht

Leesautobiografie

Toen je jonger was – en nog niet kon lezen – is er vast wel eens een boekje aan je voorgelezen. En daarna heb je toch ook wel eens zelf een boek gelezen. We gaan eerst op papier zetten wat je in je leven tot nu toe allemaal al hebt gelezen.

Opdracht 1



Je eerste opdracht is dan ook het schrijven van een zogenaamde 'leesautobiografie'. Beschrijf op een apart blaadje welke boeken je al hebt gelezen, van wat voor soort boeken je houdt en wat je lievelingsschrijvers zijn.

Je mag in dit verslag natuurlijk ook erbij schrijven wie het boek voor je voorgelezen heeft, waar dit was (thuis, op de basisschool) of van wie je het boekje gekregen hebt. Plak er ook één of twee leuke plaatjes bij!

De ruimte hieronder kun je gebruiken om aantekeningen te maken.

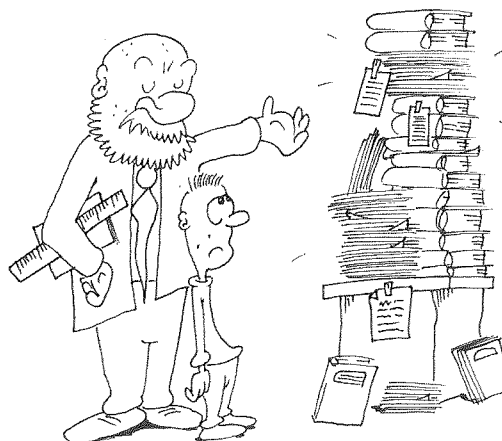
Je - Leesautobiografie - is je eerste werkstuk van je Leesdossier.

Leesdossier

Een leesdossier (leesmap, 'portfolio') is een verzameling materiaal over alles wat je gelezen hebt. Je leesdossier kan bestaan uit kopieën van teksten, werkstukken of verslagen over de gelezen werken, materiaal wat je verzameld hebt over teksten of boeken, allerlei ander materiaal, zoals songteksten, reproducties, tekeningen, krantenartikelen, interviews, brieven, die allemaal verband houden met de teksten en boeken. Achterin dit leer-werkboek vind je een voorbeeld van een formulier dat je zou kunnen gebruiken om verslagen te maken voor je Leesdossier.

Boekenlijst

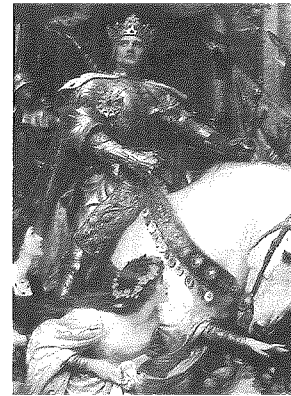
Achterin dit leer-werkboek vind je ook een voorbeeld van een Boekenlijst. Zo'n lijst moet je maken van alle boeken die je leest en die lijst moet je ook opnemen in je Leesdossier.



1. The Legend of King Arthur

The story of King Arthur begins a long, long time ago. The world is a dark and dangerous place. In Britain lives a wise wizard called Merlin. He is a magician and he can see into the future. One stormy night, Merlin is staying in the castle of his friend King Uther. The King is afraid, that someone wants to kill his son. So he asks Merlin to save him. Just before midnight Merlin secretly slips out of the castle. He carries a small bundle under his mantle, the baby boy.

Many years go by. King Uther dies. His knights fight each other to become the new King. Far away Merlin hears of the troubles. He quickly returns to Britain and goes to the archbishop. He tells him to call all the knights to London. Hundreds of knights come together in the Abbey. The archbishop takes them outside. In the garden is a big rock with a sword in it. The knight who pulls the sword out of the stone, is the true born King of England.



The knights try to pull out the sword. But none of them succeed. The archbishop sends messengers round the kingdom. All the knights have to come to London for a tournament. Maybe one of them will become King.

Knights come to London from all over the country. They all try to pull out the sword, but no one can move it. Sir Ector and his sons Kay and Arthur also come to the tournament. Kay suddenly finds out that he has lost his sword. Without it he cannot fight in the tournament. Arthur goes back to find it. He passes by the Abbey garden. He sees the sword in the stone. He runs to the stone and simply pulls out the sword.

Arthur gives the sword to Kay. Sir Ector and Kay recognize the sword. The three of them go back to the garden. Arthur puts the sword back into the stone. Sir Ector pulls it, but it will not move. Kay tries it, but it still will not move. Then Arthur tries it. He pulls the sword easily out of the stone. Sir Ector and Kay kneel down. Arthur is the son of King Uther. When he was a baby, Merlin took him to Sir Ector. Now they tell the archbishop that they found the king. And all the knights and other people kneel down for their new king.

So Arthur is crowned King. He goes to live at Camelot. He gathers the best knights from the kingdom and speaks to them. He tells them that they will be the Knights of the Round Table.

They have to swear that they will be noble and brave. That they must fight for all good things and always help weak people. The knights all stand up and swear to follow Arthur's rules.

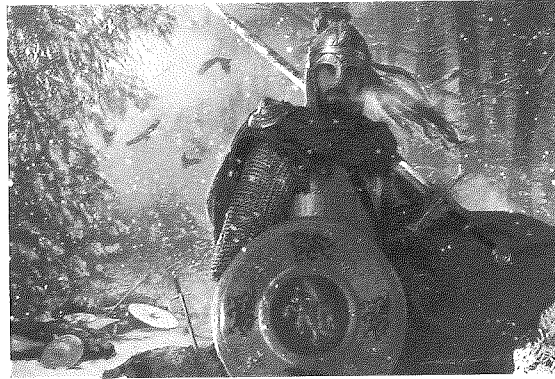


King Arthur and his famous sword Excalibur win many battles.

Together with the Knights of the Round Table they bring peace to the Kingdom.

The years go by and Arthur falls in love with young Lady Guinevere. He marries her and she is crowned Queen. One of King Arthur's best knights is Sir Lancelot. He is Arthur's best friend, but he falls in love with Queen Guinevere. New knights come to Camelot. They want to kill Arthur. They accuse Lancelot of treason. Arthur orders his soldiers to capture Lancelot, but he gets away.

Arthur has to fight many battles. Some of his knights become his enemies. At the end there is a terrible battle. Arthur kills his enemies, but he is mortally wounded. He tells a knight to throw his sword Excalibur into the lake. Then they lay Arthur's body in a boat. The boat floats away. Arthur is never seen again.



Opdracht 2



Onderstreep woorden in de tekst waarvan je de betekenis niet kent. Zoek de betekenis op. Schrijf de betekenis op. Zorg dat je de betekenis van de woorden kent.

onderstreep - zoek op

Als je in dit boek een bord tegenkomt met erop 'onderstreep - zoek op', dan moet je bovenstaande opdracht uitvoeren.

Noteer de betekenis van de woorden op de lijntjes er onder. Als er geen lijntjes bij de opdracht staan, dan schrijf je de betekenis naast de tekst.

Opdracht 3



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Hoe heet de tovenaars uit dit verhaal? _____
2. Wat moet een ridder doen, om te bewijzen dat hij de enige, échte Koning van Engeland is?

3. Wie wordt de nieuwe koning? _____
4. Waar gaat hij wonen? _____
5. Hoe heet zijn koningin? _____
6. Wie zijn de Knights of the Round Table? _____

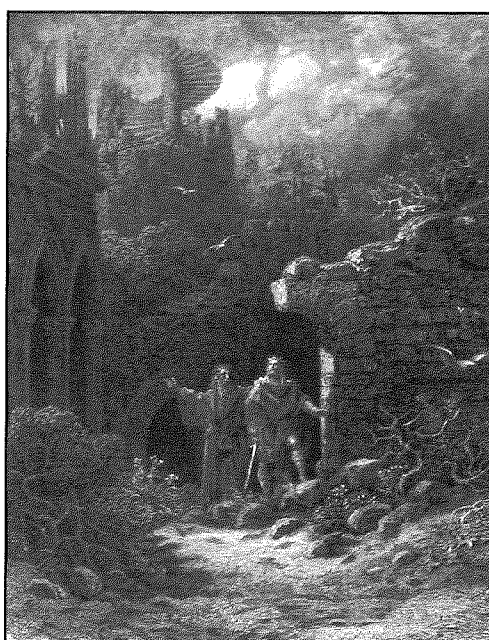
7. Hoe heet het zwaard van Koning Arthur? _____
8. Wie is Sir Lancelot? _____

9. Wat gebeurt er met Koning Arthur? _____

10. Wat gebeurt er met Excalibur? _____



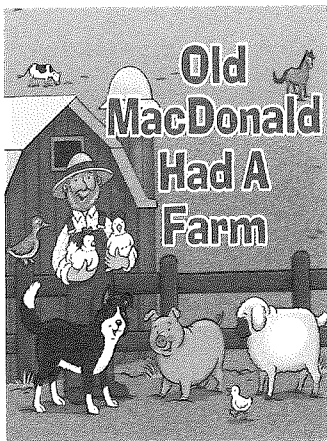
Wil je meer weten over Koning Arthur?
Zoek dan verder op Internet.



2. Old McDonald had a farm

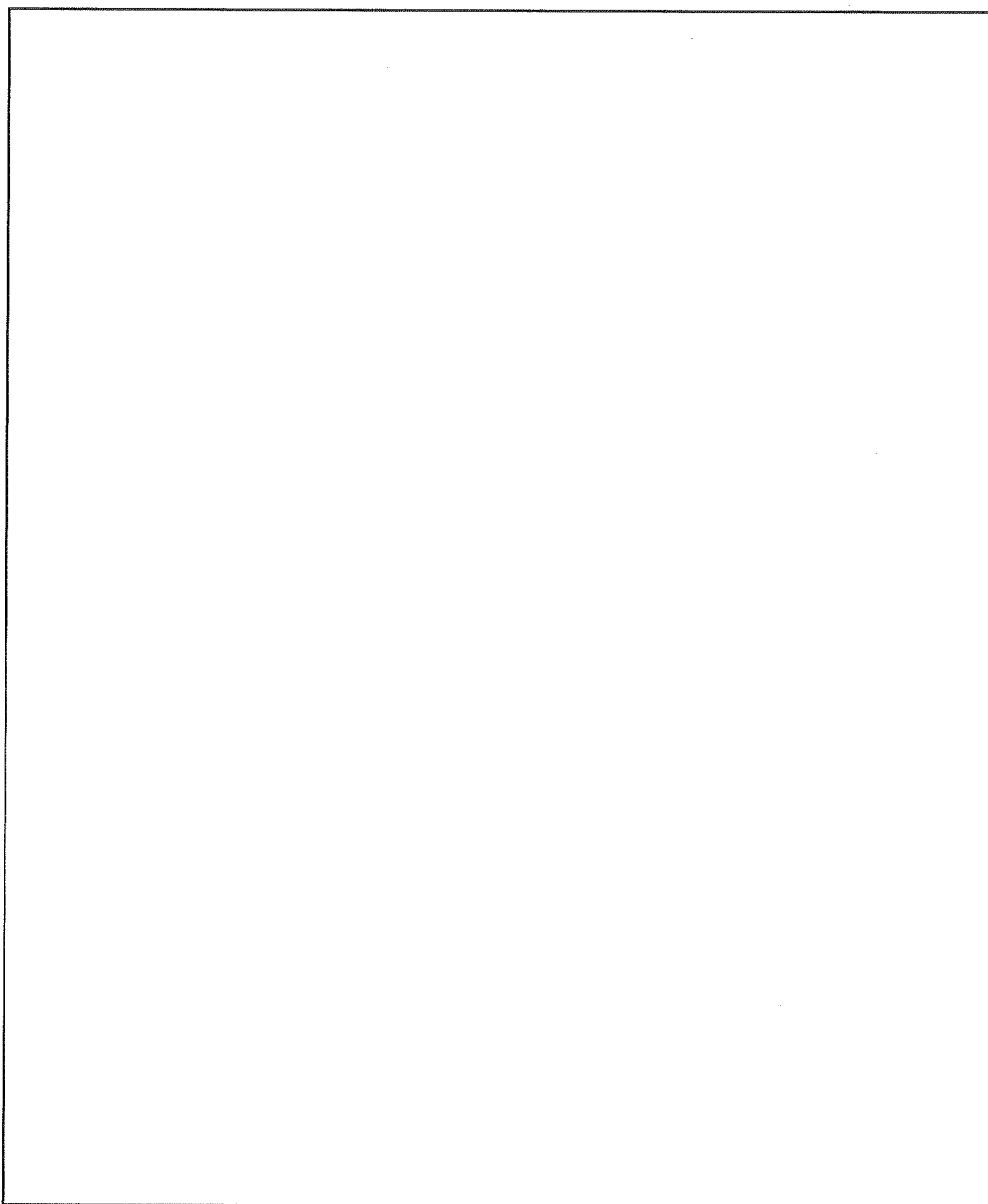
Old MacDonald had a farm, ee-eye, ee-eye oh
And on that farm he had a duck, ee-eye, ee-eye oh
With a quack, quack here and a quack, quack there
Here a quack, there a quack
Everywhere a quack, quack
Old MacDonald had a farm, ee-eye, ee-eye oh

And on that farm he had a cow, ee-eye, ee-eye oh
With a moo, moo here and a moo, moo there
Here a moo, there a moo
Everywhere a moo, moo
A quack, quack here and a quack, quack there
Here a quack, there a quack
Everywhere a quack, quack
Old MacDonald had a farm, ee-eye, ee-eye oh



And on that farm he had a dog, ee-eye, ee-eye oh
With a woof, woof here and a woof, woof there
Here a woof, there a woof
Everywhere a woof, woof
A moo, moo here and a moo, moo there
Here a moo, there a moo
Everywhere a moo, moo
A quack, quack here and a quack, quack there
Here a quack, there a quack
Everywhere a quack, quack
Old MacDonald had a farm, ee-eye, ee-eye oh

And on that farm he had a pig, ee-eye, ee-eye oh
With an oink, oink here and an oink, oink there
Here an oink, there an oink
Everywhere an oink, oink
A woof, woof here and a woof, woof there
Here a woof, there a woof
Everywhere a woof, woof
A moo, moo here and a moo, moo there
Here a moo, there a moo
Everywhere a moo, moo
A quack, quack here and a quack, quack there
Here a quack, there a quack
Everywhere a quack, quack
Old MacDonald had a farm, ee-eye, ee-eye oh



Opdracht 4



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 5



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Hoe heet de boer uit het liedje? _____
2. Welke vier dieren komen voor in het liedje?

Opdracht 6



Welke dieren zijn er nog meer op de boerderij? Maak een lijstje in het Engels en zet de geluiden erbij.

Opdracht 7



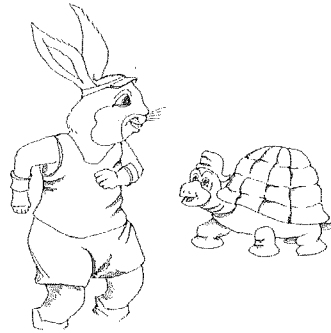
Zoek op Internet naar het liedje 'Old MacDonald had a farm' en luister ernaar. Zing mee! (zie bijvoorbeeld www.youtube.com)

Opdracht 8



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit liedje, print ze en plak ze op de vorige bladzijde.

3. The Hare and the Tortoise



There once was a speedy Hare who bragged about how fast he could run. He made fun of the Tortoise every day. 'What a slowpoke you are', he laughed. 'Your legs are so short, they never get you anywhere.' Tired of hearing him boast, the Tortoise challenged him to a race. 'That's a good joke', scoffed the Hare and he ran all around the forest to tell the other animals how the Tortoise was going to beat him in a race.

All the animals in the forest gathered to watch.

The Hare ran down the road for a while and then paused to rest. He looked back at the Tortoise and cried out, 'How do you expect to win this race when you are walking along at your slow, slow pace?' The Tortoise did not mind. He went on slowly and steadily.

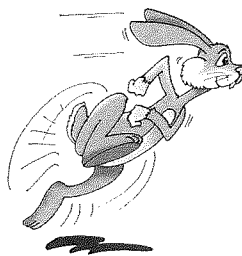
The Hare very soon grew tired. He stopped to eat clover and drink in the brook. He stretched himself out alongside the road and fell asleep, thinking, 'There is plenty of time to relax.'

The Tortoise walked and walked. He was hungry, but he didn't stop to eat. He was thirsty, but he didn't stop to drink. He saw his friends along the way, but he didn't stop to chat. He never, ever stopped until he came to the finish line.

The animals who were watching cheered so loudly for the Tortoise, they woke up the Hare.

The Hare stretched and yawned and began to run again, but it was too late. The Tortoise was over the line. The Hare hung his head in shame.

After that, the Hare always reminded himself, 'Don't brag about your lightning pace, for Slow and Steady wins the race!'



Opdracht 9



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 10



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

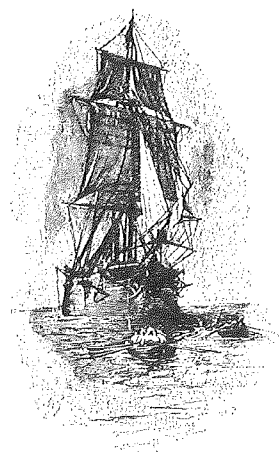
1. Welke twee dieren komen voor in de fabel 'The Hare and the Tortoise'?

2. Schrijf in het kort op waar de fabel over gaat.

3. Wat leer je uit de fabel?

4. Treasure Island

The story begins on the wild south west coast of England. There Jim Hawkins and his mother keep the 'Admiral Benbow' inn. One windy day an old drunken seaman named Billy Bones comes up the road. He is singing 'Fifteen men on a dead man's chest, Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum!' He stops at the inn and stays there.



Jim quickly realizes that Bones is hiding from a seaman with one leg. Some months later, Bones is visited by a mysterious sailor named Black Dog. They fight, Black Dog runs away and Bones suffers a stroke. Jim takes care of him. Bones confesses that he was once the mate of the notorious pirate Captain Flint. His old crewmates want something hidden in his sea-chest.

Sometime later another of Bones's crewmates, Pew, appears at the inn and forces Jim to lead him to Bones. Pew gives Bones a paper, the Black Spot. It is a warning that he has until ten o'clock. Bones drops dead of apoplexy (blood loss) on the spot.

Jim and his mother open Bones' sea-chest to take the money that Bones owes them for room and board. They hear pirates approaching the inn and are forced to run and hide.

Jim takes with him a mysterious oilskin packet from the chest. The pirates, led by Pew, find the sea chest and the money. But they are looking for something else. Revenue agents arrive and the pirates escape to their vessel, except for Blind Pew. He is accidentally run down and killed by the agents' coach and horses.

Jim Hawkins comes to the house of local landlord Squire Trelawney and his mother's friend and patron Dr. Livesey. Together, they examine the oilskin packet. In it they find a logbook with details about Captain Flint's treasure. They also find a detailed map of an island, with the location of Flint's treasure marked on it. Squire Trelawney and Dr. Livesey immediately plan to outfit a sailing ship to find the treasure. Livesey warns Trelawney to be quiet about their plans.

Trelawney buys a schooner named Hispaniola in Bristol and hires Captain Smollett to command her. He retains Long John Silver, owner of 'The Spy-glass' tavern and a former sea cook, to run the galley. Silver helps Trelawney to hire the rest of his crew. When Jim comes to Bristol and visits Silver at the Spy Glass tavern, he is suspicious of Silver: Silver is missing a leg, like the man Bones warned about, and Black Dog is sitting in the tavern. Black Dog runs away at the sight of Jim, and Silver wins Jim's trust.

The Hispaniola sets sail for the Caribbean Sea. As they near their destination, Jim crawls into the ship's apple barrel to get some apples. He overhears Silver talking

secretly with some of the other crewmen. Silver admits that he was Captain Flint's quartermaster and that several of the other crew were also once Flint's men. After Flint's treasure is recovered, Silver plans to murder the Hispaniola's officers, and keep the treasure for himself and his men. Jim warns Smollett, Trelawney, and Livesey of Silver's plans.

When they reach Treasure Island, most of Silver's men go ashore immediately. Jim lands with Silver's men, but runs away from them almost as soon as he is ashore. Hiding in the woods, Jim sees Silver murder Tom, a crewman loyal to Smollett. Running for his life, he meets Ben Gunn, another ex-crewman of Flint's who has been marooned three years on the island. Ben Gunn treats Jim kindly in return for a chance of getting back to civilization.

Meanwhile, Trelawney, Livesey, and their men overpower the few pirates left aboard the Hispaniola. They row to shore and move into an abandoned, fortified stockade on the island. They are soon joined by Jim Hawkins. Ben Gunn stays behind in the woods.

Silver approaches under a flag of truce. He wants Smollett to surrender. Smollett refuses and Silver flies into a rage, promising to attack the stockade. The pirates assault the stockade, but are pushed back in a furious battle.

During the night, Jim sneaks out of the stockade, takes Ben Gunn's small boat and approaches the Hispaniola under cover of darkness. He cuts the ship's anchor cable, setting her adrift and out of reach of the pirates on shore. After daybreak, he manages to approach the ship again and board her. Of the two pirates left aboard, only one is still alive: the coxswain, Israel Hands who has murdered his comrade in a drunken brawl. He is badly wounded. Hands helps Jim take the ship to a safe beach in exchange for medical treatment. But then he tries to murder Jim. Jim escapes by climbing the rigging and when Hands tries to stab him Jim shoots Hands dead.

Jim returns to the stockade under cover of night and sneaks back inside. He realizes too late that the stockade is now occupied by the pirates, and he is easily captured. Silver seizes Jim as a hostage, refusing his men's demands to kill him or torture him for information. Silver reveals that he has obtained the map to the treasure from Dr. Livesey.

The following day the pirates search for the treasure. They are shadowed by Ben Gunn. Silver finds the place where Flint's treasure was buried. The pirates discover that all of the treasure is gone.

The angry pirates turn on Silver and Jim, but Ben Gunn, Dr. Livesey and his men attack the pirates by surprise, killing two of them. The others run away. Silver surrenders to Dr. Livesey, promising to return to his duty. They go to Ben Gunn's cave home. This is where Gunn hid the treasure some months ago. The treasure is divided amongst Trelawney and his loyal men, including Jim and Ben Gunn. They return to England, leaving the surviving pirates marooned on the island. Silver escapes with the help of the fearful Ben Gunn and a small part of the treasure.



Opdracht 11



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 12

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'Treasure Island'? _____
2. Hoe heet de piraat die in de herberg komt wonen? _____
3. Wat krijgt Billy Bones van de piraat Pew? _____
4. Wat vindt Jim in de kist van Billy Bones? _____
5. Wat gebeurt met de piraat Pew? _____

6. Hoe heet het schip? _____
7. Wie is Long John Silver? _____

8. Van wie was de schat? _____
9. Hoe heet het eiland? _____
10. Wie heeft de schat gevonden en van de piraten gestolen? _____

Opdracht 13



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'Treasure Island'.
Welke boeken heeft hij nog meer geschreven?
Schrijf dit hieronder op.

Opdracht 14



Het echte 'Treasure Island' heet Cocos Island. Zoek op Internet wat je daarover te weten kunt komen en maak daar een kort verslag van. Je kunt ook zoeken in de informatie die op de ELO staat (hoofdstuk 4). Print het en doe het in je map.

5. Robinson Crusoe

Robinson Crusoe lives in England. He wants to go to sea. He wants to be a sailor. But his father will not let him go. He wants him to become a lawyer. One day, against the wishes of his father, Robinson sets sail from the Queen's Dock in Hull on a sea voyage in September 1651.



After a dangerous journey his ship is wrecked by a vicious storm. But his love for the sea remains so strong that he sets out to sea again. This journey too ends in disaster as the ship is taken over by Salé pirates. Crusoe becomes the slave of a Moor. He manages to escape with a boat and a boy named Xury. Later a friendly captain of a Portuguese ship takes him from the western coast of Africa to Brazil. There, with the help of the captain, Crusoe becomes owner of a plantation. He becomes a very rich man.

Years later, he joins an expedition to bring slaves from Africa. But he is shipwrecked in a storm about forty miles out to sea. He lands on an island (which he calls the Island of Despair) near the mouth of the Orinoco river in September, 1659. His companions all die.

He takes arms, tools, and other supplies from the ship before it breaks apart and sinks. He builds a place to live near a cave and builds a fence around it. He keeps a calendar by making marks in a wooden cross made by himself. He hunts, grows corn and rice, dries grapes to make raisins for the winter months, learns to make pottery and raises goats. He uses tools created from stone and wood which he

harvests on the island, and he adopts a small parrot. He reads the Bible and suddenly becomes religious. He thanks God for his fate in which nothing is missing.

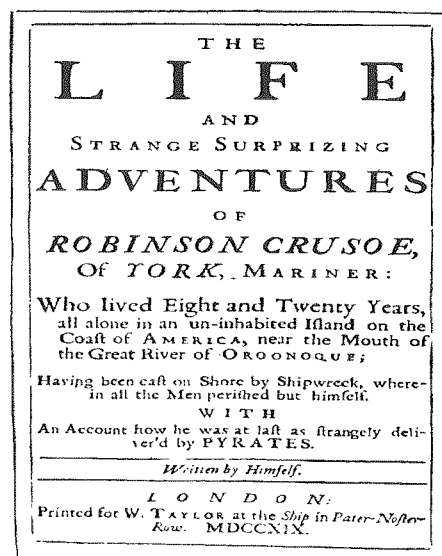
Years later, he discovers that native cannibals sometimes visit his island. They kill and eat prisoners. At first he is scared and hides from the cannibals. Later he dreams of freeing a prisoner and using him as a servant. When a prisoner manages to escape Crusoe helps him. He calls his new companion 'Friday' after the day of the week. Crusoe then teaches him English and reads to him from the Bible.

Later another party of natives arrives to have a cannibal feast. Crusoe and Friday manage to kill most of the natives and save two of the prisoners. One is Friday's father and the other is a Spaniard. The Spaniard tells Crusoe that there are other Spaniards shipwrecked on the mainland. Crusoe sends the Spaniard back to the mainland with Friday's father to bring back the others, build a ship, and sail to a Spanish port.

Before the Spaniards return, an English ship appears. Mutineers have taken control of the ship. They want to maroon their captain on the island. Crusoe and the ship's captain make a deal. Crusoe helps the captain and the loyal sailors to retake the ship from the mutineers.

They plan to leave the worst of the mutineers on the island. Before they leave for England, Crusoe shows the former mutineers how he lived on the island.

Crusoe leaves the island on December 19th, 1686, and arrives back in England June 11th, 1687. His family thought that he was dead and there was nothing in his father's will for him. Crusoe then goes to Lisbon to reclaim the profits of his plantation in Brazil. He is now a very rich man and Friday stays with him for the rest of his life.



Opdracht 15



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 16 Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'Robinson Crusoe'? _____
2. Wat gebeurt er tijdens zijn eerste reis? _____

3. Wat gebeurt er met hem na de tweede reis? _____

4. Hoe noemt hij 'zijn' eiland? _____
5. Waar haalt hij zijn spullen vandaan? _____
6. Noem vijf dingen die hij elke dag doet? _____

7. Hoe heten de 'menseneters' in het verhaal? _____
8. Hoe noemt hij zijn nieuwe vriend? _____
9. Hoe komt hij aan die naam? _____

10. Hoe lang heeft Robinson Crusoe op het eiland gewoond? _____

Opdracht 17



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'Robinson Crusoe'.
Welke boeken heeft hij nog meer geschreven? Schrijf dit hieronder op.

Opdracht 18



De echte Robinson Crusoe heette Alexander Selkirk. Zoek op Internet wat je over hem te weten kunt komen en maak daar een kort verslag van.
Je kunt ook zoeken in de informatie die op de ELO staat (hoofdstuk 5).
Print het en doe het verhaal in je map.

6. There's a hole in my bucket

There's a hole in my bucket, dear Liza, dear Liza,
There's a hole in my bucket, dear Liza, a hole.

Then fix it, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
Then fix it, dear Henry, dear Henry, fix it.

With what shall I fix it, dear Liza, dear Liza?
With what shall I fix it, dear Liza, with what?

With some straw, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
With some straw, dear Henry, dear Henry, some straw.

The straw is too long, dear Liza, dear Liza,
The straw is too long, dear Liza, too long,

Then cut it, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
Then cut it, dear Henry, dear Henry, cut it.

With what shall I cut it, dear Liza, dear Liza?
With what shall I cut it, dear Liza, with what?

With an axe, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
With an axe, dear Henry, dear Henry, an axe.

The axe is too dull, dear Liza, dear Liza,
The axe is too dull, dear Liza, too dull.

Then sharpen it, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
Then sharpen it, dear Henry, dear Henry, sharpen it.

With what shall I sharpen it, dear Liza, dear Liza?
With what shall I sharpen it, dear Liza, with what?

With a stone, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
With a stone, dear Henry, dear Henry, a stone.

The stone is too dry, dear Liza, dear Liza,
The stone is too dry, dear Liza, too dry.

Then moisten it, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
Then moisten it, dear Henry, dear Henry, moisten it.

With what shall I moisten, dear Liza, dear Liza?
With what shall I moisten, dear Liza, with what?

Try water, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
Try water, dear Henry, dear Henry, try water.

From where shall I get it, dear Liza, dear Liza?
From where shall I get it, dear Liza, from where?

From the well, dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
From the well, dear Henry, dear Henry, the well.

In what shall I fetch it, dear Liza, dear Liza?
In what shall I fetch it, dear Liza, in what?

In a bucket dear Henry, dear Henry, dear Henry,
In a bucket dear Henry, dear Henry, in a bucket.

There's a hole in my bucket, dear Liza, dear Liza,
There's a hole in my bucket, dear Liza, a hole.



Opdracht 19



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 20



Schrijf in het kort op waar het liedje 'There's a hole in my bucket' over gaat.

Opdracht 21



Zoek op Internet naar het liedje en luister ernaar. Zing mee! (www.youtube.com)

Opdracht 22



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit liedje, print ze uit en plak ze erbij.

7. The Boy who cried Wolf

There once was a shepherd boy who was bored as he sat on the hillside watching the village sheep. To amuse himself he took a great breath and sang out, 'Wolf! Wolf! The Wolf is chasing the sheep!'

The villagers came running up the hill to help the boy drive the wolf away. But when they arrived at the top of the hill, they found no wolf. The boy laughed at the sight of their angry faces.

'Don't cry 'Wolf', shepherd boy,' said the villagers, 'when there's no wolf!' They went grumbling back down the hill.

Later, the boy sang out again, 'Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!' To his naughty delight, he watched the villagers run up the hill to help him drive the wolf away.

When the villagers saw no wolf they sternly said, 'Save your frightened song for when there is really something wrong! Don't cry 'Wolf' when there is NO wolf!'

But the boy just grinned and watched them go grumbling down the hill once more.

Later, he saw a REAL wolf prowling about his flock. Alarmed, he leaped to his feet and sang out as loudly as he could, 'Wolf! Wolf!'

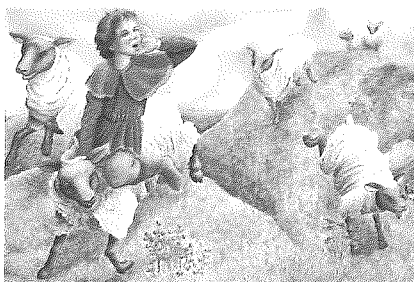
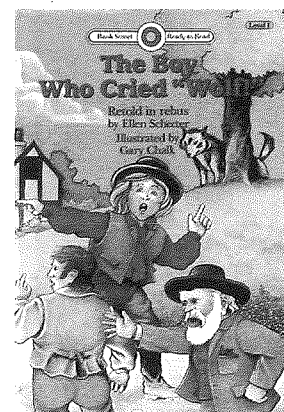
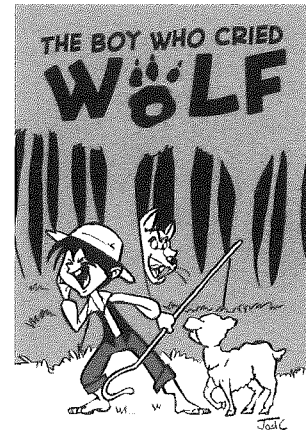
But the villagers thought he was trying to fool them again, and so they didn't come.

At sunset, everyone wondered why the shepherd boy hadn't returned to the village with their sheep. They went up the hill to find the boy. They found him weeping.

'There really was a wolf here! The flock has scattered! I cried out, 'Wolf!' Why didn't you come?'

An old man tried to comfort the boy as they walked back to the village.

'We'll help you look for the lost sheep in the morning,' he said, putting his arm around the youth, 'Nobody believes a liar...even when he is telling the truth!'



Opdracht 23



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 24



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Wie is de hoofdpersoon in de fabel 'The Boy who cried Wolf?'

2. Schrijf in het kort op waar de fabel over gaat.

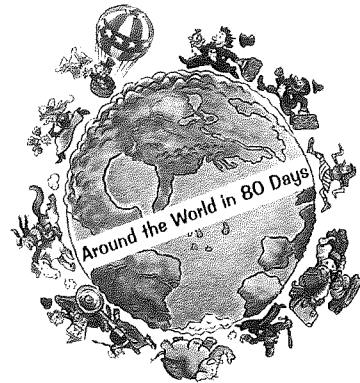
3. Wat leer je uit de fabel?

8. Round the world in 80 days

The story starts in London on October 2, 1872. Phileas Fogg is a wealthy, unmarried man, who lives at Number 7 Savile Row, Burlington Gardens. Despite his wealth, Mr. Fogg lives a modest life. He is a member of the Reform Club.

Later that day in the Reform Club, Fogg gets involved in an argument over an article in 'The Daily Telegraph'. It states that with the opening of a new railway section in India, it is now possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He accepts a bet for £20,000 from his fellow club members. He will receive it if he makes it around the world in 80 days. Together with Passepartout - his French valet -, he leaves London by train on October 2, 1872. He is due back at the Reform Club at the same time 80 days later.

Fogg and Passepartout reach Suez in time. While disembarking in Egypt, they are watched by a Scotland Yard detective named Fix. Fix is sent from London in search of a bank robber. Fix mistakes Fogg for the criminal. He follows Fogg on board the steamer to Bombay. During the voyage, Fix becomes friends with Passepartout. Fogg promises the engineer of the ship a large reward if he gets them to Bombay early. They dock two days ahead of schedule.



They come across a suttee procession. A young woman, Aouda, is taken to a sanctuary to be sacrificed. Since the young woman is drugged, the travellers decide to rescue her. They follow the procession. Passepartout secretly takes the place of Aouda's dead husband on the funeral pyre, on which she is to be burned the next morning. During the ceremony, he then rises from the pyre, scaring off the priests, and carries the young woman away. The two days gained earlier are lost, but Fogg doesn't mind.

The travellers catch the train at the next railway station, taking Aouda with them. At Calcutta, they can finally board a steamer going to Hong Kong. Fix, who had secretly been following them, has Fogg and Passepartout arrested in Calcutta. They escape, however, and Fix is forced to follow them to Hong Kong. On board, he shows himself to Passepartout, who is delighted to meet his travelling companion again.

In Hong Kong they decide to take Aouda with them to Europe. Meanwhile, still without a warrant, Fix sees Hong Kong as his last chance to arrest Fogg on British soil. He confides in Passepartout, who does not believe a word. Passepartout is sure that his master is not a bank robber. Fix gets Passepartout drunk and drugs him in an opium den. In his dizziness, Passepartout still manages to catch the steamer to Yokohama, but forgets to inform Fogg that the ship will leave early.

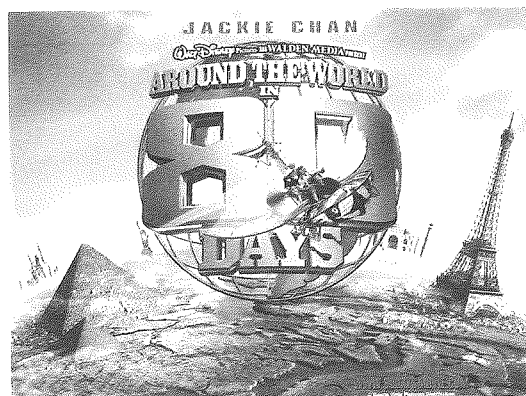
The next day Fogg discovers that he has missed his connection. He goes in search of a vessel that will take him to Yokohama. He finds a pilot boat that takes him and Aouda to Shanghai, where they catch a steamer to Yokohama. In Yokohama, they go on a search for Passepartout. They find him in a circus, trying to earn the fare for his homeward journey. Reunited, the four board a steamer taking them across the Pacific to San Francisco. Fix promises Passepartout that now he will no longer try to delay Fogg's journey.

In San Francisco they get on a trans-American train to New York. They encounter a number of obstacles along the way: a massive herd of bison crossing the tracks, a failing suspension bridge, and most disastrously, the train is attacked by Sioux Indians. Passepartout is kidnapped by the Indians, but Fogg rescues him after some soldiers volunteer to help. They continue by a wind-powered sledge over the snowy prairie to Omaha, where they get a train to New York.

Once in New York they miss the departure of their ship (the *China*) by 35 minutes. Fogg starts looking for another way to cross the Atlantic Ocean. He finds a small steamboat, destined for Bordeaux. The captain of the boat refuses to take the group to Liverpool. Fogg agrees to be taken to Bordeaux for the price of \$2000 per passenger. During the voyage he bribes the crew. They mutiny and take course for Liverpool. Against hurricane winds and going on full steam all the time, the boat runs out of fuel after a few days. Fogg buys the boat at a very high price from the captain. Then he has the crew burn all the wooden parts to keep up the steam.

The companions arrive at Queenstown in Ireland in time to reach London via Dublin and Liverpool before the deadline. However, once on British soil again, Fix arrests Fogg. A short time later the misunderstanding is cleared up. The real bank robber had been caught three days earlier in Edinburgh. Fogg punches Fix, who immediately falls to the ground. However, Fogg has missed the train and returns to London five minutes late, sure that he has lost the bet.

In his London house the next day, he apologizes to Aouda for bringing her with him. He now has to live in poverty and cannot financially support her. Aouda suddenly confesses that she loves him and asks him to marry her. He gladly accepts. He calls for Passepartout to call the reverend. At the reverend's, Passepartout learns that he is mistaken in the date. He thinks it's Sunday, but it is actually Saturday because they travelled east. They gained a full day on their journey around the globe, by crossing the International Date Line. Passepartout hurries back to Fogg, who immediately sets off for the Reform Club. There he arrives just in time to win the bet. Fogg marries Aouda and the journey around the world is complete.



Opdracht 25



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 26

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'Around the World in 80 days'?

2. Wat wedt Philes Fogg met de andere leden van zijn club? _____

3. Hoe heet zijn butler? _____
4. Waarom wordt Fogg door een politieman gevolgd? _____

5. Hoe heet het meisje dat van de brandstapel gered wordt? _____
6. Hoeveel dagen verliezen ze door het meisje te redden? _____
7. Wat doet Fogg aan het eind met de politieman? _____

8. Waarom komen ze toch op tijd om te winnen? _____

9. Wat doen Fogg en Aouda aan het eind van de reis? _____

10. Welke steden worden in de tekst genoemd? _____

Opdracht 27



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'Around the world in 80 days'.
Welke boeken heeft hij nog meer geschreven? Schrijf dit hieronder op.

9. King Solomon's Mines

Allan Quatermain is an English adventurer and hunter. He lives in Durban, South Africa. The English aristocrat Sir Henry Curtis and his friend Captain Good, ask Quatermain's help in finding Sir Henry's brother. He was last seen travelling north into the unexplored interior. He was looking for the fabled King Solomon's Mines. Quatermain has a mysterious map with the location of the mines. But he doesn't take it seriously.

He agrees to lead an expedition in return for a share of the treasure. If he is killed along the way, he wants them to take care of his son. He has little hope they will return alive. They also take along a mysterious native, Umbopa, as a porter. Umbopa is handsome and well spoken. He looks more like a King than a porter. He is also very anxious to join the party.

Travelling by oxcart, they reach the edge of a desert. During a hunt a wounded elephant kills a servant. They continue on foot across the desert. The map shows an oasis halfway across the desert. They almost die of thirst before finding the oasis.



They reach a mountain range called Suliman Berg. They climb a peak (one of 'Sheba's Breasts') and enter a cave. There they find the frozen corpse of José Silvestra, (also spelled Silvestre) the 16th century Portuguese explorer. Silvestra drew the map in his own blood. That night, a second servant dies from the cold, so they leave his body next to Silvestra's, to 'give him a companion.'

They cross the mountains into a raised valley, lush and green, known as Kukuana land. A magnificent ancient road leads to Loo, the capital city. The inhabitants have a well-organized society. They have a trained army and speak an ancient dialect of IsiZulu. The city is dominated by a central royal kraal.

They soon meet a party of Kukuana warriors who are about to kill them. When Captain Good nervously plays with his false teeth, the Kukuanas recoil in fear. After that they act like Gods - 'white men from the stars' - to protect themselves. And they have to prove they are Gods all the time.

They are brought before King Twala, who rules over his people with cruel violence. He came to power years before by murdering his brother, the previous king. He drove his brother's wife and infant son, Ignosi, out into the desert to die. Twala's rule is unchallenged. An evil, ancient hag named Gagool is his chief advisor. She roots out any opposition by ordering regular witch hunts.

She singles out Umbopa too. Gagool, senses what Umbopa reveals soon after: he is Ignosi, the rightful king of the Kukuana. It takes all Quatermain's skill to save

Umbopa's life.

A rebellion breaks out. The Englishmen join Ignosi's warriors in a furious battle. Although outnumbered, the rebels overthrow Twala. Sir Henry chops off his head in a duel.

The Englishmen also capture Gagool. She reluctantly leads them to King Solomon's Mines. Inside a mountain there is a treasure room, carved deep within the rock. It's full of gold, diamonds and ivory. Gagool then sneaks out while they are admiring the treasure. She triggers a secret mechanism that closes the mine's huge stone door.

Gagool has a short fight with a beautiful native named Foulata. Foulata is fatally stabbed by Gagool. But she causes Gagool to be crushed under the stone door. The trapped men prepare to die. They are rapidly running out of food and water. After a few terrible days sealed in the dark chamber, they find an escape route. They only bring with them a few pocketfuls of diamonds from the enormous treasure. But it's enough to make them rich.

The Englishmen say goodbye to King Ignosi and return to the desert. Taking a different route, they find Sir Henry's brother stranded in an oasis. He has a broken leg. They return to Durban and eventually to England, wealthy enough to live comfortable lives.



Opdracht 28



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 29



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'King Solomon's Mines'? _____
2. Naar wie moet hij op zoek? _____
3. Hoe heet de geheimzinnige drager? _____
4. Wat vinden ze in een grot in de bergen? _____

5. Hoe heet het land achter de bergen? _____
6. Wat zijn de blanken volgens de Kukuana's? _____

7. Wie is Koning Tuala? _____
8. Wie is Umbopa ècht? _____
9. Hoe sterft Gagool? _____
10. Waar wordt Sir Henry's broer gevonden? _____

Opdracht 30



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'King Solomon's Mines'.
Welke boeken heeft hij nog meer geschreven? Schrijf dit hieronder op.

10. If you're happy and you know it

If you're happy and you know it, clap your hands
 If you're happy and you know it, clap your hands
 If you're happy and you know it
 And you really want to show it
 If you're happy and you know it, clap your hands

If you're happy and you know it, snap your fingers
 If you're happy and you know it, snap your fingers
 If you're happy and you know it
 And you really want to show it
 If you're happy and you know it, snap your fingers

If you're happy and you know it, slap your thighs
 If you're happy and you know it, slap your thighs
 If you're happy and you know it
 And you really want to show it
 If you're happy and you know it, slap your thighs

If you're happy and you know it, stamp your feet
 If you're happy and you know it, stamp your feet
 If you're happy and you know it
 And you really want to show it
 If you're happy and you know it, stamp your feet

If you're happy and you know it, do all five
 If you're happy and you know it, do all five
 If you're happy and you know it
 And you really want to show it
 If you're happy and you know it, do all five

If You're Happy- And You Know It

The musical notation consists of four staves in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes and rests are as follows:

- Staff 1: F chord. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Rests: G4, A4.
- Staff 2: F chord. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Rests: G4, A4.
- Staff 3: Bb chord. Notes: Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Rests: Bb4, C5.
- Staff 4: C7 chord. Notes: C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Rests: C5, Bb4.

Opdracht 31



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 32



Zoek op Internet naar het liedje en luister ernaar. Zing mee! (www.youtube.com)

Wat kun je nog meer doen als je 'happy' bent?
Maak een lijstje in het Engels en vul het liedje aan.
Voer het liedje op voor de klas.

Je kunt dit ook doen als je 'sad' bent!



Opdracht 33



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit liedje, print ze uit en plak ze hieronder op en bij het lied.

11. The Fox and the Crow

There once was a big black crow sitting high up in the trees. In his beak he had a nice, round cheese.

Along came a fox, as clever as they come, 'Mmmm,' he thought. 'I'd like to have a bite of that cheese. It will be easy to get some'

'Oh crow,' called fox, 'if your voice is half as beautiful as those fine feathers I see, it would please my ears to hear you sing a little melody!'

Well, crow had never heard anyone say such a complimentary thing. So, he opened up his beak and he began to squawk and sing.

Down fell the cheese into the waiting mouth of the fox below.

'Oh no!' squawked the crow, 'you've stolen my dinner!'

'Not at all!' said the fox, licking his lips. 'It was a fair enough trade! Vain crow, with your head up in the trees! You got the compliments, and I got the cheese!'



Opdracht 34



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 35



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Wie zijn de hoofdpersonen in de fabel 'The Fox and the Crow?'

2. Schrijf in het kort op waar de fabel over gaat.

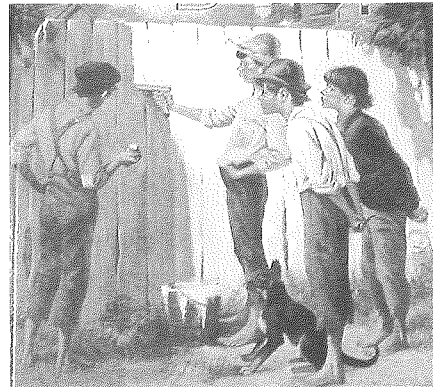
3. Wat leer je uit de fabel?

12. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

The twelve-year-old Tom Sawyer lives with his Aunt Polly, his half-brother, Sid - also known as Sidney - and cousin Mary. They live in the Mississippi River town of St Petersburg, Missouri. After playing hooky from school on Friday and dirtying his clothes in a fight, Tom has to whitewash the fence as punishment on Saturday. At first Tom is angry that he has to work on his day off. But he has a plan. He acts as if he likes the work and soon all his friends want to try it out. He soon cleverly persuades his friends to trade him small treasures for doing his work.

He trades these treasures for tickets given out in Sunday school for memorizing Bible verses. He uses the tickets to claim a Bible as a prize. When they ask him who were the first two Disciples, he answers David and Goliath. That, of course, is wrong!

Tom falls in love with Becky Thatcher, a new girl in town. They get 'engaged'. Their romance falls apart when she learns that Tom has been engaged before - to a girl named Amy Lawrence.



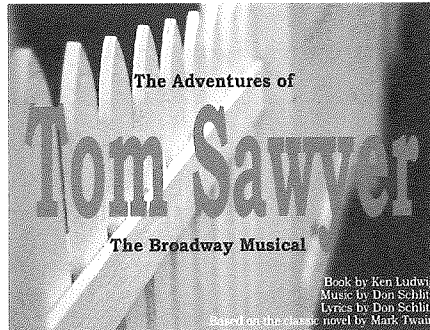
Tom goes with Huckleberry Finn, the son of the town drunk, to the graveyard at night. They want to try out a 'cure' for warts. At the graveyard, they witness the murder of young Dr Robinson by a part-Native American 'half-breed', Injun Joe. Scared, Tom and Huck run away and swear a blood oath not to tell anyone what they have seen. Injun Joe blames his companion, Muff Potter, a drunk, for the crime. Potter is arrested, and Tom's guilt begins to grow.

Tom, Huck and their friend Joe Harper run away to an island on the Mississippi to 'become pirates'. They play around and enjoy their new-found freedom. The boys see that the townspeople are searching the river for their bodies. Tom sneaks back home one night to see what's happening. Everybody thinks that the boys are dead. Tom sees that they are sad and feels guilty. He gets the idea of appearing at his funeral and surprising everyone. He tells Joe and Huck to do the same. Their return makes everybody happy and they are admired by all their friends.

Back in school Tom accepts the blame for a book that Becky has torn. She likes him again from that moment on. Soon Muff Potter's trial begins, and Tom, feeling guilty, testifies against Injun Joe. Potter is freed, but Injun Joe escapes from the courtroom through a window. Tom and Huck start to worry that Injun Joe will kill them.

Autumn arrives, and Tom and Huck go hunting for buried treasure in a haunted house. After going upstairs they hear a noise below. Peering through holes in the floor, they see Injun Joe enter the house. He and his companion plan to bury some stolen treasure of their own. From their hiding spot, Tom and Huck can see every-

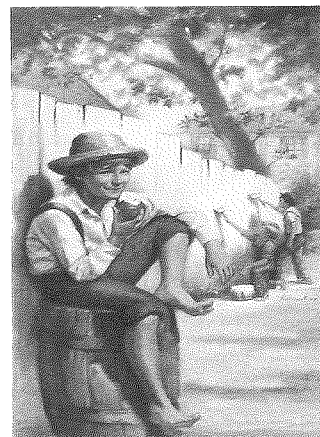
thing. Injun Joe and his partner find a buried box of gold themselves. When they see Tom and Huck's tools, they become suspicious. They carry the gold off instead of reburying it. Huck begins to shadow Injun Joe every night, watching for an opportunity to steal the gold.



Meanwhile, Tom goes on a picnic to McDougal's Cave with Becky and their classmates. That same night, Huck sees Injun Joe and his partner going away with a box. He follows and overhears their plans to attack the Widow Douglas, a kind resident of St. Petersburg. Huck runs to fetch help.

Tom and Becky get lost in the cave. The men of the town begin to search for them the following morning, but to no avail. Tom and Becky run out of food and candles and begin to weaken. Tom, looking for a way out of the cave, happens upon Injun Joe, who is using the cave as a hideout. At the sight of Tom, Injun Joe runs. Eventually, just as the searchers are giving up, Tom finds a way out. The town celebrates, and Becky's father, Judge Thatcher, seals up the main entrance of the cave with an iron door. After a week Injun Joe, trapped inside, starves to death. Injun Joe's partner accidentally drowns trying to escape.

A week later, Tom takes Huck to the cave through the new entrance Tom has found and they find the box of gold. The Widow Douglas adopts Huck, and, when Huck attempts to escape civilized life, Tom promises him that if he returns to the widow, he can join Tom's robber band. Huck agrees.



Opdracht 36



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 37

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer'?

2. Wat moet hij doen als straf voor het spijbelen? _____

3. Wie is Becky Thatcher? _____

4. Hoe heet Tom's beste vriend? _____
5. Wat maken ze mee op de begraafplaats? _____

6. Wat doen de dorpingen als de kinderen weglopen? _____

7. Hoe heet de grot waar Tom en Becky in verdwalen? _____
8. Wie verstopt zich daar ook? _____
9. Wat gebeurt er met Injun Joe? _____

10. Wat gebeurt er met de schat? _____

Opdracht 38



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer'.
Welke boeken heeft hij nog meer geschreven? Schrijf dit hieronder op.

13. The Swiss Family Robinson

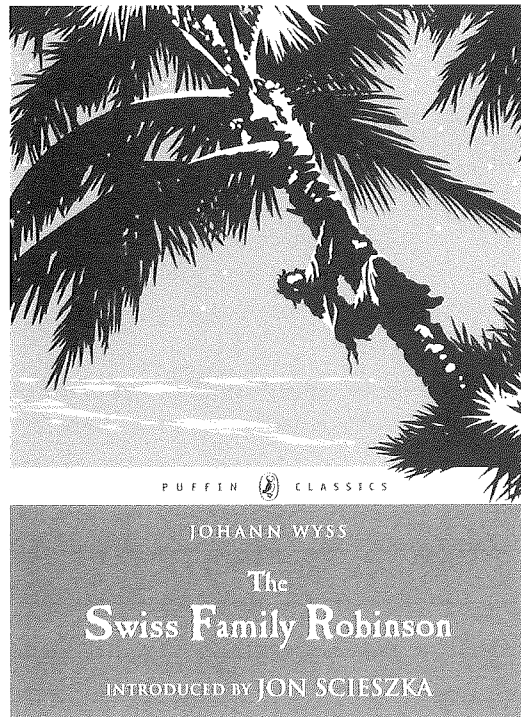
A family on their way to New Guinea is chased by pirates into a storm. The captain and crew abandon the ship leaving the family shipwrecked off an uninhabited island. Father and his two eldest sons Fritz and Ernst salvage as much as they can from the wreck including livestock, tools, and even an organ.

The three men construct a tree-house home on the island while the youngest boy Francis investigates the wildlife and starts an impressive collection of animals and Mother prays to be rescued. The boys, particularly Ernst, also build inventions to provide modern amenities to the family such as running water and preserving food. While on the ship, gathering what can be removed, the pirates return and begin shooting at the ship. Fritz and Ernst begin readying the ship's cannon, but they only have one shot. Suddenly, the pirates turn around; Father has put up a flag indicating the ship is under quarantine and that there is Black Death aboard.

Fritz and Ernst head off to explore the island and try to see if anyone else lives on it or if it is connected to any other lands. While at a distant corner of the island, they again spot the pirates who originally drove them into the storm. The pirates have captured another ship and have the ship's captain and cabin boy 'Bertie' captives for ransom. Fritz and Ernst rescue Bertie but the captain, Bertie's grandfather, stays behind. The three dodge the pirates and head back to the family's treehouse. They discover that Bertie is really Roberta and not a boy at all. The three fend off snakes and hyenas as they head home. They arrive back at the treehouse at Christmas.

Father realizes the pirates will try to reclaim the girl and decides to try to resist them. Defenses are prepared by building booby-traps and fortifying a rocky outcropping. They blow up the ship's wreckage to make it difficult for the pirates to remember where the family went aground. While preparing for the pirate attack, Fritz and Ernst vie for the affections of Roberta. Ernst is more studious and tries to impress her with his knowledge and intelligence. Fritz, older and not studious, uses his charm and physical attributes to attract her. Fritz and Ernst eventually come to fight for her and are only stopped by the intervention of Father.

He declares the next day the first holiday for 'New Switzerland' in an attempt to divert everyone. They have to prepare for the race; everyone has an animal to ride: Francis has the elephant, Ernst the ostrich, Roberta the zebra, the monkey on Duke, etc. When Mother

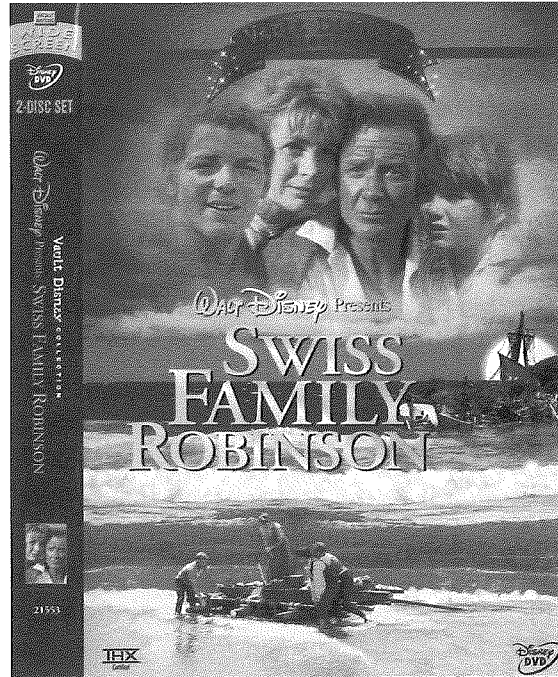


fires the gun to signal the start of the race, the pirates hear the gun and know the family is near.

Led by their captain, the pirates storm the island. The family manages a brave defense but with great difficulty. Their defenses include a pit with a tiger in it, rock piles, a log pile, and coconut bombs, hollowed out coconuts filled with gunpowder with a fuse. All of this causes great problems for the attacking pirates. When the pirate leader waves a white flag the family thinks they have defeated the pirates, but the pirates sneak around the back of the fort. Francis' 'pirate alarm' is the only thing that warns them of the surprise attack. They begin defending the fortress but they are only able to shoot a few times with their muskets.

At this critical moment, a ship appears on the horizon captained by Roberta's grandfather.

It fires its canons at the pirates and their ship. The pirates retreat and make a desperate escape, and the islanders rejoice. Father, Mother, and Francis choose to remain on the island while Ernst chooses to return to Europe with the rescuers. He wants to enroll in a university to continue his studies. Fritz and Roberta plan to marry and make New Switzerland their home.



Opdracht 39



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 40



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Hoe heten de hoofdpersonen uit 'The Swiss Family Robinson'?

2. Wat gebeurt er tijdens de reis? _____

3. Wat doen ze om op het eiland te kunnen wonen? _____

4. Wie zijn hun vijanden? _____
5. Wie worden gered van de piraten? _____

6. Wie is Bertie in het echt? _____

7. Wat doet vader om de familie te verdedigen? _____

8. Hoe noemt hij hun eiland? _____
9. Waardoor vluchten de piraten? _____

10. Wat gebeurt er met de familie Robinson? _____

Opdracht 41



Het boek 'The Swiss Family Robinson' lijkt veel op 'Treasure Island' en op 'Robinson Crusoe'. Zoek een paar overeenkomsten en een paar verschillen op. Schrijf daar een kort verslag over en leg het bij het verhaal.

14. Buffalo Gals

As I was walking down the street,
Down the street, down the street,
A pretty little gal I chanced to meet,
Oh, she was fair to see.

Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight,
Come out tonight, come out tonight.
Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight
And dance by the light of the moon.

I stopped her and we had a talk,
Had a talk, had a talk,
Her feet took up the whole sidewalk
And left no room for me.

Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight,
Come out tonight, come out tonight.
Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight
And dance by the light of the moon.

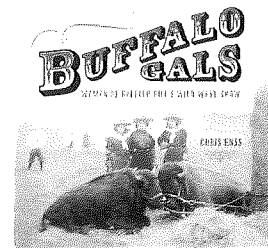
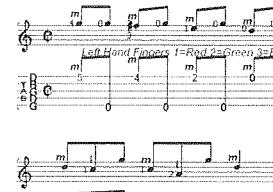
I asked her if she'd have a dance,
Have a dance, have a dance,
I thought that I might have a chance
To shake a foot with her.

Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight,
Come out tonight, come out tonight.
Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight
And dance by the light of the moon.

I danced with a gal with a hole in her stockin',
And her heel kept a-knockin', and her toes kept a-rockin'
I danced with a gal with a hole in her stockin'
And we danced by the light of the moon.

Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight,
Come out tonight, come out tonight.
Buffalo Gals, won't you come out tonight
And dance by the light of the moon.

Buffalo Gals
Traditional Arr. Thom Teleson



Opdracht 42



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 43



Zoek op Internet naar het liedje en luister ernaar. Zing mee!
(www.youtube.com) Bruce Springsteen

Opdracht 44



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit liedje, print ze en plak ze hieronder en bij het liedje.

15. The lion and the mouse

A small mouse crept up to a sleeping lion. The mouse admired the lion's ears, his long whiskers and his great mane.

'Since he's sleeping,' thought the mouse, 'he'll never suspect I'm here!'

With that, the little mouse climbed up onto the lion's tail, ran across its back, slid down its leg and jumped off of its paw. The lion awoke and quickly caught the mouse between its claws.

'Please,' said the mouse, 'let me go and I'll come back and help you someday.'

The lion laughed, 'You are so small! How could you ever help me?'

The lion laughed so hard he had to hold his belly! The mouse jumped to freedom and ran until she was far, far away.

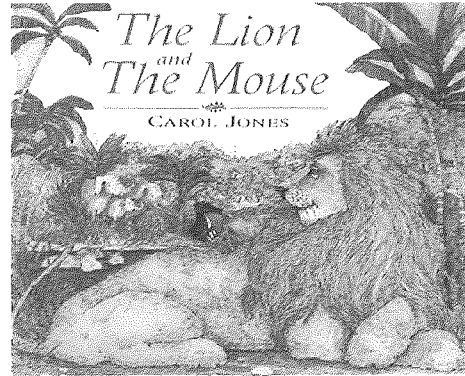
The next day, two hunters came to the jungle. They went to the lion's lair. They set a huge rope snare. When the lion came home that night, he stepped into the trap.

He roared! He wept! But he couldn't pull himself free.

The mouse heard the lion's pitiful roar and came back to help him.

The mouse eyed the trap and noticed the one thick rope that held it together. She began nibbling and nibbling until the rope broke. The lion was able to shake off the other ropes that held him tight. He stood up free again!

The lion turned to the mouse and said, 'Dear friend, I was foolish to ridicule you for being small. You helped me by saving my life after all!'



Opdracht 45



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 46



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

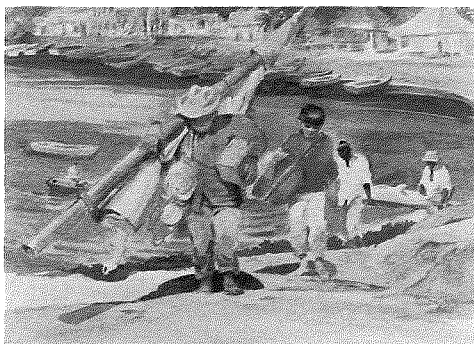
1. Wie zijn de hoofdpersonen in de fabel 'The Lion and the Mouse?'

2. Schrijf in het kort op waar de fabel over gaat.

3. Wat leer je uit de fabel?

16. The old man and the sea

The Old Man and the Sea is a story about the Cuban fisherman Santiago. Santiago is an old fisherman with a lot of experience. But he has not caught any fish at all in 84 days. So the parents of his young apprentice, Manolin, forbid him to sail again with the old man. They want Manolin to fish with more successful fishermen.



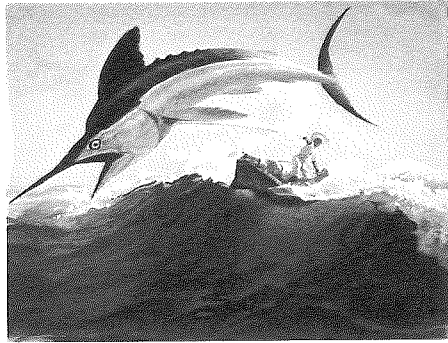
But the boy cares deeply for Santiago. He visits Santiago's shack each night, hauling back his fishing gear, feeding him and discussing American baseball. They talk about Santiago's idol, Joe DiMaggio. Santiago tells Manolin that on the next day, he will go far out into the Gulf to fish. He is sure that his unlucky streak is near its end.

So on the eighty-fifth day, Santiago sets out alone, taking his skiff far out to sea. He sets his lines and by noon of the first day a big fish takes his bait. He is sure it's a marlin. The fish is so big, that he is unable to pull in the great marlin. The big fish pulls Santiago's skiff far onto the Gulf. Two days and two nights pass. The old man holds the tension of the line with his body. He is wounded by the struggle and in pain, but Santiago expresses respect and appreciation for his adversary. He often calls the fish 'brother'.

On the third day of the battle, the fish begins to circle the skiff. The old man knows that the fish is tired. Santiago is now completely worn out. He uses all the strength he has left in him to pull the fish onto its side and stab the marlin with a harpoon. It is the end of the long battle between the old man and the proud fish. Santiago ties the marlin to the side of his skiff and heads home. He thinks about the high price the fish will bring him at the market and how many people he will feed.

While Santiago continues his journey back to the shore, sharks are attracted to the trail of blood left by the marlin in the water. The first, a great shark, attacks. Santiago kills it with his harpoon, losing his weapon in the process. He makes a new harpoon by strapping his knife to the end of an oar. Then the sharks attack again. Santiago manages to kill five of them. He drives many more away. But the sharks keep coming. By nightfall the sharks have almost eaten the marlin's entire carcass, leaving only a skeleton. What's left is its backbone, its tail and its head.

Santiago finally reaches the shore before dawn on the next day. He struggles on the way to his shack, carrying the heavy mast on his shoulder. Once home, he falls onto his bed and enters a very deep sleep.



A group of fishermen gather the next day around the boat where the fish's skeleton is still attached. One of the fishermen measures it to be eighteen feet from nose to tail. Tourists at the nearby café think it is a shark. Manolin, worried during the old man's adventure, cries upon finding him safe asleep. The boy brings him newspapers and coffee. When the old man wakes, they promise to fish together once again. Upon his return to sleep, Santiago dreams of his youth.

Opdracht 47



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 48

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'The Old man and the Sea'?

2. Hoe lang heeft hij al geen vis gevangen?

3. Hoe heet zijn jonge vriend?

4. Over welke sport praten ze?

5. Wat voor vis vangt Santiago? _____
6. Hoe lang vecht Santiago met de vis? _____
7. Hoe neemt hij de vis mee? _____
8. Wat gebeurt er met de vis? _____
9. Hoe lang blijkt de vis te zijn? _____
10. Waar droomt Santiago over als hij terug is? _____

Opdracht 49



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'The Old man and the Sea'. Wat kun je over hem vertellen en wat heeft hij nog meer geschreven? Schrijf een kort verslag hierover en doe het in je map.

17. The Count of Monte Cristo

Edmond Dantès, a young and successful merchant sailor, returns to Marseille to marry his fiancée Mercédès. Leclère, the ship's captain, is ill and gives Dantès command of the ship. Leclère is a supporter of the exiled Napoléon Bonaparte and gives Dantès an order on his deathbed.

Dantès has to deliver two objects: a package to Maréchal Bertrand (who had been exiled with Napoleon Bonaparte to the island of Elba) and a letter from Elba to an unknown man in Paris.

Later, an anonymous letter accuses Dantès of being a Bonapartist traitor. The letter is written by Mercédès' cousin Fernand Mondego and Danglars, Dantès' ship's supercargo. Villefort, the deputy crown prosecutor in Marseille, investigates the matter. Villefort is normally an honest man, but he discovers that the letter from Elba is for his Bonapartist father. He chooses to save his political career.

He condemns Dantès without trial to life imprisonment and protects his father by destroying the letter.

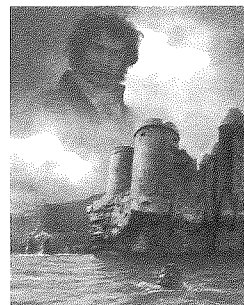
During his fourteen years imprisonment in the Château d'If, Edmond is visited in his cell by the Abbé Faria. The priest is also a prisoner. He is trying to tunnel his way to freedom. Faria teaches Dantès languages, history, economics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and politics. The priest is ill from a form of catalepsy. He knows that he will die soon. He tells Dantès the location of a treasure on the Italian island of Monte Cristo.

After Faria's death, Dantès escapes. He is rescued by a smuggling ship. He works for several months with the smugglers. Then he gets the opportunity to go to Monte Cristo. Dantès fakes an injury and convinces the smugglers to temporarily leave him on Monte Cristo. He then goes to the hiding place of the treasure. He returns to Marseilles, where he learns that his father has died in poverty. He buys himself a yacht and hides the rest of the treasure on board. He buys the island of Monte Cristo and the title of Count from the Tuscan Government.

Dantès wants revenge and returns to Marseilles. He learns how his enemies have all become wealthy and prosperous.

His old employer Morrel is on the nearly bankrupt after his ships have been lost at sea. Dantès buys all of his outstanding debts and gives Morrel an extension of three months to fulfill his obligations. At the end of the three months and with no way to repay his debts, Morrel is about to commit suicide when he learns that all of his debts have been mysteriously paid and that one of his ships has returned with a full cargo.

Dantès presents himself as the Count of Monte Cristo, a mysterious and fabulously rich aristocrat. He appears first in Rome, where he becomes acquainted with the Baron Franz d'Epina, a young aristocrat, and Viscount Albert de Morcerf, Mercédès's and Fernand Mondego's son. He later



rescues Albert from Italian bandits. Dantès later moves to Paris, and becomes the sensation of the city. Even his enemies - who do not recognize him as Edmond Dantès - find him charming. They all want his friendship.

Monte Cristo meets Danglars, who has become a wealthy banker. The Count manipulates the bond market and quickly destroys a large portion of Danglars' fortune. The rest of it rapidly disappears through mysterious bankruptcies, suspensions of payment, and more bad luck on the Stock Exchange.

Monte Cristo threatens Villefort with knowledge of his past affair with Madame Danglars.

The Count makes Danglars investigate the affair, which is published in a newspaper. Fernand is brought to trial for his crimes.

Mercédès, still as attractive as before, alone recognizes Monte Cristo as Dantès. Albert blames Monte Cristo for his father's downfall and publicly challenges him to a duel. Mercédès goes secretly to Monte Cristo and begs him to spare her son. She learns the entire truth of his arrest and imprisonment. She later tells the truth to her son Albert and Albert makes a public apology to Monte Cristo. Albert and Mercédès leave Fernand, who is also confronted with Dantès' true identity and then commits suicide.

In the end Dantès also takes revenge on his enemies Villefort and Danglars. On the island of Monte Cristo he reveals the true sequence of events and his true identity to his friends. Having found peace, Dantès leaves for an unknown destination.



Opdracht 50



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 51

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Hoe heet de hoofdpersoon uit 'The Count of Monte Cristo'? _____

2. Waar wordt hij van beschuldigd? _____
3. Waar wordt Edmond Dantès gevangen gezet? _____
4. Met wie raakt hij bevriend? _____
5. Naar welk eiland gaat Edmond Dantès nadat hij vlucht? _____

6. Hoe komt hij aan zijn rijkdom en zijn titel? _____

7. Waarom keert hij terug naar Marseille? _____

8. Wat doet hij voor zijn vroegere baas? _____

9. Op wie neemt hij wraak? _____

10. Wat doet Edmond Dantès als alles achter de rug is? _____

Opdracht 52



Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'The Count of Monte Cristo'.
Wat kun je over hem vertellen en wat heeft hij nog meer geschreven?
Schrijf een kort verslag hierover op een vel papier en doe het in je map.

18. Clementine

In a cavern, in a canyon
Excavating for a mine
Lived a miner forty-niner
And his daughter, Clementine

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling Clementine
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Clementine

Light she was and like a fairy
And her shoes were number nine
Herring boxes without topses
Sandals were for Clementine

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling Clementine
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Clementine

Drove her ducklings to the water
Every morning just at nine
Hit her foot against a splinter
Fell into the foaming brine

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling Clementine
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Clementine

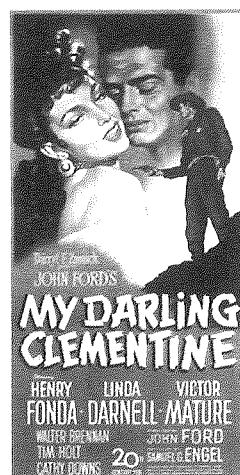
Ruby lips above the water
Blowing bubbles soft and fine
But alas, I was no swimmer
So I lost my Clementine

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling Clementine
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Clementine



How I missed her, how I missed her
How I missed my Clementine
Till I kissed her little sister
And forgot my Clementine

Oh, my darling, oh, my darling
Oh, my darling Clementine
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Clementine



Opdracht 53



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 54



Zoek op Internet naar het liedje 'Clementine' en luister ernaar. Zing mee!
(www.youtube.com)

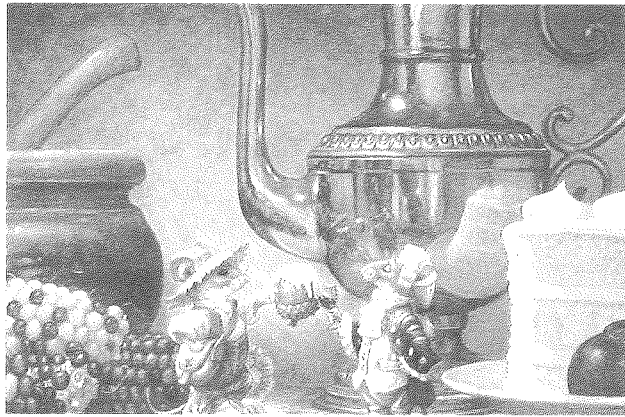
Opdracht 55



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit liedje, print ze uit en plak ze bij het lied hierboven en op de vorige bladzijde.

19. The City Mouse and the Country Mouse

There once was a mouse who liked his country house. Then his cousin came for a visit.



'In the city where I live,' his cousin said, 'we dine on cheese and fish and bread. Each night my dinner is brought to me. I eat whatever I choose. While you, country cousin, work your paws to the bone for humble crumbs in this humble home. I'm used to finery. To each his own, I see!'

Upon hearing this, the country mouse looked again at his plain brown house. Suddenly he wasn't satisfied anymore. 'Why should I hunt and scrape for food to store?' he said. 'Cousin, I'm coming to the city with you!'

Off they went into the fine town house of the plump and prosperous city mouse. 'Shhh! The people are in the parlor,' the city mouse said. 'Let's sneak into the kitchen for some cheese and bread.'

The city mouse gave his wide-eyed country cousin a grand tour of the leftover food on the table. 'It's the easy life,' the city mouse said, and he smiled as he bit into a piece of bread.

Just as they were both about to bite into a chunk of cheddar cheese, in came the CAT!

'Run! Run!' said the city mouse. 'The cat's in the house!'

Just as the country mouse scampered for his life out of the window, he said, 'Cousin, I'm going back to the country! You never told me that a CAT lives here! Thank you, but I'll take my humble crumbs in comfort over all of your finery with fear!'

Opdracht 56



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 57



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Wie zijn de hoofdpersonen in de fabel 'The City Mouse and the Country Mouse?'

2. Schrijf in het kort op waar de fabel over gaat.

3. Wat leer je uit de fabel?

20. Lord of the Flies

A British plane crashes on an isolated island during the war. There are no adult survivors. Two boys are standing on the beach. One is the fair-haired Ralph; the other one is an overweight boy with eyeglasses nicknamed 'Piggy'. They are trying to find out where they are.

They soon find a conch. Piggy tells Ralph to use the shell as a horn to call for any other survivors. Soon children appear and gather on the beach. The survivors are all boys, none older than thirteen: 'biguns' (a few older boys) and 'littluns' (several younger boys).

Soon there are two leaders: Ralph, and another older boy named Jack Merridew, a bony, freckled redhead. Jack is the head of a choir group that is among the survivors. After a short election, Ralph is voted chief. But some of the boys are loyal to Jack. The newly elected leader tells everyone to have fun. He also wants them to keep a fire lit all the time, so they can be rescued. They use Piggy's glasses to make the fire. For a time, the boys work together making shelters, gathering food and water, and keeping the fire going.

Jack is jealous of Ralph's leadership. He turns his choir group into 'hunters', who are responsible for hunting for meat and taking care of the fire. Piggy is the smartest one of all. But the other 'biguns' exclude him from the group and the other children laugh at him.

Simon looks after the construction of the shelters and protects the 'littluns'.

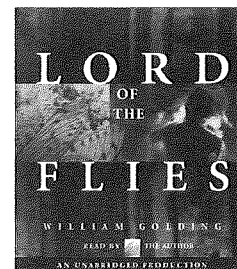
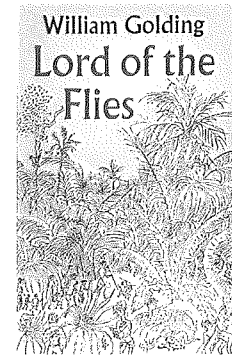
Ralph, Jack, and Simon go on a short expedition to make sure that they are on an island.

Soon the group starts to fall apart. Most children stop building shelters. At one point, Jack tells all of his hunters to hunt down a wild pig. Even the ones who have to look after the fire. While they are hunting for the pig, a ship passes near the island. No one takes care of the smoke signal and the children are not discovered. It's the group's first successful hunt. But Ralph is very angry that they were not rescued.

Many of the 'littluns' begin to believe that there is a monster on the island. They get nightmares. They all call it 'the beast'. Ralph calls them together to tell them that it doesn't exist. But the meeting turns into a riot. The children don't believe Ralph. Jack promises to kill the beast. Later, Ralph doesn't want to be chief anymore. Piggy makes him change his mind. The two of them and Simon hope for help from the adult world.

The identical twins Sam and Eric (called 'Samneric' because they are together all the time) are in charge of the signal fire that night. But they fall asleep. When they wake up, they find the body and the open parachute of a fighter pilot who has landed on the island. They think it's the 'beast' and they report it during the next assembly.

During an expedition, Ralph and Jack come to a part of the island full of caves. They call it 'Castle Rock'. Together Ralph and Jack discover the dead pilot

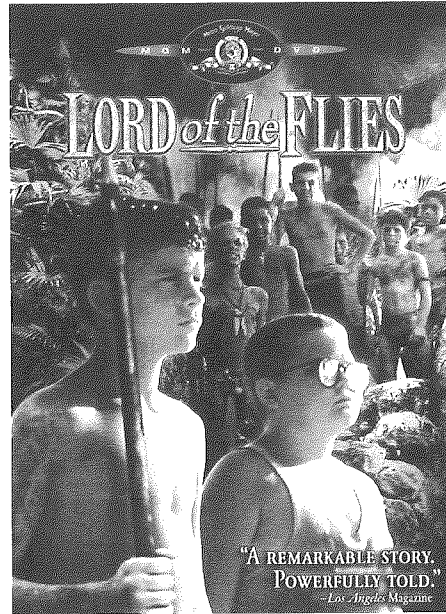


on top of the mountain.

They also fearfully think it's the sleeping beast. Jack blows the conch to call another assembly. He tells the others that the beast exists. During the meeting the children argue and they split up into two groups.

Ralph's group believes, that taking care of the signal fire is the most important thing they can do. Jack becomes the chief of his own tribe. His group just wants to eat meat, have fun, and, most importantly, hunt for the beast. Jack's tribe slowly becomes wild. They use face-paint from coloured clay discovered by Samneric and burned remains of trees.

Simon, who is part of Ralph's tribe, goes off looking for the beast by himself. He finds the head of the hunters' dead pig on a stick, left as an offering to the beast. Simon then starts to hallucinate. He sees the pig head, swarming with flies, as the 'Lord of the Flies' (The Devil). He believes that it is talking to him, saying it is the real 'Beast'. It says that the boys themselves 'created' the beast, and that the real beast was inside them all.



Simon also finds the dead parachutist. He is the only member of the group who sees that it is a human body and not a sleeping monster. Simon finally gets to Jack's tribe, covered with hungry flies, and tries to explain the truth about the beast and the dead man on top of the mountain. Jack's

tribe think Simon is the beast. They scream 'Kill the beast! Cut his throat! Spill his blood!'. They blindly attack and murder him.

The savages then raid Ralph's camp and attack the non-hunters to steal Piggy's glasses. They need the glasses to make a cooking fire. By this time, Ralph's tribe consists of just himself, Piggy, and Samneric, among the remaining 'littluns'. They all go to Jack's tribe at Castle Rock to try to get back Piggy's glasses so that he can see again. During the confrontation, Piggy is struck by a boulder and falls off the edge of the forty-foot cliff to his death. The conch is shattered. Samneric are captured and tortured by Roger to become part of Jack's tribe. Ralph, all alone, is forced to run for his own safety.

The following morning Jack and Roger lead their tribe on a manhunt for Ralph. They want to kill him. Ralph has secretly told Samneric where he will hide. The twins are forced to betray Ralph. As the savages tear apart the island to track him down, Ralph escapes time after time. Jack now personally hunts down Ralph. An unnamed savage sets the bushes and trees on fire. Ralph almost gives up.

The fire attracts the attention of a nearby warship. A naval officer lands on the island near where Ralph is lying. The children immediately stop fighting. The officer says that he expected better from British boys. Ralph cries.

Opdracht 58



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 59



Beantwoord de volgende vragen:

1. Hoe heten de hoofdpersonen uit 'Lord of the Flies'? _____

2. Waar speelt het verhaal zich af? _____
3. Hoe zijn de kinderen daar gekomen? _____

4. Welke groep staat onder leiding van Jack? _____

5. Wat gebeurt er als Ralph en Jack op onderzoek uitgaan? _____

6. Wat beginnen de kleintjes te geloven? _____

7. Wie is 'The Lord of the Flies'? _____

8. Door wie wordt Simon gedood? _____
9. Hoe gaat Piggy dood? _____
10. Door wie worden de kinderen gered? _____

Opdracht 60

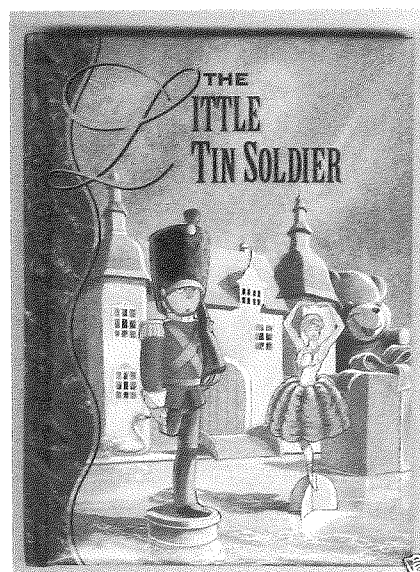


Zoek op Internet wie de schrijver is van 'The Lord of the Flies'.
Wat kun je over hem vertellen en wat heeft hij nog meer geschreven?
Schrijf een kort verslag hierover en doe het in je map.

21. The Little Tin Soldier

Once upon a time, a tinsmith made a set of toy soldiers out of some old tin. The soldiers stood very straight, each carrying a gun on his shoulder. They wore smart red jackets, blue trousers, and tall black hats with gold badges on the front. There wasn't quite enough tin to finish the last soldier, however, so he had only one leg. The tinsmith then took the soldiers to a toyshop and very soon they were bought as a birthday present for a small boy. The one-legged soldier was the first to be taken out of the box as the boy opened his presents in front of his brother and sister.

The soldier found himself facing a paper castle with glass swans floating around it on a little glass lake. But the loveliest toy of all was a little paper ballerina with a pink cotton skirt, standing at the castle door. A big brooch twinkled on her blue sash. The little dancer held her arms above her and lifted her leg behind her so that it was hidden. 'That's the girl for me!' thought the soldier, believing she was one-legged like him.



That night, when all the people in the house had gone to bed, the toys began to play. The nutcracker did somersaults while the other toys danced and ran about. The only toys that didn't move were the tin soldier and the lovely paper ballerina. They just stood and gazed at each other. Suddenly, the clock struck midnight and, with a snap, the jack-in-the-box lid flew back, and a wicked-looking goblin sprang up. 'Keep your eyes to yourself, tin soldier!' he cried. But the soldier just kept staring straight ahead. 'Very well. Just wait until tomorrow!' growled the goblin.

The next morning, the little boy played with his soldier for a while then put him on the sill by the open window. Perhaps it was the wind, or perhaps it was the goblin, but before he knew it, the soldier was blown out of the window. The little boy ran to the window and looked out. He stared at the street, three floors below, but couldn't see anything. 'Please, couldn't I go down and look for my soldier?' he asked the maid. But she shook her head. It was raining much too hard for the little boy to go outside. The maid shut the window firmly, leaving the little boy looking sadly through the windowpane.

Down below, two street children were playing in the rain. They found the tin soldier, wedged upside-down with his gun stuck between two paving stones. 'Let's make him a boat!' they cried, for the street gutter was so full that it had become a real stream. Taking an old newspaper, they folded it into a paper hat,

tucked the soldier into the brim, then set the hat afloat in the gutter.

The soldier stood erect, staring straight ahead as his boat rushed along. The next thing he knew, it had drifted into a long dark drain.

'Where am I going now?' he sighed. 'This must be the goblin's fault. If only the beautiful ballerina were here with me, I wouldn't mind.'

Just then a huge rat rose up beside the boat. 'Stop! Where's your passport?' it screeched. But the boat rushed on, going faster and faster.

The paper boat tumbled out of the drain and into the canal. By now it was so soggy that it couldn't stay afloat. It began to sink. Finally, it fell apart, and the tin soldier, standing as straight as ever, sank down, down, down... but almost at once a big fish gobbled him up.

'How dark it is in here!' he thought. 'Even darker than in my box!'

The fish swam down the canal and out to sea, carrying the tin soldier in its stomach. The soldier dreamed of the big room with the children, the toys, the paper castle, and the lovely ballerina.

'I guess I'll never see them again - never see her again,' he sighed. He couldn't imagine where he was or what was happening to him. But, as luck would have it, the fish swam into a net and was soon hauled aboard a fishing boat.

The boat brought its catch back to the city, and soon the fish was laid out in the fishmonger's stall. Before long, who should come by but the maid from the little boy's house. She looked at all the different fish, and finally bought the biggest - the one with the soldier inside. The maid went home and delivered the fish to the cook.

'What a fine fish!' exclaimed the cook. She picked up a big knife and started to prepare the fish for the oven. First, she slit open the stomach. 'There's something hard in here,' she muttered. Then, to her surprise, she pulled out the tin soldier.

The maid recognized it right away. 'It's the young master's lost soldier!' she cried. The little boy was very happy when he heard that his lost soldier had been found.

As for the tin soldier, he was a little dizzy at first from the bright light, after being so long in the dark. Finally, he realized where he was.

He saw the very same toys on the table, and the pretty paper castle with its glass lake. Right in front of him was the lovely dancer, still standing on one leg. If he'd had any extra tin for tears, he would have wept. Instead, he just gazed at her, and she gazed back.

All of a sudden, the little boy's brother grabbed the tin soldier. 'Ugh!' he shouted. 'This soldier's no good. He's only got one leg. And besides, he smells like fish!'

Then to everyone's horror, the angry child threw the tin soldier into the fire.

Landing upright, the tin soldier glowed brightly in the flames, but his colors disappeared as he began to melt. Suddenly a puff of wind blew the little dancer off the castle steps, and like a bird she flew into the fire with him. One bright flare ... and she was gone.

In the morning, the maid emptied the grate. Among the ashes she found a lump of tin shaped like a heart, and beside it, burnt black as coal, lay the ballerina's brooch.

Opdracht 61



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 62 Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Wie is de hoofdpersoon van dit verhaal? _____
2. Wat is zo bijzonder aan hem? _____
3. Op wie wordt hij verliefd? _____
4. Wat gebeurt met het soldaatje? _____

5. Wat doen de twee straatjongens met hem? _____

6. Wat gebeurt er als hij zinkt? _____

7. Hoe komt hij weer in het huis? _____

8. Wat doet de broer van het jongetje? _____

9. Wat gebeurt met het soldaatje? _____

10. Wat gebeurt met het danseresje? _____

Opdracht 63

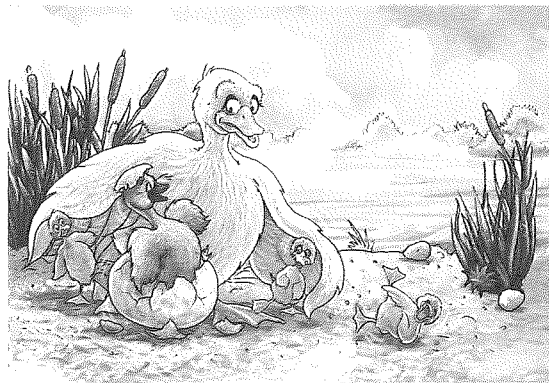


Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit verhaal, print ze uit en plak ze op een vel papier. Vergeet niet erbij te schrijven bij welk verhaal ze horen. Schrijf er ook enkele zinnen bij.

22. The Ugly Duckling

Once upon a time down on an old farm, lived a duck family. Mother Duck had been sitting on a clutch of new eggs. One nice morning, the eggs hatched and out popped six chirpy ducklings. But one egg was bigger than the rest, and it didn't hatch. Mother Duck couldn't recall laying that seventh egg. How did it get there? TOCK! TOCK! The little prisoner was pecking inside his shell.

'Did I count the eggs wrongly?' Mother Duck wondered. But before she had time to think about it, the last egg finally hatched. A strange looking duckling with gray feathers that should have been yellow gazed at a worried mother. The ducklings grew quickly, but Mother Duck had a secret worry.



'I can't understand how this ugly duckling can be one of mine!' she said to herself, shaking her head as she looked at her last born. Well, the gray duckling certainly wasn't pretty, and since he ate far more than his brothers, he was outgrowing them. As the days went by, the poor ugly duckling became more and more unhappy. His brothers didn't want to play with him, he was so clumsy, and all the farmyard people simply laughed at him. He felt sad and lonely, while Mother Duck did her best to console him.

'Poor little ugly duckling!' she would say. 'Why are you so different from the others?' And the ugly duckling felt worse than ever. He secretly cried at night. He felt nobody wanted him.

'Nobody loves me, they all tease me! Why am I different from my brothers?'

Then one day, at sunrise, he ran away from the farmyard. He stopped at a pond and began to question all the other birds. 'Do you know of any ducklings with gray feathers like mine?' But everyone shook their heads in scorn.

'We don't know anyone as ugly as you.' The ugly duckling did not lose heart, however, and kept on making inquiries. He went to another pond, where a pair of large geese gave him the same answer to his question. What's more, they warned him: 'Don't stay here! Go away! It's dangerous. There are men with guns around here!' The duckling was sorry he had ever left the farmyard.

Then one day, his travels took him near an old countrywoman's cottage. Thinking he was a stray goose, she caught him.

'I'll put this in a hutch. I hope it's a female and lays plenty of eggs!' said the old woman, whose eyesight was poor. But the ugly duckling laid not a single egg. The hen kept frightening him.

'Just wait! If you don't lay eggs, the old woman will wring your neck and pop you into the pot!' And the cat chipped in: 'Hee! Hee! I hope the woman cooks you, then I can gnaw at your bones!' The poor ugly duckling was so scared that he lost his appetite, though the old woman kept stuffing him with food and grumbling: 'If you won't lay eggs, at least hurry up and get plump!'

'Oh, dear me!' moaned the now terrified duckling. 'I'll die of fright first! And I did so hope someone would love me!'

Then one night, finding the hutch door open, he escaped. Once again he was all alone. He fled as far away as he could, and at dawn, he found himself in a thick bed of reeds. 'If nobody wants me, I'll hide here forever.' There was plenty a food, and the duckling began to feel a little happier, though he was lonely. One day at sunrise, he saw a flight of beautiful birds fly overhead. White, with long slender necks, yellow beaks and large wings, they were migrating south.

'If only I could look like them, just for a day!' said the duckling, admiringly. Winter came and the water in the reed bed froze. The poor duckling left home to seek food in the snow. He dropped exhausted to the ground, but a farmer found him and put him in his big jacket pocket.

'I'll take him home to my children. They'll look after him. Poor thing, he's frozen!' The duckling was showered with kindly care at the farmer's house. In this way, the ugly duckling was able to survive the bitterly cold winter.

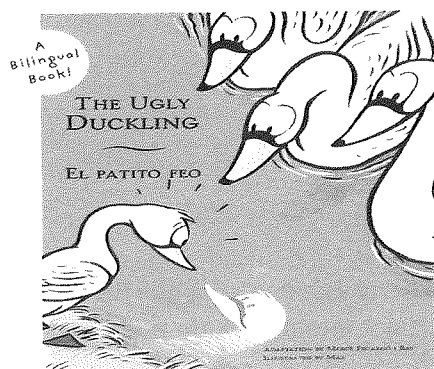
However, by springtime, he had grown so big that the farmer decided: 'I'll set him free by the pond!' That was when the duckling saw himself mirrored in the water.

'Goodness! How I've changed! I hardly recognize myself!' The flight of swans flew north again and glided on to the pond. When the duckling saw them, he realized he was one of their kind, and soon made friends.

'We're swans like you!' they said, warmly. 'Where have you been hiding?'

'It's a long story,' replied the young swan, still astounded. Now, he swam majestically with his fellow swans. One day, he heard children on the river bank exclaim: 'Look at that young swan! He's the finest of them all!'

And he almost burst with happiness.



Opdracht 64



onderstreep - zoek op

Opdracht 65

Beantwoord de volgende vragen:



1. Wie is de hoofdpersoon van dit verhaal? _____
2. Wat is zo bijzonder aan hem? _____

3. Waarom is hij verdrietig? _____

4. Waarom loopt hij weg? _____

5. Wat vraagt hij aan andere vogels? _____

6. Wat doen / zeggen de andere vogels? _____

7. Door wie wordt hij gevangen? _____
8. Wat gebeurt er met hem als hij geen eieren legt? _____

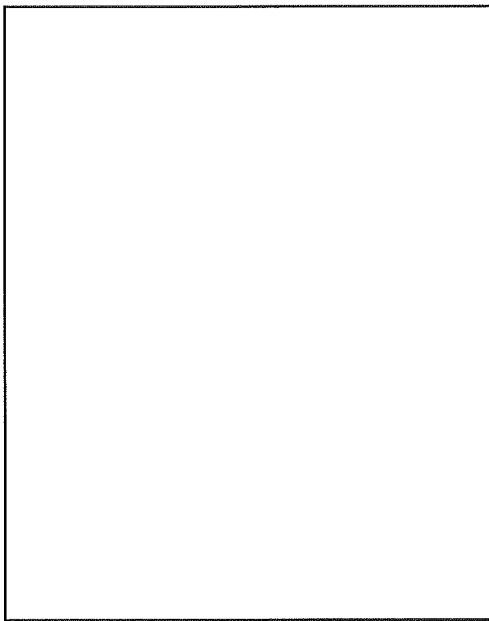
9. Wie zorgt op het eind voor hem? _____
10. Wat gebeurt er met het lelijke eendje? _____

Opdracht 66



Zoek op Internet plaatjes bij dit verhaal, print ze uit en plak ze op een vel papier. Vergeet niet er ook de titel van het verhaal bij te schrijven. Schrijf ook enkele zinnen bij de plaatjes.

Leesverslag Boek



Naam: _____

Klas: _____

Datum: _____

Boek nr.: _____

Titel: _____

Auteur: _____

Uitgever: _____

Jaar van uitgave: _____ Aantal bladzijden: _____

Ik heb het boek gekozen omdat: _____

Ik raad anderen aan dit boek **wel** / **niet** te lezen, omdat: _____

Ik geef dit boek het cijfer:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Vragen over de inhoud

1. **Wie** is de hoofdpersoon? Schrijf de naam op en vertel hoe hij/zij is en wat hij/zij doet.

2. Welke personen komen nog meer in het boek voor? Schrijf de namen op en vertel hoe ze zijn en wat ze doen.

3. **Waar** speelt het verhaal zich af?

4. **Wanneer** speelt het verhaal zich af?

5. Noem de **titel** van het boek en zeg waarom het zo heet.

Boekenlijst Engels

Schrijver	Titel
J.M. Barrie	Peter Pan
L. Frank Baum	The Wizard of Oz
Lewis Carroll	The Adventures of Alice in Wonderland
James Fenimore Cooper	The Last of the Mohicans
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe
Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist
	A Christmas Carol
Arthur Conan Doyle	The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Alexandre Dumas	The Count of Monte Cristo
	The Man in the Iron Mask
	The Three Musketeers
Ernest Hemmingway	The Old man and the sea
Victor Hugo	The Hunchback of Notre Dame
Rudyard Kipling	The Jungle Books
	The Man who would be King
Jack London	White Fang
	Call of the Wild
Herman Melville	Moby Dick
Baroness Orczy	The Scarlet Pimpernel
George Orwell	Animal Farm
Sir Walter Scott	Ivanhoe
Anna Sewell	Black Beauty
Mary Shelley	Frankenstein
Robert Louis Stevenson	Treasure Island
	The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
Bram Stoker	Dracula
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Uncle Tom's cabin
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels
Mark Twain	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Jules Verne	20.000 Leagues under the Sea
	Around the World in 80 days
H.G. Wells	The Time Machine
Johann Rudolf Wyss	The Swiss Family Robinson