Three authors, masters of mystery and suspense, reveal the obscure corners of the supernatural: a young man goes mad in a haunted house, poisonous snakes reveal a horrible crime, a Puritan reverend hides a terrible secret...

This reader uses the **EXPANSIVE READING** approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text. As well as the story, this reader contains:

- Short biographies of the authors
- A wide range of activities practising the four skills
- Dossiers: England and Its Ghosts, New England and the Puritans
- Internet projects
- PET-style activities
- Trinity-style activities (Grades 4/5)
- A full recording of the text
- An exit test and key on our website

This volume without the side coupon is to be considered a free sample copy not for sale. (Sale or other distribution is forbidden: L. 633/1941, art. 17, c. 2). Exempt from V.A.T.



READING & TRAINING

Joseph Sheridan Le Fant Rudyard Kipling Nathaniel Hawthorne

Stories of Ghosts and Mystery



AU AU

Stories

of

Ghosts

and

Mystery



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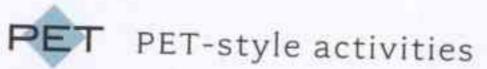


26, 38, 54, 67, 90

ACTIVITIES

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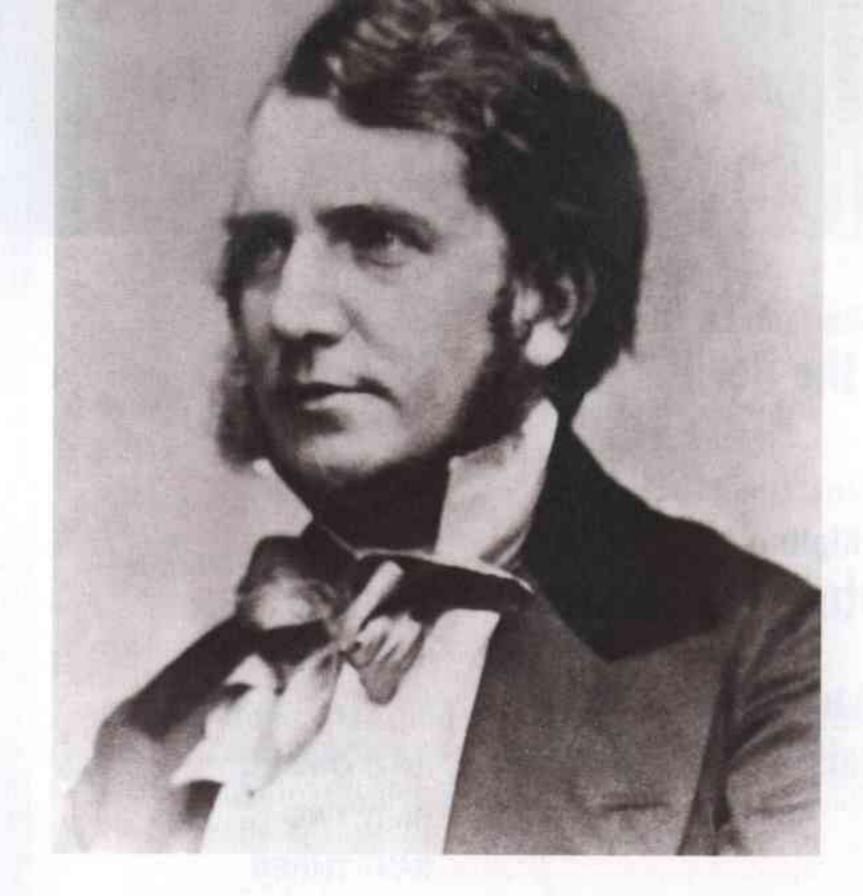
Trinity-style activities

25, 54, 80

All of the stories are recorded on the accompanying CD.



These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the passages linked to the listening activities.



Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu

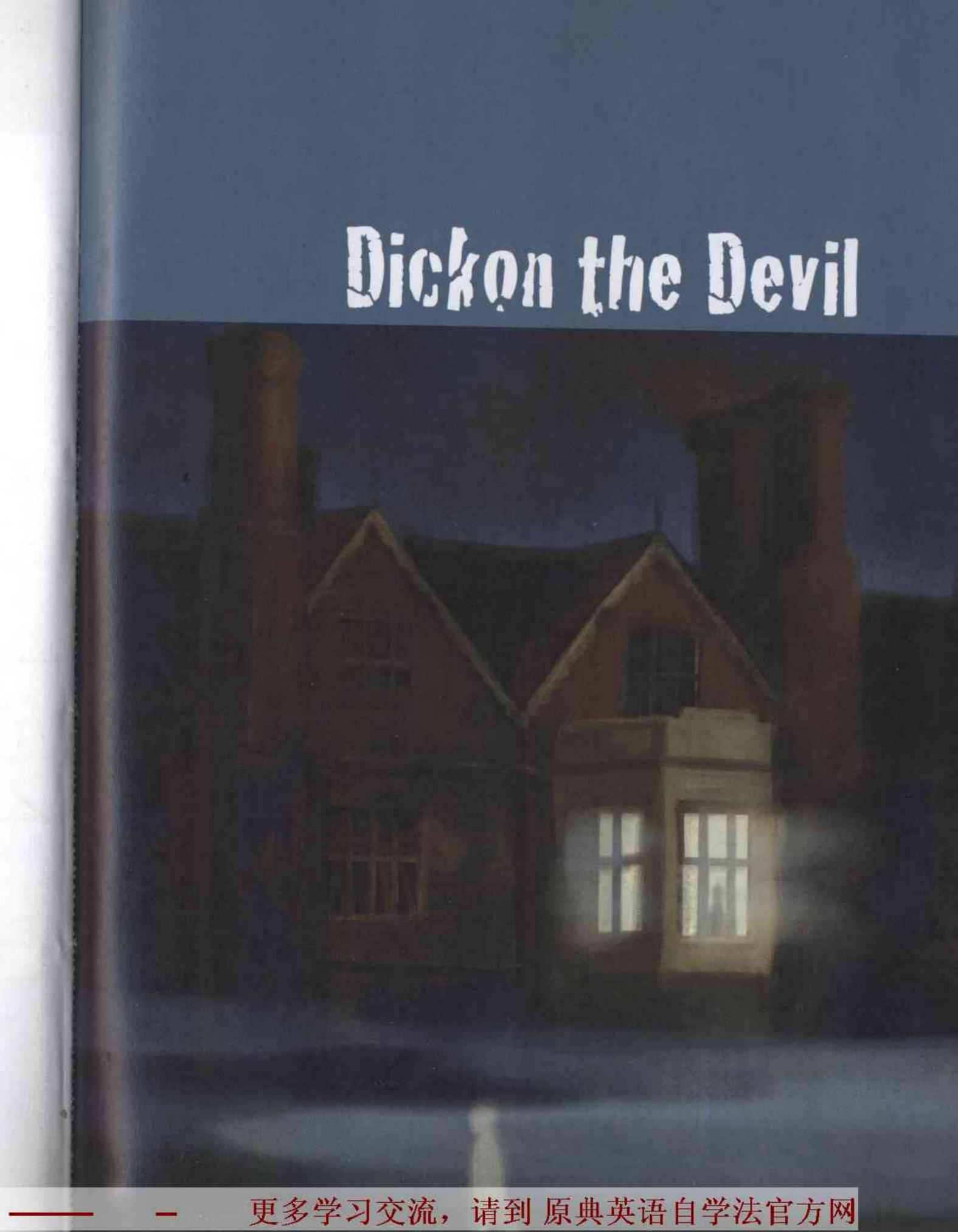
Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu (1814-73) was born in Dublin, Ireland to a wealthy family. As a child he liked writing poems.

Le Fanu studied law at Trinity College and graduated in 1837, but he never practised law. In 1837 he joined the staff of the *Dublin University Magazine* and began his career as a writer and journalist.

In 1861 he became the owner and editor of this magazine, in which several of his works appeared. His stories became very popular during his lifetime.

After the death of his wife in 1858, he rarely left his house and people called him 'the invisible prince'. He did most of his writing at night.

Le Fanu is often called 'the father of the modern ghost story'. His most famous works include: *The House by the Churchyard* (1863), *Uncle Silas* (1864), *Carmilla* (1872). 'Dickon the Devil' is part of *Mr Justice Harbottle and Others. Ghost Stories* (1870-73).



Before you read

1 Vocabulary

Match each picture (1-6) with one of the words below (A-F). You can use a dictionary to help you.

A hunchback

D devil

B shutters

E Elizabethan house

C ivy

F monument



2 The title

What do you think the title of this story means? In your opinion, who or what could 'Dickon the Devil' be?

an evil man

a very bad child

a real devil

a ghost

something else

Discuss this with a partner and share your ideas with the class.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》



PART ONE

Barwyke Hall

About thirty years ago I was sent by two old sisters to visit a property in Lancashire, near the forest of Pendle. They wanted to divide the small property that included a house and some land; they had inherited 1 it a long time before.



My journey to Lancashire began in September, a beautiful season in that part of England. At half past five I stopped at the Three Duck Inn, and had some dinner while my horses were changed. The owner was a friendly old man of sixty-five who enjoyed talking to his guests.

I wanted to learn more about Barwyke, the property I was going to see. But the owner did not have much to tell me. Old Squire 2 Bowes died more than twenty years ago, and no one

- inherited: received something from someone who died.
- 2. Squire: (in old England) a man who owned a lot of land.

Stories of Chosts and Mystery

lived there now except for the gardener and his wife.

'Tom Wyndsour is probably as old as me, but he's a bit taller and thinner,' said the fat owner.

'Well, I've heard that there are stories about the house that keep people far away,' I said, looking at him.

'Oh, stories from many years ago,' said the owner. 'I don't remember them after all of these years. People will always talk about old, empty houses.'

I tried getting more information from him but, for some reason, the old owner did not want to tell me the stories about Barwyke — I am sure he remembered them.

I paid my bill and continued my journey, but I was a bit disappointed.

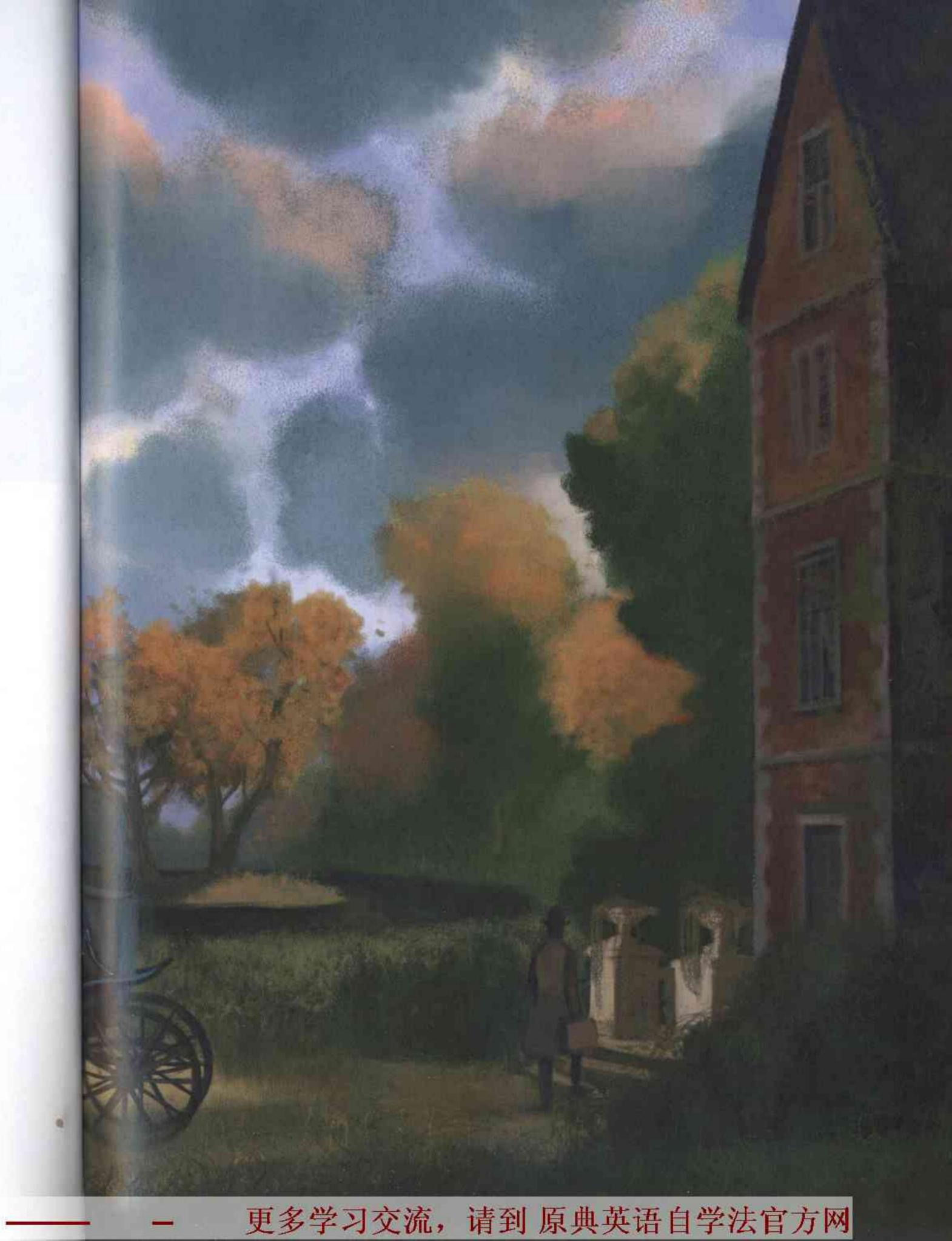
After an enjoyable journey through the beautiful woods, I arrived at Barwyke Hall. It was a large, steep-roofed Elizabethan house which stood in the middle of a park with several tall trees. The wall of the park was grey and covered with ivy. Close to the park I could see a lake that looked cold and black. I remembered that the lake was connected with a strange story I heard when I was a boy.

I drove up the road under the red and yellow autumn leaves of the tall trees. As I walked to the front door of the house I could see it was large and gloomy. ³

'No one looks after this house,' I thought, as I looked at the old, broken shutters and the dirty wall. Tall grass and strange plants were growing everywhere in the garden; it was quite a sad place.

I walked up the steps, looked around and saw the dark lake

gloomy: sad, depressing.



that added sadness to the scene. Near the centre of the lake there was a small island with two old trees.

'Fortunately there's the light of the sunset to make things more cheerful,' I thought as I knocked on the front door.

A friendly old man with a red nose opened the door and welcomed me. I followed him through a dark hall into a large room with old-fashioned furniture. There were curtains on the two windows and a piece of Turkish carpet on the floor. From the windows I had a view of the lake.

My bedroom was at the far end of the room and its window looked out onto the lake too.

Although these rooms were dark and gloomy, they were very clean. There was nothing to complain about.

I gave instructions for dinner and then asked old Tom Wyndsour, who looked after the property, to show me around since there was still some sunlight on that lovely autumn evening.

Tom was a strong old man who walked very quickly. We walked through the trees to the northern part of the property and saw an old church. The door of the church was open and we entered. The sexton, ⁴ a polite little hunchback, was happy to show us the church and its monuments. One in particular interested me — it was a monument to Squire Bowes, of Barwyke Hall. The writing on the monument said great things about him and informed that he died at the age of seventy-one.

The text and beyond



1 Comprehension check

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer - A, B, C or D.

1	Why o	did the narrator go to Lancashire?
	A	He had to do some business for his sisters.
	В	He wanted to look at a property he inherited.
	C	He had to help divide a property between its two owners.
	D	He wanted to see Lancashire in September, because it's a beautiful season.
2	Which	n statement about Old Squire Bowes is true?
	A	He was once the owner of the Three Duck Inn.
	В	He owned the property that the narrator's employers now own.
	C	He lived in Barwyke Hall with his gardener and his wife.
	D	He was also known as 'Tom Wyndsour'.
3	What	did the narrator believe about the owner of the Three Duck Inn?
	A	He was unfriendly and didn't like talking to customers.
ď	В	He didn't remember anything about Barwyke Hall.
	С	He disliked the gardener at Barwyke Hall.
	D	He didn't want to talk about Barwyke Hall.
4	How o	did the narrator feel when he looked at the house and lake?
	Α 📗	Frightened by the strange story he heard about the lake.
	В	Sad because the house and lake looked so gloomy.
	С	Happy because of the beautiful sunset.
	D	Excited because he wanted to solve the mystery of the house.
5	What	did the narrator do after he arrived at Barwyke Hall?
	A	He looked at his room and then took a walk around the property.
	В	He had dinner and then took a walk around the property.
	C	He looked at the house, then went to the church to meet
		Tom Wyndsour.
	D	He went to the church late at night to look at the monument
		TO SOUTE HOWES

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4. sexton: a person who works in the church.

2 Name the narrator!

Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu never gives a name to the character who is the narrator of this story. Work with a partner and think of a name for him.

Mr

Tell the class the name you've chosen. As a class, vote on the best name. Use that name whenever you talk about the narrator from now on.

3 Vocabulary: adjectives

- A In the description of the house, park, and lake the author uses many adjectives to make a special atmosphere of sadness and mystery. Underline them.
- B Look at the paragraph below. The adjectives have been taken out. Add new adjectives to completely change the atmosphere. You can choose from the words in the box, or think of your own adjectives. Compare your new paragraph with a partner's.

friendly crazy warm pretty shining beautiful funny attractive new pretty clean small low short wonderful yellow pink green purple gold blue orange pleasant happy magical lovely quiet peaceful

I arrived at Barwyke Hall. The wall of the park was (1)
and covered with ivy. Close to the park I could see a lake that
looked (2) and (3) I remembered that the lake
was connected with a (4) story I heard when I was a boy
As I walked to the front of the house I could see that it was
(5) and (6) I looked at the (7) (8)
shutters and the (9) wall.
(10) grass and (11) plants were growing
everywhere in the garden; it was quite a (12) place.

4 Vocabulary

The adjective 'Elizabethan' is used to describe something from the time of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). The name of a king or queen of England is often used as an adjective to describe things from certain times in British history. Work with a partner. Look at the pictures of houses and women's fashions below and write an adjective in the captions. Choose from:



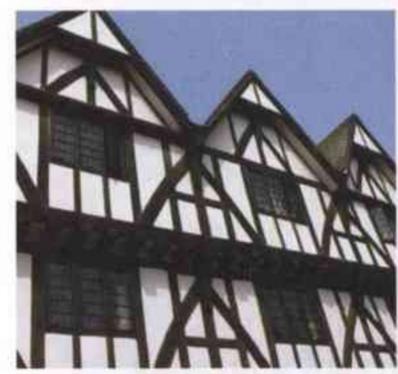
Elizabethan from the time of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603).



Georgian from the time of George I, II, III and IV (1714-1830).



Victorian from the time of Queen Victoria (1837-1901).



An Elizabethan house fashion







..... fashion



..... house



5 Fill in the gaps

Before going to bed, the narrator wrote a letter to one of his employers. Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Dear Miss Dymock,

I arrived (0)...... Barwyke (1)..... evening. I only had time (2)...... a quick walk around the property before it got dark. Tom Wyndsour and his wife are (3)...... the house clean, (4)...... it needs repairs. For example, I noticed (5)..... the shutters at the front of the house were falling (6)...... The garden will also (7)...... a lot of work. If either of you (8)..... thinking of living here someday, I strongly suggest that you visit here yourselves before deciding. Lancashire is beautiful, but this house doesn't seem (9)...... a cheerful place to live. I (10)..... write again tomorrow afternoon.

0	A on	Bat	C around	D to
1	A that	B next	C last	D this
2	A with	B in	C to	D for
3	A keeping	B cleaning	C staying	D leaving
4	A so	B but	C for	D or
5	A this	B in	C on	D that
6	A under	B above	c down	D around
7	A needs	B needed	C needing	D need
8	A was	B is	C are	D be
9	A that	B like	C is	D will
10	A will	B have	C am	D did

PET 6 Writing

'I remembered that the lake was connected with a strange story I heard when I was a boy.'

What do you think the strange story was about? Use your imagination and write the story yourself (about 100 words).

Your story must begin with the sentence:

No one wanted to go near the mysterious lake.

In groups, read your stories and decide whose story is the scariest, the most interesting or the silliest.

7 Discussion

In pairs or in small groups, talk about the following questions and share your answers with the rest of the class.

- 1 Why do you think the owner of the Three Duck Inn doesn't want to talk about Barwyke?
- 2 The narrator arrives at Barwyke just as the sun is setting. What do you think is the perfect time of day for a ghost story? Why?
- 3 'Although these rooms were dark and gloomy, they were very clean. There was nothing to complain about.' Have you ever had to complain about a room where you stayed, in a hotel or some other place? If so, tell your partner or group what happened and why you had to complain.
- 4 In the evening, Tom and the narrator walk around the church and look at the monuments. In other words, they are in the churchyard. Are you afraid of churchyards? Why or why not? Have you ever gone for a walk in a churchyard?

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 19 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who do you think is the person in white?
- 2 What do you think is happening?
- 3 What do you think is going to happen next?

Look at the picture on page 21 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the man?
- 2 Who or what do you think is going to open the door?
- 3 How do you think the man is feeling?
- 4 What do you think will happen next?



Listening

Listen to the first part of Part Two. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under A. If it is not correct, put a tick in the box under B.

		A	В
1	Tom thinks Squire Bowes went mad before he died.		
2	The narrator is surprised by a white horse running down the road.		
3	The narrator sees 'Dickon the Devil' and talks with him.		
4	Dickon always sleeps outside.		
5	People call Dickon 'Dickon the Devil' because he looks like a devil.		
6	Tom doesn't want to talk about the Squire or Dickon.		



PART TWO

Old Squire Bowes

I stood in the cemetery 1 of the church and said, 'The Squire died twenty years ago.'

'Yes, sir, twenty years ago on the ninth of last month,' said Tom Wyndsour.

'Was he a good old gentleman?' I asked.

'Yes, he was,' said Tom. 'But it isn't easy to say what's in them... or what they may become. And some of them go mad.'

I did not understand what he was trying to say.

'You don't think he was mad, do you?' I asked.

'Oh no, not him, sir,' said Tom, 'he was a bit lazy, but he knew what he was doing.'

Tom's comments were mysterious, but like old Squire Bowes, I was a 'bit lazy' that evening and I did not ask any more questions.

cemetery:



Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

It was getting dark when we started going back to Barwyke Hall. As we walked down the narrow road among the old trees, something ran quickly towards us and made a strange sound, like a frightened laugh or cry. I was quite surprised and frightened because it was a human figure dressed in white. At first I thought it was a white horse running down the road. Tom Wyndsour turned around and looked at the strange figure.

'He's travelling tonight,' said Tom in a low voice. 'It's not difficult to find a bed for him, some leaves or some soft grass. That boy last slept in a house twenty years ago.'

'What do you mean?' I asked. 'Is he mad?'

'Something like that, sir,' said Tom. 'We call him 'Dickon the Devil' because devil is the only word he says.'

'The only word!' I exclaimed.

'Yes, the only word,' said Tom.

For some reason I felt that Dickon the Devil was in some way connected to the story of old Squire Bowes.

'People probably say strange things about him,' I said.

'More or less, sir, more or less,' said Tom. 'Some stories are very strange.'

'He last slept in a house twenty years ago?' I asked. 'That's when the Squire died.'

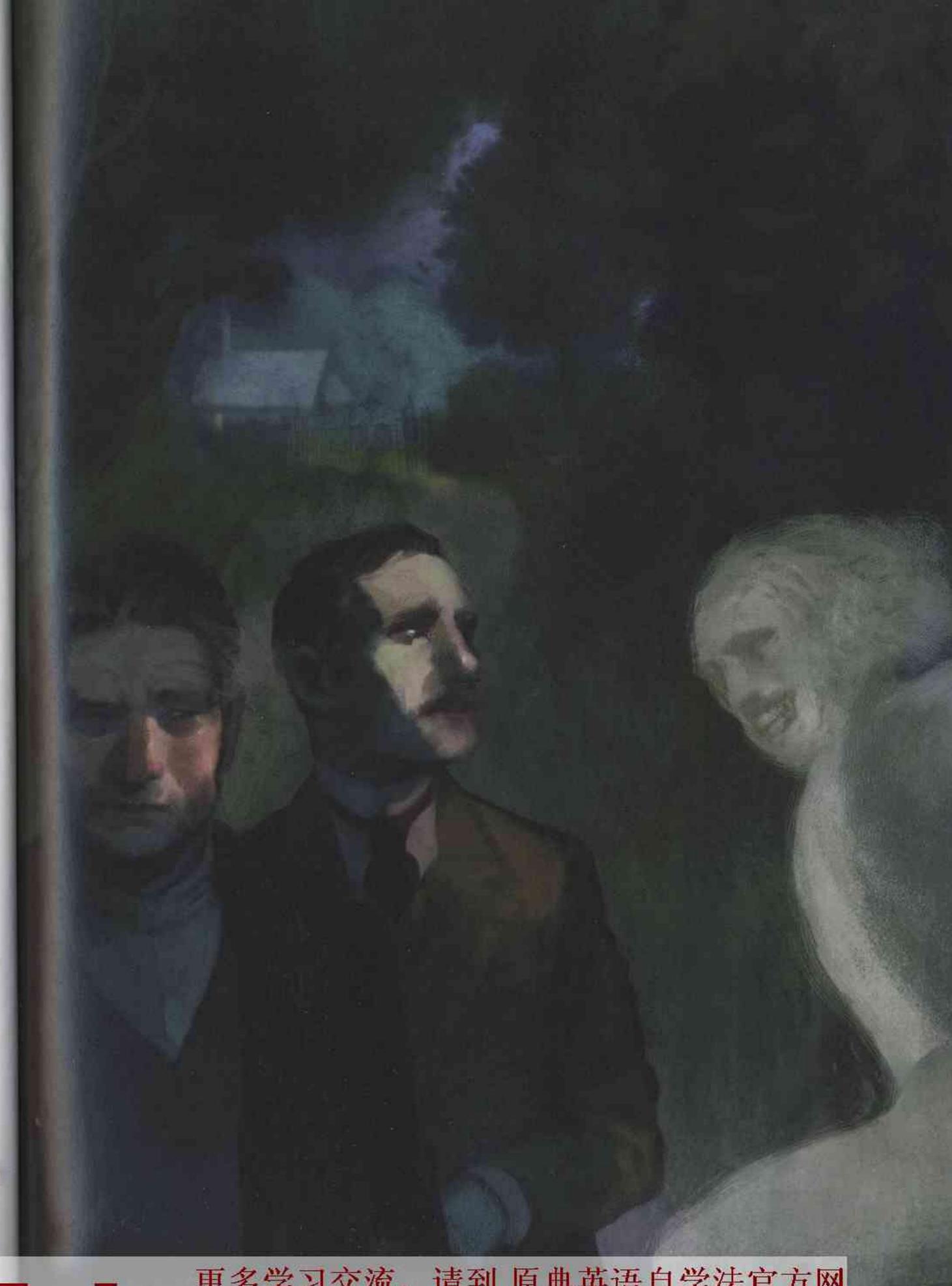
'Yes, sir, not long after.'

'You have to tell me about him tonight after supper, Tom,' I said.

Tom did not seem to like my invitation. He looked straight ahead as we walked on and said in a low voice, 'You see, sir, now the house is quiet and nothing troubles the people of Barwyke. And my wife doesn't want to talk about these things.'

END

'I understand,' I said quietly.



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Stories of Chosts and Mystery

It was getting dark and we walked home without saying a word. It was not a cold night but I was glad to see some wood burning in the fireplace; it made the room more cheerful. A small table with a white tablecloth was ready for supper. After supper I was too sleepy to listen to Tom's story, so I went to my bedroom and fell asleep by ten o'clock. That night I had a frightening experience. By the next night I finished my work at Barwyke. I worked hard from early morning and I had no time to think about the frightening experience of the night before. At the end of the day I was sitting at the little supper table after a good meal. It was a warm evening and I opened the window and looked out into the dark. 'Tom,' I said, 'tell me who, other than your wife and you and myself, slept in the house last night.'

Tom put down his glass and looked at me nervously without saying a word.

'Who else slept in the house?' he repeated slowly.

'Yes, Tom, who else?' I asked firmly.

'Not a living thing, sir.' And he looked at me again.

'That's very strange,' I said, looking at him in the eyes. 'Are you sure you were not in my room last night?'

'No, sir, not until I came to call you this morning,' he said.

'Well,' I said, 'there was someone there, I'm sure. I was very tired and I could not get up, but a noise woke me up. It was the noise of someone throwing my two tin boxes on the floor. You know, the tin boxes where I keep my papers. I heard a step on the floor and there was light in the room. However, before going to sleep I put out the candle. Whoever it was, he went out of the room and the light went with him. I wanted to sleep again but I saw a light on the opposite wall. I sat up on the bed and saw the door opening.



Stories of Chosts and Mystery

A hand was holding the edge of the door and was pushing it open. But it was a very strange hand. Let me see yours.'

He showed me his hand and I examined it.

'Oh, no, there's nothing wrong with your hand,' I said. 'That hand had another shape and it was fatter. The middle finger was shorter than the rest and it looked like it was broken. The nail looked like a claw. ² I called out, "Who's there?" and suddenly the light and the hand disappeared.'

'That was him!' exclaimed Tom Wyndsour, as his red nose became pale and his eyes almost flew out of his head.

'Who?' I asked.

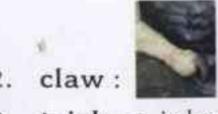
'Old Squire Bowes; that was his hand you saw — oh, God help us!' answered Tom.

'What are you saying?' I cried.

'The broken finger and the nail — it was old Squire Bowes. You came here for the two Dymock sisters' business. The Squire didn't want them to inherit Barwyke after his death. He wanted to leave Barwyke to someone else. He was always polite to everyone, but he didn't like those two ladies. When I heard you were here for the Dymock sister's business, I was worried. And now you can see why he's back again and he'll start his old tricks ³ again!'

I was completely confused. 'His old tricks?' I asked.

'Yes, sir, his old tricks, said Tom nervously.



3. trick: a joke.

The text and beyond

T 1	Co	mprehension check
	For	r questions 1-6, choose the correct answer - A, B, C or D.
		111 - I Is sell Dielson 'the Devil'?
	1	Why do people call Dickon 'the Devil'?
		A He is an evil man who does terrible things.
		B He has a red face which makes him look like a devil.
		C He last slept in a house twenty years ago.
		D He can only say the word 'devil'.
	2	After the narrator sees Dickon, how does he feel?
		A He feels afraid and doesn't want to talk about Dickon.
		B He feels sorry for Dickon and wants to help him.
		C He feels curious and wants to know Dickon's story.
		D He feels happy that his life is better than Dickon's.
	3	What does the narrator do after supper?
		A He asks Tom more questions about Dickon and the Squire.
		B He goes to bed and falls asleep around 10 o'clock.
		c He goes to bed, but he can't sleep because he is afraid.
		D He goes to his room and finishes his work.
	4	How many people were in the house that night?
		A Two: the narrator and Tom.
		B One: the narrator. Tom slept in another building.
	5	c Four: the narrator, Tom and the Dymock sisters.
		D Three: the narrator, Tom and Tom's wife.
	5	What happened in the narrator's room late at night?
		A Someone pushed at his bedroom door, but didn't go in.
		n Camana throw the parrator's tip hoves at him

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Someone brought a candle into his bedroom.

Someone put out the candle in his room.

6 What does Tom believe about Squire Bo	6	Bowes	?
---	---	-------	---

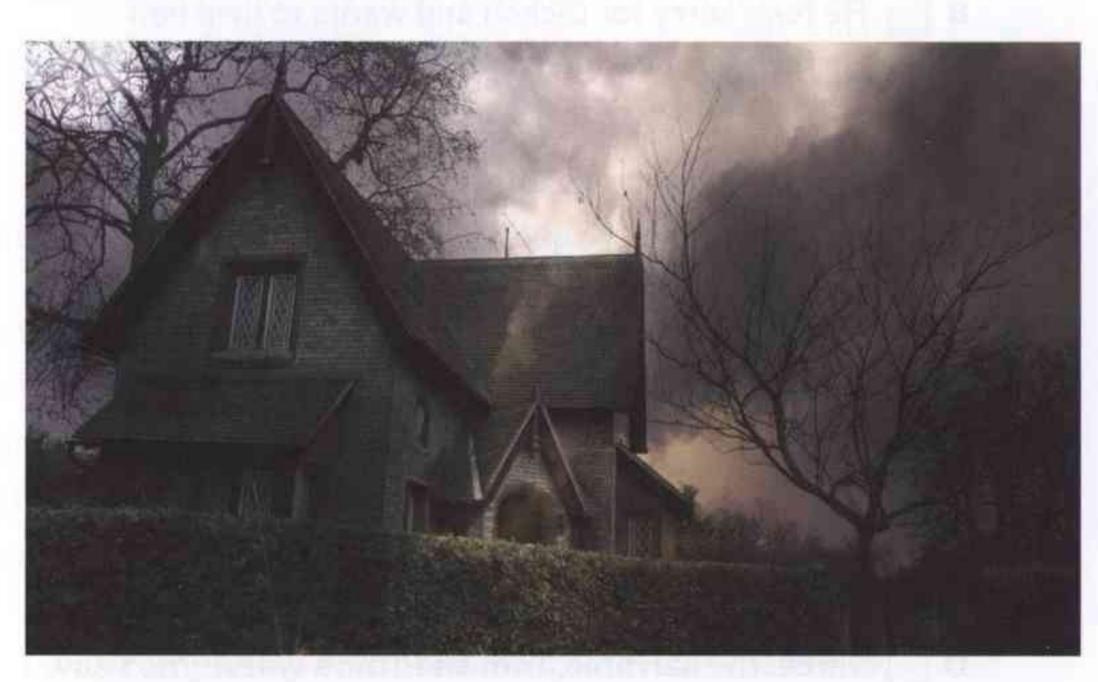
	Toronto.	040 0		72 TWITTE
A	His	ghost	causes	trouble.

- He disliked the narrator's employers when he was alive.
- C He was an evil man who hated everyone around him.
- D The Squire wanted Tom to inherit Barwyke.

2 Make your own ghost story

A Writing

Fill in the blanks to make a short ghost story. You can use any word you want, but you should put adjectives in (1) and (6) and nouns in (2), (3), (4) and (5). You should put a verb in (7). For (8), write a sentence.



It was a (1) night. I walked slowly down the (2)		in
the old (3) towards the (4)	9	
Suddenly I heard a noise. It sounded like (5)		
I felt (6) I began to (7)		
Then, (8)		

Read your story to the class. Which story is the most interesting?

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/	ъ.	ü	æ		

B Listening

Listen to this story and fill in the blanks.

It was a (1)	night. I walked slowly down the (2) in	Ų
the old (3)	towards the (4)	
Suddenly I hear	d a noise. It sounded like (5)	
I felt (6)	I began to (7)	
Contract Con	and it was (9)	

Compare your story to the second one. Which story do you prefer?

T: GRADE 5

3 Speaking: entertainment

Look at the questions below. Discuss them with your partner.

- 1 Do you like scary films/books? Why or why not?
- 2 Which do you prefer scary films or comedies? Why?
- 3 What is the scariest film/book that you have ever seen/read?
- 4 Why did you think this film/book was scary?
- 5 Have you ever slept with the light on because of a scary film?
 Tell your partner about the experience.

4 Discussion

In pairs or small groups, talk about the following questions, then share your ideas with the class.

- 1 'But it isn't easy to say what's in them... or what they may become.

 And some of them go mad.'

 Tom is talking about Squire Bowes when he says this. What do you think he means? Who are 'they'?
- 2 'He's back again and he'll start his old tricks again!' Tom is talking about Squire Bowes again. What do you think were the Squire's 'old tricks'? In other words, what do you think the Squire did to cause trouble? Do you think he did these things when he was alive or as a ghost?
- 3 What do you think happened to Dickon? Why did he go mad?
- 4 Do you think that the Squire really was in the narrator's room? Do you think the narrator only dreamed it?

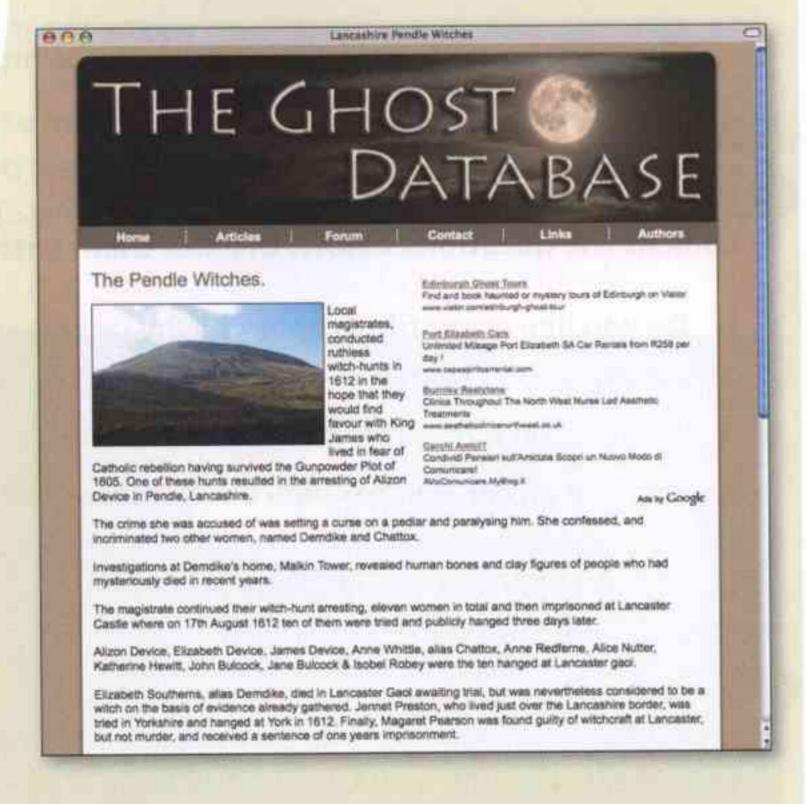


INTERNET PROJECT



Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for Stories of Ghosts and Mystery. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Lancashire is the setting for 'Dickon the Devil'. It is also one of the most haunted parts of Britain. In these web pages you will find information about some haunted places in Lancashire.



Find out...

- where the 'White Lady' appears
- why she was unhappy when she was alive
- the name of the house that some people call 'the most haunted house in England'
- what the ghost of Father John Wall is probably looking for
- how many 'Pendle Witches' there were
- what happened to some people filming a TV programme around Pendle Hill
- which of these places is closest to the setting of 'Dickon the Devil'.
- ▶ Would you like to visit any of these places? Why or why not?

Before you read

1 Prediction

Read these sentences. Two of these things will happen in Part Three. Tick the sentences that you think will NOT happen. Compare your answers with a partner's, and check your answers again after you read Part Three. Who was right?

	The ghost of Squire Bowes will appear again.
	The narrator will go mad.
	The narrator will learn the reason why Dickon went mad.
	Tom Wyndsour will try to steal money from the narrator.
	The narrator will see Dickon again.
,	The narrator will learn that Tom Wyndsour killed Squire Bowes.

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 29 and discuss these questions.

- 1 Who is the man standing near the cows?
- 2 What do you think he is doing?
- 3 When do you think this is happening?

Look at the picture on page 31 and discuss these questions.

- 1 Who do you think are the characters in this picture?
- What is happening?
- 3 What do you think is going to happen next?



PART THREE

Dickon

I wanted to know what was happening, so I asked Tom Wyndsour to explain.

'As you know, Squire Bowes of Barwyke died without making a will,' said Tom. 'And everyone was sorry when he died because the people of Barwyke liked him. He was never unfriendly or angry — he could not hurt a fly.

When the ladies inherited the property they immediately bought some cows for the park. They didn't know that this was not wise. Soon something was wrong with the cows, and the animals slowly died. Then people began telling strange stories. They said that Squire Bowes walked among the trees in the evening. And when he saw the cows he stopped and put his hand on the back of one of them, and that one became sick the next day and died.'

 will: the written last wishes of a person about his/her money and/or property.



Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

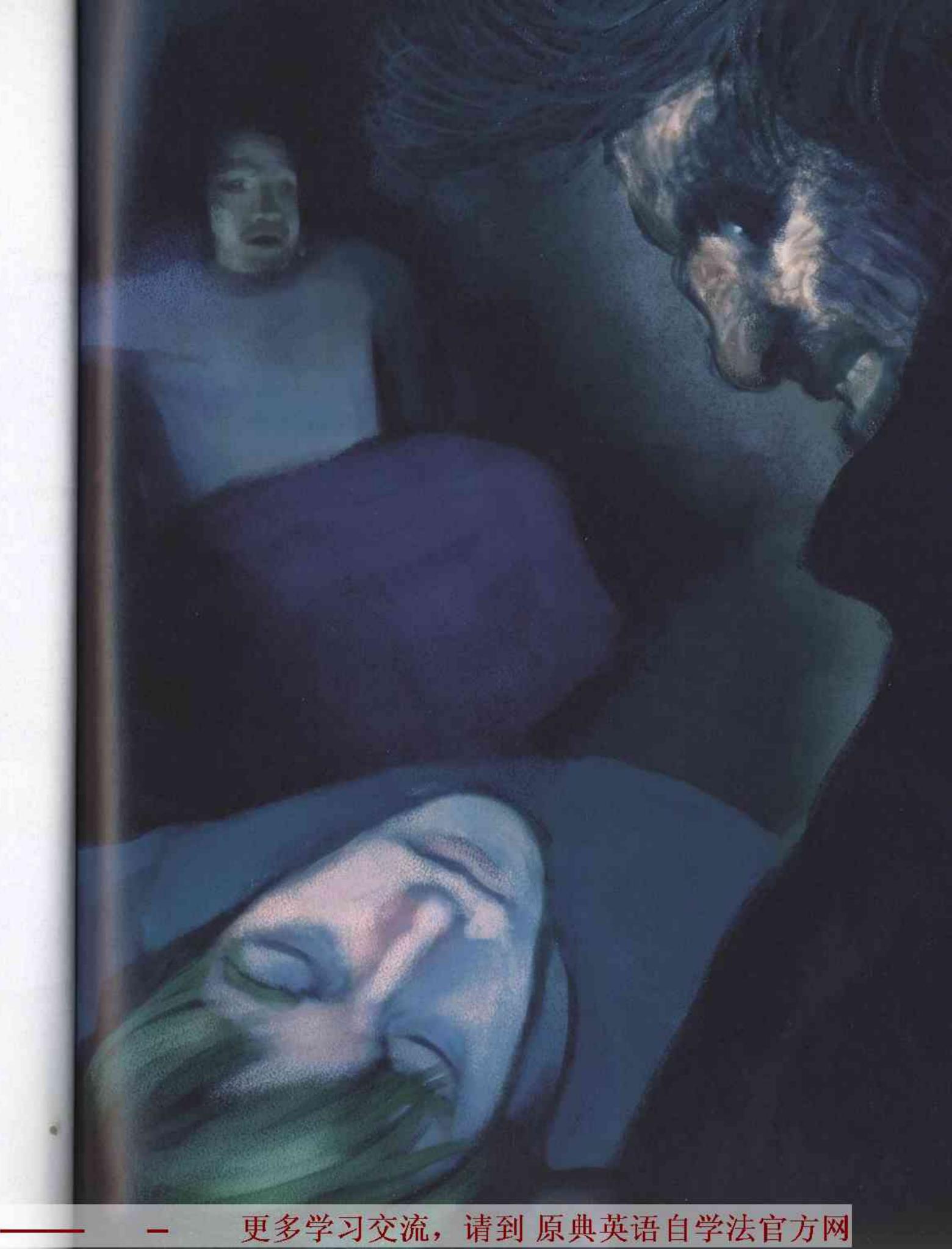
'The people saw his ghost!' I said, surprised.

'Yes, it was his ghost, but no one ever met him in the park or in the woods. They recognized him at a distance. And they could see the animal he put his hand on — white, grey or black. And that animal got sick the next day and died. People were afraid of taking the path near the park and no one wanted to walk in the woods of Barwyke. At that time there was a man called Tom Pyke. He was the old Squire's groom ² and the only person who slept in the house. Tom was angry when he heard these stories which he did not believe. He could not find a man or boy to look after the cows because everyone in Barwyke was afraid. So he wrote to his brother Richard, called Dick or Dickon, a clever young man who lived in Derbyshire.

When Dickon came the cows were better. People said they could still see the old Squire walking with his stick in his hand, but he didn't go near the cows because Dickon was there. The old Squire looked at the cows for about an hour and then disappeared like smoke. One night in November Tom Pyke and his brother Dickon were in bed in the servants' room. They were alone in the house and all the doors were locked. Tom was lying next to the wall and he was awake; his brother Dickon was sleeping next to him. Suddenly Tom's eyes turned toward the door. It opened slowly and old Squire Bowes came in. He looked like a horrible ghost. Tom was terrified. He couldn't breathe and he couldn't take his eyes off him. The old Squire came to the side of the bed, put his arms under Dickon, who was sleeping, and carried him out of the room.

Right after this happened the light suddenly went out and Tom couldn't see anything.

2. groom: a man or boy who looks after horses.
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He lay in bed more dead than alive until the next morning.' 'How terrible!' I said.

'Tom's brother Dickon was gone. He looked for him everywhere in the house. He even asked a few neighbours to help him search in the woods. But no one could find Dickon. At last one of the neighbours thought of the island in the lake. He and Tom took a little boat and went to the island. They found Dickon sitting under a big tree and he was mad, completely mad. They asked him several questions but he cried out only one answer: "Bowes, the devil! See him; see him; Bowes, the devil!"

Dickon became mad and he never slept under a roof any more. Now he goes from house to house during the day, but people don't want to meet him at night because they're afraid...'

A long silence followed Tom's story. He and I were alone in that large room and I looked out of the window at the dark night. I thought I saw something white moving near the trees. Then I heard a low sound that became a loud cry — 'Hoo-oo-oo! Bowes, the devil! Over your shoulder. Hoo-oo-oo! Ha! Ha! Ha!'

I jumped up and saw by the light of a candle Dickon's wild eyes and frightening face. He was looking at his long fingers and talking to himself.

Tom Wyndsour quickly closed the window. The story was over.

I was glad when I heard the sound of the carriage and the horses outside, a few minutes later. I said goodbye to Tom and I happily left the haunted 3 house of Barwyke behind me.

3. haunted: if a house is haunted, people believe it is visited by ghosts.

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The text and beyond

Comprehension check

The text and beyond

Look at the statements below. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under A. If it is not correct, put a tick in the box under B.

		A B
1	Everyone was afraid of Squire Bowes when he was alive.	
2	People believed that the ghost of Squire Bowes could cause animals to die.	
3	People were afraid when they met the ghost of Squire Bowes.	
4	Tom Pyke thought the stories people told about Squire Bowes and the cows were true.	
5	Dickon was actually Tom Wyndsour's brother.	
6	Tom Pyke was afraid of the ghost, so he asked his brother to help him.	
7	When Dickon came, people stopped seeing Squire Bowes walking in the woods.	
8	Dickon stopped the ghost from hurting the cows.	
9	The ghost attacked both Dickon and Tom as they slept.	
10	The last night that Dickon slept in a house he was taken away by a ghost.	
11	Dickon came into Barwyke Hall and frightened the narrator.	
12	The narrator only slept at Barwyke Hall for one night.	

'I asked Tom Wyndsour to explain'

With some verbs, we can use this structure:

verb + object + to + infinitive

Verbs like this include: ask, want, need, cause, tell, order, remind.

Look at these examples:

I want you to tell me the real story.

The ghost caused Dickon to go mad.

He ordered them to leave the house.

We can also use would like in this way:

She would like us to wash the dishes.

2 Verb + object + to + infinitive

Read the pairs of sentences below. Fill in the blanks to make sentences that use this structure and keep the same meaning as the sentence that comes before. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- O 'Leave this house immediately!' he said to them.
 He ordered ...them to leave... the house immediately.
- 1 'Dad, will you take me to school?' I asked.
 I asked me to school.
- 2 'Please help me with my homework. I'll fail if you don't help me,' my friend said to me.
 - My friend needed her with her homework.
- 3 'Buy me something nice when you're in Paris,' Angela said to her boyfriend.
 - Angela wanted her something nice in Paris.
- 4 'Michael, could you turn on that light, please?' says Maura.

 Maura would like the light.
- 5 'This room is so messy! Clean it now!' said my mother.

 My mother ordered my room.



3 Listening



You will listen to someone talking about how to tell a good ghost story. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer - A, B or C.

1	Where	is	the	best	p	lace	to	tell	a	ghost	story?	?
---	-------	----	-----	------	---	------	----	------	---	-------	--------	---

- A outside an old dark house
- B a dark room at night
- c an old house in the afternoon
- 2 What is something you can do to make your listeners more afraid?
 - A Play a CD of strange music.
 - B Make scary sounds.
 - C Play a CD of scary sounds.
- 3 How should you use your voice when you are telling your story?
 - A Speak quietly at first, and very loudly at the end.
 - B Speak very quietly from the beginning to the end.
- C Speak loudly at first, and very quietly at the end.
- 4 What should you do at the end of the story?
 - A Grab someone to make that person scream.
 - B Ask a friend to grab someone.
 - C Scream very loudly yourself.
- 5 Who should you not tell a ghost story to?
 - A 10 year-old children
 - B your brother or sister
 - C children under the age of 10



PET 4 Ghost stories

You work at a bookshop. It's close to Halloween, and the people below are all looking for ghost stories to buy. Decide which book (A-G) is the most suitable for the following people (1-5).

- Claire is a history teacher. She likes to read about mysteries that have actually happened. She likes to read about real people telling their own stories of seeing ghosts or being part of a real mystery.
- Benjamin works with computers. He likes modern novels. He doesn't like books that are too long, in fact he has never read any book longer than 300 pages. He enjoys reading about Japan, where he lived for two years.
- John works in a bank. He likes older books, especially novels and stories from the 19th century. Lately he hasn't had much time to read, so he's looking for short stories which he can finish quickly. He enjoys reading about Ireland and is planning a visit there next year.
- Kate is a nurse. She likes scary novels with lots of excitement and action. If the story moves too slowly, she gets bored and stops reading. She prefers stories that are easy to understand. She also likes to read books that have been made into movies.
- Juliet works in a library. She likes novels that don't have a lot of scary monsters or surprises. She doesn't like to be too frightened. She prefers mystery novels and ghost stories with interesting characters. She likes to spend a lot of time reading and prefers novels to short stories.
- A Stephen King, *The Shining* (1977), 478 pages

 Jack Torrance gets the perfect job taking care of a hotel for the winter with his family. But the hotel is haunted and soon Jack and his family are in terrible danger. An exciting, fast moving and very frightening book. It's worth reading even if you've seen the well-known film.

- B Shirley Jackson, *The Haunting of Hill House* (1959), 246 pages A shy young woman goes to a haunted house to stay with a group of people who are studying the ghosts that appear there. But are there really ghosts in the house? This novel is a slow mystery with characters you will never forget.
- C John Sheridan Le Fanu, Collected Ghost Stories (1875), 343 pages Enjoy these short stories by the best ghost story writer of the 19th century. Most of these stories are less than twenty pages long, and many take place in Ireland, where the author lived for most of his life.
- D Koji Suzuki, The Ring (1991), 225 pages

 This is the Japanese novel that began the popular movies. Two men work together to slowly solve the mystery of Sadako, an evil ghost who kills people one week after they watch a haunted video tape. This book is a bit strange and confusing, but it's a very interesting and frightening story.
- E Alvin Swartz, Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark (1986), 128 pages
 This is a great collection of ghost stories for children. Most of them are less than five pages long. There is also advice about the best ways to tell these stories to a group of people. It's a perfect book to bring to a Halloween party. Scare your friends!
- F Helen Creighton, Bluenose Ghosts (1957), 290 pages
 Helen Creighton spent thirty years collecting these true ghost stories of Eastern Canada. Most of these stories are told by the ordinary people who experienced them. If you're interested in history, or you're curious about ghosts, this is the book for you.
- G Lafcadio Hearn, In Ghostly Japan (1899), 241 pages
 These are ghost stories from Japanese history. Most of these interesting and mysterious stories are hundreds of years old. There is also a lot of information about Japanese history.

Would you like to read any of these books? Which one?

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5 Discussion

In pairs, talk about the following questions. Be prepared to share your answers with the class.

- What do you think the ghost did to Dickon to make him go mad?
- 2 Do you think the narrator was in danger when the Squire almost came to his room? Do you think he might have become like Dickon?
- 3 Did you like this story? Why or why not?



INTERNET PROJECT



Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for Stories of Ghosts and Mystery. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

- A This website has many photographs that show ghosts. Look at some of these pictures and answer the questions.
 - Which is probably a fake (not a real picture of a ghost)?
 - Which do you think is probably a real picture of a ghost?
 - Which picture do you think is the most interesting?
 - Compare your answers with a partner's.

В	There are also many pictures which
	the website says are clearly fakes
	(not real pictures of ghosts). What
	are some things that cause the
	photos to seem as if they show
	ghosts? List at least three causes.

1	Bugs or insects in the picture.
2	
3	
4	

Girl on the gra	restone
Girl on the gravestone This photograph appeared in both the Chicago Sun-Times at the National Examiner. It was taken during an investigation a Bachelor's Grove Carmetery on August 10, 1991 with a grout GRS members. The picture is an enlarged black and white infrared shot taken of an area where many of the group notice something unusual with some of the equipment they used. It shows a young women sitting on a tembatone with parts of lower and upper body being somewhat semi-transparent. To dress she is wearing is also out-of-date. It was taken by member, Jude Huff-Felz.	p of sed
Ghost Research Society: Ghost Photog	graphs



Reginald Owen, playing Scrooge, speaks with Marley's ghost, played by Leo G. Carroll, in the 1938 MGM production of A Christmas Carol.

England and Its Ghosts

Do you believe in ghosts? Some people do and others don't.

No one really knows what a ghost is! Today important universities have parapsychology departments where experts study the supernatural, often with the help of special equipment. Some people have tried to photograph ghosts and sometimes ghosts appear in the picture. What are ghosts? Ghosts are spirits of the dead - of people and animals. Their death was violent or terrible, or they were murdered by someone. Ghosts haunt the places where they died because they cannot rest in peace.

In England there are a lot of haunted places: houses, castles, churches, theatres and roads. Let's take a look at a few.

The house at 50 Berkeley Square, London, was considered a haunted house in the late 1800s. There were strange noises at night and ghostly appearances. One room in the house was particularly

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dangerous. People who slept in this room went mad or were dead the next morning. One man, Lord Lyttleton, did not believe in ghosts, so he decided to sleep in the dangerous room. The next morning he was quite shaken and said, 'Something came into the room from a dark corner. It had a terrible smell. I fired my gun at it and the ghost disappeared. It was frightening! This house is haunted by a horrible ghost.'

Glamis Castle in Scotland is a big castle with over a hundred rooms. It has a long history of ghosts, murders, strange noises and terrible secrets.

The Tower of London is a popular tourist attraction and many people believe it is haunted by royal ghosts. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London in 1078.

King Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded ¹ on Tower Green in May 1536. Her ghost, which is white and transparent, haunts Tower Green, the White Tower and the church in the Tower. Sometimes she appears with her head and other times she holds her head in her hand.

The most famous ghosts of the Tower are two young princes. In 1483, when Edward V became King of England, he was only twelve years old and his brother Richard was ten. Their uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, wanted to be King of England, so he took the princes to the Tower where they soon disappeared. People said that Richard was responsible for the murder of the two princes. In 1674 workmen found the skeletons of two children under the stairs and they were immediately buried. Many people still see the two ghosts of the young princes at the bottom of the stairs.

Borley is a small village about one hundred kilometres northeast of

1. beheaded: her head was cut off.

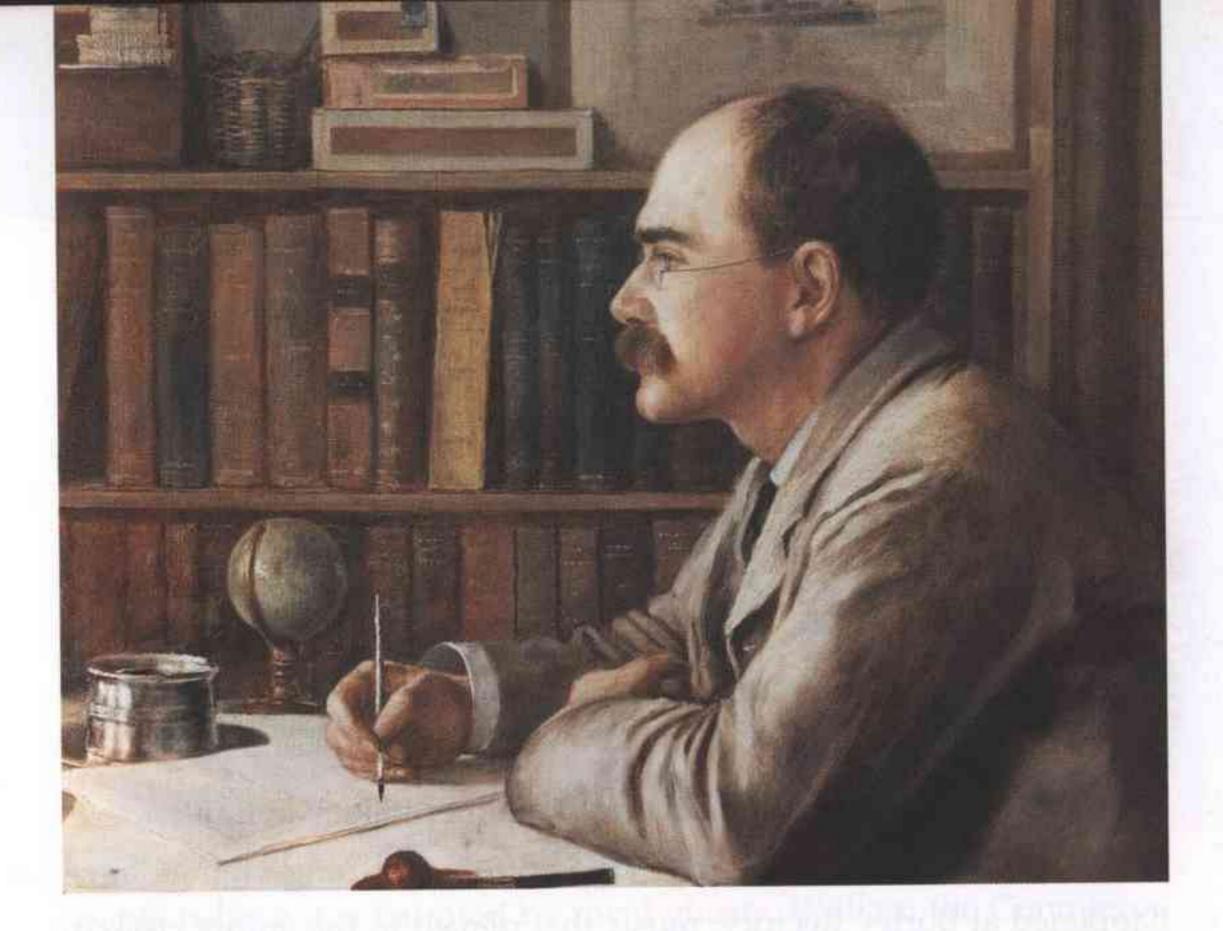


London, and it has more ghosts than any other village in England. Borley Rectory ² is particularly haunted. Many strange things have happened at Borley Rectory: music that played in the empty church, lights that went on and off, furniture that moved, stones that fell from the sky, strange writing on the walls and a lot of ghostly appearances. During the 1960s the psychic expert, Geoffrey Croom-Hollingsworth, and his assistant, Roy Potter, decided to spend some time at Borely. Their conclusion was, 'Borley is haunted!'

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- What do people sometimes use to study ghosts?
- 2 Why do some spirits of the dead become ghosts?
- 3 Lord Lyttleton saw something in the haunted room at 50 Berkeley Square. What did he do to it?
- 4 Where is Glamis Castle?
- 5 How old is the Tower of London? Why is it famous?
- 6 Who was Anne Boleyn?
- 7 Why is Borley famous?
- 2. Rectory: where the reverend or minister of a church lives.



Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) was born in Bombay, India.

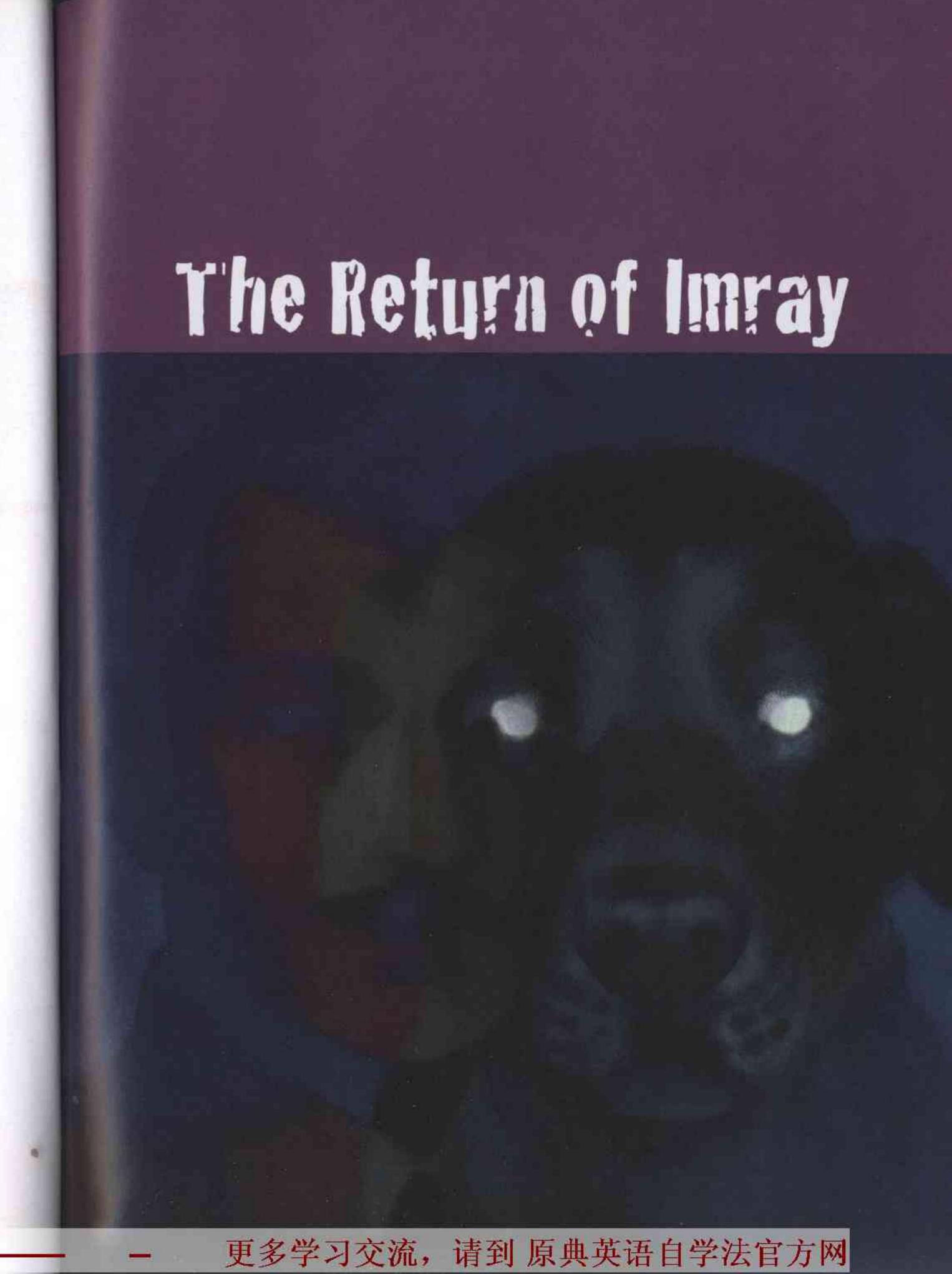
When he was six he was sent to school in England. At the age of seventeen Kipling returned to India and became a journalist for Anglo-Indian newspapers.

He returned to England in 1889 and began writing short stories that were published in magazines.

In 1892 he went to live in the United States with his wife; he was very popular there.

Kipling and his family returned to England in 1897 and in 1900 he went to South Africa to report on the Boer War for an English newspaper. In 1907 he received the Nobel Prize for literature.

Kipling was a great writer; he wrote for people of all ages and of all places. His most famous works include: *The Light that Failed* (1890), *The Jungle Book* (1894), *The Second Jungle Book* (1895), *Captains Courageous* (1897), *Just So Stories* (1902), *Kim* (1905).



Before you read

Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 47 and discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What do you think is happening in this picture?
- 2 Do you think the dog belongs to the man? Why?

After you have read Part One, check to see how close your guesses were.



2 Listening



Listen to the first part of Part One. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer - A, B or C.

an	Victoria de la compansión
1	Imray was
	A popular.
	B unknown.
	c disliked.
2	Imray's friends
	A believed he was dead, so they didn't look for him.
	B took his guns and horses for themselves.
	c looked for him, but couldn't find him.
3	Tietjens was
	A a huge wild animal.
	B a very large dog.
	c a dog who killed two men.
4	Strickland gave Tietjens
	A part of his own room to eat and sleep in.
	B a large dog house outside.
	c her own room in the house.
5	When the narrator came to the house, Tietjens
	A greeted him.
	B attacked him.
	c ran away from him.

PART ONE

Imray Disappears

Imray lived and worked in a little town in northern India. He was happy and well and had a lot of friends. Then one day he was not at his office or his home, and no one could find him. He suddenly disappeared.

His friends could not understand where he went or why. They were worried and started looking in the rivers and lakes near the town and along the roads. They contacted the railways and the nearest seaport but no one could find him.

As the weeks passed his friends slowly stopped talking about him. They decided to sell his guns, horses and other things. His boss at work wrote a letter to Imray's mother in England and told her that her son disappeared.

When the hot season was over my friend Strickland, a policeman, decided to rent Imray's house. Strickland was a rather strange man and did not say much, but I often visited

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Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

him. There was always plenty of food in his house but there were no regular times for meals. He ate walking around. He liked his guns and fishing rods, 1 and he loved his big dog, Tietjens. She was a huge animal who ate as much as two men.

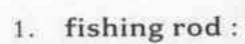
The natives respected her. She never left her master's side. This amazing dog saved Strickland's life one night when a local criminal wanted to kill him in his sleep. Tietjens caught the man who was later hanged. 2 From that day on the dog wore a silver collar and slept with a fine blanket.

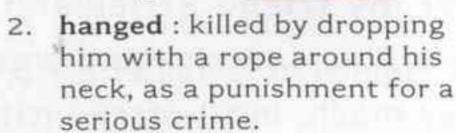
A short time later Stickland went to live in Imray's house and he gave Tietjens a big room for herself where she could eat and sleep.

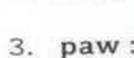
One day I arrived in town late in the afternoon and since there were no rooms at the hotel I went to visit him. Tietjens met me at the door of the house and put her paws 3 on my shoulder, to show that she was glad to see me. She did not move away until Strickland came home and greeted me. He was glad to give me a room for a few days. The house had eight rooms, a veranda, 4 a big garden and everything was nice and clean.

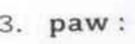
After a small, fast lunch Strickland said, 'I'm going back to the police station for a few hours. I'll see you later.'

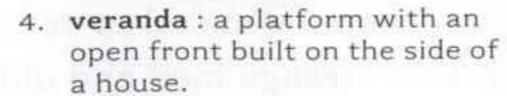
It was a very hot summer evening and the rainy season was starting. I had tea on the veranda where it was a little cooler.

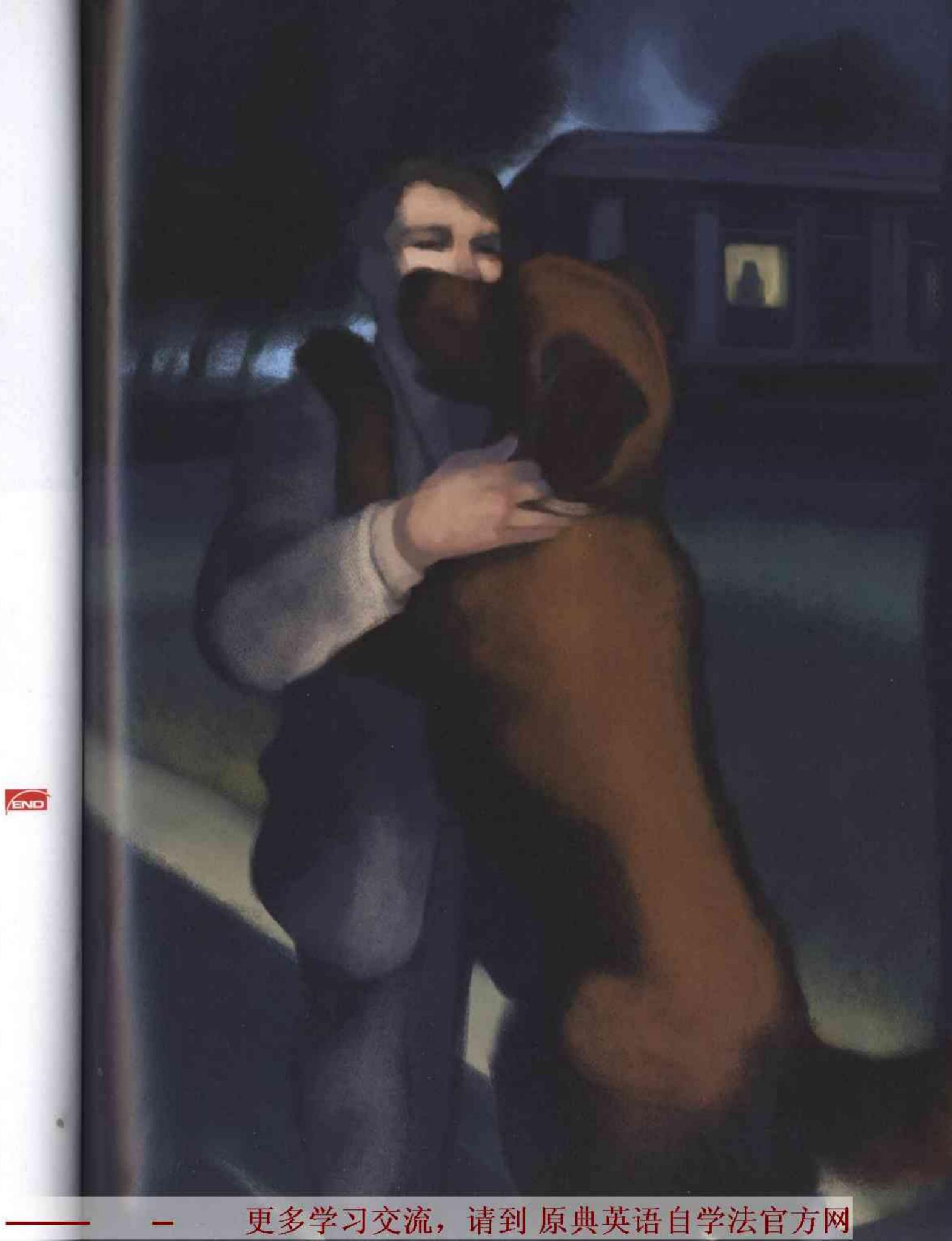












Stories of Chosts and Mystery

Tietjens came out on the veranda and sat next to me; she looked sad so I gave her some biscuits. It was dark in the house and it was raining hard.

Suddenly my servant came and said, 'Excuse me, sir, a gentleman is here and wants to see someone.'

I went to the dark living room and asked the servant to bring some light. As I waited I thought I saw a face looking at me through the window. But when the light came I did not see anyone. Where was the gentleman who wanted to see someone?

I went back to the veranda but Tietjens was out in the garden under the pouring rain.

Strickland came home very wet and the first thing he said was, 'Has anyone called?'

I told him about the visitor who disappeared, but he did not say a thing. At nine o'clock Strickland wanted to go to bed, and I was tired too. Tietjens was outside in the rain and Strickland called her several times, but she did not want to come into the house.

Strickland smiled strangely and said, 'She does this every evening now; she doesn't want to sleep in the house. She started doing this after we came to live here and I can't understand why. She's got a big, comfortable room.' He wasn't happy but said, 'Well, let's leave her outside.'

The storm and thunder and lightning went on all night, but Tietjens stayed outside. She was near the window of my room and I could hear her moving around during the night. I looked out of the window once and saw the big dog with the hair on her neck and back standing up - she was very frightened. I did not sleep well and had strange dreams. It seemed that someone was



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Suddenly there was a noise and I ran into Strickland's room and asked, 'Are you ill or did you try to call me?' He was lying on his bed and I explained what happened to me. He started laughing and said, 'Oh, go back to bed!'

I went back to bed and slept until the next morning.

I lived in that house for two days. Strickland went to work at the police station every day and left me alone with Tietjens. The dog was happy inside the house during the day, but when the sun set and it became dark she went to the veranda where we sat together.

I understood Tietjens very well because I was happy in the house during the day, too, but when it was dark I felt very uncomfortable and did not like it.

We were alone in the house, but there was another presence that I could not see. I saw that the long curtains between the rooms moved, and I could hear the noise of feet on the floor. I could hear chairs move and doors open and close. When I went to get a book in the living room, I felt that someone was watching me from the darkest corner of the room.

Tietjens stared ⁵ into the dark rooms with every hair on her neck and her back standing up. She did not enter the rooms but her eyes moved around. She could see someone or something that I could not see.

5. stared: looked at for a long time.

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The text and beyond

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D.

1	What did Imray's friends believe?
	A Imray disappeared and wasn't going to come back.
	B Someone killed Imray, but they didn't know who killed him.
	C Imray was gone, but he was coming back soon.
	D Imray went to live with his mother in England.
2	What do you know about Tietjens?
	A Her owner treated her almost as well as a person.
	B She was loyal and tried to protect her owner.
	C She was very large and ate a lot of food every day.
	D All of the above statements are true.
3	Why did Tietjens go outside at night?
	A She didn't have a good place to sleep in the house.
	B It was more pleasant outside than it was in the house.
	C She was afraid of something in the house.
	D Her owner wanted her to stay outside to protect the house.
4	What happened in the house at night?
	A Someone tried to open the narrator's door, so he left his room and went to the veranda.
	B The narrator heard someone walking around the house and then heard them standing on the veranda.
	C The narrator saw Strickland walking around the house and later he heard him on the veranda.
	D The narrator dreamed about someone trying to open his door and then he walked around the house.
5	What did the narrator believe?
	A He and Tietjens were alone in the house.
	B Tietjens was acting strangely and could be dangerous.
	C Someone who was probably a thief was hiding in the house

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There was someone in the house who he couldn't see.

2 Name the narrator

Once again, the narrator of this story has no name. What do you think is a good name for him? Choose one with your partner, and tell the rest of the class the name you've chosen. As a class, choose the best name. Use it when you talk about the narrator.

Mr												
1.11	••	••	•	•	• •	•	٠	۰	٠	٠	٠	٠

'They started looking in the rivers and lakes.'

Many verbs (finish, keep, start, stop...) follow this pattern: main verb + verb + -ing

Look at these examples:

Did you finish cleaning your room?

Tietjens keeps barking.

They stopped looking for him.

Verbs with meanings like 'love' and 'hate' often use this structure.

For example:

I like cooking. He enjoys travelling. I hate washing dishes.

3 Verb + verb + -ing

- A Ask a partner these questions, and answer them yourself, using complete sentences.
 - 1 When did you begin learning English?
 - 2 When will you start driving?
 - 3 When will you stop attending school?
 - 4 When will you finish reading this book?
- B Use this structure to ask a partner about their likes and dislikes. Make your own questions and answers using 'like, love, enjoy, don't like, hate', etc.

playing computer games reading novels playing sports going shopping meeting new people going dancing listening to music studying a subject in school

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Example:

- A Do you like playing computer games?
- B Yes, I love playing computer games.
 (or) No, I don't really like playing computer games.

PET 4 Fill in the gaps

Read the information about India and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

To understand this story, you will need to know (0) the history of India. From 1858 (1) 1947 India was controlled (2) Britain. A company called the British East India Company took over parts of India (3) 1757, and after several battles it controlled more and more of (4) country. The British government took over (5) the British East India company in 1858 and Queen Victoria of England became the Empress of India.

Many Englishmen came (6) India to live and work at this time. Some (7) businessmen. Some were there to control the people of India and protect British interests. In *The Return of Imray*, Strickland, Imray and the narrator are (8) English and their servants are Indians. This was a common situation in those times.

Many Indians were angry about this. They wanted to control their own country. In the 1940's, Mahatma Gandhi led the people (9) India in peaceful protests, and caused the British (10) leave India in 1947.

0	A in	B around	Cabout	D from
1	A to	B next	C of	D then
2	A of	B to	C in	D by
3	A about	B at	C in	D on
4	A a	B the	C some	D one
5	A from	B to	C on	D by
6	A in	B on	C at	D to
7	A was	B were	C is	D are
8	A all	B both	C few	D one
9	A at	B on	C of	D out
10	A in	B at	C for	D to

T: GRADE 4

5 Speaking: food

Even if you don't know a lot about India, you've probably tried Indian food. Look at the questions below. Think about your answers, and then talk about them when the teacher or another student asks you the questions.

- Do you like Indian food? Why or why not?
- 2 How is Indian food different from the typical food of your own country?
- What country's food is your favourite? Why?
- 4 How often do you eat food from other countries?

6 Discussion

Discuss these questions with a partner, then share your answers with the rest of the class.

1 What do you think happ	pened to Imray?
--------------------------	-----------------

A He left the country		He	left	the	country
-----------------------	--	----	------	-----	---------

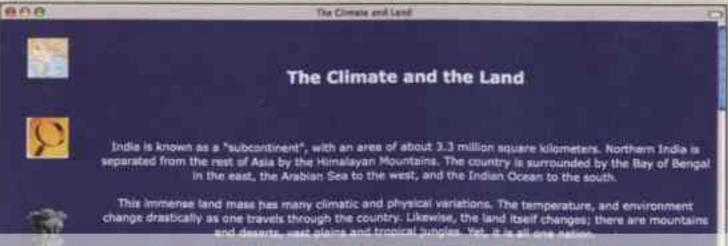
- He is hiding in the house.
- your ideas:
- 2 Who or what do you think is walking around the house?



INTERNET PROJECT



Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for Stories of Ghosts and Mystery. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.



Look at the information about India. Choose the subject you are most interested in:

- India's climate and land
- Indian food
- Indian clothing
- Indian music
- the people of India
- animals of India.

Prepare a short talk on one of these subjects. Tell your class or a group at least three interesting things about the subject you've chosen.

Before you read

1 Prediction

Which of these things do you think will happen in Part Two? Tick the sentences that you think will NOT happen. Compare your answers with a partner's, and check your answers again after you read the next chapter. Who was right?

A		Strickland and the narrator will see the ghost.
В		The narrator will find out what happened to Imray
_	7	continuity of the continuity o

- Strickland will go to prison for killing Imray.
- Tietjens will attack the ghost.
- Imray will come back to his house.

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 57 and discuss these questions with a partner.

- Who are the characters in this picture?
- What are they doing?
- Where are they?
- 4 What do you think will happen next?



PART TWO

Imray Returns

On the third evening during dinner I decided to talk to Strickland about the house and its strange presence.

'I'm going to the hotel tomorrow because they've got a free room now. I can't stay here any longer. I hear noises in this house and I can't sleep at night; I'm very tired.'

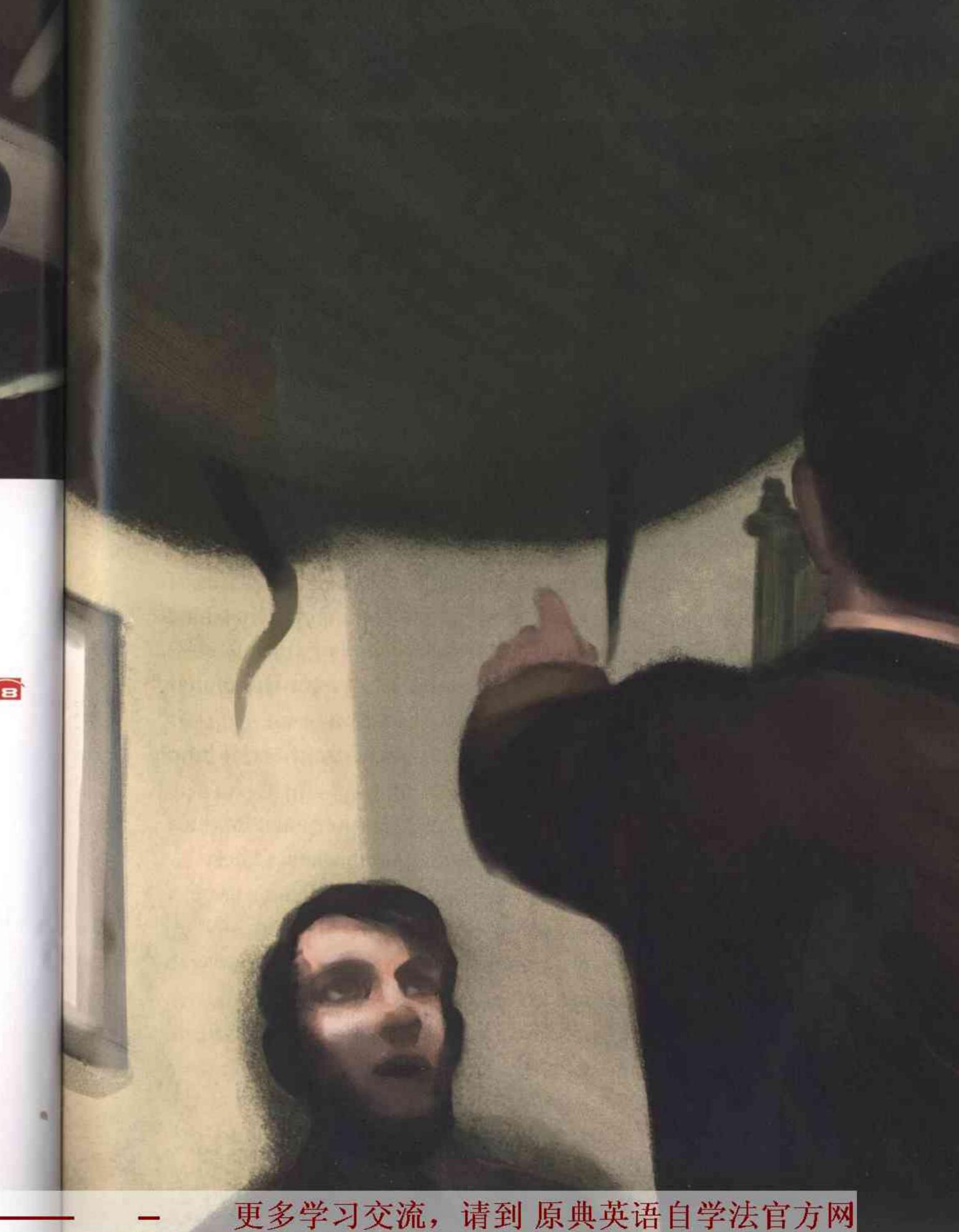
Strickland listened carefully and understood.

'Stay with me for a few more days,' he said, 'and see what happens. I know there's something very strange about this house. I think Tietjens knows and that's why she stays outside after dark. Don't leave now.'

Suddenly he stopped talking and looked at one corner of the ceiling above my chair. 'Look at that!'

The tails of two brown snakes were hanging between a thick cloth 1 and the ceiling. I hate snakes and am afraid of them.

1. cloth: a piece of wool, cotton or silk.



'Let's get them down and break their backs,' I said.

'Snakes like to hide between the ceiling cloth and the ceiling,' said Strickland. 'I'm going up into the roof of this house. I'll shake them down and you can break their backs with a long stick.'

I was not very happy to help Strickland with his work, but I took a long stick while he went to get the gardener's ladder from the veranda. We could hear the snakes moving along the ceiling cloth above our heads.

'Snakes like it up there because it's warm,' said Strickland breaking the thick ceiling cloth with his hands. He put his head through the opening of the ceiling cloth and looked around.

'Hmmm!' he said. 'There's a lot of room up here between the ceiling and the roof. I can't see any snakes but... what's this? I think I see something up here.' He started pushing at something with his gun. 'I can't get it, but be careful! It's falling down!'

I jumped away and suddenly something fell onto the dinner table. Strickland got off the ladder and stood next to me.

'I think our friend Imray has come back,' said Strickland slowly.

Something moved from under the cloth on the table; it was a brown snake. Strickland hit it with his gun and broke its back.

'Is it Imray?' I asked.

'Yes, it's Imray,' he answered. 'And someone killed him.'

'That's why we heard noises in the house,' I said. 'It was Imray's ghost walking around.'

'And that's why Tietjens didn't like sleeping inside the house,' said Strickland. 'She knew Imray was up there — dead.'

A minute later Tietjens came into the house. She looked at the dead body on the table and then sat down next to Strickland.

'You knew about Imray all the time, didn't you?' Strickland said to his dog. 'Men don't climb up into the roof to die. Someone killed Imray. But who? Let's think about it.'

'Let's think about it in the other room,' I said. 'Not in here.'

'Excellent idea!' said Strickland. 'Let's go to my room.'

We sat down and started thinking.

'Imray is back,' said Strickland. 'The question is: who killed Imray? When I took this house I took Imray's servants too. Did one of them kill him?'

'Let's call them in one at a time and question them,' I said.

There was a noise outside Strickland's room. It was Bahadur Khan, one of the servants.

'Come in,' said Strickland. 'It's a very warm night, isn't it?'

Bahadur Khan was a big, tall man with a green turban. 2 'Yes, sir,' he said, 'but it will rain soon.'

'When did you start working for me, Bahadur Khan?' Strickland asked.

'I started when you came to live here, sir,' said the servant, 'you know, after Mr Imray secretly went to Europe.'

'Imray went to Europe?' Strickland asked.

'That is what all the servants say, sir,' said Bahadur Khan.

'Will you be his servant when he returns?' Strickland asked him.

'Yes, of course,' said the servant.

'This is very strange,' said Strickland. 'I asked the other servants but they didn't know. Mr Imray never said anything about a trip to Europe to anyone. Don't you think that's strange?'



2. turban:

Stories of Chosts and Mystery

'It is strange, sir,' said the servant, who was frightened now.

'You know, Bahadur,' said Strickland, 'I think Imray is back again. He's back in this house and he's waiting for his old servant. Take a lamp and go to the next room.'

The man was very frightened now. He picked up the lamp and went into the dining-room. Strickland picked up his gun from the floor and followed him. The tall servant went to the next room and looked at the ceiling. Then he saw the dying snake on the floor and stopped near the table to look at the dead man. The servant's face was grey with fear.

'Do you see?' asked Strickland coldly. 'Mr Imray is back.'

'I see, sir,' said the servant.

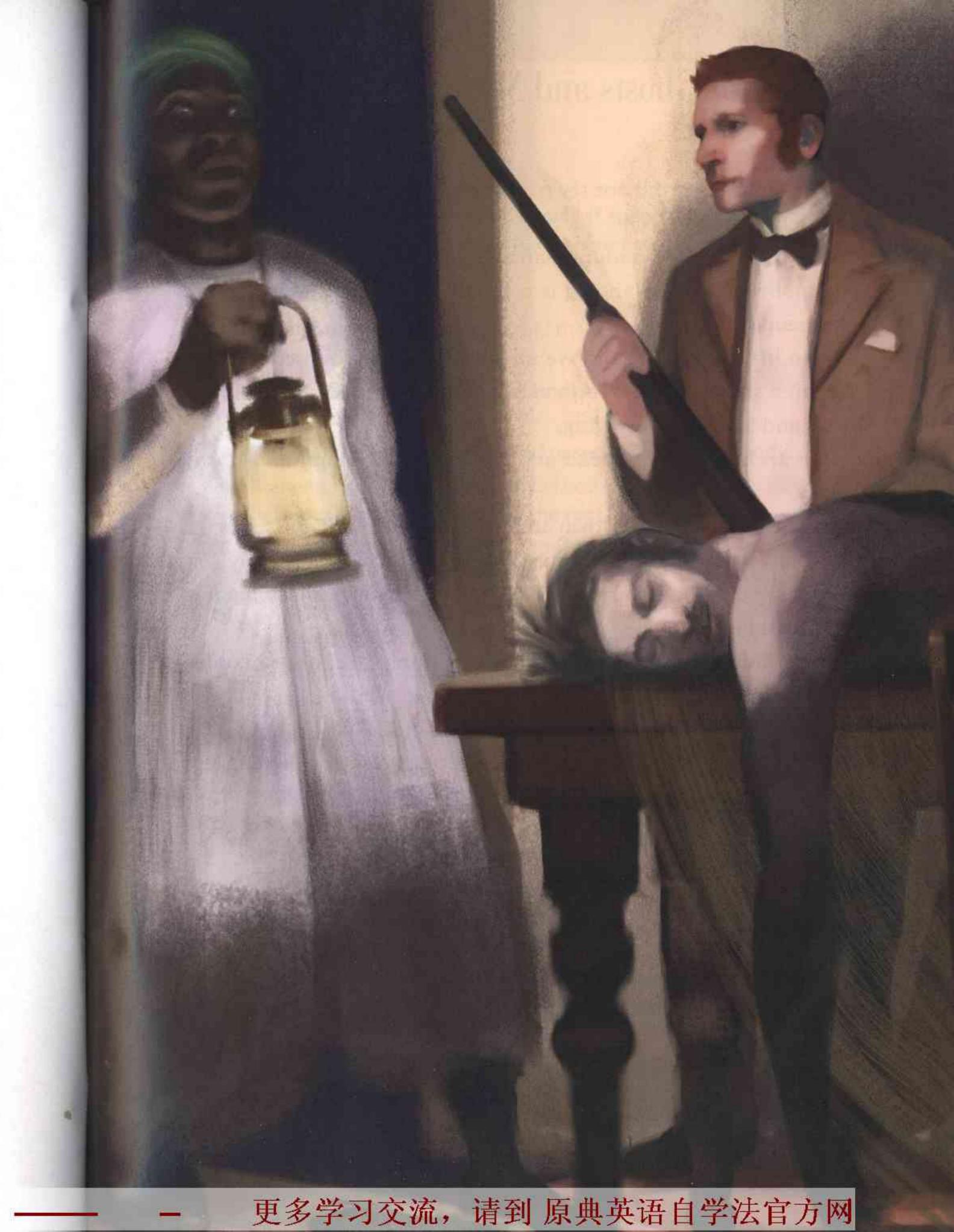
'I know you killed him, Bahadur Khan,' said Strickland. 'Now tell me why.'

'Yes, I killed him, sir,' said Bahadur Khan. 'But he was not a good man. One day he saw my child who was four years old. He said he was a handsome child and put his hand on his head. The next day my child was ill, very ill. He had a fever and died ten days later. Mr Imray killed my son. He was a wizard, ³ a bad man. I killed him when he was sleeping. Then I put his body between the ceiling cloth and the roof.'

Strickland looked at me and said, 'Did you hear that? He killed Imray.'

'You were clever, Bahadur Khan,' said Strickland, 'but Mr Imray came back. And you'll be hanged for this. I'm taking you to the police station now.'

wizard: a male witch.



Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

Bahadur Khan did not try to escape; he stared at the floor and suddenly lifted his foot.

'No, sir,' said Bahadur Khan sadly, 'you're not taking me to the police station. Hanging is a terrible dishonour 4 for me and my people. Look, sir.'

He lifted his foot and we saw the head of the little brown karait 5 snake that Strickland hit before. Its teeth were in his foot and Bahadur was dying.

In an hour he was dead and the police took him and Imray away.

Strickland and I sat down and looked at each other.

'Did you hear what Bahadur said,' asked Strickland calmly.

'Yes, I did,' I answered quietly. 'Unfortunately, Imray made a big mistake.'

'He didn't know about the superstitions 6 of these people,' Strickland said.

'No, he didn't,' I said.

Imray's ghost left the house and Tietjens came back and slept in her room.

- 4. dishonour: when people disapprove of you and lose their respect for you.
- 5. karait: a deadly, poisonous snake.
- 6. superstition: a belief based on an old idea of magic.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Look at the statements below. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark A. If it is not correct, mark B.

		Α	В
1	After three days, Strickland told the narrator to leave his house.		
2	Some snakes were moving around on a cloth that hung under the ceiling.		
3	Strickland seemed shocked and upset to see Imray's body.		
4	Someone killed Imray and hid his body somewhere between the ceiling cloth and the roof.		
5	The narrator didn't think that any of the servants killed Imray.		
6	Strickland questioned all the other servants before he talked to Bahadur Khan.		
7	Strickland believed Bahadur Khan was the killer because he lied about where Imray was.		
8	Bahadur Khan killed himself because he didn't want to be hanged.		
9	Bahadur Khan killed Imray because of a superstition.		
10	After finding a dead body in the house, Strickland decided to leave and find somewhere else to live.		
Se	entence transformation		

Here are some sentences from Part Two. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 I must leave right now.
 - I can't stay here ...any longer ...
- Snakes like it up there for the warmth. Snakes like it up there because it

CTIVITIES



T 4 Writing

Imagine that you are the narrator. This is part of a letter you received from your sister in England.

Life in India must be so exciting!

What have the past few days been like for you?

Has anything interesting happened?

Tell me all about it.

Write a reply to your sister (about 100 words). Tell her about the last few days at Imray's house.

5 Discussion

Discuss these questions with a partner, and be prepared to share your answers with the rest of the class.

- 1 Who do you think is the most interesting character, Strickland, the narrator or Tietjens the dog?
- 2 Bahadur Khan said that he believed Imray made his son sick by touching him. How is this similar to what people believed about Squire Bowes and the cows in 'Dickon the Devil'?
- 3 Some people have said that this story is not fair to Indians. For example, an Indian man kills Imray because of a strange superstition.
 - What do you think? Would someone really kill a man for a reason like this?
- 4 Did you like this story? Why or why not? Which story did you like better, this one or 'Dickon the Devil'? Why?

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

The narrator is

6 A survey: scary animals

The narrator of this story is afraid of snakes. What animals are you afraid of?

- A As a class, make a list of animals that someone might find scary.
- B Answer these questions. Then, ask at least seven people the questions.

1	What animal or animals were you afraid of as a child? Choose from the following. You can choose more than one.
	dogs
	snakes
	spiders
	mice
	bats
	other:

- What animal or animals are you afraid of now?
 - dogs snakes spiders bats other:
- Look at your answers for questions 1 and 2. When is the last time you've seen one of these animals? (This means in real life, not in a picture or on TV!)
- What happened then?
- Has one of these animals ever come into your house?
- If the answer is 'yes', what did you do?
- Would you ever keep one of these animals as a pet?
- Why or why not?
- Compare your answers with the rest of the class. Then make a list of the top five most feared animals in the class. Find out how many of these animals are actually dangerous.

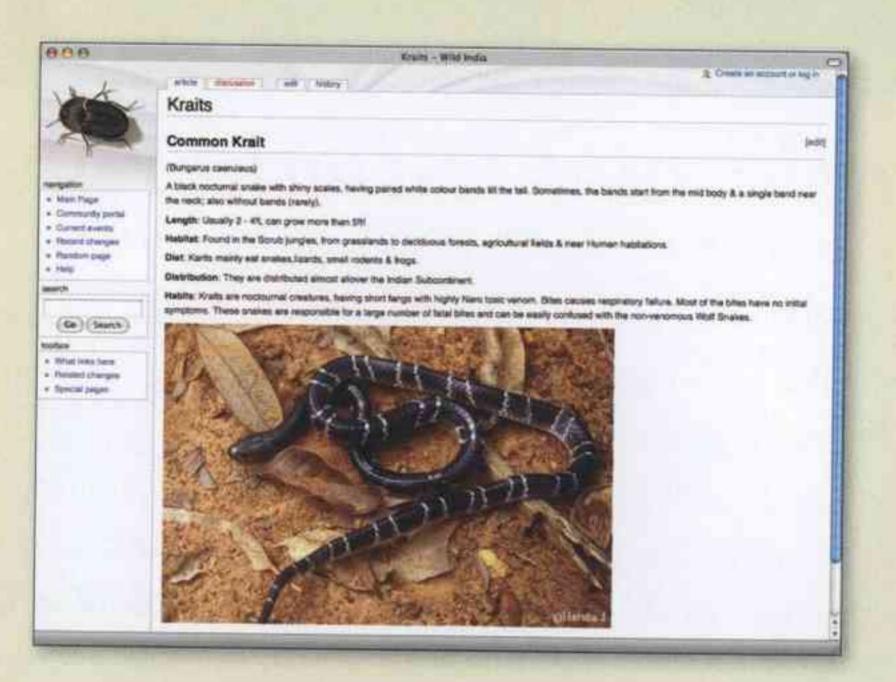


INTERNET PROJECT



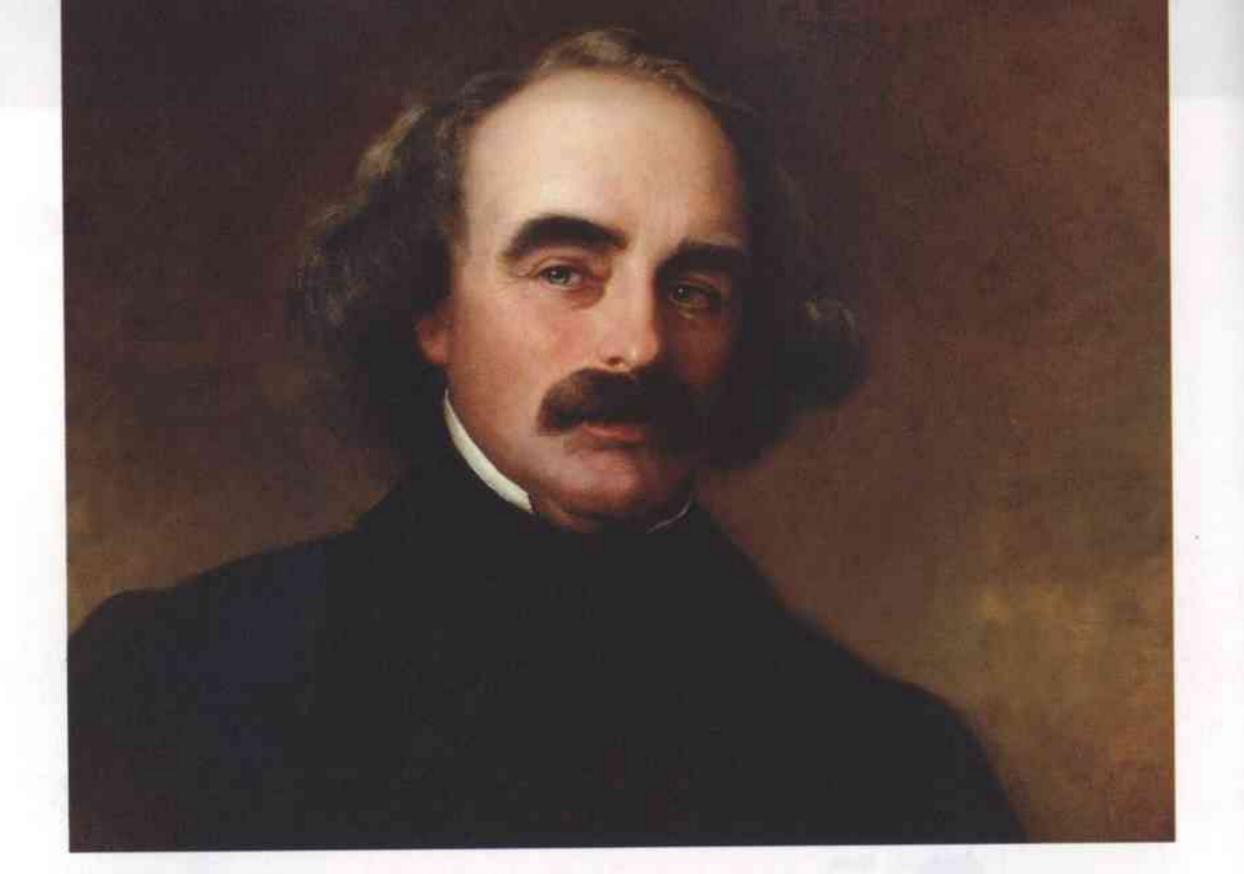
Because it is a warm country, it's easy to find snakes in India. Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for Stories of Ghosts and Mystery. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Work in pairs. Look at the information about snakes in India, and at the information about two kinds of poisonous snakes: kraits (or karaits) and cobras. Then, find the answers to these questions.



- How many species (or kinds) of snakes are there in India?
- 2 How many of those species of snakes are poisonous?
- What do snakes use to smell things?
- What do cobras usually eat?
- Can cobras swim?
- How long can a krait grow to be?
- Are kraits ever found close to people's houses?
- Which of these snakes appears in The Return of Imray?

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》



Nathaniel Hawthorne

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64) was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He was the son of a sea captain. His ancestor William came to the New World in 1630 with the first Puritans.

Hawthorne attended Bowdoin College in Maine where he decided to become a writer. He married Sophia Peabody in 1842 and they had three children. In 1853 he was appointed U. S. Consul in Liverpool and Manchester, England. While he was in England he travelled to Italy and France with his family. He left several unfinished works. Hawthorne was one of the greatest American writers because of his

deep understanding of human nature. Some of his works include:

Twice-Told Tales (1837)

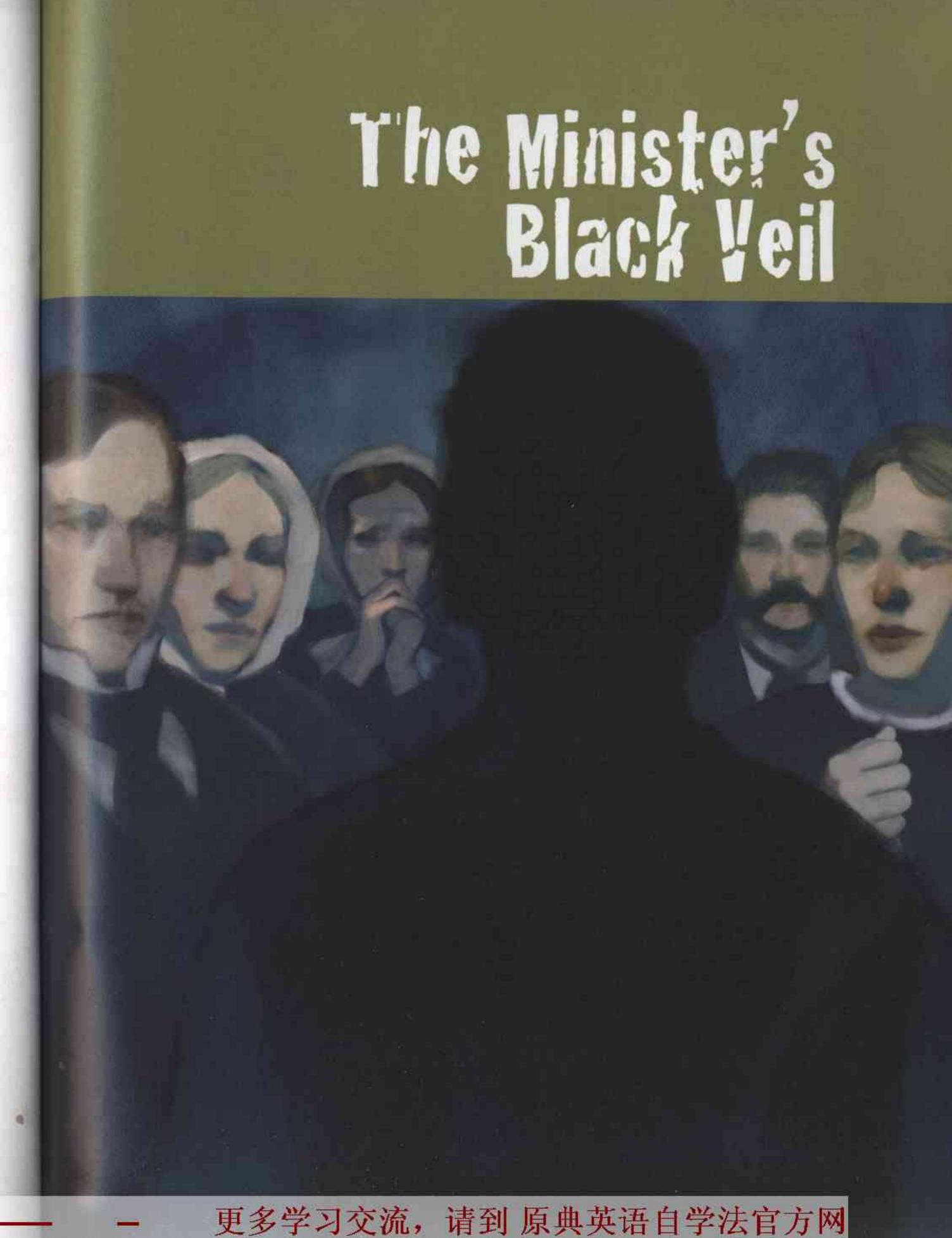
Mosses from an Old Manse (1846)

The Scarlet Letter (1850)

The House of the Seven Gables (1851)

The Blithedale Romance (1852)

The Marble Faun (1860).



Before you read

1 The title

Read the questions and find the answers with a partner. You can use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 What does a minister of a church do?
- 2 What is a veil?
- 3 Why do people usually wear veils?
- 4 What do you think will happen in this story?

2 Vocabulary

In this story, you will find a lot of words describing things you may find in or near churches. Match the pictures (1-6) with the words (A-F). You can use a dictionary to help you.

A minister

C pulpit

E tombstone

B congregation

D coffin

F cemetery





PART ONE

The Veil

The sexton stood outside the church in the Puritan 1 town of Milford, in New England, ringing the bell. The old people of the village came walking slowly along the street. Children walked happily next to their parents in their Sunday clothes. Young men looked at the pretty girls who seemed prettier on Sundays than on weekdays.

The sexton kept his eye on Reverend Hooper's door and when the Reverend opened it he stopped ringing the bell.

'What has Reverend Hooper got on his face?' the sexton cried, amazed.

Everyone turned around and looked at Reverend Hooper who was walking slowly towards the church.

 Puritan: the strict Protestant religion of the first American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries (see Dossier on page 103).

Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

'Are you sure he's our Reverend?' asked John Gray.

'Of course it is,' said the sexton.

Reverend Hooper, a man of about thirty, was dressed in his best Sunday clothes but there was one strange thing about him that morning. He had a black veil tied to his forehead. ² It covered his whole face, except for his mouth and chin. The people who stood at the door of the church looked at him, amazed.

'What's the Reverend wearing on his face?' asked Goodman Gray.

'I don't know and I don't like it,' said an old woman.

'Why is he hiding his face?' asked a young man. 'He looks awful.'

'Is he our Reverend or not?' asked a boy.

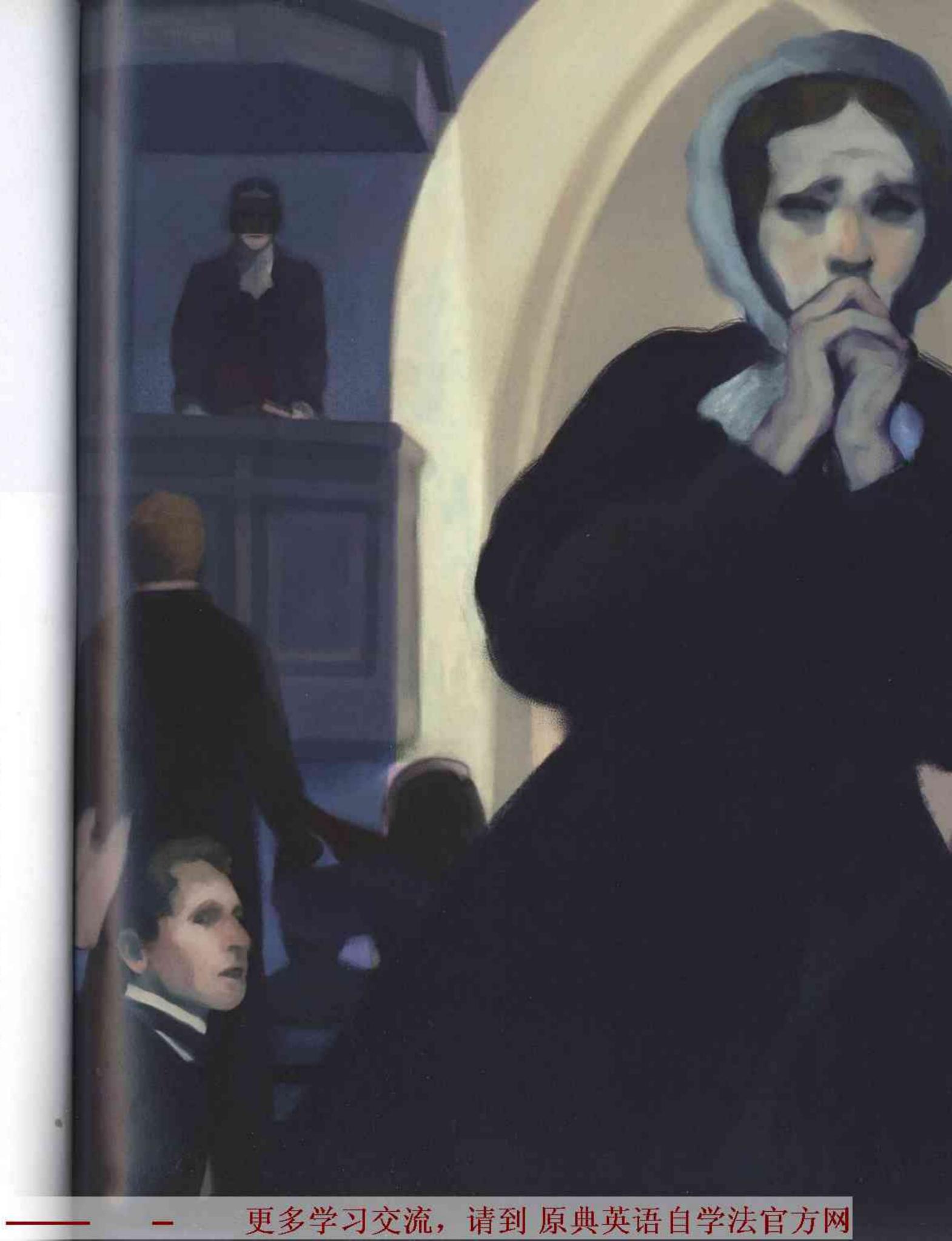
'Our Reverend is mad!' cried Goodman Gray, entering the church.

As Reverend Hooper entered the church the whole congregation looked at him and several little boys climbed onto the seats to get a better view. But the Reverend did not seem to notice anything and slowly walked to the pulpit and looked at his congregation. He never took the mysterious veil off, but it moved a bit when he breathed. Was he trying to hide from someone — God perhaps? Or was he trying to hide something?

A few women who were frightened by the black veil left the church.

This Sunday's sermon ³ was darker, gloomier and more powerful than the others. The sermon was about secret sins ⁴ and the mysteries which we hide from our family and even from ourselves — forgetting that God can see them. Every member of the

- 2. forehead:
- 3. sermon: a talk on a religious subject given by a reverend.
- 4. sin: when you break a law of your religion.



Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

congregation felt that behind his awful veil, the Reverend could discover their secret sins. Hooper did not say anything violent or terrible, and yet the congregation shook with fear. Was this their Reverend or was there a stranger behind the black veil?

At the end of the sermon the people hurried out of the church; some started talking together quietly and others talked loudly. A few shook their heads saying that they could not understand the mystery.

At last Reverend Hooper came out of the church and greeted his congregation as he always did on Sundays. But no one walked by his side on that day. And for the first time old Mr Saunders did not invite him to Sunday dinner. Therefore, the Reverend returned to his home with a sad smile behind his black veil.

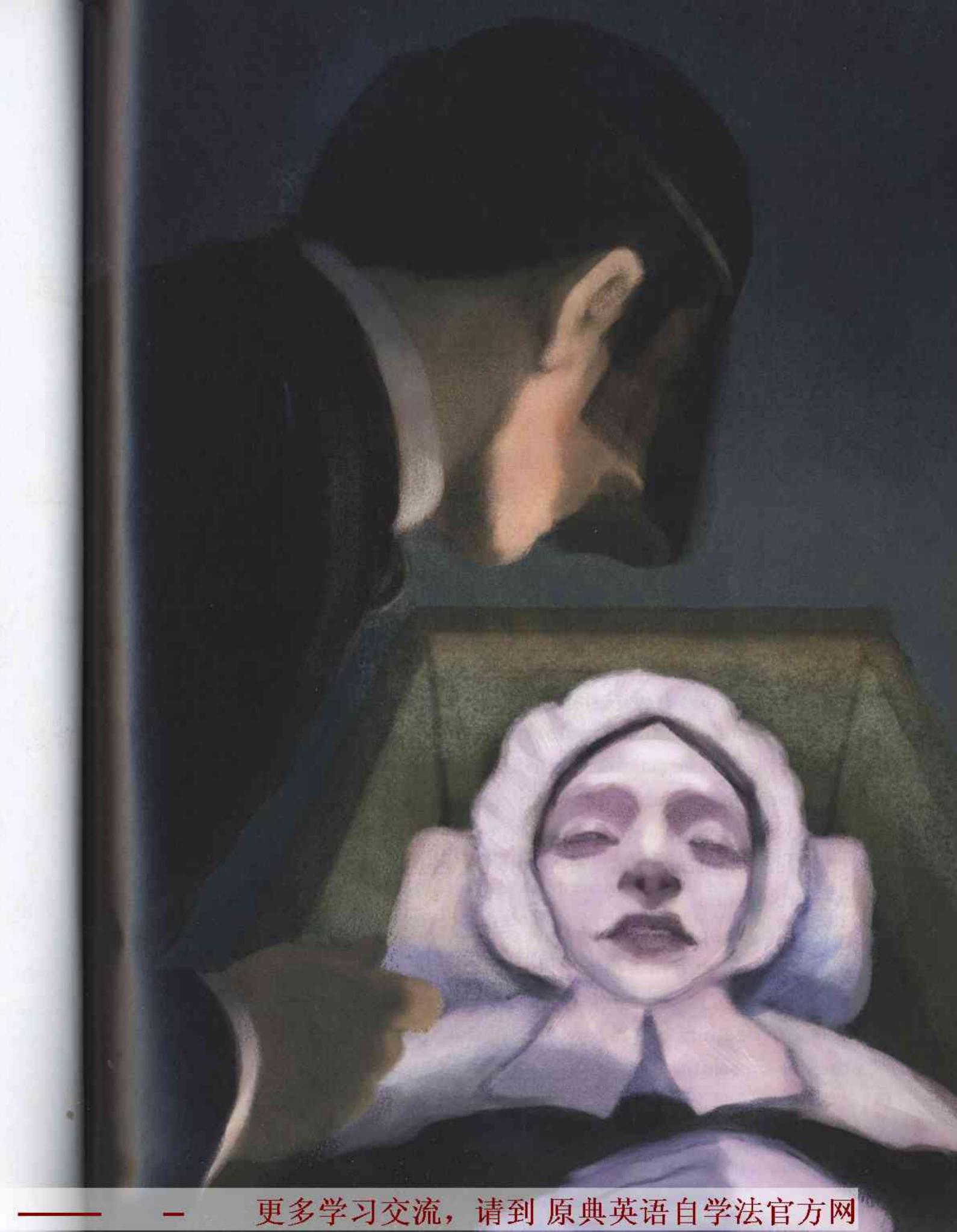
'Something is very wrong with Reverend Hooper,' said the doctor of the village. 'Although that black veil covers only our Reverend's face, he looks like a ghostly figure from head to foot.'

'Oh, I agree,' said his wife. 'I can't look at him!'

Later that morning the church bell rang for the funeral of a young woman. Her relatives and friends waited in her house for Reverend Hooper. He arrived and was still wearing the black veil. He walked into the room where the coffin with the body of the young woman was and stood next to it. Then he bent over the coffin and his veil hung straight down from his forehead.

An old woman who was sitting near the coffin said that the body of the young woman shook when the Reverend looked at her.

The Reverend left the room and went into the living room where friends and relatives were waiting for the funeral prayer.



'Why are you looking back?' a man in the procession asked a woman.

'I thought I saw the Reverend and the young woman's ghost walking hand in hand,' replied the woman.

'So did I,' said a young girl.

That evening in Milford there was a wedding ceremony. Although Reverend Hooper was a rather sad, gloomy man, he was always cheerful at weddings, and the people of his congregation liked this. When he arrived at the wedding ceremony, the first thing the congregation saw was the horrible black veil. Everyone was very disappointed.

'His black veil added more sadness to the funeral,' said one woman, 'and now it will bring bad luck to this wedding ceremony.'

The young bride 6 was pale and frightened.

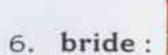
'Her face is so pale that she looks like the young woman who was buried a few hours ago!' said a man to his wife.

'What a gloomy wedding!' said his wife. 'The poor young bride!'

After performing the ceremony the Reverend raised a glass of wine to his lips.

'I wish happiness to the new couple,' he said. At that moment he saw his figure in a mirror: he trembled, his lips became white and the glass of wine fell to the carpet. The horror of the black veil terrified him like it terrified all the others. He ran away into the darkness of the night.

funeral procession: people who go with the coffin to the cemetery.





The text and beyond

PET (1) C	omprehension check
	r questions 1-6, choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D.
1	On Sunday, before Reverend Hooper appeared in his black veil,
	how did the people of the town seem to feel?
	A afraid
	B happy
	C worried
	D bored
2	How did wearing the black veil affect Reverend Hooper's sermon?
	A It made the sermon hard to understand.
	B It made the sermon boring.
	C It made the sermon beautiful.
	D It made the sermon powerful.
3	Why did the people think that the minister wore the black veil?
	A They thought he might be mad.
	B They thought he might be trying to hide something.
	C They thought he might not be the real Reverend Hooper.
	D All of the above statements are true.
4	How did the people act towards Reverend Hooper?
	A The people all asked him why he was wearing the veil.
	B The people ran away from him.
	C The people who used to be friendly to him treated him coldly.
	D The people did not act differently towards him.
5	What did Reverend Hooper do at the coffin of the young woman?
	A He showed the young woman his face.
	B He shook the young woman's body.
	C He made sure that his veil covered his face.
	D He said something to the young woman.
6	How did Reverend Hooper feel about the black veil?
	A He didn't think it was important.
	B He was also afraid of the veil.
	C He thought it was interesting to look at.
	D He liked it because he hated to look at himself. 更多学习交流,请到原典英语自学法官方网



Listening



There are five questions in this activity. For each question there are three pictures. As you listen to the recording, choose the correct picture and tick (\checkmark) in the box.

One of the people in the town kept a diary and wrote about the morning when Reverend Hooper first wore the black veil. Listen to part of the diary.

1 What was the weather like on Sunday morning?



2 What was Mrs Hamilton carrying?



3 What was the grandmother holding?







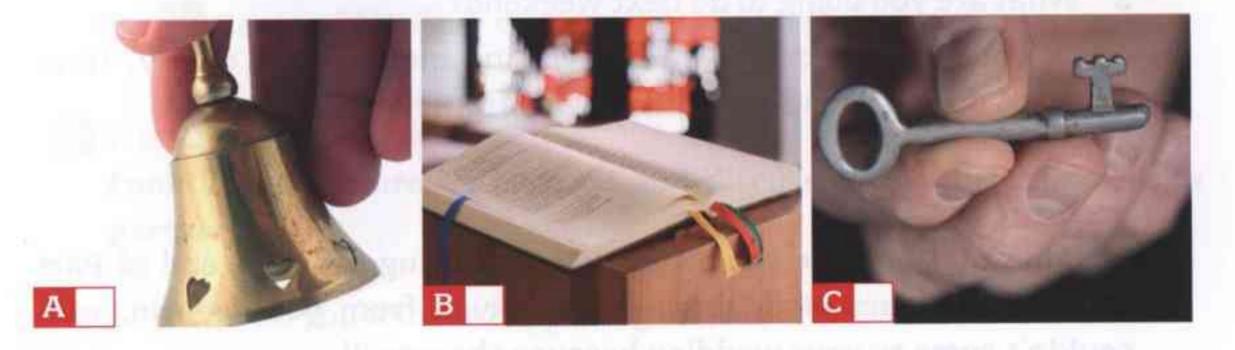
4 How many dogs were barking?







5 What was the sexton carrying?



3 Discussion

Discuss these questions with a partner. Be prepared to share your ideas with the rest of the class.

- 1 Why do you think Reverend Hooper is wearing the veil?
 - A Something terrible happened to his face.
 - B He has done something bad and is ashamed to show his face to others.
 - C He wants people to feel afraid of him.
 - D He wants to look cool.
 - E your ideas
- 2 Why do you think Reverend Hooper shows his face to the young woman who died?
 - A She is dead, so she can't see him.
 - B He secretly did something bad to her and he wants her to forgive him.
 - C He loved her secretly when she was alive.
 - D The veil brings him closer to ghosts and mysterious things.
 - E your ideas

T: GRADE 4

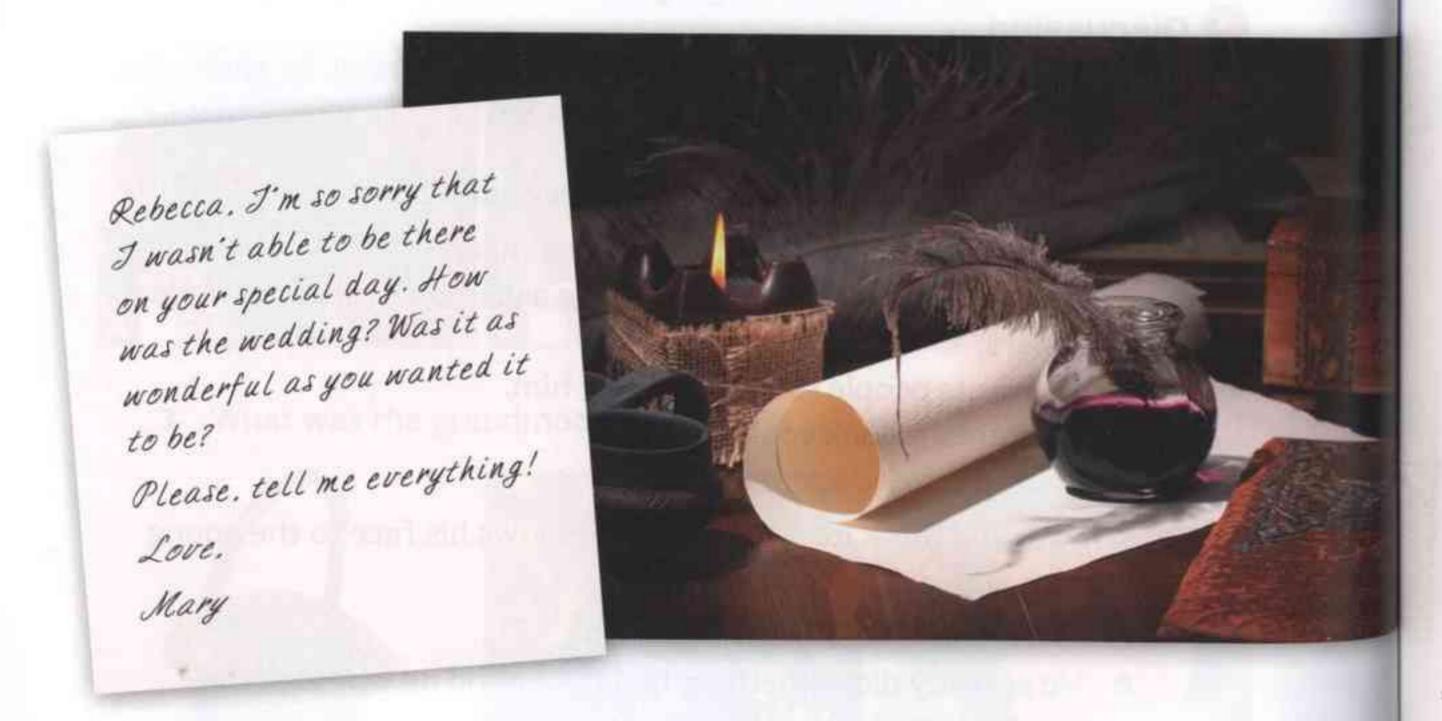
4 Speaking: weekend activities

On Sundays, the people in this story always go to church. What do you do on Sundays and Saturdays? Look at the questions below. Think about your answers, then talk about them when the teacher or another student asks you the questions.

- 1 What do you usually do on Saturdays? What do you usually do on Sundays?
- 2 What did you do last Sunday?
- 3 What are you going to do next weekend?
- 4 Do you ever spend the weekend visiting another town or city? How often do you spend a weekend away from home?

5 Writing

Imagine that you are the bride at the wedding near the end of Part One. This is part of a letter you received from your cousin, who couldn't come to your wedding because she was ill.



Write a reply to your cousin (about 100 words). Tell her about your wedding and Reverend Hooper.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

Before you read

1 Prediction

Read the following sentences. Which of these things do you think will happen in this part of the story? Compare your answers with a partner's, and check them after you read Part Two. Who was right?

	Reverend Hooper will stop wearing the veil.
	Reverend Hooper will reveal the reason why he wears the veil.
	Reverend Hooper will have to leave the village forever.
)	Reverend Hooper will lose someone he loves

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 83 and discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What do you think is happening in this picture?
- 2 Who are the people in this picture?
- 3 What do you think they are saying?

Look at the picture on page 85 and discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 Who do you think is the woman is this picture?
- 2 What do you think she is saying to Reverend Hooper?
- 3 What do you think Reverend Hooper is thinking or feeling?
- 4 What do you think will happen next?



PART TWO

Elizabeth

The next day the whole village of Milford talked about Reverend Hooper's black veil. What mystery was hidden behind it? No one knew and everyone talked about it — friends on the street, women at their open windows, children on their way to school, the owner of the inn with his customers.

But strangely none of the people of the congregation asked the Reverend about the black veil. In the past these people often talked to him about several matters, and he was always glad to listen to them.

The black veil created a terrible feeling of fear and no one wanted to talk to him about it.

"We must talk to Reverend Hooper about the black veil,' said John Gray. 'He must give us an explanation.'

'Yes,' said the sexton. 'Let's choose a small group of people and go and talk to him.'



Stories of Chosts and Mystery

So a group of people from the congregation was chosen and they went to discuss the veil with him.

The Reverend received the group politely but he was silent during the meeting. No one knew how to start the discussion about the veil that caused so many rumors 1 and fear. At times they could see a small, sad smile on the Reverend's lips. It seemed that there was a veil on his heart that hid a terrible secret.

'If he takes off that awful veil we can talk to him,' the people thought. But he never took it off. And so they sat in the Reverend's house in silence. They could not speak because they were confused and nervous.

They returned to their homes.

But there was one person in the village who was not afraid of the black veil. She was the Reverend's wife, Elizabeth, and she wanted an explanation.

'No,' she said aloud, smiling, 'there is nothing terrible in this veil except that it hides a face I like to look at. Please, take it off and tell me why you put it on.'

Reverend Hooper looked at his wife and smiled weakly.

'There will be a time in the future,' he said, 'when all of us will take off our veils. Don't be angry if I wear it until then.'

'Your words are mysterious,' said the young woman. 'I don't understand them.'

'Elizabeth,' he said, 'this veil is a kind of symbol, ² and I must wear it forever — during the day and at night, and when I am alone or in front of people and friends. No living person will see

- rumors: things people talk about that are not always true.
- symbol: something that has a particular meaning or represents an idea.

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me without it. This black veil must separate me from the world. Even you, Elizabeth, can never come behind it!'

'Why must you live in the dark forever?' asked Elizabeth, confused.

'Like most other people I too have troubles that I must hide behind this veil, said the Reverend.

'But perhaps the world won't understand,' said Elizabeth. 'You are respected and loved by your congregation. People might think you're hiding your face because of a secret sin! Think of your position — you're the Reverend of Milford, an honest, respected man. The black veil might cause a lot of rumors!'

She could see a sad smile from behind her husband's veil, but she could not convince him.

Elizabeth sat silently for a few moments and thought, 'What else can I say to convince him? Perhaps he's going mad!'

Although Elizabeth was a strong woman she started crying.

'Do you feel the horror of the veil?' he asked sadly.

She did not reply but covered her eyes with her hand and turned to leave the room. He caught her arm.

'Elizabeth, be patient with me!' he cried. 'Don't leave me, although this veil must come between us here on earth. It's only a veil for this life on earth. Oh, you don't know how lonely and frightened I am behind it. Don't leave me in this darkness forever!'

'Lift the veil only once, and look at me in the face,' she said.

'No! Never! I can't!' replied the Reverend.

'Then goodbye!' said Elizabeth.

She slowly walked away from her husband and stopped at the door. As she looked at the black veil once more, she seemed to understand its mystery. In his sadness the Reverend smiled, thinking that the veil separated him from happiness.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

The text and beyond

ET (1) Comprehension check

Look at the statements below. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark A. If it is not correct, mark B.

		A	B	
1	Everyone talked about the black veil, but not to Reverend Hooper.			
2	The whole congregation went to Reverend Hooper's house to discuss the veil with him.			
3	The people asked Reverend Hooper why he wore the veil, but he didn't tell them the reason.			
4	Only one person in the village asked Reverend Hooper the reason why he wore the veil.			
5	Reverend Hooper could only take off the veil when he was alone.			
6	Elizabeth was unhappy because people were saying bad things about Reverend Hooper.			
7	Elizabeth didn't accept the veil, so Reverend Hooper told her to leave.			
8	Reverend Hooper understood that he could only be happy alone.			

2 Vocabulary

A In Part Two you have seen a lot of adjectives for emotions or feelings. Look through the text again and find as many emotion words as you can. Write them in the box below. A few have already been written.

lonely frightened patient nervous

Example:

- When do you feel happy?
- I usually feel happy when I listen to my favourite music.
- 1 When do you feel confused?
- 2 When do you need to be patient?
- 3 What makes you feel frightened?
- 4 What makes you feel angry?
- 5 When do you feel nervous?

Think of at least five more questions of your own, using words for emotions. Ask them to your partner.

'You don't know how lonely and frightened I am!'

Some adjectives seem very similar, but they must be used in different situations. Adjectives which end in -ed, like excited, bored, confused, frightened, surprised, interested, describe the emotion that someone feels. Adjectives which end in -ing, like exciting, boring, confusing, frightening, surprising, interesting describe the thing or situation which causes the emotion.

Look at these examples:

The film was boring.

I was bored when I watched the film.

If you say 'I was boring,' it means that you caused other people to feel bored, not that you felt bored yourself.

3 Adjectives in -ed and -ing

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of an adjective. You can choose any adjective you wish. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- O It was a boring ... sermon. I felt .. bored . listening to it.
- 1 This is a/an book. I felt reading it.
- 2 He's a/an person. I feel when I'm with him.
- 3 This game is very I feel when I play it.
- 4 That city is I feel when I'm there.
- 5 That news is really I felt so when I heard it.

4 Hidden faces

Can you think of any other characters in books, films or comics who hid their faces from other people? Work with a partner and make a short list of characters who did this. Then make a list of the reasons why each character chose to hide his/her face.

Character	Reason

5 Discussion

Read the following questions and think about your answers, then discuss them with a partner.

- 1 Have you ever had to keep a secret from someone?
- 2 If so, who did you have to keep the secret from?
- 3 How did you feel about it?
- 4 Did you ever tell your secret to that person?



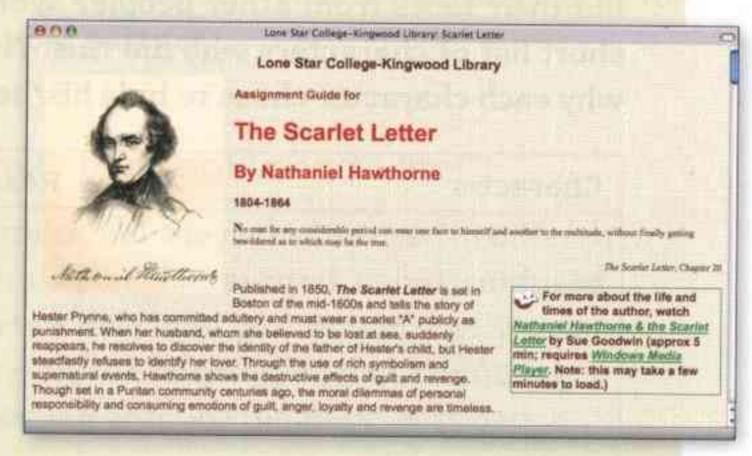
INTERNET PROJECT



Find out more about Nathaniel Hawthorne and his most famous book, The Scarlet Letter.

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for Stories of Ghosts and Mystery. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

- A Answer the questions about Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 - Where and when was he born?
 - Where did he go to college?
 - Where did he work in 1839?
 - What was his wife's name?
- B Answer the questions about The Scarlet Letter.
 - 1 When does the story take place?
 - What is the main character's name?
 - Why is she being punished?
 - 4 What is her punishment?
- C Watch the short video and point out:
 - pictures of Nathaniel Hawthorne's family through history
 - pictures of the place Nathaniel Hawthorne was born
 - pictures of Nathaniel Hawthorne through the years
 - a picture of Nathaniel Hawthorne's wife and pictures of her paintings
 - pictures of the place where Nathaniel Hawthorne once worked
 - 6 pictures from The Scarlet Letter, and pictures from films of the novel.



Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 93 and answer the questions.

- What do you think is happening to Reverend Hooper in this picture?
- What do you think will happen after the scene in this picture?

Listening



Listen to the first part of Part Three. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A. If it is not correct, put a tick in the box under B.

		A	В
1	The people often asked the minister why he wore the veil.		
2	All of the people in the town felt sorry for Reverend Hooper, and were very kind to him.		
3	In the past, Reverend Hooper usually liked to walk to the cemetery in the evening.		
4	Reverend Hooper told everyone that he couldn't go to the cemetery because he was afraid of ghosts.		
5	The children were the only ones who were friendly to Reverend Hooper.		
6	Reverend Hooper continued to dislike looking at himself wearing the black veil.		
7	Some people believed that he wore the veil because he did something terrible in the past.		
8	One day the wind blew the veil away and everyone saw his face.		

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PART THREE

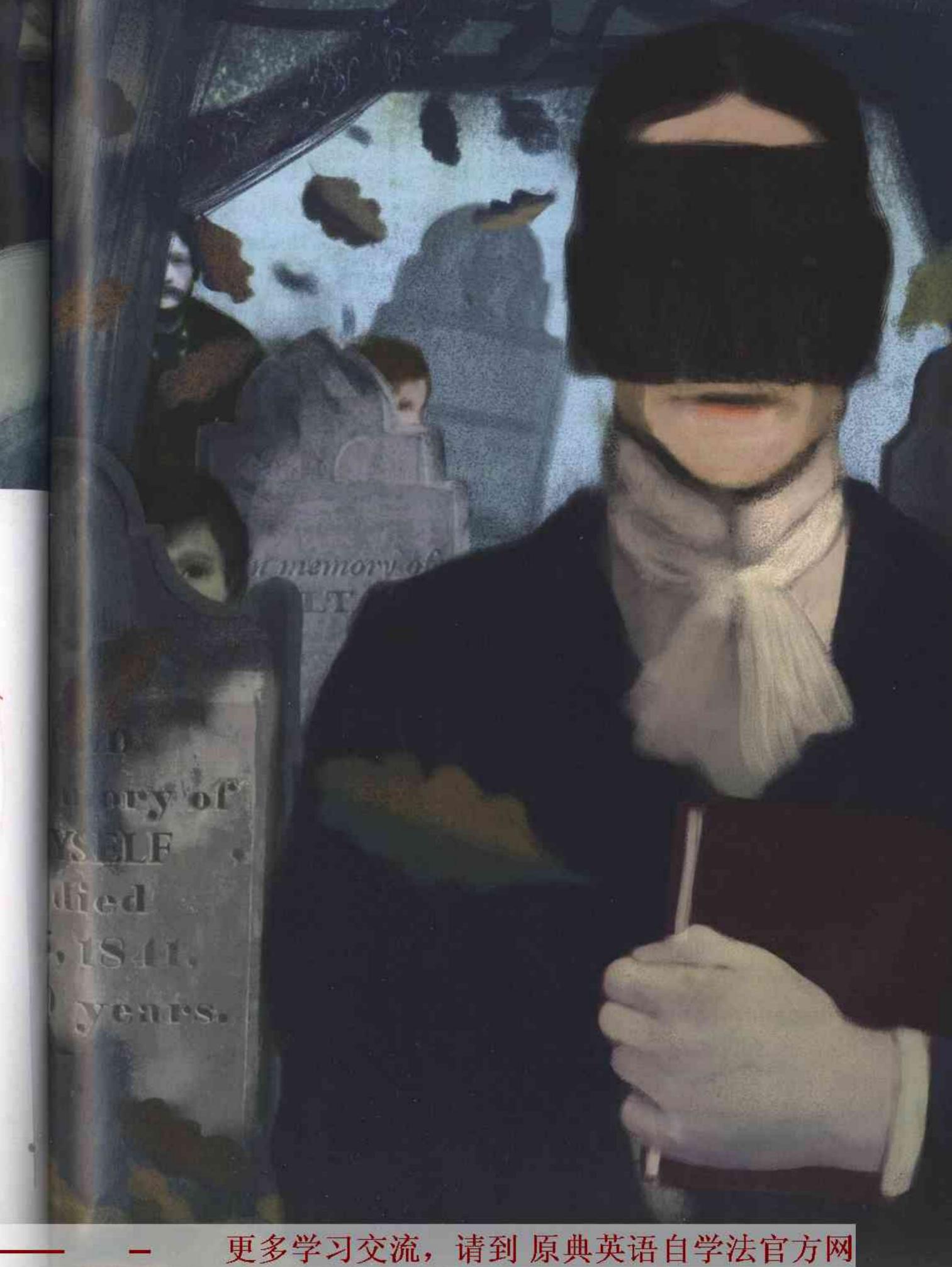
The Death Bed

During the years no one could understand why the Reverend wore the veil. A few people in town decided that perhaps the Reverend was mad. But for most of the people of Milford the Reverend became a problem. He could not walk down the streets of Milford because some people turned away from him. And others annoyed him. He could not take his usual walk to the cemetery at sunset, because there were people behind the tombstones who wanted to see his black veil.

'Reverend Hooper doesn't go to the cemetery any more because the ghosts of the dead sent him away,' said one woman.

'That doesn't surprise me,' said another woman. 'Who knows what he's hiding behind that awful veil. It frightens me terribly.'

He was quite upset because the children of the town ran away when they saw him on the street. Their fear made him understand that some kind of ghostly horror was hidden in the



Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

black veil. He hated it and never wanted to pass in front of a mirror and look at himself.

The people of Milford started believing that the Reverend was greatly disturbed by some horrible crime. The poor man lived in a dark cloud of sin and sadness, so that love and friendship could never reach him. The wind respected his terrible secret and never blew it aside.



'Ghosts and devils meet with Reverend Hooper behind that black veil,' said an old woman.

'Yes, ghosts, devils and evil spirits too!' said her husband.

On the other hand, the black veil made Hooper a very efficient Reverend. He became a man of power and a very important religious leader in his area.

Many people on their death bed wanted to see Reverend Hooper. But when he bent over to say some kind words to them, they shook with fear because their face was so close to the veil.

Strangers travelled long distances to go to the Reverend's church and look at him. Governor Belcher once asked the Reverend to give the important election sermon. This was a great honor in the Puritan community and he was very pleased. The election sermon told the people that only a good member of the church could govern them well.

Reverend Hooper lived a long, religious life. He was a kind, loving man but no one loved him and most people were afraid of him. As the years passed he became known as Father Hooper in the New England churches. Father Hooper's time to rest came soon.

The Minister's Black Yeil

Many people were present near the death bed of the old Reverend, but there were no relatives. There was a doctor who tried to make his last hours less painful, and other members of his church. There was also the Reverend Clark of Westbury, a bright young man who hurried to the death bed of Father Hooper. And there was Elizabeth, whose calm love lasted through the years of loneliness. ¹

Father Hooper's head lay on the death pillow with the black veil still covering his face and moving with each weak breath. It separated him from a woman's love and from friendship. It kept him in the worst of all prisons, his own heart. And now it still lay on his face and made the gloom of the death bed even darker.

For some time the Reverend's mind was confused; it moved between the past and the present. He was ill and his body moved from one side of the bed to the other. But even during these moments he did not want to lift the black veil from his face. Elizabeth was sitting next to the death bed and she, too, was careful not to lift it.

The old Reverend was very weak and could hardly breathe. The Reverend of Westbury went to his side and said, 'Dear Father Hooper, the hour of death is close. You are a religious man, please don't leave this world with the black veil on your face. Are you ready to lift it?'

The young Reverend of Westbury gently bent forward to lift the veil. But suddenly, to everyone's surprise, Father Hooper put both of his hands on the black veil.

'Never!' he cried. 'Never on this earth!'

loneliness: being alone all the time.

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Stories of Ghosts and Mystery

'Dark old man!' cried the frightened young reverend. 'What horrible sin are you taking to the next life? Tell me!'

With his last breath Father Hooper sat up in his bed, and everyone was surprised.

'Why are you afraid of me?' he said, looking at the people around his bed.

'Aren't you afraid of each other? Has everyone avoided me all these years only for my black veil? Why is this veil so awful? Are you afraid of the mystery that it hides? I look around me and I see a black veil on every face!'

'Oh!' exclaimed the young reverend.

There was a gloomy silence in the room and everyone stared at the deathbed and at Father Hooper.

The people around him were frightened and moved away from one another.

Father Hooper fell back upon his pillow with a weak smile on his lips — he was dead.

He was put in his coffin and buried with the black veil... and his face is now dust.

The text and beyond

PET (1) Comprehension check

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer - A, B, C or D.

1	How was Reverend Hooper's life in the village different after he
	put on the black veil?
	A Everyone ran away from him whenever they saw him.
	B He could not enjoy his usual walks because of the way people acted towards him.
	C He could not go to the cemetery because the ghosts of the dead sent him away.
	D The people told him not to walk down the streets of Milford.
2	What did the people believe about Reverend Hooper?
	A He knew about all of their horrible crimes.
	B He wore the veil in order to frighten their children.
	C He did something terrible in the past.
	D He was sad and lonely because of the veil.
3	What was the only advantage of the black veil?
	A It made people who didn't like him afraid.
	B It helped him to win an election.
	c It made him important, powerful and rich.
	D It made him very good at his job.
4	Why did people call him 'Father Hooper'?
	A It was a sign of respect.
	B They loved him like a father.
	C He had many children.
	D He ordered everyone to call him that.
5	What happened just before Reverend Hooper died?
	A Reverend Clark tried to lift the veil.
	B Elizabeth tried to lift the veil.
	c Reverend Hooper imagined that everyone wanted to lift his veil.
	D Reverend Hooper started to lift the veil, then changed his mind.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

Notes, notices and labels

Look at the following notes, notices and labels. What do they say? Choose the correct answer - A, B or C.

No Church Service
Today.
Reverend Hooper is ill.
Please come back
next Sunday.

A	Church	services	are	finished	for	the	day
---	--------	----------	-----	----------	-----	-----	-----

- Reverend Hooper is too ill to work today, but he will feel better next week.
- Another minister will do Reverend Hooper's job today because he is ill.

2 For snake bites:
Apply cream within 10 minutes
of bite and see a doctor immediately.

- A If a snake bites you, wait 10 minutes and then put on the cream.
- B Put the cream on a few minutes before a snake bites you.
- C If a snake bites you, put the cream on as soon as you can.

Turn left at the crossroads by the Three Duck Inn. Barwyke Hall is three miles down the road.

- A To reach Barwyke Hall, turn left at the crossroads and travel 3 miles.
- B To reach the Three Duck Inn, turn left at the crossroads by the Hall.
- C Don't stop at the Three Duck Inn if you want to reach Barwyke Hall.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

4	WARNING: TIGER SEEN IN AREA Do not leave the main roads. Remember to keep all animals inside at night.
	 A liger is attacking people on the main roads. B You should try to lock the tiger in a cage if you see it at night. C Animals and people in the area may be in danger from a will animal.
5	Dear Reverend Hooper, A group from your congregation will be coming to your house this evening. Please speak with us. We need answers.
	 A Some people will come to Reverend Hooper's house to ask him some questions. B A group of people need to use Reverend Hooper's house for a meeting. C Someone needs to speak with Reverend Hooper about a group of people from the congregation. Which story do each of the questions above go with? Write D for 'Dickon the Devil', R for The Return of Imray and M for The Minister's Black Veil.
	1 2 4 5

'The children of the town ran away when they saw him on the street.'

A time clause is a group of words with a subject and verb that shows whether the main action of a sentence happens before, after, or at the same time as another event. Time clauses can begin with when, while, until, before, after, as, as soon as. Remember that when we talk about the future, and we use when, before, after, as soon as, until and while, the verb is in the present tense.

Look at these examples:

I will wear the veil until I die. (future)

I must wear the veil when I am alone, and when I am with others. (present)

As she looked at the veil, she seemed to understand its mystery. (past)

Some people left the church before the minister finished his sermon. (past)

3 Time clauses

Write a time clause to make one sentence having the same meaning as the sentences that come before. Start your time clauses with while, when, before or after. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0	Lisa watched TV. Before that, she finished her homework. (after)				
	Lisa watched TV after she finished her homework				

- 2 I listen to music. At those times, I feel happy. (when)
 I feel happy
- 4 He was walking. At the same time, he was talking on his mobile phone. (while)
 - He was talking on his mobile phone
- 5 Valerie will quit her job soon. At that time, she will have more free time, (when)

...... she will have more free time.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

4 Discussion

In pairs or small groups discuss the following questions and share your answers with the class.

'I look around me and I see a black veil on every face!' Why do you

•	think Reverend Hooper says this?				
	A He means that everyone has secrets and no one shows their true selves to others.				
	B He is mad and imagines that he sees people wearing veils.				
	C Looking through the black veil makes every face seem dark to him.				
	D He means that people often do bad things while pretending to be good.				
	E Something else (your own ideas)				
2	At the end of the story, it's still not clear why Reverend Hooper wore the black veil. People have been discussing the reason why Reverend Hooper wore it for years. What do you think?				
	A Reverend Hooper was mad.				
	B He felt shame because he did something terrible to the girl who died.				
	C He was trying to show people that it is impossible to show our true selves.				
	D He was afraid of loving other people and wanted to be separated from everyone.				
	E He wanted to be a great religious leader and the veil helped him to do this.				
	F Some other reason (your own ideas)				
3	Do you feel sorry for Reverend Hooper? Why or why not?				

ACTIVITES

5 A survey: three stories

Now that you've read all three stories, you can compare them. Ask at least seven people these questions, and write down their answers on a separate piece of paper.

After you ask your questions, tell the rest of the class which story you think is the most popular.

Which story did you like best?
'Dickon the Devil'
The Return of Imray
The Minister's Black Veil
Why?
Which story did you like the least?
'Dickon the Devil'
The Return of Imray
The Minister's Black Veil
Why?
Which story was the most frightening?
'Dickon the Devil'
The Return of Imray
The Minister's Black Veil
Which story was the least frightening?
'Dickon the Devil'
The Return of Imray
The Minister's Black Veil
Who was the most interesting character in all three stories?
Squire Bowes Reverend Hooper Strickland Elizabeth
The stories are set in three different places. Which would you most like to visit?
Lancashire, England
Northern India
New England, America



The Pilgrims Fathers Boarding the Mayflower, colour print after a painting (end of 19th century) by Bernard Gribble.

New England and the Puritans

The early settlers ¹ of New England, particularly Boston and Salem, were the Puritans, a Protestant religious group.

In England they were persecuted for their strict religious beliefs, so they decided to start a new life in the New World where they could practice their religion freely.

In September 1620 one hundred men, women and children left England on a ship called the *Mayflower*. In December 1620, after a long, difficult sea journey the Puritans arrived on the northeast coast of North America. They set up the Plymouth Colony. These people were called the Pilgrims or the Founding Fathers of America.

 settlers: people who go to live in a new place where there are few people.



In March 1630 Governor John Winthrop took 700 Puritans from England to the New World. They arrived in Massachusetts Bay and founded Salem. Shortly after Governor Winthrop founded Boston, which became an important seaport.

Later the Puritans founded other colonies in New England: Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

The Puritans' religious beliefs influenced every part of their lives. They wore simple, dark gray and black clothes, rarely laughed, read the Bible, prayed and attended church regularly. The Puritans believed in hard work, honesty and thrift. ² People who did not follow the teachings of the church were punished in public. Hawthorne's masterpiece, *The Scarlet Letter*, is a story about a terrible punishment in the Puritan settlement of Boston in the 1640s.

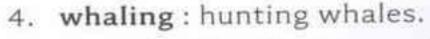
2. thrift: using money carefully and saving it.

Religion and government were very closely connected. In fact, the governors of the colonies were always good members of the church. The Puritans were clever, hard-working merchants. They developed the great natural resources of New England and set up the timber ³, fishing, whaling ⁴ and fur trades. They were very successful and made a lot of money through trade. In the late 1700s and during the 1800s their descendants began building factories and industries that developed the American economy. Wealth ⁵ was considered a positive sign from God.



Stony Ground (1884) by Edwin Austin Abbey.

 timber: wood that is used for building houses, ships and furniture.

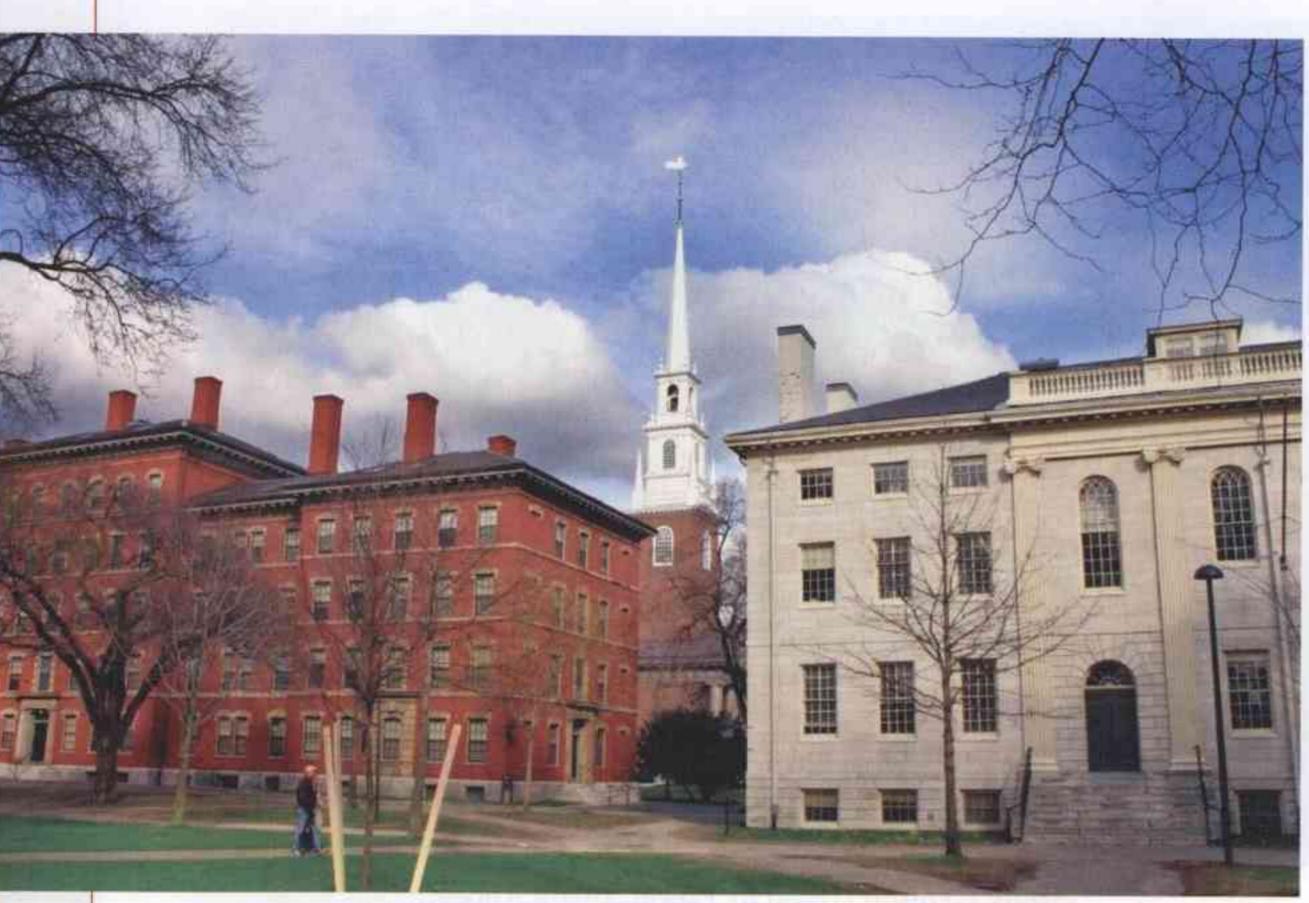


5. wealth: a lot of money and property.

The Puritans strongly believed in learning and education. Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States, was founded in 1636 by the Puritans in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was named after John Harvard, a Puritan reverend, who left his library of over four hundred books and half of his estate 6 to the university.

Yale University was founded in 1701 by ten Connecticut reverends who wanted a fine university for the people of their colony.

Today Yale and Harvard are two of the finest universities in the world.



Harvard University campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts, US.

estate: a big piece of land, usually in the country.

PET	1	Comprehension	check
			THE RESERVE

Look at the statements below. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark A. If it is not correct, mark B.

		A	В	
1	The Puritans were not free to practice their religion in England.			
2	The Founding Fathers of America were Puritans.			
3	The founders of Salem and Boston sailed to the New World on the Mayflower.			
4	The Puritans were usually careful with money.			
5	The Puritans believed that only God could punish people.			
6	The Scarlet Letter is Nathaniel Hawthorne's best and most important book.			
7	The Puritans gave away most of their money because they thought money was evil.			
8	Two very important universities were founded by the Puritans.]
9	Harvard was named after a village in England.			
10	Harvard and Yale were founded at the same time.			
11	A library of over four hundred books was given to Harvard University by a Puritan reverend who gave the university its name.]
12	Connecticut did not have a university until 1701.			

1 Picture summary

Look at these pictures from the stories. Decide which story each picture is from. Write the title of the story under each picture. Then, put the pictures from each story in order from 1 to 3.





2 A graphic novel

Photocopy these two pages, cut out the pictures and stick them on paper. Think of words to put in the balloons when the characters are speaking or thinking. Do not use the words that were used in this book! Then write at least a sentence under each picture to narrate what is happening.

3 Who am I?

Read the sentences and decide which character each one is about. Write the letter of the right character next to the correct sentence. You may use some characters more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A	Reverend Hooper
В	the narrator of The Return of Imray
С	the narrator of 'Dickon the Devil'
D	Elizabeth
E	Strickland
F	Tietjens
G	Tom Wyndsour
Н	Bahadur Khan
I	Dickon
J	Squire Bowes
•	
0	E I treat my dog as well as a person.
1	I hid my face from the world.
2	I wouldn't sleep in the house where a dead body was hidden.
3	I killed a man because of a strange belief.
4	I became a powerful speaker.
5	I was driven mad by a ghost.
6	I loved a man but couldn't live with him.
7	I had to stay in a haunted house to do some business.
8	I never sit down to dinner.
9	I am afraid of snakes and ghosts.

Complete the sentences

Match each sentence beginning with the correct ending to make

sur	nmaries of the three stories. There is an example at the beginning (0)		
'Dic	ckon the Devil'		
0	D I came to Lancashire to do some business for two old sisters		
1	I heard some strange things		
2	At night, someone almost came into my room		
3	Tom Wyndsour told me that this ghost		
Α	killed some animals and drove a young man mad many years ago.		
В	about the man who used to own the sisters' house.		
С	and I found out later that it was a ghost.		
D	who wanted to divide their property.		
Th	e Return of Imray		
4	I visited my friend Strickland at his house,		
5	I heard strange noises at night,		
6	Later we found the body of the man who used to own the house		
E	and this made me believe that the house was haunted.		
F	and we also found out who killed him.		
G	which belonged to a man who disappeared.		
The Minister's Black Veil			
7	One day the minister of a Puritan village		
8	The veil frightened people but		
9	The veil separated him from everyone,		
10	In the end he died with the veil on,		
Н	it also helped him to become a good religious leader.		
I	appeared with a black veil on his face.		
J	and no one ever saw his face again.		
17	arran the warmen he laved		

I was a kind person when I was alive, but after I died I hurt

I am the gardener of Barwyke Hall.

people.

I caused a lot of rumors in my village.

This reader uses the **EXPANSIVE READING** approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text.

The new structures introduced in this step of our READING & TRAINING series are listed below. Naturally, structures from lower steps are included too. For a complete list of structures used over all the six steps, see *The Black Cat Guide to Graded Readers*, which is also downloadable at no cost from our website, www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. The vocabulary used at each step is carefully checked against vocabulary lists used for internationally recognised examinations.

Step Two B1.1

All the structures used in the previous levels, plus the following:

Verb tenses

Present Perfect Simple: indefinite past with yet, already, still; recent past with just; past action leading to present situation Past Perfect Simple: in reported speech

Verb forms and patterns

Regular verbs and most irregular verbs

Passive forms with *going to* and *will*So / neither / nor + auxiliaries in short answers

Question tags (in verb tenses used so far)

Verb + object + full infinitive (e.g. I want you to help)

Reported statements with say and tell

Modal verbs

Can't: logical necessity

Could: possibility

May: permission

Might (present and future reference):

possibility; permission

Must: logical necessity

Don't have to / haven't got to:

lack of obligation

Don't need to / needn't: lack of necessity

Types of clause

Time clauses introduced by when, while, until, before, after, as soon as
Clauses of purpose: so that; (in order) to

Available at Step Two:

- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Lewis Carroll
- **Animal Tales**
- Around the World in Eighty Days Jules Verne
- A Dream Come True Andrea M. Hutchinson
- The Fisherman and his Soul
 Oscar Wilde
- William Shakespeare
- The Jumping Frog Mark Twain
- Kidnapped Robert Louis Stevenson
- The Lost World Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- Magical Tales from the South Seas Robert Louis Stevenson
- Murder at Coyote Canyon Gina D. B. Clemen
- **■** The Mutiny on the Bounty
- The Rajah's Diamond Robert Louis Stevenson
- The Ransom of Red Chief and Other Stories
 O. Henry
- The Secret Garden Frances Hodgson Burnett
- Stories of Ghosts and Mysteries
 J. S. Le Fanu, R. Kipling, N. Hawthorne

R&T Discovery

Natural Environments J. Burgess

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