

Persuasion

The heroine of Jane Austen's last completed novel, which mixes social comedy with reflection on the society of the time, is Anne Elliot, whose love life seems to be over until she gets a second chance...

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:

- An introduction about Jane Austen and her life
- A wide range of activities practising the four skills
- Dossiers: *The Royal Navy in the Napoleonic Wars*, *Lyme Regis and Bath*, *The Woman Question in Jane Austen's time*
- Internet projects
- FCE-style activities
- Trinity-style activities (Grade 8)
- A recording of parts of the text
- An exit test and key on our website



Step One	■ CEFR A2	Exam Level KET
Step Two	■ CEFR B1.1	Exam Preparation PET
Step Three	■ CEFR B1.2	Exam Level PET
Step Four	■ CEFR B2.1	Exam Preparation FCE
Step Five	■ CEFR B2.2	Exam Level FCE
Step Six	■ CEFR C1	Exam Preparation CAE

ISBN 978-88-530-0552-6



9 7888 CIDEB

Book + CD € 9.80

This volume without the side coupon is to be considered a sample copy not for sale.

Jane Austen
PERSUASION
ISBN 978-88-530-0552-6
BLACK CAT PUBLISHING
CIDEB

Jane Austen

Persuasion

Jane Austen

Persuasion

Step Five **B2.2**

BLACK CAT

AUDIO CD



Editor: Daniela Penzavalle
Design and art direction: Nadia Maestri
Computer graphics: Simona Corniola
Picture research: Laura Lagomarsino

© 2008 Black Cat Publishing,
an imprint of Cideb Editrice, Genoa, Canterbury

First edition: July 2008

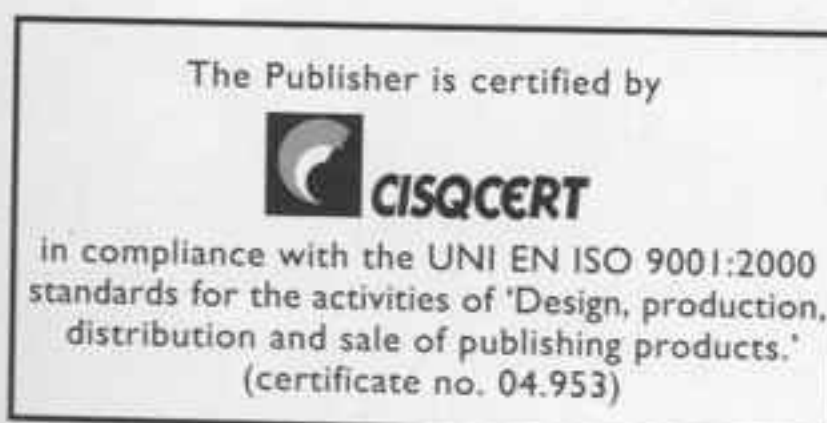
Picture credits:

Cideb Archive; Aquarius Collection: 6;
De Agostini Picture Library: 35, 109; 20TH CENTURY
FOX/MIRAMAX/UNIVERSAL/SAMUEL GOLDWYN
FILMS / Album: 36; Yale Centre for British Art: 73;
© Bettmann / CORBIS: 111.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or
by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying,
recording or otherwise, without the written permission of
the publisher.

We would be happy to receive your comments and
suggestions, and give you any other information concerning
our material.

editorial@blackcat-cideb.com
www.blackcat-cideb.com
www.cideb.it



ISBN 978-88-530-0553-3 Book
ISBN 978-88-530-0552-6 Book + CD

Printed in Italy by Litoprint, Genoa

Contents

About the Author

4

CHAPTER ONE	Sir Walter Elliot	11
CHAPTER TWO	Captain Wentworth	23
CHAPTER THREE	Henrietta or Louisa?	38
CHAPTER FOUR	Lyme Regis	49
CHAPTER FIVE	Bath	65
CHAPTER SIX	A Surprise	76
CHAPTER SEVEN	Mrs Smith Tells All	89
CHAPTER EIGHT	A Conversation with Captain Harville	101
CHAPTER NINE	Union Street	115
Dossiers	The Royal Navy in the Napoleonic Wars	34
	Lyme Regis and Bath	60
	The Woman Question in Jane Austen's Time	109

INTERNET PROJECTS

21, 63, 99, 113

ACTIVITIES

10, 19, 31, 45, 57, 72, 85, 97, 107, 122

AFTER READING

126

FCE	Cambridge FCE-style activities	10, 19, 20, 22, 47, 48, 64, 72, 73, 86, 88, 98, 100, 114, 125
-----	--------------------------------	--

T: GRADE 8	Trinity-style activities	33, 99
------------	--------------------------	--------

Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are recorded on the accompanying CD.
Chapter 6 is downloadable from our website: www.cideb.it or
www.blackcat-cideb.com.



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

www.blackcat-cideb.com passage downloadable from our site.



Jane Austen in a portrait from about 1790.

About the Author

Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 in Steventon, a small village in the south of England. In one sense, her life was short and uneventful: she lived quietly with her family until her death in 1817 at the age of forty-one. In another sense, it was a life full of significance and interest: in a few years she wrote some of the finest novels in the English language: *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1816). Her two other novels – *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* – were published after her death in 1818.

When someone asked Jane Austen what she wrote about, the novelist replied, 'Love and money. What else is there?' This response is fascinating on several levels. First, the remark itself has the brevity, directness, and wit¹ that characterise Jane Austen's fiction. Secondly, it is undeniably true: love and money are the central subjects of her novels and are central issues in human life. Finally, it is a wonderful anticipation of the criticism that the American poet Ralph Waldo Emerson made of her work thirty years after her death: he said that her novels were just about marriage. He considered this a terrible limitation in a writer of fiction. And yet, why should it be so? Marriage in the nineteenth century was all about money and social class, but the marriages that provide Jane Austen's happy endings involve more than that. They are usually marriages in which the woman manages to overcome the disadvantage of having no money and wins her ideal husband anyway because of her personal merits. Marriages in Jane Austen's fiction involve a whole political and social set of ideas regarding behaviour. It is clear from her novels that she doesn't believe that noble blood alone is enough to make a person worthy of respect. For Jane Austen, respect is something that must be earned through good behaviour, morality and, above all, decorum.²

Jane Austen values decorum, harmony and moderation in all things, not least in the writing of her novels. In this she is like the Augustans³ of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They believed that harmony, moderation and decorum were the greatest virtues in life and art; they considered the intellect more important than the

1. **wit** : the ability to use words in a clever and humorous way.

2. **decorum** : polite, controlled behaviour.

3. **Augustans** : famous Augustan writers were Pope, Dryden, Swift and Samuel Johnson. They were neo-classicists.



British state television, the **BBC**, has a long tradition of making TV adaptations of classic British fiction, including many versions of Jane Austen's novels. This scene is from a 1995 version of *Persuasion*.

emotions; and they used satire as a way of criticising the foolishness they saw in society.

Romantics like Samuel Richardson¹ (Jane Austen's favourite novelist), Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats, writing in the period 1740-1820, held opposite beliefs. They believed that the emotions and the imagination were more important than the intellect, and therefore their works tended to be passionate and excessive. In this period Gothic novelists like Ann Radcliffe were also at work: they told horror stories and ghost stories, usually set in the Middle Ages in a Mediterranean, Catholic country. Jane Austen's

1. **Samuel Richardson** : (1689-1761) novelist, best known for his novels *Pamela* and *Clarissa*.

first full novel, *Northanger Abbey*, is a parody¹ of the excesses and hysteria of the Gothic novel.

True to her belief in moderation, Jane Austen seems to have learnt from both the Augustans and the Romantics. Both the form and the content of her novels express how decorum was central to her system of values. On the other hand, there are crucial moments in her novels when her heroines express themselves with more passion and spirit than perfect decorum. Jane Austen found the balance between the two great literary movements of her time.

Persuasion was written in 1815-16 but it was not published until after Jane Austen's death in 1818. It is the story of Anne Elliot, a young woman whose character has all the virtues that Jane Austen most respected: gentleness, strength, intelligence, sensitivity, loyalty and common sense. The central question of the novel is this: Is it a good thing or a bad thing to be influenced by other people? In other words, should we allow ourselves to be persuaded by others? Jane Austen's answer is not a simple one, and the story in which she explores this question is the most moving love story she ever wrote.

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

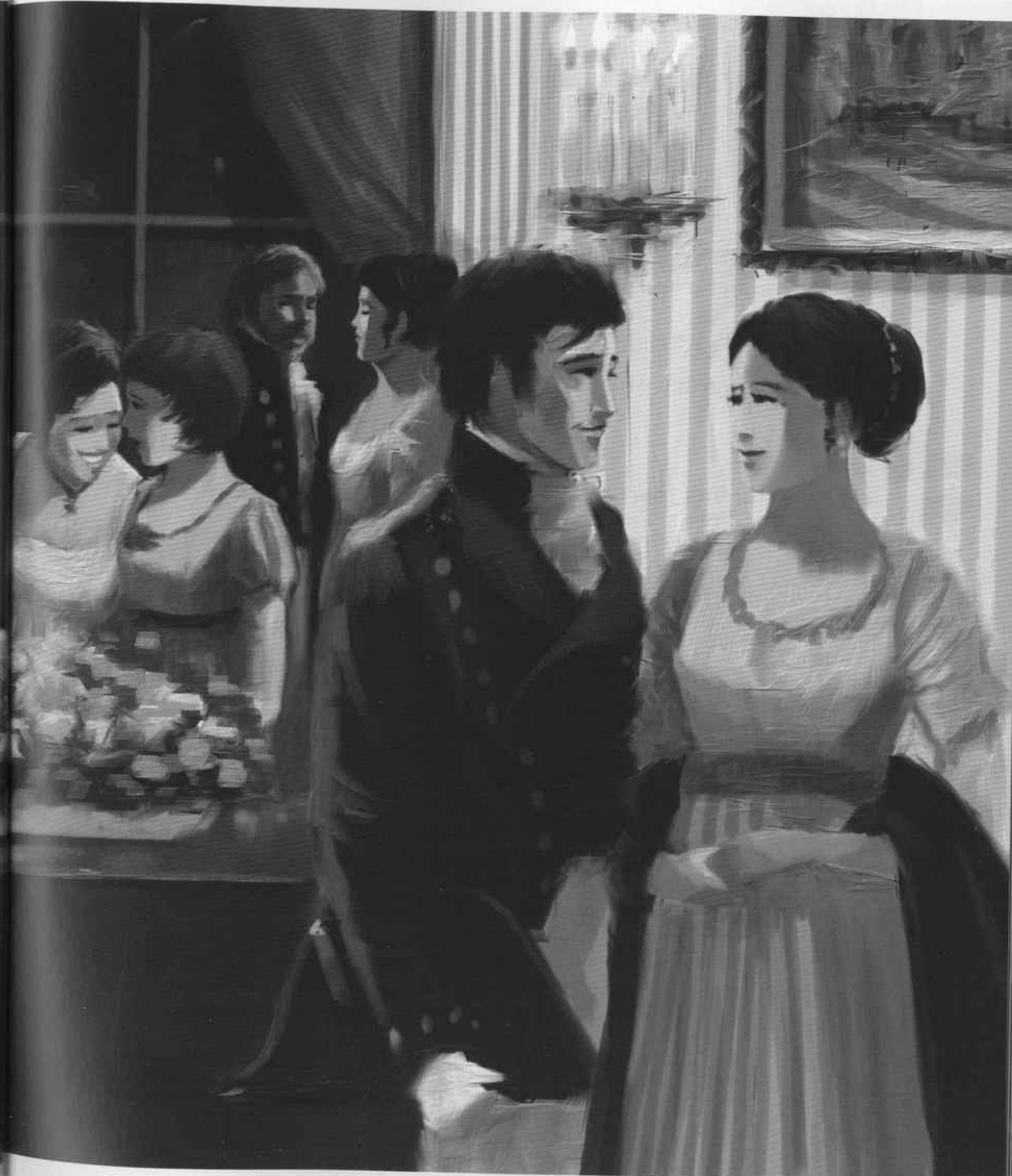
- 1 When and where was Jane Austen born?
- 2 Why can we say that she had a boring life?
- 3 Why can we also say that she had an exciting life?
- 4 What did Jane Austen say that her books were about?
- 5 How do her novels show the influence of the Romantics?
- 6 What characteristics did Jane Austen like in people?
- 7 What is the central question of *Persuasion*?

1. **parody** : an imitation that ridicules the original in a comical and exaggerated way.

The Characters



From left to right: Lady Russell, William Elliot, Elizabeth Elliot, Mrs Clay, Mary Musgrove, Admiral Croft, Charles Musgrove, Walter Elliot



From left to right: Henrietta and Louisa Musgrove, Captain Harville, Mrs Smith, Frederick Wentworth, Anne Elliot

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 13 and answer the questions.

- 1 How would you describe this man?
- 2 What do you think he is reading?

Look at the picture on page 15 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the girl? Find her in the picture of the characters on page 8.
- 2 Where is she and what is she doing?



2 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter One. For questions 1-9, complete the sentences.

- 1 The most distinctive feature of Sir Walter was his
- 2 Even though Sir Walter was 54 years old, he was still
- 3 His wife had died earlier.
- 4 Elizabeth, who was the oldest of the three sisters, was also Sir Walter's daughter.
- 5 Anne was not as as she was when she was younger.
- 6 Mary had become after her marriage.
- 7 Sir Walter hoped that Elizabeth would marry
- 8 William Walter Elliot married a rich middle-class woman instead of
- 9 Sir Walter Elliot needed money so he to Admiral Croft.



CHAPTER ONE

Sir Walter Elliot

Sir Walter Elliot of Kellynch Hall in Somerset, south-west England, never read anything except the *Baronetage*.¹ He particularly liked to read the pages about his own family:

Walter Elliot, baronet, born 1 March 1760, married Elizabeth Stevenson 15 July 1784. Three daughters: Elizabeth (born 1 June 1785), Anne (born 9 August 1787), and Mary (born 20 November 1791, married Charles Musgrove 16 December 1810). A still-born son² (5 November 1789). Lady Elliot died in 1800. Heir presumptive: William Walter Elliot, the great grandson of the second Sir Walter.³

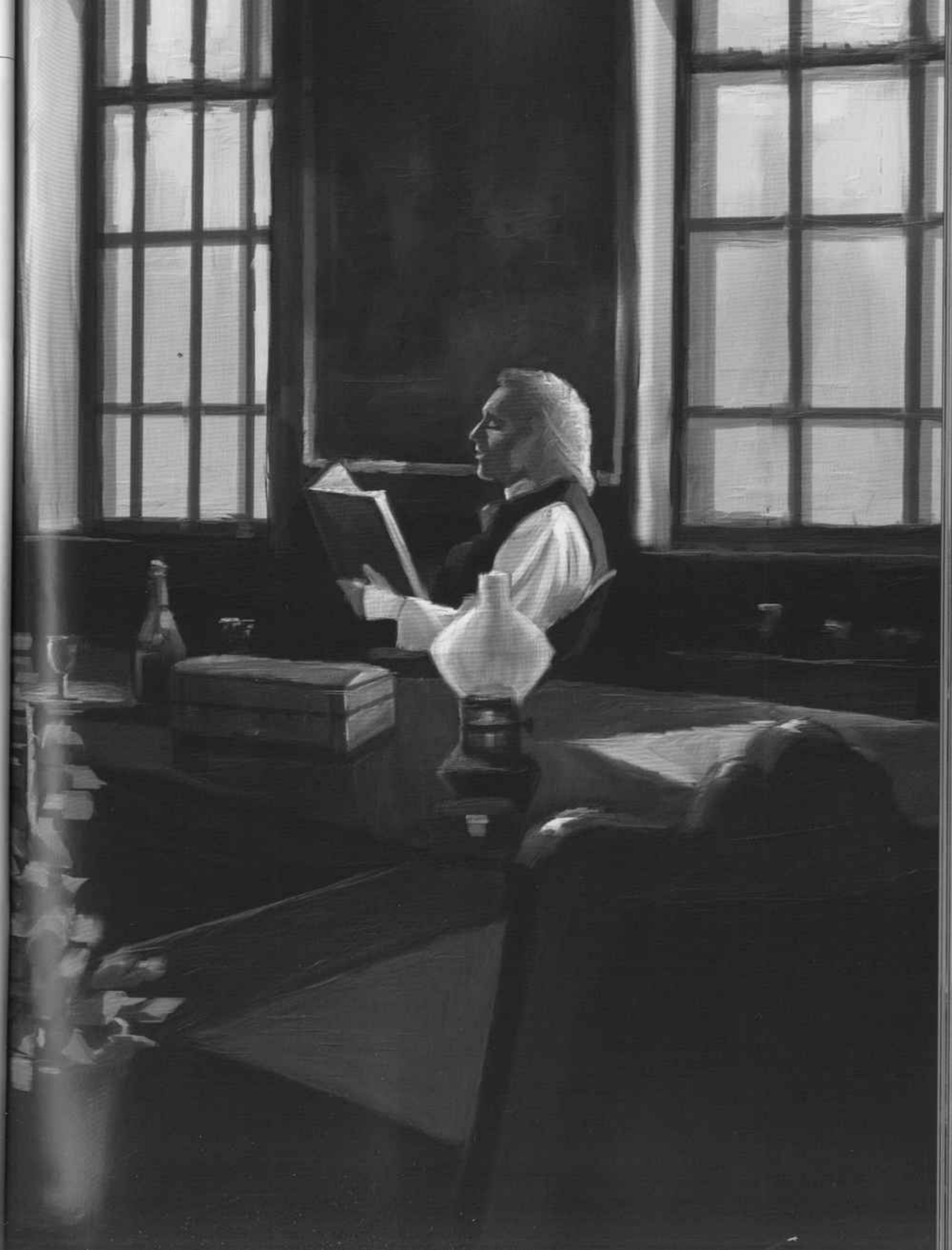
1. **the *Baronetage*** : a book recording the genealogies and family histories of noblemen (baronets).
2. **a still-born son** : a son dead at birth.
3. **Heir presumptive...Walter** : the person who will inherit Sir Walter's title and the property when he dies. Because Sir Walter has no sons, the title and property will go to a distant male cousin.

This introduction was followed by the history of the Elliot family: three hundred years of respectability. Reading it gave Sir Walter great satisfaction. Vanity was his principal characteristic: he was vain about his noble family and his good looks. At fifty-four he was still a handsome man. His friends had been surprised that he had never married again. He could have asked Lady Russell to marry him. She was a widow¹ who lived nearby and had been Lady Elliot's closest friend. However, thirteen years had passed since Lady Elliot's death, and Sir Walter and Lady Russell were still just good friends and neighbours.

Sir Walter's favourite daughter was Elizabeth. She was twenty-nine, but she was still very good-looking. Anne was twenty-six and had been pretty a few years before, but now she was pale and thin. Mary had grown fat since her marriage. Lady Russell had deep lines around her eyes. Sir Walter took great pleasure in thinking that of all the people he knew only he and Elizabeth were still as good-looking as ever. *Elizabeth will marry a great nobleman*, he thought, and he did not notice that he had been thinking it for the past thirteen years.

When Elizabeth was sixteen, she had planned to marry her father's heir William Walter Elliot. That was the only way she could keep her father's property. When she met the young man, she liked him. He was invited to Kellynch Hall, but he never came. A year later, he married a rich woman from a middle-class family. Elizabeth was angry and upset. Her life went on rather emptily. She went to elegant parties and visited friends. She tried to fill the time, but it was difficult, since she had no talents or interests.

1. **widow** : a woman whose husband is dead.



Recently she had been worried about her father: he was in debt. Neither Elizabeth nor her father could imagine how to pay these debts. Both felt that their extravagant lifestyle was essential to the dignity of a noble family. Lady Russell and Anne spent hours trying to find a way to save money and pay the debts, but every plan for economy they proposed was rejected by Sir Walter. Finally he accepted the radical plan of moving to the town of Bath. There he could live for less money without losing his dignity. Meanwhile, Kellynch Hall was rented to a gentleman called Admiral¹ Croft.

END

When Sir Walter's lawyer Mr Shepherd had completed the business arrangements with Admiral Croft, he came to Kellynch to report to Sir Walter.

'Admiral Croft is very nice,' said Mr Shepherd. 'His wife's brother lived in the nearby village of Monkford a few years ago. Perhaps you know the gentleman. Now, what was his name?' Mr Shepherd searched his memory but couldn't remember the name of Mrs Croft's brother. 'He lived in the grey stone house...'

After a moment, Anne said, 'I suppose you mean Mr Wentworth.'

'Ah!' said Sir Walter. 'The curate² of Monkford. When you said "gentleman" I thought you meant a man of property,³ somebody of the nobility. Mr Wentworth was nobody.'

Anne left the room quietly and went out into the garden. As she walked between the tall trees, she thought, *In a few months, perhaps he will be here!*

1. **Admiral** : a very important officer in the Navy.

2. **curate** : assistant to the vicar; junior member of the church.

3. **a man of property** : someone who owns a large house and land.



She was thinking of the curate's brother — Captain Frederick Wentworth of the Royal Navy — who had spent the year 1806 in Monkford. At that time, he was a handsome, clever, charming young man, and Anne was a pretty, gentle, sensitive girl. They fell in love and were happy for a short period, but, when Frederick asked Sir Walter if he could marry Anne, Sir Walter was not pleased. He thought that Frederick's family was not good enough. Even Lady Russell, who was much more sensible than Sir Walter, disapproved. Anne was Lady Russell's favourite of the Elliot sisters; only Anne had the gentleness, good sense and modesty that Lady Russell had loved so much in her old friend Lady Elliot. Lady Russell thought that it was foolish for Anne to marry a young man with no money. 'When your father dies,' she had said, 'he'll leave you very little money and no property. You need to marry someone rich and so does Captain Wentworth. If you marry each other, you'll have no money at all, and you'll both be miserable as a result.'

Anne was too gentle to argue against this. She broke off her engagement¹ to Frederick, convinced that it was the best thing for him. Frederick was angry and hurt. 'I'm sure that I'll earn money and promotion in the Navy,' he said, but Anne continued to resist him, and finally he went to sea. That was eight years ago, when Anne was nineteen. Very few people knew about the relationship between them: his sister Mrs Croft had been abroad with her husband at the time, and Anne's sister Mary had been away at school. Captain Wentworth had never returned to Monkford, because his brother had moved away.

1. **She broke off her engagement** : she said that she could not get married.

In the eight years since Captain Wentworth had left, Anne had never fallen in love with anyone else. Mr Charles Musgrove had asked her to marry him, but she had refused, and he had married her sister Mary instead. Anne read about Captain Wentworth's career in the newspapers. He had been right: his Navy career was a great success. By now he must be quite rich, thought Anne sadly. He had never married. Thinking about it now, Lady Russell's advice seemed too cautious: Anne thought she was being prudent,¹ but instead she had ruined her life.

*

Mary lived at Uppercross, three miles from Kellynch Hall. One day she said to her sister Elizabeth, 'When you go to Bath, please leave Anne with me. I'm not well, and I need Anne's help.'

'All right,' said Elizabeth. 'No one will miss her in Bath!'

Elizabeth's friend Mrs Clay — a young widow — was going to Bath with them. Elizabeth was perfectly happy with the thought of her father and her friend as her only companions.

Anne was also happy with the arrangement and gladly accepted Mary's invitation. She did not like Bath. She much preferred to stay in the country close to Lady Russell, who appreciated her. She and Mary did not enjoy each other's company, but at least Mary valued her help, and this way she did not have to go to Bath.

There was only one problem with the plan: the idea of Mrs Clay staying for months with Elizabeth and Sir Walter at their house in Bath made Anne worried. Mrs Clay was not a pretty

1. **prudent** : careful and sensible; a prudent person does not take risks.

woman, but she was intelligent and friendly. Anne thought it imprudent to let a pleasant young single woman stay in the house with Sir Walter for so long a period. She told Elizabeth this, but Elizabeth replied, 'Nonsense! Father doesn't find Mrs Clay attractive. Besides, she isn't from a noble family. There's no danger.'

So Sir Walter, Elizabeth and Mrs Clay left for Bath, and Anne moved into Mary's house. Mary lived in the Cottage, the smaller of two houses on a large property owned by her husband's parents. Mr and Mrs Musgrove Senior¹ lived in the Great House. Anne and Mary spent a lot of time with Mr and Mrs Musgrove and their daughters Henrietta and Louisa. They were rather pretty, lively, fashionable girls, who were very popular in the neighbourhood. They seemed to enjoy life a lot, but the only thing Anne was envious of was their friendly feeling towards each other — this was very different from Anne's relationship with either of her sisters.

1. **Mr and Mrs Musgrove Senior** : 'Senior' was added to the name of Charles's parents to distinguish them from Charles and Mary (Mr and Mrs Musgrove 'Junior').

The text and **beyond**

FCE 1 Comprehension check

For questions 1-6, choose the best answer — A, B, C or D.

- 1 Sir Walter did not notice that Elizabeth
 - A ☐ was not that attractive anymore.
 - B ☐ was not so young anymore.
 - C ☐ had not much to do.
 - D ☐ was angry with William Elliot.
- 2 Sir Walter did not try to save money because
 - A ☐ he would lose his self-respect and pride as a baronet.
 - B ☐ he didn't understand how serious his debts were.
 - C ☐ his pride kept him from listening to Anne.
 - D ☐ he thought his money problems were only temporary.
- 3 When Anne thinks 'perhaps he will be here', 'he' refers to
 - A ☐ Admiral Croft.
 - B ☐ her father.
 - C ☐ Captain Wentworth.
 - D ☐ the curate, Mr Wentworth.
- 4 Lady Russell persuaded Anne not to marry Captain Wentworth because
 - A ☐ she was richer than he was.
 - B ☐ he was not a nobleman.
 - C ☐ she wanted Anne to marry Charles Musgrove.
 - D ☐ they both had to marry somebody with plenty of money.
- 5 Mary invited Anne to her house because
 - A ☐ she knew that Anne did not like Bath.
 - B ☐ she knew that Anne wanted to be near Lady Russell.
 - C ☐ she was feeling ill and wanted someone to assist her.
 - D ☐ she knew that Anne did not want to be far from Kellynch.
- 6 Sir Walter was not interested in marrying Mrs Clay because
 - A ☐ she was not beautiful or noble.
 - B ☐ she was a widow.
 - C ☐ Anne would not approve of her.
 - D ☐ she was too young for him.

FCE 2 Tom and Jane

You are going to read an article about Jane Austen's only known love affair. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Despite the immense interest in Jane Austen, we know very little about her life. Almost everything we know about her comes from the biography written by her nephew more than 50 years after her death, her letters to her sister Cassandra, who later burned most of them, and from gossip.

0

The English poet Alfred Lord Tennyson, who adored Jane Austen's novels, wrote that he thanked God 'with his whole heart that he knew nothing, and that the world knew nothing of Jane Austen.'

1 **F**

Jane Austen's only known love story reflects in some ways the relationship between Anne Elliot and Frederick Wentworth in *Persuasion*. Jane was 21 and he was 19.

2

In December of 1795 Jane wrote to her sister — in her usual playful way — that she and Tom did everything most 'shocking in the way of dancing and sitting down together... He is a very gentlemanlike, good-looking, pleasant young man, I assure you.' Then just a month later Jane wrote about the departure of Tom, saying, 'My tears flow as I write at the melancholy idea.'

3

After all, she knew that she had no chance of marrying Tom: she had no money and he had no money, even though he was studying to be lawyer.

4

So, Tom Lefroy never saw Jane Austen again. He went to Ireland, where he became a judge, and she remained at home, where she became a famous novelist.

5

But of course speculating about Jane Austen's only known romance is fun, and in 2007 the film *Becoming Jane* came out.

6

The promotion for the film claims that 'Her own life is her greatest inspiration'. Maybe it was, but then again, maybe it wasn't.

- A However, most Jane Austen fans would like to know more, especially with regard to her love life.
- B It was a fictitious account of the love affair between Tom and Jane.
- C This is practically all we know about their very brief love affair.
- D His name was Tom Lefroy.
- E It was based on the many letters Jane Austen wrote to her sister Cassandra about Tom Lefroy.
- F Some people are glad that there is this mystery.
- G Of course, he might one day make his fortune, just like the young Captain Wentworth, but that was in the future.
- H But this too was a playful letter and Jane does not seem too sad about Tom's leaving.

INTERNET PROJECT

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for *Persuasion*. 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 with your partner and prepare a short report about the film *Becoming Jane*. Include the following information:

- ▶ who the actors are
- ▶ who the director is
- ▶ what the story is about
- ▶ whether you think it looks good
- ▶ whether your friends would like it and why.

Before you read



1 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter Two. For questions 1-6, choose the best answer – A, B or C.

- 1 Who asked Admiral Croft and his wife to their house?
A ☐ Mr and Mrs Musgrove.
B ☐ Charles and Mary.
C ☐ Henrietta and Louisa.
- 2 Mrs Musgrove's son Dick had a very good opinion of
A ☐ Admiral Croft.
B ☐ Captain Wentworth.
C ☐ Mr Wentworth.
- 3 The Musgroves had sent their son Dick to sea because
A ☐ they wanted to get rid of him.
B ☐ they thought he would have a good career in the navy.
C ☐ he wanted to serve under Captain Wentworth.
- 4 Anne became excited when she heard that
A ☐ the Musgroves's son knew Captain Wentworth.
B ☐ Captain Wentworth was going to visit his sister.
C ☐ the war was over.
- 5 The Musgrove sisters thought that Captain Wentworth was
A ☐ wonderful.
B ☐ peculiar.
C ☐ boring.
- 6 At first, Mary was not going to the evening with Captain Wentworth because
A ☐ her son was ill.
B ☐ her husband was ill.
C ☐ she was ill.



CHAPTER TWO

Captain Wentworth

When Admiral Croft and his wife arrived at Kellynch Hall, Mary and Charles invited them to the Cottage. Mr and Mrs Musgrove and their daughters were also invited.

'Dear Mrs Croft,' said Mrs Musgrove, as soon as the introductions were over, 'did you know that my son Dick served in the Navy under your brother Captain Frederick Wentworth?'

'Really?' asked Mrs Croft. 'And what does your son do now?'

'The poor boy died at sea!' cried Mrs Musgrove, with tears in her eyes.

'Oh, I'm so sorry to hear that,' said Mrs Croft.

'But in one of his letters to me, he wrote, "Captain Wentworth is a fine, courageous young gentleman." Yes, he admired your brother very much, Mrs Croft!'

In fact, Dick Musgrove had been a stupid, lazy, difficult young man, so his parents had sent him to sea. He was as difficult in the Navy as he had been at home. When he had died two years before, at the age of twenty, no one except his mother really felt sorry.

Mrs Croft, who was a sensible, confident, straightforward¹ lady, tried to comfort Mrs Musgrove.

'My brother will be very glad to meet you, Mrs Musgrove,' said Mrs Croft. 'His career in the Navy has been a great success. Now that the war is over² he's back in England. He's coming to stay with us at Kellynch Hall next week.'

Anne, who was standing nearby, heard this, and her heart beat fast in agitation.

*

The following week, Henrietta and Louisa came to visit Anne and Mary at the Cottage.

'We've met Captain Wentworth!' cried Henrietta. 'He's very handsome and charming! Father invited him to dinner this evening.'

'Yes,' cried Louisa. 'You must all come to meet him!'

'I'm afraid we can't,' said Mary. 'My little boy has a cold. We must stay with him this evening.'

'Well, I can go, can't I?' Charles asked Mary.

'If you want!' replied Mary, clearly offended that her husband did not want to stay with her.

'You can both go,' said Anne. 'I'll stay here with little Charles.'

'What a good idea!' cried Mary, suddenly happy again.

Charles and Mary went to the Great House and Anne remained at the Cottage. All evening she thought about the dinner at the Great House. There, Frederick Wentworth was smiling and talking to other people. *How does he feel, she*

END

1. **straightforward** : honest and open, saying exactly what she thinks.
2. **now that the war is over** : Mrs Croft is referring to the Napoleonic Wars. *Persuasion* is set in 1814-15. See the dossier on page 34 for more information.



wondered, about meeting me again? Sooner or later we will have to meet. Perhaps he feels indifferent. Or perhaps he'll be embarrassed. In all these years, he has never tried to contact me.

Charles and Mary came home late, full of enthusiasm for Captain Wentworth. 'Such a friendly young man!' said Mary. 'Charles has invited him to go shooting tomorrow after breakfast. He invited him to come to breakfast, but Captain Wentworth was afraid of disturbing little Charles.'

Anne understood it. He did not want to see her.

'But Anne!' continued Mary. 'He says he knows you. He says he met you eight years ago, but I don't remember him at all!'

'No, you were at school then,' said Anne quietly.

The next morning, Henrietta and Louisa walked down to the Cottage with Captain Wentworth. When Anne saw Captain Wentworth walking towards the Cottage, she blushed¹ and she could hardly breathe from nervousness.

'Ah!' said Mary. 'Henrietta and Louisa have come too. They probably want to walk and watch the shooting. If you can stay with little Charles, Anne, I think I'll go with them.'

'Certainly,' said Anne, in a trembling voice.

And suddenly he was there — in the drawing room.² He bowed³ to her. She curtsied⁴ to him. Her eyes met his briefly then looked away again. She heard his voice. He made polite conversation with Mary for a few minutes. And then he was gone.

1. **blushed** : went red in the face from embarrassment.

2. **drawing room** : the room in a large house, often used for relaxation and entertaining guests.

3. **bowed** : bent from the waist and inclined his head (only by men).

4. **curtsied** : bent her knee as a polite greeting (only by women).



— with the Musgrove sisters, Charles and Mary — and Anne was left alone in the drawing room, thinking, *Thank God that's over!*

*

'Captain Wentworth wasn't very polite to you, Anne!' said Mary, when she returned. 'As we left the house, Henrietta asked what he thought of you, and he said, "She's changed so much that I hardly recognised her."'

Mary — being rather insensitive — had no idea how much pain her words caused her sister. *It must be true!* thought Anne. *But he hasn't changed. He's just as good-looking as ever.* His comment hurt her, but it also made her calm. *If I have changed so much, she thought, there is no hope that he will love me as he did before. So be calm,* she told herself. *If you can be calm, you will be content.*

Surprised by Henrietta's question, Frederick Wentworth had told the truth, but he had not expected anyone to repeat his comment to Anne. He had not forgiven Anne Elliot. She had abandoned him, and, in doing so, she had shown weakness of character: she had allowed herself to be persuaded by others. He had loved her, and he had never felt that way again about any other woman. He had never met another woman he considered to be equal to her. When he came to Kellynch, he had been curious to meet her again, but he thought her power over him was completely gone.

Now that he was rich and the war was over, he wanted to settle down¹ with some attractive young woman. Either of the

1. **settle down** : to live and make a permanent home in one place.

Musgrove sisters could win his heart if she wanted to. In fact, any attractive young lady could do so — except Anne Elliot. When his sister asked him about his intentions, he said with a laugh, 'I'm here, Sophia, to find a wife. Any young lady can capture me with a little beauty, a few smiles, and a few compliments about the Navy.' But, later, he gave his sister a serious description of the kind of wife he wanted: 'The woman I marry must have a strong mind and a sweet manner.' He had not entirely forgotten Anne.

*

From then on, Anne was often in Frederick Wentworth's company, though never alone with him. It was strange to spend hours in the same room with him, listening to his voice, yet never looking at him closely or talking to him intimately. Once they had been everything to each other, but now they were just acquaintances.¹

'Tell us about your adventures at sea, Captain Wentworth,' cried Louisa one evening. 'You said that your first ship was called the *Asp*. Did you have any adventures on the *Asp*?'

'Oh, certainly I did,' replied the captain. 'It was 1806. That year I had a strong desire to go to sea, and the Navy gave me the *Asp*. It was an old ship, but a fine one. That autumn, we captured a French ship and brought it into Plymouth harbour. As we approached Plymouth, a terrible storm hit us and continued for four days. The *Asp* was already damaged from our battles with

1. **acquaintances** : people who know each other a little ('acquaintances' differs from 'friends' because there is no suggestion that the people like each other).

the French. I thought that was the end for me and the *Asp*! I said to myself, "We'll probably go down to the bottom of the sea together this time!" But, as I said, she was a fine old ship, and we finally got to the port alive and well.'

Henrietta and Louisa cried out in pity and horror, while Anne silently shivered¹ at the terrible thought of him going down to the bottom of the sea.

'Your next ship was the *Laconia*, wasn't it?' said Mrs Musgrove. 'How lucky for us, sir!'

Frederick looked confused until Henrietta whispered to him. 'She's thinking of my brother Dick.'

'Ah!' said Frederick. There was something in his face at that moment that suggested to Anne that his memories of Dick were not happy ones. No one else noticed that look: only someone who knew him very well could have noticed it. He crossed the room, sat on the sofa beside Mrs Musgrove, and spoke to her quietly and seriously about her son. Anne, meanwhile, sat on the other side of Mrs Musgrove, thinking, *We're on the same sofa!*

However, when he got up to leave, he bowed to Anne with cold politeness, like someone who hardly knew her, and said, 'Good evening.'

1. **shivered** : trembled; shook as if cold or (as in this case) in fear.

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why did the Musgroves already have a good opinion of Captain Wentworth?
- 2 Why was Mrs Musgrove the only person truly sad about Dick's death?
- 3 Why had Captain Wentworth returned to England?
- 4 How did Anne manage to avoid seeing Captain Wentworth?
- 5 How did Captain Wentworth manage to avoid seeing Anne?
- 6 How did Captain Wentworth hurt Anne's feelings? Did he do it on purpose?
- 7 How did Mary hurt Anne's feelings? Did she do it on purpose?
- 8 Was Anne upset with either of them?
- 9 How did Anne think she could be happy, even with Captain Wentworth near her?
- 10 Why did Captain Wentworth think that Anne had shown herself to be a weak person?
- 11 Why did Captain Wentworth say that any young woman could capture his heart?



2 The new 'somebodies' of England

In *Persuasion* Jane Austen gives her opinion on love, the differences between men and women and marriage; she also expresses her opinion on English society in general. She had earlier shown her appreciation for the nobility when it acted properly. But in *Persuasion* she seems to have lost a bit of her faith in some of the traditional points of reference of English society.

You will hear Jane Austen talk about the group in English society that she now admires the most. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.

- 1 Church men teach us about
- 2 Jane Austen's family have little

- 3 Her family valued
- 4 In the countryside the nobility provide villagers with medical help, education and
- 5 Some noblemen are only interested in and not in their real responsibilities.
- 6 Noblemen receive their high position from
- 7 Some noblemen think that even an admiral of the Royal Navy is a
- 8 If it were not for the Navy, England would have no in America.
- 9 Napoleon wanted to the island of Britain.
- 10 Jane Austen has learned about the Navy from

3 Discussion

Look at the pictures below. What is the name of each profession? With your partner number them in order of importance you think that they have for society in general.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

Now discuss these questions with your partner or in groups.

- 1 Is there any relationship between the importance of a job in society and its salary?
- 2 What do you think about people receiving huge amounts of money for singing, acting and playing sports?

T: GRADE 8

4 Speaking – personal values and ideals

Prepare a short talk on a profession which you feel is very important for society. Use the questions below to help you.

- 1 Which profession do you think is important for society?
- 2 Why do you think this profession is important?
- 3 Is this profession well paid? Why or why not?
- 4 Would you like to enter this profession? Why or why not?

The Royal Navy *in the Napoleonic Wars*

Persuasion is set in the years 1814-15, when the Napoleonic Wars were ending. These were a series of wars that took place during Napoleon Bonaparte's rule in France. They were partly caused by the French Revolution and France's subsequent attempt to conquer Europe. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Britain's Royal Navy was one of the most important in the world.

In *Persuasion* we learn that in 1806 Frederick Wentworth was a young man with no money when he fell in love with Anne Elliot. However, by the summer of 1814, when our story begins, he has earned £25,000 as a captain in the Royal Navy. The novel does not say much about life in the Royal Navy (even though two of Jane Austen's brothers were admirals) but that life – with all its adventures and dangers – is always present in the background of the novel: Mrs Musgrove's son died in a battle at sea under Wentworth's command; Wentworth's friend Captain Harville was seriously injured in another sea battle with the French; and Wentworth himself made a fortune in war.

From the end of the seventeenth century to the Second World War, the British Royal Navy was the largest and most powerful navy in the world. It helped establish the United Kingdom as the dominant military and economic power of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and was essential for maintaining the British Empire. The Royal Navy is now much smaller than it once was, but it is still the largest navy in western Europe and the second largest in the world.

Although Britain and France had been enemies for many years,



Admiral Horatio Nelson, painted in 1800 by Lemuel F. Abbott.

Britain did not intervene in the French Revolution of 1789. However, in 1793 France declared war on Britain. Many naval battles followed, and in the course of them one man rose to the top: Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758-1805).

Nelson was famous for his courage and commitment. In 1794 he lost the sight in his right eye as a result of an injury during the Battle of Calvi¹. In 1797, he lost his right arm in the Battle of Santa Cruz². He was daring and adventurous and often ignored the orders of his

1. **Calvi** : a town located on the northwest coast of the island of Corsica.

2. **Santa Cruz** : a port city in the Canary Islands.



Russell Crowe as Commander Jack Aubrey in the film *Master and Commander: The Far Side of the World* (2003) directed by Peter Weir.

superiors. At the Battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, he ignored the signal to stop fighting that was being sent from his superior officer on another ship: it is said that he put his blind eye to the telescope and said that he couldn't see the signal. As a result of this refusal to follow orders, Nelson destroyed or captured seventeen Danish warships. Later that year he was made Vice-Admiral in charge of the Royal Navy.

He had great respect for his men. He could inspire them to risk their lives for their country and he rewarded them well: every time a British ship captured an enemy ship, the captain and crew of the

British ship received 'prize money'. The captain's share of the prize money was the largest, and a captain could earn £3,000 pounds for taking one enemy ship. (This is how Wentworth made his fortune in *Persuasion*.)

Before the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, Nelson said to his men, 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' He and many others died in that battle, but, by the end of it, the British Navy had certainly done its duty: it had destroyed the combined Spanish and French ships and stopped Napoleon from invading Britain.

The Napoleonic wars were the high point of the Royal Navy's history and many writers have described life at sea in this period. Perhaps the best known of these is Patrick O'Brian, who wrote twenty novels set in this period, with the naval commander Jack Aubrey and the Irish-Catalan doctor Stephen Maturin as protagonists. His *Master and Commander* (1969) was made into a film with Russell Crowe in 2003.

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 When does *Persuasion* take place?
- 2 What events dominated that period in Europe?
- 3 How successful was the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars?
- 4 Why was Jane Austen so interested in the Royal Navy?
- 5 How large is the Royal Navy today?
- 6 What was Admiral Horatio Nelson like?
- 7 When did he die?
- 8 How did Captain Wentworth become wealthy?



CHAPTER THREE

Henrietta or Louisa?

The Musgroves were cousins of the Hayters of Winthrop. Winthrop was a large farm two miles from Uppercross, and the Hayter family were, for the most part, plain¹ ignorant people. For this reason, Mary was very unhappy that they were connected to the Musgrove family. She spoke to them as little as possible and never went to Winthrop.

Charles Hayter, the eldest son, was better educated and more gentlemanly than his father and his brothers. He was a curate and, over the past year or so, he and Henrietta had seemed to be in love with each other.

He was away on business at the time Captain Wentworth came to Kellynch. When he returned, after two weeks, he found that everything had changed. Henrietta did not look at him with loving eyes anymore or listen attentively when he spoke. Both she and Louisa gave all their attention to Captain Wentworth.

1. **plain** : ordinary; not special (here meaning not of a high social class).

Everyone at Uppercross seemed to be charmed by the captain, but Charles Hayter did not find him charming at all.

*

One evening, when they were alone in their room, Mary said to her husband Charles, 'Captain Wentworth seems to like your sisters very much. He spends a lot of time with them. Do you think he'll marry one of them?'

'Maybe,' said Charles. 'I think perhaps he'll marry Louisa.'

'Well, Louisa is the livelier of the two, but Henrietta is prettier,' said Mary.

'True,' her husband replied, 'but I think Henrietta is already in love — with her cousin Charles Hayter.'

'Oh dear, I hope not!' cried Mary. 'That Hayter family is so common!¹ We really don't want to be any more closely connected to them than we already are.'

'But Charles is in a good position,' said her husband. 'He's the eldest son, so he will inherit Winthrop. And he's a curate. He'll probably become curate of the church of Uppercross when the old vicar retires.'²

'Well, I hope that Henrietta will marry Captain Wentworth instead,' said Mary. 'He's a fine young man, and I hear that he made twenty-five thousand pounds during the war.'³ That's a splendid fortune.'

1. **common** : (here) of low class status.

2. **retires** : stops working because of old age.

3. **made twenty-five thousand pounds during the war** : during the Napoleonic wars, the British government gave 'prize money' to the captains of Navy ships for every French ship they captured. Twenty-five thousand pounds is the equivalent of about one million pounds today. See the dossier on page 34 for more information.

*

The next day, Louisa, Henrietta, Captain Wentworth, Mary, Charles and Anne went for a long walk together. Mary got tired very early in the walk and began to complain. They climbed a hill to see the view. There, below them, was Winthrop, without beauty and without dignity. 'I had no idea that we were walking towards Winthrop!' cried Mary. 'Let's go back now. I'm tired.'

Henrietta had known the direction of their walk; in fact, she and Louisa had chosen to walk towards Winthrop in the hope of seeing their cousin Charles Hayter. He had not been to visit them at Uppercross for days, and Henrietta had begun to feel sorry about paying so much attention to Captain Wentworth and so little attention to her cousin. She looked down at Winthrop sadly, and, not seeing her cousin, she replied to Mary, 'All right,' and turned to walk back to Uppercross.

'No!' cried Charles and Louisa. Louisa whispered something in her sister's ear, then Charles said, 'Henrietta and I shall go down and say hello to the Hayters. You can wait for us here. We won't be long.'

Captain Wentworth and Louisa went for a walk. Anne found a place for Mary to sit down and rest, but Mary refused and went off to find herself a more comfortable seat. Anne was very tired too, so she sat down and waited quietly for the others to return. After a while, she heard Louisa's voice on the other side of the hedge.¹

'And so, I made Henrietta go. I knew that she wanted to go to Winthrop to see her cousin, but she's so weak — she always lets

1. **hedge** : a line of bushes or small trees planted along the edge of a field or garden.



herself be persuaded by other people. When Mary said we should go home, she agreed! Even though she wanted to see her cousin! I never let myself be persuaded by other people. Once I have decided what I want to do, no one can persuade me to do something else!

Then Frederick spoke: 'She's very fortunate to have you to help her!' he said. 'If your sister and Mr Hayter are in love, they must be strong; they can't let other people influence them. Your sister's very nice, but I see now that you have the stronger character!'

Anne sat very still, afraid of being seen by the two people on the other side of the hedge.

'Well, I never let Mary tell me what to do!' Louisa replied. 'She's so proud and snobbish.¹ I wish Anne was Charles's wife instead. Do you know that Charles wanted to marry Anne?'

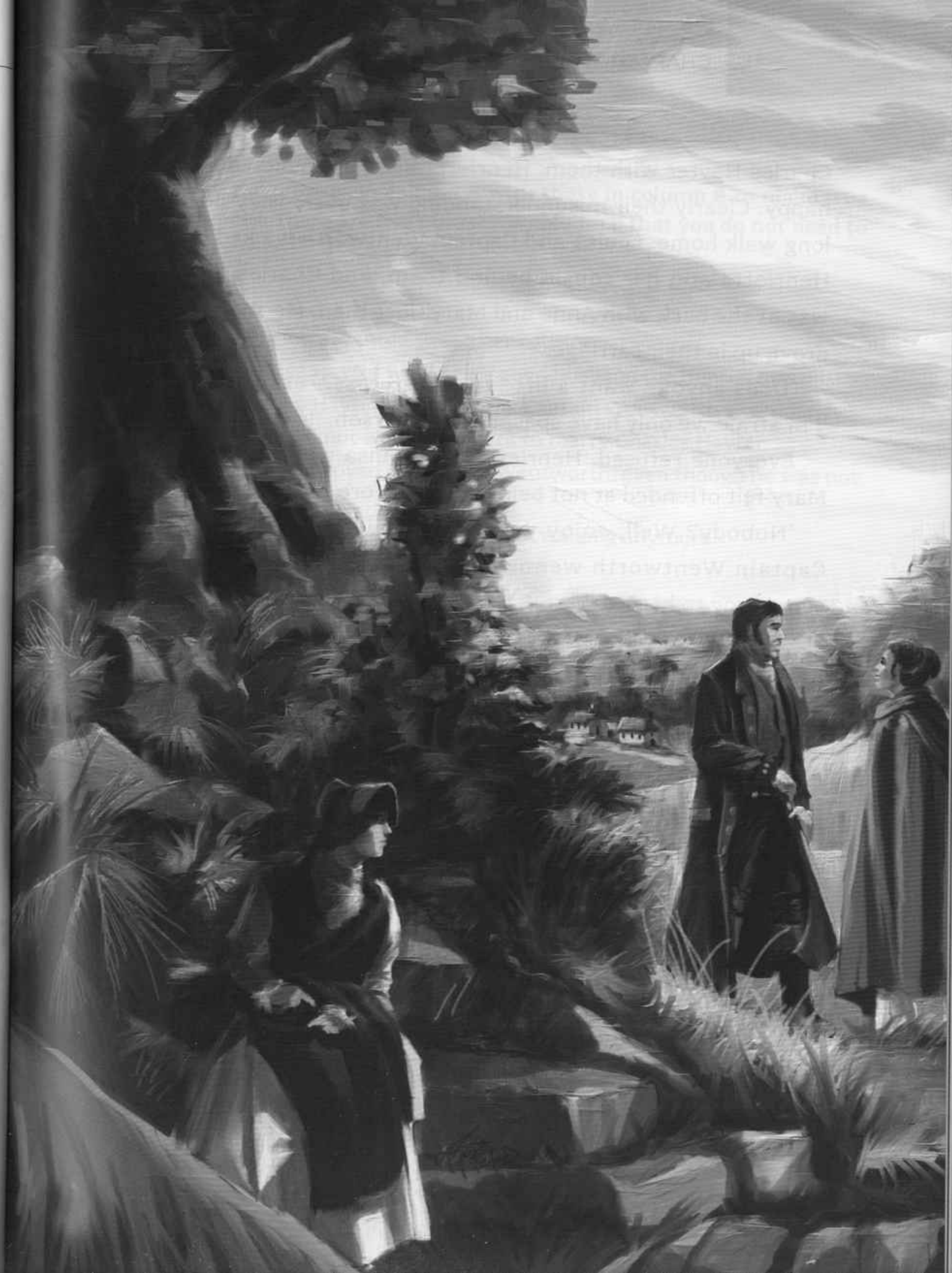
After a moment's pause, Frederick said, 'Did she refuse him?'

'Yes. Mother and Father think that her friend Lady Russell persuaded her to refuse. She thought that Charles wasn't good enough for Anne because he doesn't read poetry...'

Their voices became quieter as they walked further away. Anne sat still, hardly breathing. Now she knew what Captain Wentworth thought of her: everything he had said about strength of character and weakness, about allowing yourself to be persuaded by others, made that perfectly clear. He had also shown a curiosity about her which made her heart beat fast.

Charles and Henrietta returned from Winthrop, bringing

1. **snobbish** : thinks herself superior to people from lower social classes than her own.



Charles Hayter with them. Henrietta and her cousin looked very happy. Clearly their misunderstanding was over. They began the long walk home: Louisa and Captain Wentworth walked in front, Henrietta and her cousin behind them, and Charles Musgrove was at the back with Anne and Mary. Just then, Mr and Mrs Croft drove up in their carriage.

'Does anyone want a lift ¹ to Uppercross?' asked Mrs Croft. 'I'm afraid we only have space for one person.'

Everyone refused. Henrietta and Louisa were not tired, and Mary felt offended at not being asked before the others.

'Nobody? Well, enjoy your walk,' said Mrs Croft, but then Captain Wentworth went up to the carriage and whispered something to his sister.

'Miss Elliot!' cried Mrs Croft. 'You look tired. Please come with us.'

Anne really was tired. At first she refused, but the Admiral and Mrs Croft insisted, and soon she was in the carriage, knowing that Frederick had worried about her. He had seen that she was tired. She understood him: he could not forgive her for the past, and he was now thinking of marrying another woman, but even so, he could not see her suffer without wanting to help her.

1. Does anyone want a lift? : (here) Does anyone want to come with us in our carriage?

The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Match the phrases in column A with those in column B to make true sentences. There are five phrases in column B that you do not need to use.

A

- 1 ☐ Henrietta wanted to see her cousin
- 2 ☐ Charles Hayter would be a good husband for Henrietta
- 3 ☐ Charles Hayter did not enjoy Captain Wentworth's company
- 4 ☐ Mary did not want Henrietta to marry Charles Hayter
- 5 ☐ Mary approved of Captain Wentworth, even though he was not a nobleman,
- 6 ☐ Mary suddenly did not feel like walking anymore
- 7 ☐ Louisa felt superior to her sister
- 8 ☐ The Musgroves believed that Anne did not marry Charles
- 9 ☐ Anne was happy when she heard Captain Wentworth talk about her behind the hedge

B

- A because he knew many important people.
- B because he had an immense amount of money.
- C because he came from a very important family.
- D because she felt so superior to his family.
- E because she felt bad about ignoring him.
- F because he was not cultured enough for her.
- G because she didn't let other people influence her.
- H because she finally knew his true feelings about Louisa.
- I because he was going to inherit his father's farm and become curate of Uppercross.
- J because she saw that they were going to visit the Hayters.
- K because this showed that he was still interested in her.
- L because Henrietta paid so much attention to him.
- M because they treated her badly.
- N because he did not have enough money.

2 Summary

Fill in the gaps with one of the phrases below to complete this summary of Chapters 1-3. There are four phrases that you do not need to use.

Anne Elliot's mother had been dead for 13 years. Her father, Sir Walter Elliot, (1) man, had got himself into debt. In order to save money he was forced to (2) with his eldest daughter Elizabeth. Anne went to Uppercross to stay with her sister Mary and her husband Charles Musgrove. Uppercross was near Kellynch Hall, so Anne met the new residents there, Admiral Croft and his wife. This caused Anne a great deal of worry because Mrs Croft's brother was the man Anne (3) eight years earlier, Captain Frederick Wentworth. Frederick had just returned from (4) and was staying with his sister for a while. It was obvious that Anne would soon have to see Frederick again. In fact, he soon became a favourite of Charles's two sisters, Henrietta and Louisa. At first Anne managed to avoid seeing Frederick, but finally he came to Mary's house one morning with Henrietta and Louisa. Anne and Frederick greeted each other formally. Later, Mary reported to Anne that he had found her (5) So, she was convinced that he no longer cared for her. In fact, it now seemed that Frederick, who had become quite wealthy during the war, would probably marry (6)

One day Frederick, Charles, Louisa, Henrietta, Mary and Anne went on a long walk in the country. After some time, Anne and Mary sat down to rest. It was then that Anne heard Frederick and Louisa talking behind a hedge. From their conversation it was clear that he was still angry with Anne for letting herself (7) However, later they saw the Crofts in their carriage, and Frederick had his sister offer Anne a ride home. Now Anne knew that despite everything Frederick still (8)

- A almost exactly the same as she was eight years ago
- B be persuaded by others to leave him
- C one of Charles' two sisters
- D loved her with all his heart
- E very much changed after eight years

- F the wars
- G rent his family home, Kellynch Hall, and move to Bath
- H an intelligent and fashionable
- I sell his family home, Kellynch Hall, and move to Lyme
- J had abandoned
- K a vain and foolish
- L cared for her

FCE 3 Another Anne and Frederick

For questions 1-10 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Captain Wentworth is (0) C angry with Anne Elliot after eight years. He believes that she should not have been persuaded, that she should not have (1) Lady Russell's advice. But certainly Anne's prudence must have been (2) to Jane Austen's. In another one of her novels Jane Austen (3) the story of another Anne and Frederick without much money who do decide to marry. The novel is *Emma* (1816). The man is Lieutenant Fairfax (4) the woman is Miss Jane Bates. They marry with love (5) without money. Lieutenant Fairfax dies overseas in war and then Mrs Fairfax later dies (6) sadness and tuberculosis, leaving behind her 'this girl', Jane Fairfax. Fortunately, Jane is attractive and talented (7) has a man who wishes to marry her. But if she had no chance of (8) married, then she would have to become a governess — a kind of teacher and servant. For Jane the life of the governess is not (9) living, or as (10) character in the book says of women like Jane, 'the world is not theirs.' Certainly, then, Jane Austen did not think money was everything in marriage, but she did not think it was nothing either.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 0 A yet | B already | <u>C</u> still | D now |
| 1 A followed | B got | C obtained | D obeyed |
| 2 A like | B related | C similar | D connected |
| 3 A says | B speaks | C talks | D tells |
| 4 A but | B however | C or | D and |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 5 A though | B however | C but | D yet |
| 6 A with | B from | C of | D by |
| 7 A but | B however | C and | D although |
| 8 A getting | B becoming | C being | D growing |
| 9 A worth | B deserved | C value | D merit |
| 10 A different | B other | C additional | D another |

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 53 and talk about these questions.

- Who is in the picture?
- Where are they?
- What do you think has just happened?



2 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter Four. For questions 1-8, complete the sentences.

- Captain Wentworth visited in Lyme Regis.
- After hearing about they decided to visit Lyme Regis.
- Captain Harville looked older because of
- After the death of Captain Benwick came to live with the Harvilles.
- Anne admired the of Benwick, Wentworth and Harville.
- Louisa thinks that the best men are
- Anne was very attractive after
- The gentleman in black admired



CHAPTER FOUR

Lyme Regis¹

A week later, Captain Wentworth went to Lyme Regis to see his friend Captain Harville. When he returned, he described the beauties of the town and surrounding countryside to his friends at Uppercross. They all decided to go to Lyme for two days and stay at an inn – Charles, Mary, Anne, Henrietta, Louisa and Captain Wentworth.

When they arrived they went to the inn, and then Captain Wentworth took them to Captain Harville's house. Captain Harville was a tall dark man who had been seriously injured in battle two years before. His face was kind and friendly, but his injuries had aged him, and he looked much older than Captain Wentworth, although they were in fact the same age. He lived with his wife, his children and his friend Captain Benwick, who had been an officer on the *Laconia* when Frederick was captain.

1. **Lyme Regis**: a town by the sea on the South coast of England (see the dossier on page 60).

Captain Benwick had been engaged to Harville's sister Fanny, but she had died while Captain Benwick was at sea. Ever since, he had lived with the Harvilles as a member of the family.

After Fanny's death, Captain Wentworth had spent an entire week with Captain Benwick, trying to comfort his friend. Anne saw that the friendships between these three men were very strong and sincere, and she thought sadly, *If I had married him, these people would now be my friends too!*

When they left the Harvilles' house, Louisa said to Captain Wentworth, 'What splendid friends you have! What kind honest people! I think the men in the Navy must be the finest men in England!'

They went for a walk by the sea, then returned to the inn for dinner. Anne was looking very pretty: the cold wind had made her cheeks pink and her eyes shine. As they entered the inn, a gentleman dressed in black was going out. He looked at Anne with great admiration, and then stepped to the side politely to let her pass. He was not a handsome man, but Anne thought that his face was that of a pleasant sensible man. Captain Wentworth noticed the gentleman looking at Anne and asked the waiter who he was.

'That's Mr William Walter Elliot, sir,' the man replied. 'He has just left us to return to London.'

'What a coincidence!' said Mary. 'My father's heir was here — in the same inn!'

*

The next morning they went for a walk by the sea. It was too windy for the ladies to walk on the top of the sea wall, so they

END



went down the steps to a path more protected from the wind. Mary, Anne and Henrietta went down the steps slowly and carefully, but Louisa asked Frederick to hold her hands while she jumped from the top step to the path below.

'It's too dangerous,' said Frederick.

'Oh, please,' Louisa insisted. 'I want to jump. Just hold my hands, and I'll jump down.'

'I really don't think it's a good idea,' said Frederick. 'You might fall.'

'You can't persuade me!' cried Louisa. 'When I want to do something, I do it!'

So Frederick held her hands and she jumped, but when she landed on the lower path, she slipped¹ on the wet stone, and she fell and hit her head. She lay unconscious on the path. Her face went very white and she did not seem to be breathing.

'She's dead! She's dead!' cried Mary.

Henrietta fainted from the shock. Poor Charles was trying to comfort his wife and hold Henrietta up at the same time. Frederick, on his knees by Louisa's side, cried out, 'Will someone help me?'

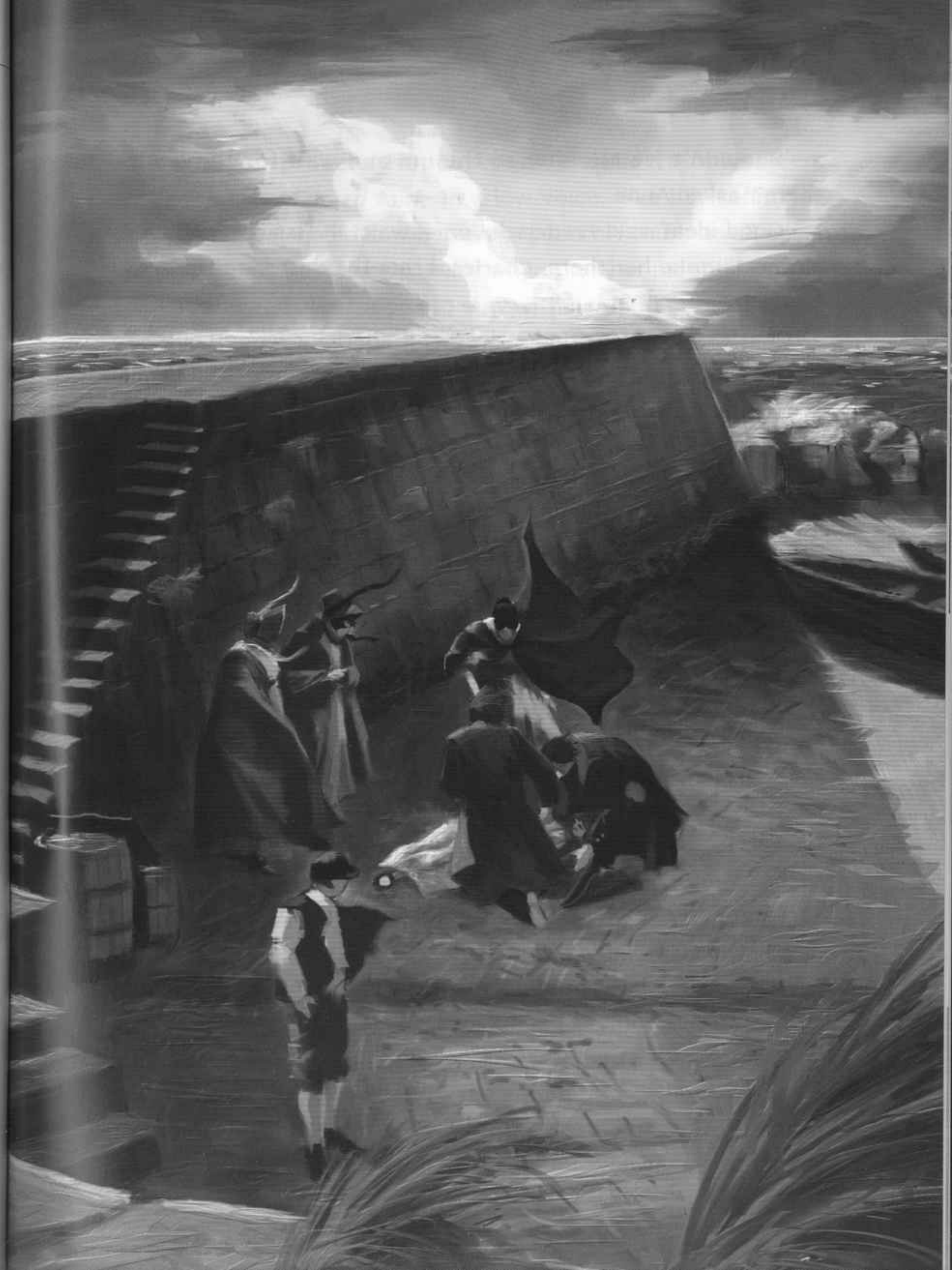
Anne came up to Charles, put her arms around Henrietta and Mary and said, 'Charles! Go and help the captain! Quickly! I can take care of Mary and Henrietta.'

Frederick looked up at Charles and said, 'What shall we do?'

'Go and get a doctor!' cried Anne.

'You're right,' said Frederick. 'You go and find a doctor, Charles. I'll wait for you here.'

1. **slipped** : fell over, because of the wet surface.



'Shouldn't we take her to the inn and wait for the doctor there?' asked Anne.

'Good idea!' said Frederick, 'or — wait! — Harville's house is closer. I'll take her there. Charles, bring the doctor to Harville's house!'

Charles ran off to find a doctor, Frederick carried Louisa to his friend's house and Anne — with the help of some local people — followed with Mary and Henrietta. Half an hour later, the doctor told them that Louisa's injuries were not serious.

'Someone must go and tell her parents what has happened,' said Frederick.

'Please, will you go, Captain,' said Charles. 'I want to stay with my sister.'

'Certainly,' replied Frederick. 'I will take the other ladies home, but I think Anne should stay here with you. There's no one more capable than Anne.'

'Nonsense!' said Mary. 'I should stay with my husband and his sister! Anne can go home with you.'

And so it was decided: Mary and Charles stayed at the Harvilles' house with Louisa, while Anne, Henrietta and Frederick took the inn's carriage to Uppercross. In the carriage, Frederick spoke mostly to Henrietta. Anne sat quietly beside him and listened. At one point he said, 'I should have stopped her! I should have insisted! But dear sweet Louisa has such a strong character: she won't be persuaded by anyone!'

Anne wondered whether he now questioned the opinions he had expressed so confidently behind the hedge. Perhaps now he realised that, like other qualities of the mind, strength of character should have its proportions and limits.

As they approached Uppercross, Henrietta fell asleep. Frederick then said to Anne in a low voice, 'I've been thinking about what we should do when we get there. I think it will upset Henrietta too much to be present when I tell her parents. Do you think it's a good idea for you to stay with her in the carriage until I've told them?'

'Yes, I do,' whispered Anne. She was very glad that he had asked for her opinion, very glad that he valued her, thought her capable and treated her as a friend. It was a great pleasure to her.

When they got to the Great House, Frederick went in and told Mr and Mrs Musgrove what had happened. Then he came back to the carriage and helped Henrietta into the house. Finally, he took the carriage back to Lyme, leaving Anne with the Musgroves.

*

The next day, Anne received a letter from Lady Russell, saying that she was now home in Kellynch and inviting Anne to come and stay with her. Anne wrote back and told Lady Russell about the accident at Lyme: 'I'm so glad that you're home. As soon as Mary and Charles get back from Lyme, I'll pack my bags and come to your house.'

She was glad. She had missed her friend. But at the same time she was worried. *What will Lady Russell think of me spending all that time in Captain Wentworth's company?*

Two days later, she was at her friend's house. 'How pretty you look, my dear!' cried Lady Russell when Anne walked in. 'I haven't seen you look so well for years!'

Anne was pleased. She remembered the look of admiration that William Walter Elliot, her father's heir, had given her at the inn while he was leaving. *Perhaps I really am pretty again!* she thought.

Lady Russell sat down beside Anne and said, 'I hear you've been spending a lot of time with Captain Wentworth.' She sat waiting for an answer.

'Yes,' replied Anne, trying not to seem agitated. 'He came to see the Musgroves almost every day, so of course I saw him often. I think he is in love with Louisa.'

'Really?' said Lady Russell, and she thought, with angry pleasure, *How can a man who once appreciated the value of Anne Elliot, now, eight years later, possibly be charmed by Louisa Musgrove?*

'Well,' Lady Russell continued, 'Admiral and Mrs Croft have gone to visit friends in the north, so he probably won't come back to this neighbourhood. I think Mrs Croft said he was going to stay with his brother in Shropshire.'

'Oh!' said Anne.

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

Who said what and why? Match the quotes with the characters who said them, then match the quotes with the reason why they said them. Some characters say more than one quote. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Who

i = Anne ii = Mary iii = Louisa iv = Frederick

What

- 0 ☒ ii ☒ G 'What a coincidence!'
- 1 ☐ ☐ 'I think the men in the Navy must be the finest men in England!'
- 2 ☐ ☐ 'I really don't think it's a good idea.'
- 3 ☐ ☐ 'When I want to do something, I do it!'
- 4 ☐ ☐ 'She's dead!'
- 5 ☐ ☐ 'What shall we do?'
- 6 ☐ ☐ 'Go and help the captain!'
- 7 ☐ ☐ 'There's no one more capable than Anne.'
- 8 ☐ ☐ 'But dear sweet Louisa has such a strong character.'
- 9 ☐ ☐ 'I think he is in love with Louisa.'
- 10 ☐ ☐ 'Oh!'

Why

- A He doesn't want Louisa to jump down from the sea wall.
- B She is taking charge of the situation after Louisa's fall.
- C She's just seen Louisa after her fall from the sea wall.
- D He is explaining why he couldn't convince Louisa not to jump.
- E She is saying that she is going to do what she wants.
- F He is confused and afraid.
- G She is surprised to learn that the mysterious stranger was her cousin.
- H He is saying why Anne should stay and help with Louisa after her fall.
- I She is trying to hide her true feelings from her friend.
- J She is trying to make a good impression on Frederick.
- K She is surprised to learn that the man she loves has gone away.

'I should have stopped her. I should have insisted.'

To give advice or give out opinions we can use **should + infinitive**, or **shouldn't + infinitive**.

Look at these sentences:

You **should marry** a rich man. (It would be a good idea to marry a rich man.)

You **shouldn't marry** Captain Wentworth. (It wouldn't be a good idea to marry Captain Wentworth.)

Similarly we can express our opinions about things that happened in the past using **should have + past participle** or **shouldn't have + past participle**:

I **should have stopped** her. (It would have been a good idea to stop here.)

She **shouldn't have jumped**. (She did the wrong thing when she jumped.)

2 Should + have + past participle

Complete the sentences with *should have* or *shouldn't have* and the past participle of the verbs in the box to make sentences about the story. There is an example at the beginning (0).

have confidence in save ~~invite~~ listen to stay with court
marry insist on jumping fall in love with go and say hello to

- 0 Anne thinks that her father *shouldn't have invited* Mrs Clay to Bath.
- 1 Anne thinks that maybe she Lady Russell's advice about marriage.
- 2 Captain Wentworth thinks that Anne him.
- 3 Anne thinks that Sir Walter money.
- 4 Mary thinks that Henrietta Charles Hayter.
- 5 Louisa thinks that Henrietta Charles Hayter at Winthrop.
- 6 Louisa thinks that Anne Charles Musgrove.
- 7 Captain Wentworth thinks that Louisa of the wall.

- 8 Frederick thinks that Anne with Louisa after her fall.
- 9 Lady Russell thinks that Anne less time with Captain Wentworth.
- 10 Lady Russell thinks that Captain Wentworth a woman like Louisa.

3 A letter from Captain Wentworth

Despite Louisa's fall, Anne, as her friend Lady Russell noticed, is looking better than ever. She is even admired by her cousin, and she proves to be very useful. What do you think Captain Wentworth thinks of these changes and events? Imagine you are Captain Wentworth and write a letter to your friend Captain Henry Billingsgate about what happened in Lyme. Include the following information:

- how you felt when you saw Mr Elliot admiring Anne
- why Louisa fell
- how Anne acted
- how you feel about her now.

Dear Henry,

I have just returned from Lyme. Have you ever been there? It is truly beautiful. I went there with

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Perhaps you can give me your opinion on my confused feelings.

Your true friend,

Frederick Wentworth

Lyme Regis and Bath

Lyme Regis

It is situated on the border between two counties – Devon and Dorset – in the south-west of England. Known as ‘The Pearl of Dorset’, this historic seaside resort and fishing port is surrounded by splendid coastline and countryside. The area is famous for its geology and the discovery of fossils¹ and has now been given World Heritage Site status. The coastline of Lyme Regis is an area of great natural beauty and is home to many different kinds of plants and animals. The town is famous for its narrow streets and eighteenth-century houses built around the harbour with its famous thirteenth-century sea-wall – the Cobb. The town has been there since medieval times and for centuries its port was famous for being used by smugglers.² However, it was also used by King Edward I during the wars against France at the end of the thirteenth century, and that is why it is called Lyme Regis (‘Regis’ means ‘of the king’).

Perhaps the most famous person from Lyme Regis is Mary Anning (1799-1847). She was alive at the time that *Persuasion* was written and was living in Lyme during the summers that Jane Austen enjoyed there. Anning discovered fossils of many prehistoric animals in the rocks by Lyme Bay, and some of these prehistoric animals – such as the Ichthyosaurus – had been unknown until she discovered them.

Another well-known person to live in Lyme was the English novelist

1. **fossils** : the shapes of plants or animals that have been preserved in a rock for thousands of years.
2. **smugglers** : people who bring goods into the country illegally, without paying import taxes.



The Roman baths in **Bath**, with the cathedral in the background.

John Fowles (1926-2005). His novel *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1969) is set in Lyme. The film of the book, starring Meryl Streep and Jeremy Irons (1981), was filmed on location in Lyme and includes a memorable scene on the Cobb in stormy weather.

Bath

Bath is a beautiful spa¹ town in the south-west of England that has been there since before Roman times. According to the legend, in around 860 BCE Prince Bladud was cured of leprosy² and restored to health by the mysterious waters from the springs³ at Bath. Ever since then, people have been going to Bath for their health. The

1. **spa** : a place that has a spring of mineral water.
2. **leprosy** : a disease which affects a person's skin and nerves.
3. **springs** : places where water comes out from the ground.

springs at Bath were used by the ancient Celts, who built a shrine¹ there to their goddess Sul. During their occupation of Britain, the Romans built many fine temples and bathing houses. The Roman baths at Bath are the finest in Britain. They were built in AD 43 and dedicated to the goddess Minerva. They have been a major tourist attraction ever since it was rediscovered in archaeological excavations in the eighteenth century. The Georgian architecture of eighteenth-century Bath – built in the local stone – is the central tourist attraction of Bath today. In 1987 Bath became the first city in Britain to be named a World Heritage Site.

1 Comprehension check

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- Lyme Regis is located on the east coast of England in Norfolk.
- Lyme Regis and the nearby coast is famous for its large hotels and exciting Hollywood-style entertainment.
- The Cobb is what the local people sometimes call Lyme Regis.
- Mary Anning wrote novels similar to the ones that Jane Austen wrote.
- Bath is located in north-east England.
- Bath has been in existence for about 500 years.
- Bath was built around springs.
- The beautiful buildings of Bath still attract many visitors.

T F

☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐

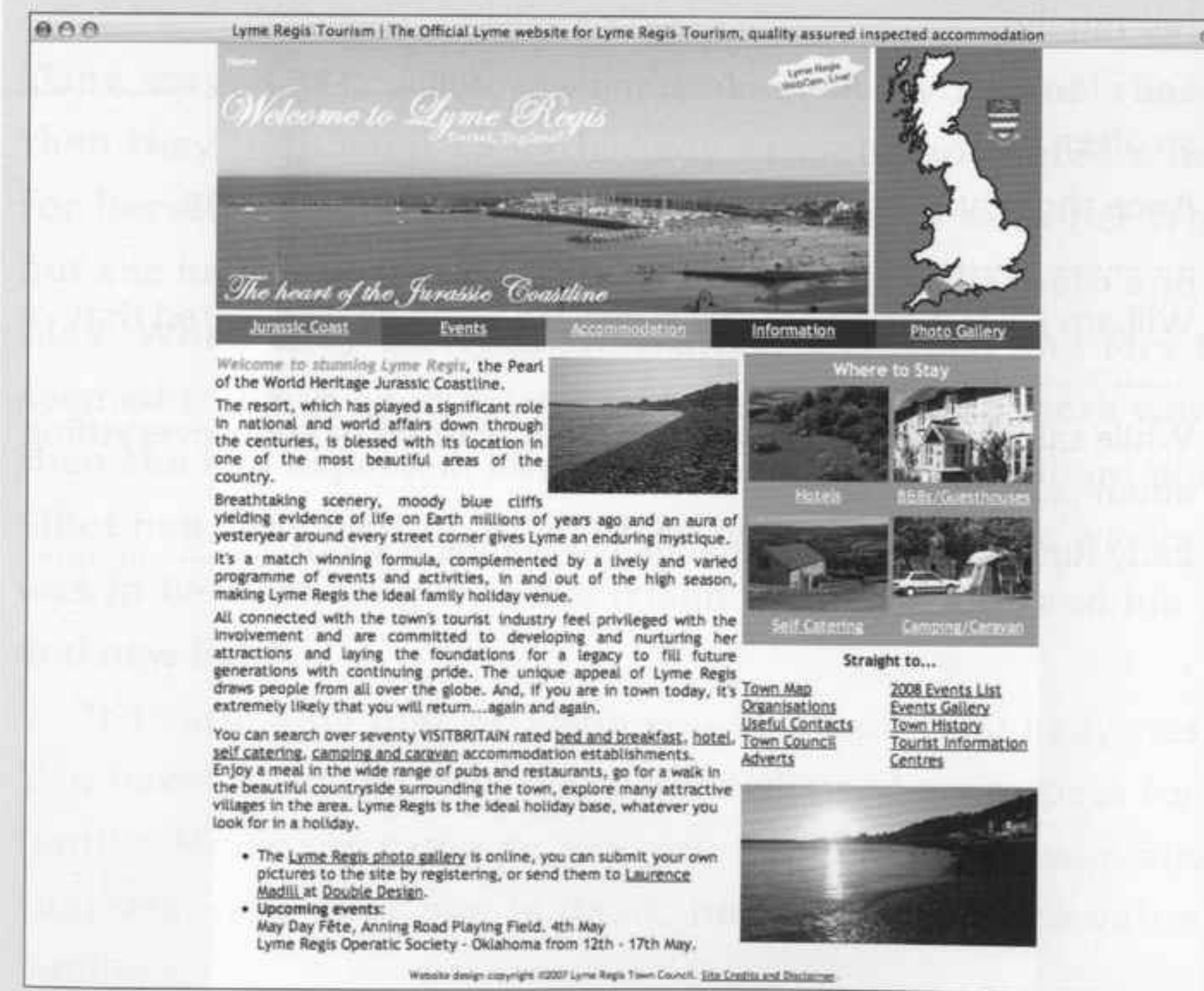
1. **shrine** : a place for people to pray and revere their gods.

INTERNET PROJECT

Captain Wentworth and his friends were all enthusiastic about the beauties of Lyme Regis and the Dorset coast. Luckily for us, it is still a wonderful place to visit. To find out more 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 *Persuasion*. 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.

Then together with your partner prepare a short report about the town today. Include some photos and the following information:

- Why has it become a UNESCO World Heritage site?
- What can visitors see and do there?
- What is the Fossil Festival?



Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 67 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is in the picture?
- 2 What do you think the man is saying?
- 3 How do you think Anne feels?



2 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter Five. For questions 1-7, complete the sentences.

- 1 Anne was surprised by how her father and sister welcomed her to Bath.
- 2 Even though Anne wanted to, she went to stay with her family.
- 3 Lady Russell could not understand why William Elliot so often.
- 4 Anne thought that William Elliot was mostly interested in
- 5 William Elliot was pleasantly surprised when he discovered that
- 6 While talking with Anne, William Elliot wanted to know everything about
- 7 Lady Russell completely changed her opinion about

CHAPTER FIVE

Bath

Anne stayed at Lady Russell's house in Kellynch for a month, then they both went to Bath. Lady Russell had rented a house for herself there. Anne wished she could stay with her friend, but she had to stay at her father's house with Elizabeth and Mrs Clay. When they arrived, Sir Walter, Elizabeth and Mrs Clay seemed to be in good spirits and welcomed Anne more warmly than she had expected. Elizabeth told them that William Walter Elliot had been visiting them often over the past two weeks. He was in Bath, staying with his friend Colonel Wallis and his wife and new baby.

'It's surprising that he visits you so often!' said Lady Russell. 'I've never liked the man because he showed no respect for the family. He never came to see you while his wife was alive. I suppose, now that she is dead, he is beginning to value his family.'



Anne was slightly confused. When she had seen him in Lyme, she had thought that Mr Elliot seemed a sensible man. Why, Anne asked herself, is he so interested in making friends with the family now, after all these years? She thought perhaps it was for Elizabeth. Certainly Elizabeth herself and Mrs Clay thought so.

That evening, Mr William Walter Elliot came to visit. When he saw Anne, his face showed surprise and pleasure. 'My dear cousin!' he said. 'I saw you just a few weeks ago at Lyme, but I had no idea that it was you!'

He sat between Anne and Lady Russell. His manners were very pleasant. He asked Anne why she had been in Lyme, and when she mentioned the accident he was interested and sympathetic — he wanted to know every detail. Then he spoke to Lady Russell about the years in which there had been no communication between himself and Sir Walter. 'It was all a misunderstanding,' he said. 'I thought I had offended him, that he didn't want to see me anymore. But now I realise that was a mistake. I'm so sorry that I missed all those years of his company!'

After he left, Lady Russell cried, 'What a nice man! Is this really the same Mr Elliot? I used to dislike him, but now he seems completely admirable: he's intelligent, sophisticated, polite and friendly. He has the right opinions and strong family feelings.'

Anne went to bed that night with a smile on her face: her first evening in Bath had been surprisingly pleasant.

END

*

The only thing that disturbed Anne's first few days in Bath was her fear that her father was falling in love with Mrs Clay.



When Mrs Clay was in the room with him, he talked to her a lot, and when she was out of the room he referred to her often: 'Mrs Clay thinks' this and 'Mrs Clay says' that.

One evening, when Mr William Walter Elliot and Lady Russell were visiting them, Sir Walter and Elizabeth spoke with great enthusiasm about Sir Walter's cousin Lady Dalrymple.

'She has come to Bath and has rented a beautiful house in Laura Place, which is of course the best street in town,' said Sir Walter. 'Since we are cousins, I called on her immediately and she invited us to tea.'

'Yes,' said Elizabeth, 'She's a really charming lady, and her carriage is the most splendid one in Bath!'

Anne was embarrassed. She had never seen her father and sister in contact with nobility before, and she felt ashamed of them. Usually she considered them too proud — too conscious of their own position in society and snobbish towards anyone they considered inferior. But now, for the first time, she wished they had more pride. She wished they did not show so openly how important it was to them for Lady Dalrymple to recognise them and treat them as equals. Lady Dalrymple was pleasant enough, but she was nothing special. She was not intelligent or cultured. Certainly she smiled at everyone, but the only reason Elizabeth called her 'charming' was because she was a wealthy aristocrat.

Mr Elliot turned to Anne and said in a low voice, 'I'm so glad that Sir Walter has found good company in Bath.'

Anne smiled and replied, 'My idea of good company, Mr Elliot, is the company of clever well-educated people who can make interesting conversation.'



'You're mistaken,' he said gently. 'That is not good company; that is the best. To be good company, you need only to be from a respectable family and have nice manners.'

'Well,' said Anne, 'I'm proud of my family, and I don't like to see them trying so hard to be friendly with Lady Dalrymple simply because she's an aristocrat.'

'We agree on one thing, at least,' replied Mr Elliot. 'I too am proud of my family, and I would rather see Sir Walter being friendly with Lady Dalrymple than with others who are below him.' He glanced¹ at Mrs Clay.

Although Anne was sure that Mr Elliot's pride was different from hers, she was glad that he did not like Mrs Clay.

*

The following week, they were all invited to Lady Dalrymple's house. Anne said that she could not go, because she had already made plans to visit a friend of hers — Mrs Smith. They had been at school together years ago, but now Mrs Smith was a poor widow. Her husband, Mr Smith, had been wealthy but had lost all his money. Now Mrs Smith had very little money to live on, and she was in bad health. Sir Walter thought that Anne was foolish to waste her time with such a person.

The next day, Lady Russell told Anne all about their evening at Lady Dalrymple's house. 'My dear, Mr Elliot was very sorry that you weren't there, but he said he admired you for wanting to visit your old friend. He thinks that you're an extraordinary young woman; a model of female excellence! We discussed your virtues for half an hour!'

1. **glanced** : looked quickly, then looked away.

Hearing this gave Anne great pleasure, just as Lady Russell had planned.

Lady Russell had now decided that Mr Elliot was an excellent gentleman. She was sure that he wanted to marry Anne. She told Anne her thoughts on the subject. After a moment, Anne replied, 'Mr Elliot is a nice man, but we are not compatible.'

'Just think,' said Lady Russell. 'If you marry Mr Elliot, you will have your dear mother's name, her position and your old home!'

This vision affected Anne very deeply. Yes, she would love to be Lady Elliot of Kellynch Hall! But she did not want to marry Mr Elliot. There was only one man she had ever wanted to marry, and besides, she had doubts about Mr Elliot's sincerity. He was clever, friendly, interesting and polite, but he was not open. He had suggested to her that he disliked Mrs Clay, yet he was just as charming to Mrs Clay as to everyone else. He never expressed anger or pleasure at the good or evil of others. She preferred people who occasionally made mistakes but were warm-hearted and sincere.

The text and **beyond****FCE 1 Comprehension check**

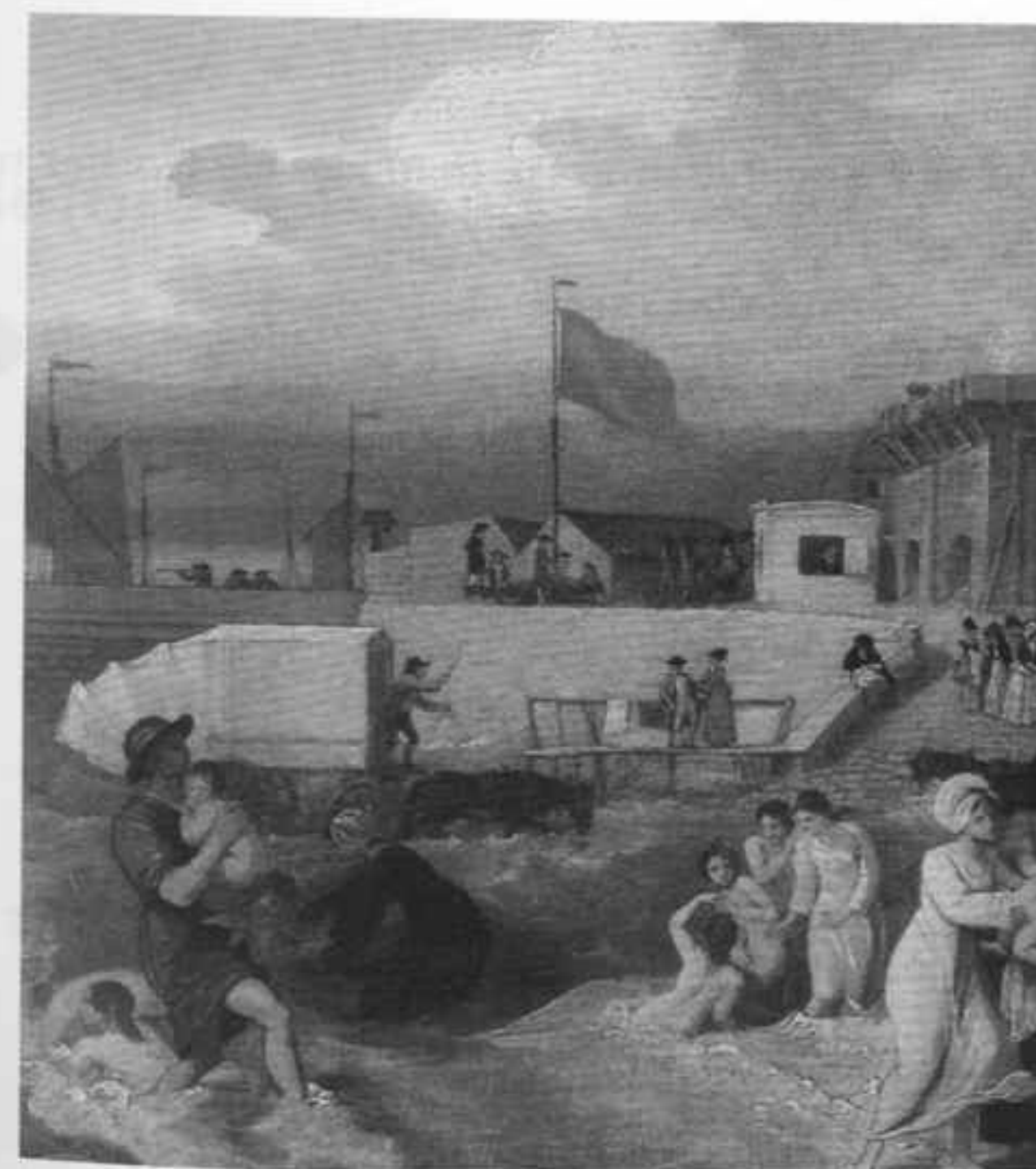
For questions 1-6, choose the best answer — A, B, C or D.

- 1 William Elliot stopped spending time with his uncle because
 - A ☐ he was afraid of hurting his feelings.
 - B ☐ he thought he had hurt his feelings.
 - C ☐ he was afraid of hurting Elizabeth's feelings.
 - D ☐ his uncle had misunderstood his real intentions.
- 2 Anne was not very happy that her father treated Lady Dalrymple
 - A ☐ too casually.
 - B ☐ too proudly.
 - C ☐ too submissively.
 - D ☐ too aggressively.
- 3 Anne and William were both worried about Sir Walter's
 - A ☐ feelings toward Lady Dalrymple.
 - B ☐ misunderstanding of William's actions.
 - C ☐ excessive pride in his family.
 - D ☐ interest in Mrs Clay.
- 4 William Elliot was greatly impressed by Anne's
 - A ☐ interest in her family's problems.
 - B ☐ interest in her old friend.
 - C ☐ indifference towards Lady Dalrymple.
 - D ☐ indifference towards him.
- 5 Anne was tempted to marry William Elliot because
 - A ☐ he was now so kind to her father.
 - B ☐ Lady Russell liked him so much.
 - C ☐ he appreciated her true nature.
 - D ☐ he was heir to Kellynch Hall.
- 6 Anne was suspicious of William Elliot because
 - A ☐ his manners and behaviour were always perfect.
 - B ☐ he complimented her.
 - C ☐ respected Lady Dalrymple too much.
 - D ☐ hadn't recognised her at Lyme.

FCE 2 The first seaside holidays

For questions 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For many people summer holidays mean a trip to the beach to lie in the sun (0) swim in the sea. Then, of course, cold winter temperatures do not stop seaside holidays either: you just (1) aboard a plane and fly south. Swimming in the sea is (2) popular that the coasts of the entire planet are lined with resorts anywhere the water is warm and clean (3) However, sea-bathing is a fairly modern invention, and it first (4) popular during Jane Austen's lifetime. At first, bathing in the sea was seen (5) a way of curing various illnesses, just like the water of the springs of towns like Bath, England and Spa, Belgium. *The Use of Sea-Water in Diseases of the Glands* by Dr Richard Russell, published in 1750, claimed that sea water (6) cure many diseases. (7), the biggest promotion of sea-bathing came from King George III (8) jumped into



The Bathing Place at Ramsgate (about 1788) by Benjamin West.

the sea at Weymouth, and then from his son, the Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent, who would (9) become George IV. George IV was responsible for turning the small seaside village of Brighthelmstone into Brighton, the trendiest resort of the early 19th century. In (10) early days of sea-bathing people went into the sea naked. Then the resorts began to provide bathing wagons, and women, (11) as 'dippers', to help timid aristocratic women to enter the water. But the era of highly glamorous seaside resorts ended in the 1830s (12) the railways began transporting the masses to the seaside. The wealthy then fled from these crowds of poor and middle-class sea-bathers and went to the very exclusive spas of Germany.

3 Crossword

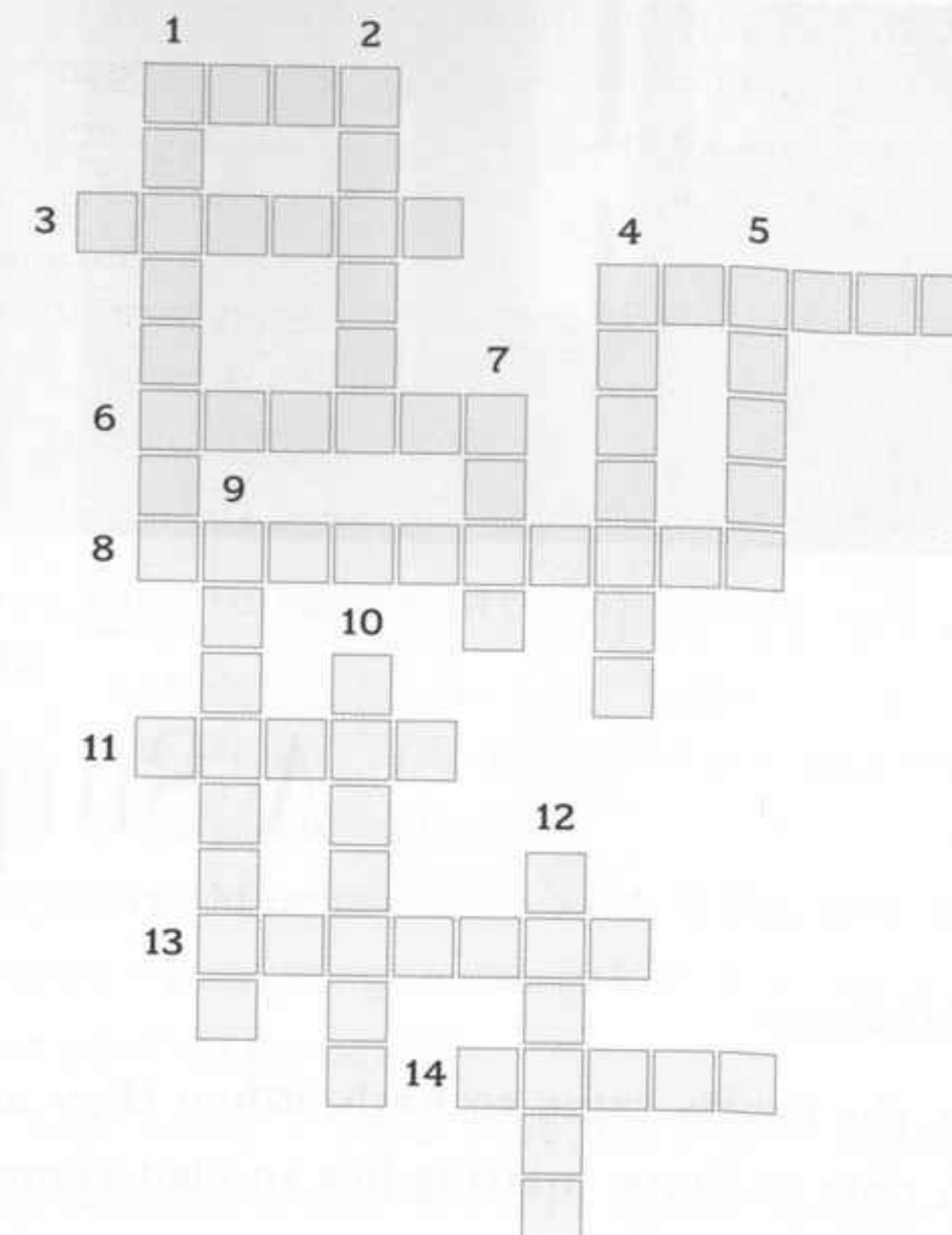
Read the clues and complete the crossword. All the words come from Chapters 1-5.

Across

- 1 Somebody who inherits money or property.
- 3 Ask somebody to do something or to come somewhere.
- 4 Somebody with good manners is ...
- 6 Hurt somebody's feelings.
- 8 The period from when two people promise to marry each other to when they marry.
- 11 Become red in the face because you are embarrassed.
- 13 An important officer in the navy in charge of a group of ships.
- 14 A woman whose husband has died.

Down

- 2 Decide to stop working, usually when you are getting old.
- 5 The opposite of 'most'.
- 7 Stopped living.
- 9 Aristocrat.
- 10 Unhappy about something bad that you have done; the opposite of 'proud'.
- 12 Excessive pride in your appearance or what you have done.



Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 79 and talk about these questions.

- 1 Where are Anne and Frederick?
- 2 Who are they with?
- 3 How do you think they feel?

Look at the picture on pages 82-83 and talk about these questions.

- 1 Who is in the picture and where are they?
- 2 What do you think is going to happen next?



CHAPTER SIX

A Surprise

@ www.blackcat-cideb.com

In February, the Crofts came to Bath. When they arrived, Mrs Croft sent a note to Anne, inviting her to visit them. The same day, Anne received a letter from Mary.

Dear Anne,

I am sorry not to have written for so long, but now I really must write to tell you some interesting news. Last Tuesday Louisa came home from Lyme to the Great House here at Uppercross. Mr and Mrs Harville and Captain Benwick came with her. As soon as they arrived, Captain Benwick asked to speak with Mr Musgrove in private. What do you think? He asked Mr Musgrove if he could marry Louisa! Mr Musgrove agreed, and now they are engaged! What a surprise! We thought that Louisa was going to marry Captain Wentworth...

When she read this, Anne's heart beat fast, and she blushed at the thought that Captain Wentworth was now free. She was full of joy!

She left the house, with the idea of going to visit the Crofts, but on the way she met Admiral Croft.

'Ah, Miss Elliot! What a pleasure to see you!' said the Admiral. 'Do you have time to take a little walk with me? I have some news for you.'

'Certainly,' said Anne. 'I'm so glad that you and Mrs Croft have come to Bath. What is the news?'

'It's Miss Louisa Musgrove,' he said. 'I thought that Sophia's brother Frederick was going to marry her, but now it seems she's going to marry James Benwick!'

'Really?' said Anne. 'I hope that this hasn't caused problems between Captain Wentworth and Captain Benwick. They are such good friends.'

'I don't think so,' said the Admiral. 'Frederick wrote and told us all about it. He didn't seem angry or disappointed. Perhaps we were all mistaken in thinking he was in love with her. After her accident, you know, we thought he would stay in Lyme until she was better, but after two weeks he went off to stay with his brother in Shropshire. If he was thinking of marrying her, he'll have to start all over again with somebody else! I think we should invite him to stay with us in Bath.'

*

In fact, while Anne was taking her walk with Admiral Croft, Captain Wentworth was already on his way to Bath, and, the next time Anne went out, she saw him. She was walking with Mr Elliot,

Elizabeth and Mrs Clay, when suddenly she saw Captain Wentworth walking towards them with some of his Navy friends and their wives. She felt confused, lost and embarrassed about her own feelings, which were somewhere between delight¹ and misery.

Captain Wentworth saw her and immediately went red in the face. He seemed even more confused and agitated by the sight of her than she was by the sight of him. They stopped and spoke to each other like polite acquaintances. Anne noticed that Elizabeth turned away, as if she did not know him.

When Anne and her companions were gone, one of the ladies in Captain Wentworth's group said, 'It's clear that Mr Elliot likes his cousin!'

'Yes,' replied another lady, 'He's always with them, and he always walks with his cousin Anne. What a good-looking man he is!'

'And Anne Elliot is very pretty, if you look at her closely,' said the first lady. 'Most people think her sister is prettier, but I don't.'

Captain Wentworth listened to them in silence as he walked. He had recognised Mr Elliot immediately from the one time he had seen him in Lyme.

*

Days passed and Anne had no opportunity of seeing Captain Wentworth. He moved in a different social circle: his friends went to concerts and the theatre; her friends spent their time in the elegant stupidity of private parties. But at last there was an opportunity; a special concert that Lady Dalrymple had promised to attend. Sir Walter, Elizabeth, Mrs Clay, Mr Elliot, Lady Russell and Anne were all going with her. Sir Walter, his two daughters

1. **delight** : intense pleasure.



and Mrs Clay were the first to arrive at the concert hall. They stood by the fire in the large entrance room, waiting for the others.

Captain Wentworth walked in alone. He was simply going to bow and move on, but Anne stepped forward and said 'Hello.' He stopped and made polite conversation with her. Sir Walter made a slight bow to Captain Wentworth and Elizabeth curtsied. Captain Wentworth bowed to them. When they had discussed the weather, Bath and the concert, there was a pause in the conversation. Then Captain Wentworth said, 'Have you heard? Louisa's accident in Lyme did produce one good result: she's engaged to be married to Benwick.'

'Yes, I heard,' said Anne.

'I hope they will be very happy,' said the Captain. 'They have no difficulties at home: Mr and Mrs Musgrove are behaving very honourably and kindly. They don't oppose the marriage, even though Louisa could have found a richer man.'

He stopped speaking suddenly when he noticed that Anne was blushing and looking at the ground. Then he realised that his words might seem to refer to their own past. 'I was surprised by their engagement,' he continued, a little nervously. 'They are so different. Louisa is a very sweet, friendly girl, and she's not stupid, but Benwick is something more. He's a really intelligent man; he reads a lot and thinks deeply. Fanny Harville was like him in that way. She was an extraordinary woman and his love for her was real. A man doesn't get over the loss of a woman like that! I'm surprised that he's able to love someone else at all, especially so soon after Fanny's death.'

Anne was breathing very quickly and feeling a hundred things

at the same time. But they were in a public place, surrounded by other people. She tried to bring their conversation back to everyday things. 'I would like to go to Lyme again,' she said.

'But you had such a terrible experience there; I'm surprised you want to go back.'

'My memories of Lyme are not all bad,' said Anne.

Just then, Lady Dalrymple and the others came in and Anne had to leave the Captain. When they took their seats in the concert hall, Anne looked around, hoping to see him. Mr Elliot sat beside her and began talking to her in a low voice.

'I'm so glad I can sit beside you this evening,' he said. 'On Thursday I'm going to visit some friends in Thornberry and I won't be back until Friday evening. I'll miss the pleasure of your company.'

The concert opened with some Italian love songs and the texts were included in the concert programme. Mr Elliot asked Anne to translate them for him, and she did so. 'You are so clever!' he said.

'Oh,' replied Anne, 'not really. My Italian isn't very good.'

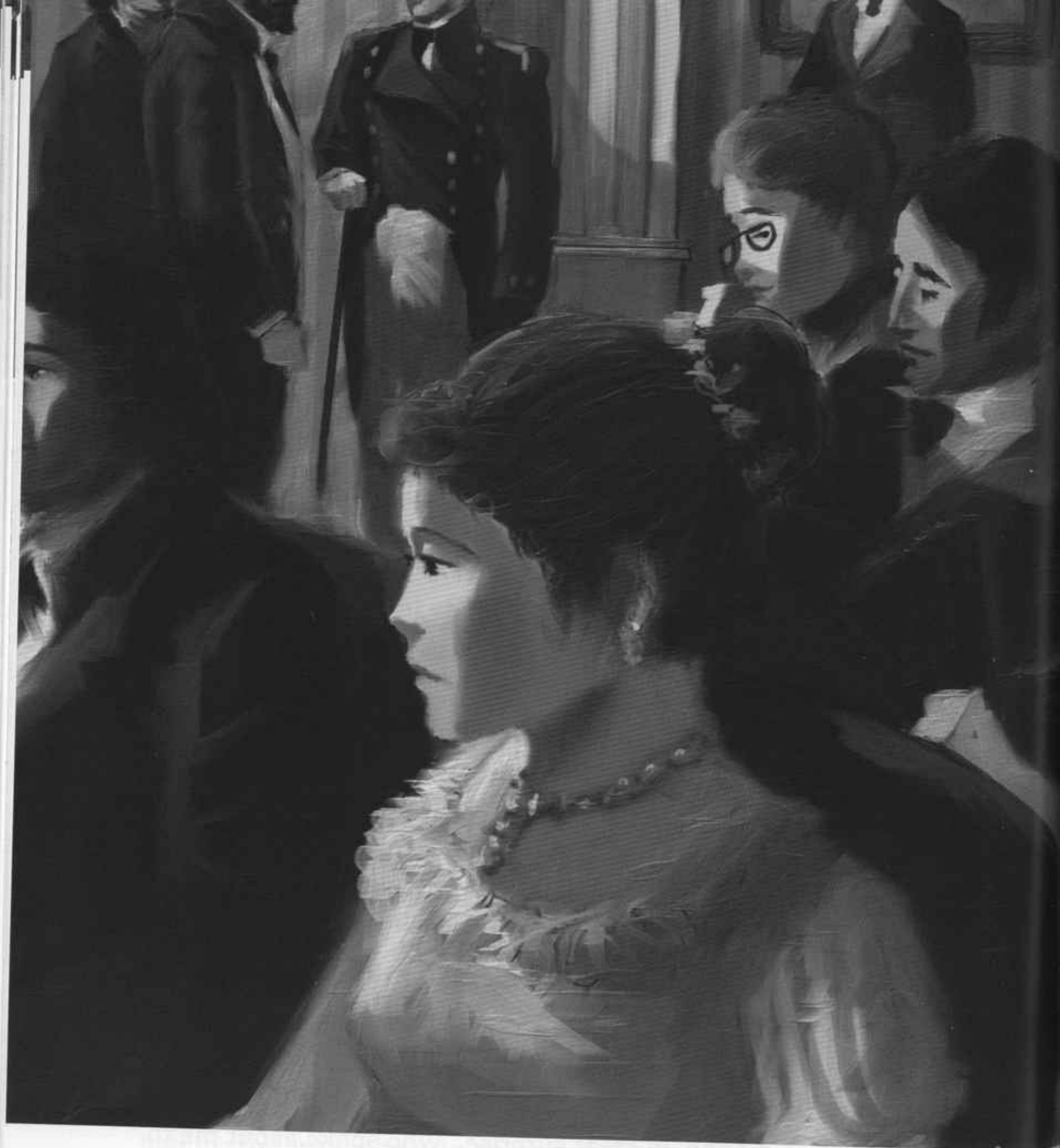
'And modest — too modest,' said Mr Elliot.

'You've only known me a few weeks,' said Anne. 'You don't know my character well yet.'

'Perhaps I know more about you than you think,' he replied. 'I heard about your character long before I came to Bath.'

'Really?' said Anne, in great surprise. 'Who spoke about me to you?'

'I'll tell you some other time, not now,' said Mr Elliot. 'For now, all I'll say is that the name Anne Elliot has, for many years, been an interesting one for me. I hope that name will never change.'



Anne looked away from him in embarrassment. She did not want to talk to him anymore. She wished he wasn't sitting next to her.

Just then, she heard Lady Dalrymple say to her father, 'A very fine young man! Who is he?'



'Captain Wentworth,' Sir Walter replied. 'I know him only slightly...'

Anne looked in the direction in which they were looking and saw him. He was looking at her. Just as her eyes met his, he looked away.

'Mr Elliot!' said Lady Dalrymple during the interval. 'Come and sit beside me. I want to ask you something.'

To Anne's relief, Mr Elliot moved away. The seat beside her was now empty, and, after a few minutes, Captain Wentworth came over to talk to her. He looked unhappy. Something must have happened since they had spoken in the entrance room. Anne thought that perhaps Lady Russell or her father had glanced at him in an unpleasant way.

'Do you like the concert?' she asked.

'No. The music isn't very good,' he replied. 'I think I'll leave now.'

'The next song is beautiful. It's worth waiting for,' said Anne.

'No,' he said, in a voice full of emotion. 'There's no reason for me to stay!'

And he left.

He's jealous of Mr Elliot! thought Anne. For a moment this thought gave her great pleasure.

But then she felt hopeless and depressed. How could she tell him the truth? How could she let him know that she did not care for Mr Elliot at all?

The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why did Anne blush when she heard of Captain Benwick's engagement?
- 2 How did Captain Wentworth learn that William Elliot was interested in Anne?
- 3 Why might Louisa's parents have objected to her engagement to Captain Benwick?
- 4 Why did Frederick think that Fanny Harville would have been a better wife for Captain Benwick?
- 5 How did Anne respond to Mr Elliot's series of compliments?
- 6 How was Mr Elliot rather mysterious with Anne?
- 7 Why did he say that he hoped that Anne would not have to change her name?
- 8 Why did Captain Wentworth leave the concert so quickly?

'Something must have happened.'

We can use **must** and **can't** to express deductions. Study these examples:

Captain Wentworth commanded old ships, but he captured many enemy ships.

*He **must** be a very capable commander.*

Captain Wentworth thinks that Anne is interested in Mr Elliot.

*Captain Wentworth **can't** be very happy about this.*

We can also talk about deductions regarding things that happened in the past using **must have + past participle** or **can't have + past participle**. Study these examples:

First Captain Wentworth was happy to be with Anne. Then after a few minutes he seemed upset.

*Something **must have happened**.*

First Mr Elliot was going to marry Elizabeth and then he married another woman.

*He **can't have loved** Elizabeth very much.*

2 Must have/can't have

Fill in the gaps using *must have* or *can't have* plus the past participles of the verbs in the box.

have spend be interested in like
be attached to be in a hurry to

- 0 Sir Elliot did not mind leaving Kellynch Hall. He was just as happy as in Bath.
He *can't have been too attached to* Kellynch Hall.
- 1 Elizabeth's character resembles her father's and Anne's resembles her mother's.
Anne's mother, Lady Elliot, sweet and reasonable character.
- 2 If it hadn't been for Lady Russell's objections, Anne would have married Captain Wentworth, even before he became rich.
Anne money.
- 3 Sir Walter had been a very wealthy man but he still went into debt.
He huge amounts of money.
- 4 Dick Musgrove was a lazy and difficult young man.
Captain Wentworth him very much.

FCE 3 Bath

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The city of Bath is one of the world treasures of the (0) *United* Nations World Heritage (1) Their Internet site says of Bath that 'In the 18th century, under George III, it developed into an elegant town with neoclassical Palladian buildings, which blend (2) with the Roman baths.'

So, it may seem (3) to compare Bath to a (4) modern city, like Las Vegas. The reason is that both cities developed and

UNITE
ORGANISE

HARMONY

SURPRISE
COLOUR

became important mostly for leisure activities.

Indeed, as the (5) John Elgin writes, Bath was the world's first 'city of pleasure'. (6), the history of Bath and its waters goes back to even before the time of the Romans.

But its moment of major (7) was in the mid-18th century, when war kept (8) Englishmen from the Continent.

This is when the (9) rows of terraces and the crescents were built.

Entire families much like the Elliots left their homes to spend the summer in Bath. Although the drinking the waters of Bath was supposed to be (10) the main reason for going was social: the dinners, the concerts, the plays, the card (11), the balls, the gambling and the promenades down the streets. By the time Jane Austen first visited Bath it was no longer as (12) as it once had been.

It had become a place for more (13) families to enjoy themselves and find husbands and wives for their daughter and sons.

The truly (14) place of England had become Brighton.

HISTORY
CERTAIN

DEVELOP
WEALTH

BEAUTY

HEALTH

PLAY

TREND
RESPECT

FASHION



The street in front of the **Royal Crescent** – built between 1767-1774 – was a favourite place for Sunday strolls in Bath, where, as Jane Austen wrote, 'all the world appears and tell their acquaintance what a charming day it is'.

Before you read


1 Listening

FCE Listen to the first part of Chapter Seven. For questions 1-6, choose the best answer – A, B or C.

- 1 Anne was happy to leave the house because she wished to avoid
 - A ☐ Mr Elliot.
 - B ☐ Sir Walter.
 - C ☐ her sister.
- 2 Mrs Smith knew that Mr Elliot often visited Anne's house because
 - A ☐ a friend of Mr Elliot's was also her friend.
 - B ☐ the wife of Mr Elliot's friend was also her friend.
 - C ☐ the nurse of the wife of Mr Elliot's friend was her friend.
- 3 When Mrs Smith first met Mr Elliot she
 - A ☐ didn't know what to think of him.
 - B ☐ had a very high opinion of him.
 - C ☐ did not trust him at all.
- 4 Mr Elliot did not marry Elizabeth because
 - A ☐ he would not gain anything by marrying her.
 - B ☐ he wanted to marry somebody with more money than her.
 - C ☐ he did not want to spend time with her foolish father.
- 5 Mr Elliot was often with Sir Walter because he wanted
 - A ☐ to marry Anne.
 - B ☐ to marry Elizabeth.
 - C ☐ to keep Mrs Clay away.
- 6 Mrs Smith no longer had her property in the West Indies because
 - A ☐ Mr Elliot did not help her keep it.
 - B ☐ her husband gave it to Mr Elliot.
 - C ☐ Mr Elliot stole it with the help of the bank.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Mrs Smith Tells All

 The next day, Anne went to visit Mrs Smith. She was glad to get out of the house. She did not want to see Mr Elliot and he was sure to visit Sir Walter.

'My friend tells me that Mr Elliot is often at your house,' said Mrs Smith, when they were sitting in her small room, drinking tea.

'Who is your friend?' asked Anne.

'Mrs Rooke. She's a nurse and she works for Colonel Wallis. You know his wife has just had a baby.'

'Yes, and Colonel Wallis is Mr Elliot's friend. Do you know Mr Elliot?'

'I used to know him very well,' said Mrs Smith, 'but I haven't seen him for three years now.'

'Did you ever talk about me to him?' asked Anne.

'Yes, I did. I often spoke about your fine character, your modesty and intelligence. It was at the time when he met your

father and sister, before his marriage. Speaking of marriage, Mrs Rooke tells me that Mrs Wallis thinks you will marry Mr Elliot.'

'Well,' said Anne, 'Mrs Wallis is mistaken. Mr Elliot hasn't asked me to marry him, and, if he did, I would refuse him.'

'I'm glad to hear you're not engaged to him. You don't know his real character.'

'Please tell me about it. I've often wondered what he was like when he was young.'

Mrs Smith looked at Anne with a serious expression on her face. 'Mr Elliot is a man without heart or conscience,' she said angrily. 'He thinks only of himself. My husband was his close friend before we were married, and, after our marriage, I became his friend too. I thought he was a fine young gentleman then. I remember when he met your father and sister, and they invited him to Kellynch. He spent the evening with us afterwards and told us the whole story. He laughed at your father and said he knew that Sir Walter wanted him to marry his daughter. But he had no money, and he wanted to marry a rich woman. He knew that he would get Kellynch Hall and the title anyway, even if he didn't marry Elizabeth. At that time, he didn't care at all about the honour of his family. He once said that if titles could be sold, he would sell his for fifty pounds!'

Anne was shocked and angry. 'But why has he been so friendly to us since he came to Bath?' she asked.

'Ah, well, people change, you see. That was years ago, when he was a young man. Now he cares a lot about the family honour and the title. Colonel Wallis told him that Mrs Clay was staying with your sister and that she was trying to make Sir Walter fall in love with her.'



'How do you know? You said you haven't spoken to him for three years.'

'Mrs Rooke again,' replied Mrs Smith. 'You see, Colonel Wallis tells his wife everything, and Mrs Wallis tells her nurse everything, and Mrs Rooke very kindly told me. She said that when Mr Elliot heard about Mrs Clay, he decided to make friends with Sir Walter and separate him from Mrs Clay. He has spoken to Mrs Clay in private and warned her not to try to win Sir Walter's affections. Mrs Clay is afraid of him and doesn't want to spend a lot of time with Sir Walter while Mr Elliot is present. And so he spends as much time as possible with Sir Walter. You see, Mr Elliot is afraid that Sir Walter might marry her and have a son. Then he wouldn't inherit Kellynch Hall.'

'This is terrible!' said Anne.

'Yes,' said Mrs Smith. 'As I said, he's a heartless man, but for me the clearest example of it is the way he treated my poor husband and the way he has treated me since my husband died. After his marriage, Mr Elliot was very rich. My husband was never good at managing money, and he was getting into serious financial difficulties. Mr Elliot did nothing to help him. Before my husband died, he had made Mr Elliot the executor of his will.¹ If Mr Elliot had tried a bit harder and invested a little of his own money, my husband's property in the West Indies would now be mine. But he did nothing, and now the bank owns the property. So you see, it's Mr Elliot's fault that I'm so poor. I've written him several letters asking him for help, but he always refuses. Here are some of the letters I've received from him.'

END

1. **the executor of his will**: the person legally responsible for his financial affairs after his death.

Mrs Smith handed Anne a packet of letters. As she read them, Anne felt more and more angry: each letter showed coldness and hard-hearted indifference.

As she walked home, Anne thought about her conversation with Mrs Smith. She wanted to tell her family immediately, but she knew that they would not listen to her. She decided that she would tell Lady Russell and ask her advice.

The idea of Mr Elliot's interest in her now filled her with disgust. At least he was going to be away at Thornberry for two days, and she would not have to talk to him. She shivered at the thought that Lady Russell might have persuaded her to marry him. Then she would have discovered his true character when it was too late!

*

When she got home, she found Charles and Mary there. They had come to Bath for a few days with Captain Harville, Henrietta and Mrs Musgrove. They were all staying at the White Hart Inn. Anne was surprised and really glad to see them. Before she left, Mary turned to Anne and said, 'You must come and spend the day with us at the inn tomorrow. We have so much to talk about, and Mrs Musgrove and Henrietta want to tell you all about the wedding plans.'

The next morning, Anne went to the White Hart. Captain Wentworth was there visiting his friend Captain Harville. Anne tried to be calm. *If he still loves me and I still love him (which I certainly do)*, she thought, *surely we'll understand each other before long.*

'Anne!' cried Mary, who was standing by the window. 'Come and look! There's Mrs Clay and Mr Elliot!'

'It can't be,' said Anne, going to the window. 'He's in Thornberry until tomorrow evening.'

Captain Wentworth was looking at her, and she felt sorry that she had spoken. She turned and looked out of the window. It really was Mr Elliot. In order to correct any wrong impression her words might have given Captain Wentworth, she said, 'Oh! It is him. I must have been mistaken. I wasn't listening very closely when he spoke about his plans.'

Charles went up to Mrs Musgrove and said, 'Mother, I have a surprise for you. I have taken a box¹ at the theatre for tomorrow night. I know you love the theatre. There's space for nine people. Captain Wentworth says he'll come, and I know Anne likes the theatre. We all do.'

'Charles!' cried Mary. 'You've forgotten that my father is giving a party tomorrow night, and we're all invited. Lady Dalrymple will be there and Mr Elliot, my father's heir. Surely you want to meet him?'

'Why should I?' said Charles. 'Mr Elliot is nothing to me.'

Captain Wentworth had been listening intently to this conversation. At this last remark, Captain Wentworth's eyes moved from Charles to Anne.

Then Mrs Musgrove said to Charles, 'You'd better go back to the theatre and change the box to Tuesday night. If there's a party at her father's house, Anne will have to go to it, and we don't want to go to the theatre without Anne.'

'I'd much prefer to go to the theatre than stay home for my father's party,' said Anne. 'But perhaps it would be best to go on Tuesday instead.'

1. **box** : private area with a balcony overlooking the stage in a theatre.



Captain Wentworth came over and sat by Anne. 'Don't you like parties?' he asked.

'No,' she replied.

'I remember you didn't use to like them, but people change over time.'

'I haven't changed much,' said Anne, hoping to suggest to him that her love was unchanged. But then she realised he might think she meant the opposite: that she would still refuse to marry him. She fell silent and blushed in confusion.

'Eight and a half years is a very long time,' he said.

Just then the door opened and Sir Walter, Elizabeth and Mrs Clay came in.

'We've come with invitations to our party,' said Elizabeth and she handed an invitation to everyone there, including Captain Wentworth. Captain Wentworth thanked her but did not say whether he would come to the party. After they had left, he stood staring at the invitation in confusion. Anne understood him. He could not accept the invitation as an apology for all their insulting behaviour in the past.

That evening, at home, she thought about these things a lot. Would Captain Wentworth come to the party? She had no idea.

Turning to Mrs Clay, she said, 'I saw you talking to Mr Elliot in the street today. I had thought he was in Thornberry.'

'Oh, yes! I forgot to tell you,' said Mrs Clay. 'I was surprised to see him too. He told me why he hadn't yet left for Thornberry, but I forget what he said — I wasn't really listening. I remember he said that he would definitely be back in time for the party tomorrow.'

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

Who said what and why? Match the quotes with the characters who said them, then match the quotes with the reason why they said them. Some characters may say more than one quote. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Who

i = Anne ii = Charles iii = Mrs Smith iv = Frederick Wentworth

What

- 0 ☐ i ☐ E 'Who is your friend?'
 1 ☐ ☐ 'But he had no money and he wanted to marry a rich woman.'
 2 ☐ ☐ 'This is terrible!'
 3 ☐ ☐ 'It can't be.'
 4 ☐ ☐ 'I wasn't listening very closely when he spoke about his plans.'
 5 ☐ ☐ 'Don't you like parties?'
 6 ☐ ☐ 'Why should I?'
 7 ☐ ☐ 'I remember you didn't use to like them, but people change over time.'
 8 ☐ ☐ 'I haven't changed much.'

Why

- A He wants to know if Anne is in love with Mr Elliot.
 B She finally understands the real nature of Mr Elliot's interest in her family.
 C She is surprised to see Mr Elliot in Bath.
 D He is asking Anne if she still loves him.
 E She wants to know how Mrs Smith knows so much about Mr Elliot.
 F He is showing his indifference to Mr Elliot.
 G She wants to tell Frederick that she still loves him.
 H She is explaining why Mr Elliot didn't marry Elizabeth.
 I She doesn't want Frederick to think she has a close relationship with Mr Elliot.

FCE 2 Sentence transformation

For questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 I haven't seen him for three years.
LAST
 The ...last time I saw him... was three years ago.
- 1 You do not know his real character.
REALLY
 You do not know like.
- 2 'Please tell me about it,' said Anne to Mrs Smith.
ASKED
 Anne her about it.
- 3 He thinks only of himself.
NOT
 He else.
- 4 He said he knew that Sir Walter wanted him to marry his daughter.
WANTS
 'Sir Walter daughter,' said Mr Elliot.
- 5 If Mr Elliot had tried a bit harder my husband's property would now be mine.
BECAUSE
 My husband's property Mr Elliot did not try a bit harder.
- 6 She felt sorry that she had spoken.
HAD
 She wished spoken.
- 7 I was not listening very closely when he spoke about his plans.
PAY
 I when he spoke about his plans.
- 8 Mr Elliot is nothing to me.
CARE
 I Mr Elliot.

T: GRADE 8

3 Speaking: doing the best for himself

In Jane Austen's text of *Persuasion* Mrs Smith says, 'I must admit that I saw nothing wrong in what Mr Elliot was doing. We all thought that everybody should "do the best for himself."' However, she says that she has changed her way of looking at the world. She now believes that we should not just consider our own personal interests; we should also worry about other people's needs and problems. Discuss the following questions briefly with your partner, then report your ideas to the class.

- Should we only try to the best for ourselves and not worry about others?
- What about others in your community?
- What about in your society in general?

INTERNET PROJECT

In the mid-18th century Bath was the most glamorous city in England until it was surpassed by Brighton. Today Bath is still an exciting place to visit. To find out more connect to the Internet, www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Open the page for *Persuasion*.

Together with your partner prepare a short report about the city today. Include some photos and the following information.



- Why and when was it selected as a World Heritage site?
- What buildings and parts of the city are of special interest for tourists?
- What special events are held in the city?
- What is the shopping like?
- What are the restaurants like?
- What would you like to see and do if you went to Bath?

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 103 and talk about these the questions.

- 1 Who is in the picture?
- 2 What are they doing?
- 3 What has just happened?

Look at the picture on page 105 and talk about these questions.

- 1 What is Anne doing?
- 2 How do you think she feels?
- 3 Why do you think she feels this way?



2 Listening

Listen to the first part of Chapter Eight. For questions 1-6, complete the sentences.

- 1 While Anne and Captain Harville talked, Captain Wentworth
- 2 Captain Harville showed Anne
- 3 Captain Harville thinks that Captain Benwick has Fanny too quickly.
- 4 Anne thinks that no woman who has truly loved can ever
- 5 Anne thinks that men forget easier than women because their lives are
- 6 They stopped their conversation when they heard

Now read the first part of Chapter Eight and check your answers.

CHAPTER EIGHT

A Conversation with Captain Harville

Anne spent the next day with her friends at the White Hart Inn. Captain Wentworth was there too. He asked if he could write a letter. Mrs Musgrove showed him the writing table and brought him pen and paper.

Captain Harville, who was standing by the window not far away from Captain Wentworth's table, smiled at Anne. She went and stood by him. He was holding a small painting, and he showed it to her. 'Do you know who that is?' he asked.

'Certainly. It's Captain Benwick.'

'Yes. And he's giving it to Miss Louisa Musgrove, but it wasn't painted for her. He had it done for my poor sister, and now he has asked me to bring it to Bath — he wants to have it framed so that he can give it to another woman! Captain Wentworth is

writing to him now to tell him when it will be ready. I'm glad that Benwick has found someone else, but poor Fanny!' he said with strong emotion. 'She wouldn't have forgotten him so quickly!'

'No,' said Anne. 'I don't think any woman who has truly loved can forget. We don't forget you as soon as you forget us. We live at home, quietly, with nothing to distract us from ¹ our feelings. You always have business of some sort to take you back into the world immediately. Your lives are filled with activity, and so it's easier for you to forget.'

'But Benwick has not been busy out in the world,' said Captain Harville. 'He's been living very quietly with us.'

'True,' said Anne. 'Well, if it isn't the result of the differences between men's and women's lives, it must be the differences between their natures.'

'No, no. I don't think it's more in man's nature than in woman's to forget about love. I believe the opposite. Our bodies are stronger than yours and so are our feelings.'

'Your feelings may be stronger,' said Anne, 'but ours are more tender. I too will make a comparison between the mind and the body: man is more robust than woman, but he doesn't live longer.'

They were interrupted by the sound of Captain Wentworth's pen falling to the floor. Captain Harville turned to him and asked, 'Have you finished your letter?'

'I'll be five minutes, then we can go,' was the reply.

Then Captain Harville turned back to Anne and said, 'All literature is against you, you know. Poetry and novels all talk of

1. **distract us from** : take our attention away from.

END



woman's inconstancy,¹ but perhaps you'll say they were all written by men.'

'Perhaps I will!' said Anne with a smile. 'It's easier for men to tell their own story. They're much better educated than we are. No — books prove nothing. We can only speak from our own experience.'

'Well, in my experience men suffer a great deal in love. When a sailor goes to sea, leaving his wife and children behind, wondering if he'll ever see them again, he suffers greatly. Then he thinks of them every day until he returns!'

'Oh!' cried Anne. 'I'm sure that's true! I didn't mean to suggest that only women are capable of true love and loyalty. I only meant to say that men forget more easily when the object of their love has gone, but women go on loving even when there is no hope.' She stopped speaking because she felt too much emotion to continue.

Captain Wentworth stood up and said to his friend, 'I've finished. We can go now.'

Captain Harville said goodbye to Anne and went off to say goodbye to Mrs Musgrove. Captain Wentworth looked at her with strong emotion in his eyes. There were two letters in his hand. He gave her one of them quickly, so that no one else would see. Then he was gone.

Anne looked down at the letter. Her name was written on the envelope. Her heart beat fast. Her whole happiness depended on the contents of that letter. She sat down at the writing desk, opened the letter with a trembling hand, and read the following words:

1. **inconstancy** : tendency to change, especially concerning emotions and behaviour (here, to stop loving someone).



I cannot listen in silence anymore. Listening to you, I feel both pain and hope. Tell me that I am not too late! I offer myself to you again. I love you even more than I did eight and a half years ago, when you broke my heart. Please do not believe that man forgets about love sooner than woman. I have loved no one else. I was angry with you, and I could not forgive you, but I was never inconstant. I came to Bath because you were here. I think about nothing but you. Have you not noticed? Do you not see that I love you? I did not tell you my feelings earlier because I was afraid you did not love me anymore. Please believe that I have always loved you and I always will. I have to go now, but I will come back as soon as possible. A word, a look from you will be enough to tell me whether I enter your father's house this evening or never.

F. W.

Anne put the letter down with tears in her eyes. She had to get out of this room, out of the inn, and away from other people. She went to Mrs Musgrove and said, 'I'm afraid I must go home now.'

'Are you ill? You look very pale.'

Then Charles came up to Mrs Musgrove and said he had to go out. 'I have an appointment. It won't take long. I'll be back in half an hour.'

'All right,' said Mrs Musgrove, 'but Charles, will you please take Anne home first? She's feeling ill.'

'Certainly,' said Charles, and they left.

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

Match the phrases in column A with those in column B to make true sentences. There are five phrases in column B you do not need to use.

A

- 1 ☐ Anne went to the White Hart Inn
- 2 ☐ Captain Harville was disappointed with Captain Benwick
- 3 ☐ Anne thinks that women don't forget those they love as quickly as men
- 4 ☐ Captain Harville thinks that women forget those they love quicker than men
- 5 ☐ Anne does not think books can prove that women are inconstant
- 6 ☐ Anne argues with Captain Harville about women's feelings
- 7 ☐ Anne could not continue talking with Captain Harville
- 8 ☐ Captain Wentworth wrote to Anne
- 9 ☐ Charles accompanied Anne home

B

- A because they don't have important work to do.
- B because her feelings for Captain Wentworth overcame her.
- C because they are weaker.
- D because he seemed to have forgotten Captain Harville's sister.
- E because they are mostly written by men.
- F because she wants Captain Wentworth to know how she really feels.
- G because they are not meant to express facts about the real world.
- H because she looked ill.
- I because she wanted to be with her friends.
- J because he reads so much.
- K because they are stronger than men.
- L because she needed some place to sleep.
- M because he knew that she wanted to be alone.
- N because he could no longer keep his feelings to himself.

2 Word square

Fill in the gaps below, then find the words in the word square.

Showing feelings

_ea__

__ush__

Good feelings

__l_gh_

_o_e

Bad feelings

j__l__

__gr_

m____y

d____ss__

d____pp_____

_git_____

Public entertainment

concert_a__

__x

__eat__

Heirs

_i__

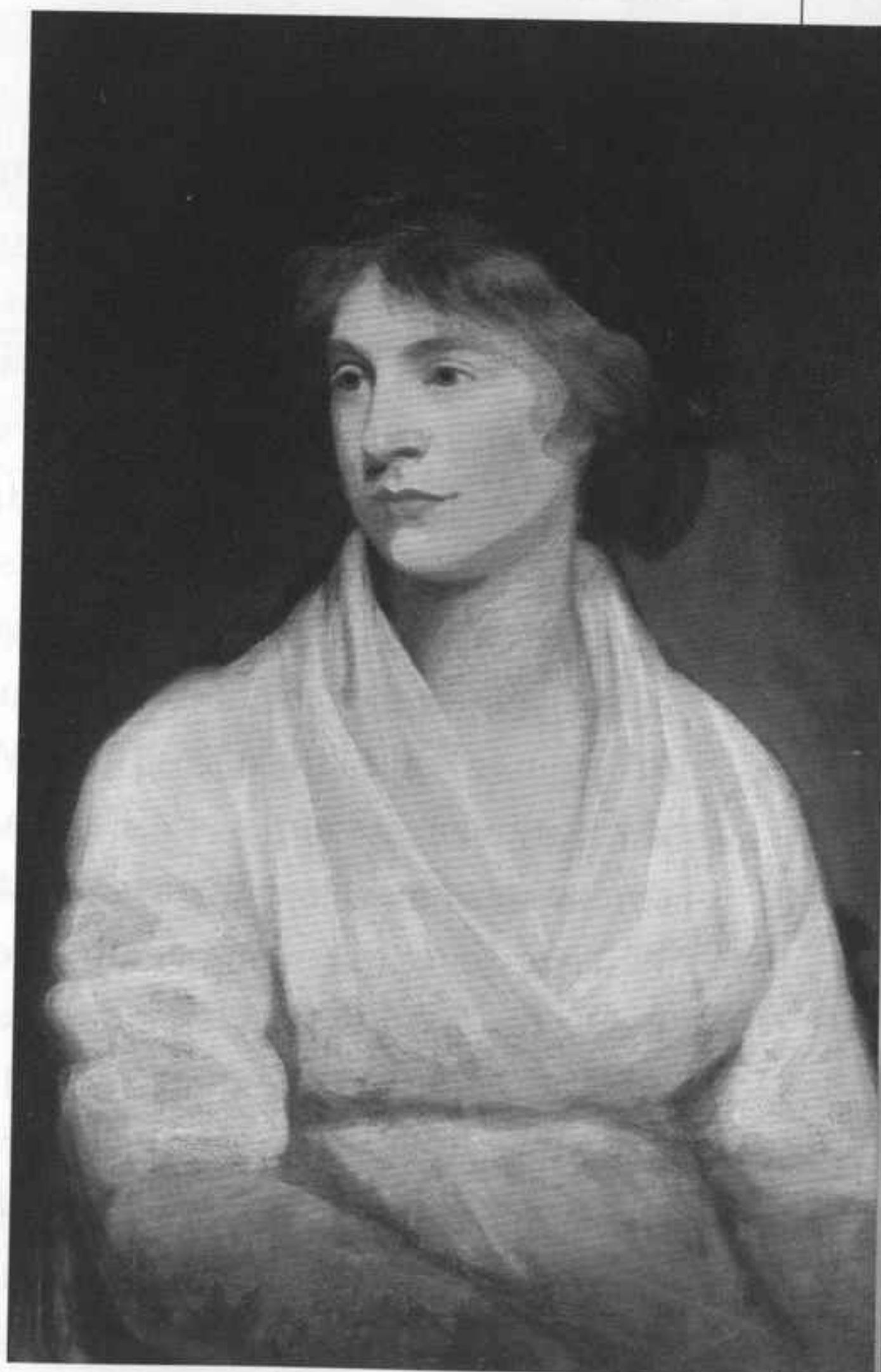
__her__

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

The Woman Question in Jane Austen's Time

The opinions Anne Elliot expresses about men and women in her conversation with Captain Harville are probably those of the author. They might not seem particularly feminist to us now, but when we compare them with feminist opinion around that time, we can see some similarities.

It is interesting to consider *Persuasion* beside the works of two women who were very different from Jane Austen – Mary Wollstonecraft and Margaret Fuller. Mary Wollstonecraft was a generation before Jane Austen and was English; Margaret Fuller was a generation after her and was American. Both were feminist writers whose works inspired the nineteenth-century woman's movement.



Mary Wollstonecraft,
painted in about 1797
by John Opie.

In 1792, when Jane Austen was seventeen years old, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97) wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, her answer to Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Émile* (1762) and Thomas Paine's *The Rights of Man* (1791-92). In her book, Wollstonecraft argues passionately for the education and employment of women. She doesn't ask for women to be allowed to vote, but she does insist that they are capable of more than the duties of wife and mother and that they should be allowed to earn their financial independence from men. In *Émile*, Rousseau uses the form of the novel to express ideas about the education of children that some still describe as 'modern' today. Rousseau argues that education should liberate, not repress, natural tendencies. But Wollstonecraft found Rousseau's views on the education of girls disappointingly traditional. She argues that girls should be educated well, so that they will be able to talk to their husbands about various subjects when they are married. This might now seem a rather ridiculous reason to ask for the education of women, but when Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* it was revolutionary: her book was the beginning of the feminist movement that eventually led to the enfranchisement¹ of women in Britain in 1918. Wollstonecraft's life was as revolutionary as her work. She earned her own living and had several relationships with men outside marriage. In 1897 she married William Godwin, a writer and intellectual with whom she had been living for six months. They married because Wollstonecraft was expecting a baby. She died in childbirth. Eighteen years later, her daughter, also called Mary, was married to the Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and was writing her masterpiece, *Frankenstein* (published in 1818).

1. **enfranchisement** : women were given the right to vote.



A cartoon from end of the 19th century entitled "The Development of the "Weaker Sex"". The equal status of women was still an object of fun for many.

Margaret Fuller (1810-50) was an American journalist and feminist. Her best known work, *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, appeared in 1845. During the 1840s and 1850s, the movement for the abolition of slavery was a central debate in American literature and life. American feminists (who were often also members of the Abolitionist movement) wrote books and newspaper articles discussing the similarities between the position of slaves and the position of women. Margaret Fuller was the best known of these American feminists. In 1846 she came to Italy, married an Italian and had a son. She travelled all over Europe as a journalist for the *New York Daily Tribune*. There she found that *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* had made her famous. She met well-known writers and

figures including George Sand (1804-76), Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-61), Robert Browning (1812-89) and Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72). Through Mazzini, she became interested in the cause of Italian unification. In July 1849 French troops invaded Rome and the revolution was at an end. Margaret and her husband, Count Ossoli, decided to go to the United States with their son, but their ship went down in a storm. Margaret refused a place in a lifeboat because her husband and child were missing. All three died in the shipwreck. The revolutionary lives and works of Mary Wollstonecraft and Margaret Fuller are very different from the quiet life and work of the author of *Persuasion*, and yet Jane Austen has some things in common with them. She too wanted dignity and independence for women. She too wanted women to receive the same educational opportunities as men. She too would have been glad to know that several high-quality schools and colleges for women opened in the 1860s and 1870s and that by 1882 married women were allowed to keep control of their own property.

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What is the title of Mary Wollstonecraft's famous work?
- 2 What women's rights does she argue for in this book?
- 3 How was her own life revolutionary?
- 4 Who was her famous daughter?
- 5 Where was Margaret Fuller from and when did she live?
- 6 What was her job?
- 7 What was the name of her famous work?
- 8 How did American feminists describe the position of women?
- 9 What views did Jane Austen have in common with Mary Wollstonecraft and Margaret Fuller?

2 Writing

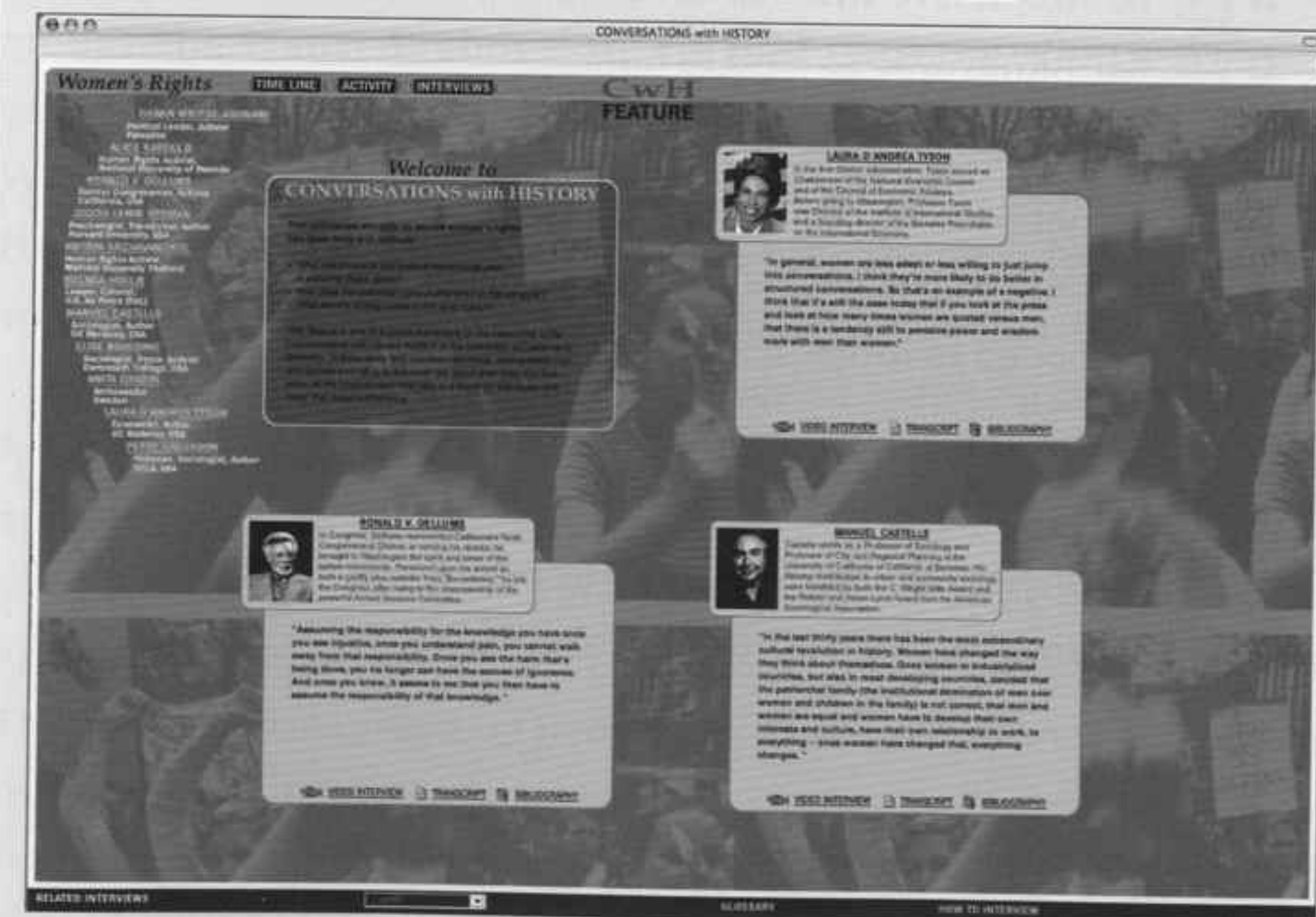
Who is the most important feminist in your culture? For what work or for what action is she well-known? Write a 50-word biography of her which asserts that she should be internationally famous.

INTERNET PROJECT

To find out more about the history of women's rights and women's rights today 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 *Persuasion*. 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.

Together with your partner prepare a short report about any aspect of the history of women's rights that you find interesting:

- ▶ the life of famous women such as Lady Constance
- ▶ the major events in the battle for women's rights
- ▶ the major battles today for women's rights.



Before you read

1 Listening

FCE


Listen to the first part of Chapter Nine. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer – A, B or C.

- 1 Charles asked Captain Wentworth to take Anne home because
 - A ☐ he had something else to do.
 - B ☐ he felt embarrassed with Anne.
 - C ☐ he was not feeling well.
- 2 Frederick and Anne finally told each other that they still loved each other
 - A ☐ while they were walking in the middle of the crowd.
 - B ☐ when they were in front of Anne's house.
 - C ☐ when they were alone in Anne's house.
- 3 Frederick considered marrying Louisa because
 - A ☐ he wanted to settle down and have a family.
 - B ☐ he was in love with her for a short period.
 - C ☐ her family was so kind to him.
- 4 Frederick went to Shropshire because
 - A ☐ he hoped Anne would forget about him.
 - B ☐ he hoped Louisa would forget about him.
 - C ☐ he hoped to forget about Anne.
- 5 Frederick began to appreciate Anne's character
 - A ☐ after Louisa's accident.
 - B ☐ when he saw that Mr Elliot was interested in her.
 - C ☐ when he was in Shropshire thinking about her.



CHAPTER NINE

Union Street

Anne could not feel angry with Charles or Mrs Musgrove – they  were both so kind – but she felt frustrated. She wanted to be alone. She wanted, above all, to find Captain Wentworth and talk to him. When they were walking up Union Street, Captain Wentworth saw them and crossed the street to walk with them. He looked at Anne nervously. She blushed and looked at him with an expression she hoped would show her true feelings.

'Ah! Captain Wentworth!' said Charles. 'Are you going towards Anne's house? She's not feeling well and must go home. I have an appointment in five minutes, could you please walk her home?'

'Of course,' said Captain Wentworth. Charles said goodbye and left them. Anne and Frederick walked on together slowly. They were surrounded by people on the busy street, but they did not notice them. Soon they had expressed again all those feelings of love which, eight and a half years earlier, had made their future seem so secure. Now they were older, wiser and

stronger than they had been then, and their love was based on a fuller knowledge of each other's character.

'I never loved Louisa Musgrove,' he said. 'I tried to like her, and was thinking of marrying her, because I wanted to marry. I wanted to have children and a home, and I was too angry and proud to ask you again. I had thought for years that you were too weak — too easily persuaded by other people. But in Lyme I saw the dangers of the opposite — a character that would not be persuaded at all. I began to realise your true excellence when Louisa had her accident. You were so strong, so capable, so fine! I realised then that your character is the perfect balance of strength and gentleness. But, by that point, people thought that Louisa and I would get married. Perhaps even she thought so. I felt that the only honourable thing to do would be to marry her, if she wanted me. In the hope that she would forget me, I went to stay with my brother in Shropshire, feeling lost and depressed. Then Harville wrote to me and told me that Louisa was engaged to Benwick! I came immediately to Bath to find you, but then I saw you with Mr Elliot. Everyone in Bath was sure that you would marry him, and I was afraid that Lady Russell would persuade you to do so.'

They had reached her house. They said goodbye, and Anne ran up to her room, feeling happier than she had ever felt before.

END

*

The evening came and the guests arrived. Anne's happiness made her cheeks pink and her eyes bright. She looked lovely as she moved through the rooms, talking to the guests. Lady Dalrymple and Mr Elliot were there, but she did not care — no one could affect her happiness. She did not mind the snobbish, irritating



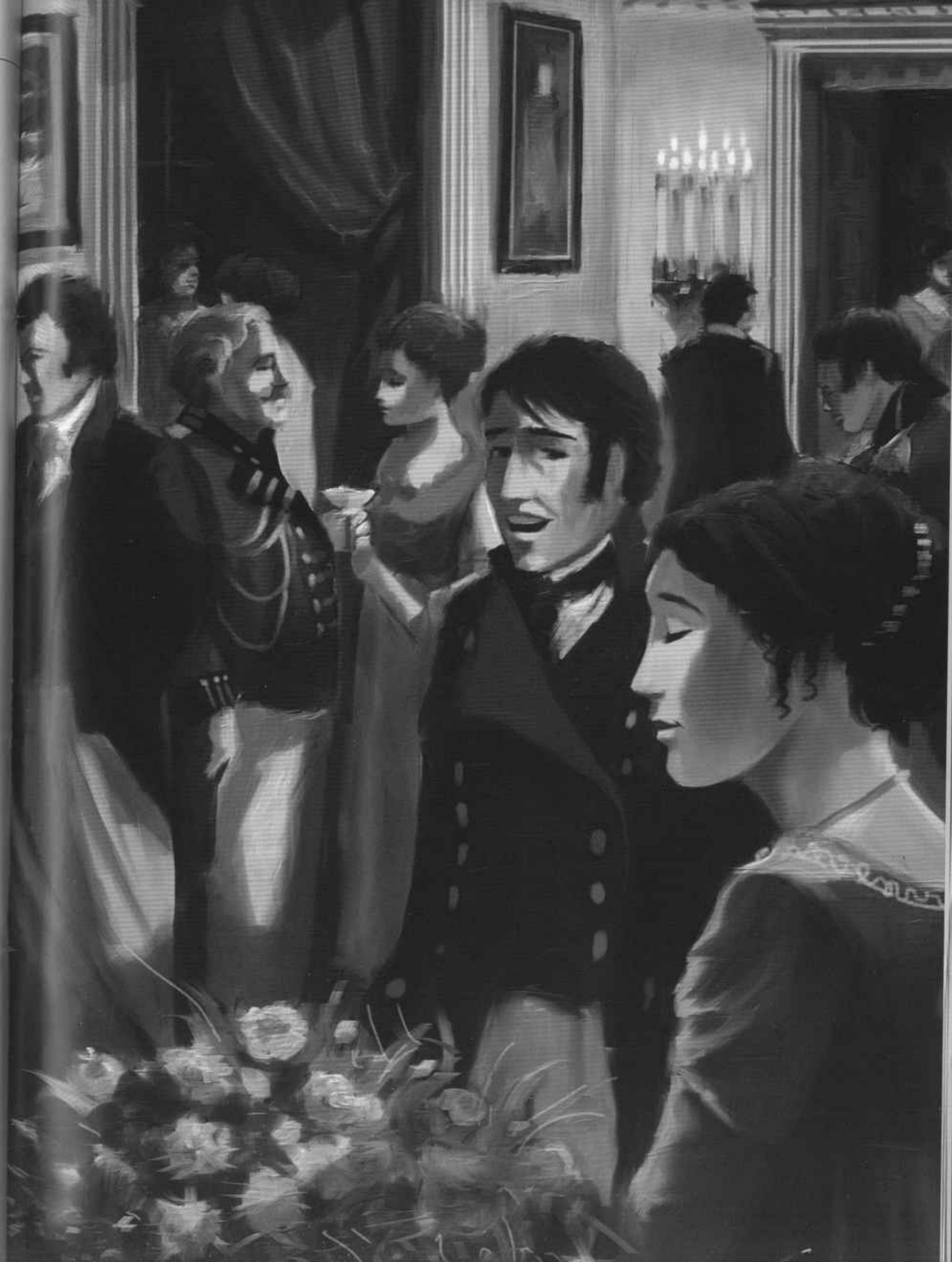
things her father and Elizabeth said. She did not mind Mrs Clay standing by her father's side. She talked to Mrs Musgrove and the Crofts and Captain Harville. She tried to talk to Lady Russell but found it impossible. Sometimes Captain Wentworth came and talked to her. Sometimes she saw him across the room talking to someone else but looking at her. At one point, they stood side by side, pretending to admire the plants.

'I've been thinking about the past,' said Anne, 'and trying to decide if I was right or wrong to follow my friend's advice. I think I was right. I don't mean that I think her advice was good: she was too prudent, and I would never give such advice to a young person now. But I think I was right to do as she advised. She said that, if we married, we would be poor and we would both be miserable. If I had married you then, I would have felt guilty — I would have felt that I was the cause of any financial worries you might have in the years ahead. Now I have nothing to feel guilty about. I hope one day you will be able to forgive Lady Russell and to like her more than you do now.'

Captain Wentworth looked across the room at Lady Russell. 'Maybe, one day,' he said. 'I too have been thinking, and I've decided that one person was more my enemy than Lady Russell — and that person was myself. Tell me, if I had come to you two years later, in 1808, with a few thousand pounds, would you have married me then?'

'Oh, yes!'

'Good God!' he cried. 'I was such a fool! I wanted to do it, but I was too proud to ask you again. I didn't understand you. I shut my eyes and refused to understand you. I ought to forgive everyone before I forgive myself. This realisation is a new pain for me. I've always thought of myself as a man who works hard



and gets what he deserves. Now I'll have to get used to being happier than I deserve to be.'

*

Who can be in doubt about what followed? If two young people decide to marry, they'll probably do so, even if they have no money, have no common sense, and are completely incompatible. This may be a bad moral with which to end my story, but I believe it to be true. And, if couples like that succeed, can you doubt that Captain Wentworth and Anne Elliot — with the advantages of maturity, intelligence, and twenty-five thousand pounds — succeeded too? Sir Walter and Elizabeth were not enthusiastic, but they did not oppose the marriage. Now that Captain Wentworth was at the top of his profession and had earned a fine fortune in the war, Sir Walter could not say that he was nobody. He was now good enough to marry the daughter of a foolish, spendthrift¹ baronet.

Anne's only real worry was for Lady Russell. She had told her friend everything that Mrs Smith had told her about Mr Elliot's true character. Anne knew that Lady Russell must be suffering from the knowledge that she had been wrong about both Mr Elliot and Captain Wentworth. She had mistaken manners for character in both cases. Anne, though so much younger than Lady Russell, was a much better judge of character. But Lady Russell was a good woman, and her greatest concern was Anne's happiness. Very soon she began to feel affection for the man who had made Anne happy.

1. **spendthrift** : someone who manages his money badly and spends too much.

Mary was very pleased about the marriage. Captain Wentworth was much richer and better looking than either Charles Hayter or Captain Benwick, so she felt that her own sister had done better than her husband's sisters, and this gave her great pleasure.

Soon after Anne and Frederick announced their engagement, Mr Elliot left Bath. Elizabeth had always believed that he was there for her, so she felt humiliated by his departure.

Mr Elliot was shocked and upset by the news of Anne's engagement. He had hoped to marry her, so that he could watch Sir Walter more closely and make sure he did not marry again. But, since that plan had not worked, he made a new plan for his own comfort and pleasure. He left Bath and Mrs Clay left soon afterwards. She moved into a house in London and Mr Elliot paid the rent. He was often seen at her house, and people said that, though he had stopped Mrs Clay from becoming the wife of Sir Walter, she might one day convince him to make her the wife of Sir William.

When Frederick heard Mrs Smith's story and how she had helped Anne to understand what kind of man Mr Elliot really was, he felt very friendly and grateful towards her. He became as good a friend to her as Anne was. She was their first guest when they were settled in their new home. Frederick wrote letters to the West Indies and worked hard to help Mrs Smith to get her West Indian property back, so that Mrs Smith finally had enough money to live a quiet, contented life.

Anne and Frederick were very happy together. Anne's only worry was that a future war might take him away from her, but she was very proud to be a sailor's wife: she felt that the men of the Navy were the finest men in England.

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 How was Anne and Frederick's love different after eight and half years?
- 2 How did Anne's love make her feel about the people who had once bothered and annoyed her?
- 3 What did Anne feel about having once accepted Lady Russell's advice?
- 4 Why did Anne feel that way?
- 5 Would she offer the same advice to young people in a similar situation? Why or why not?
- 6 Who did Frederick think had actually kept Anne and him apart?
- 7 What things did Frederick and Anne have to help them overcome any opposition to their marriage?
- 8 Why did Sir Walter now have to consider Frederick a somebody?
- 9 What was the only thing that now frightened Anne?
- 10 Who, in the end, could be the future wife of Mr Elliot?

2 Summary

Number the paragraphs in the right order, then fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

loved Navy doubt inconstancy trembled engaged
conscience pale inconstant feelings spendthrift
nobody advice changed quickly

- A ☐ Anne was shocked by all the things Mrs Smith had told her. She decided she would tell Lady Russell and ask for her (1) When she arrived home she found that Charles and Mary had arrived in Bath for a visit. They were staying at the White Hart Inn.

- B ☐ After this, who could (2) that Anne and Frederick would marry? Anne's family were not particularly happy about it. But at least Sir Walter had to admit that Captain Wentworth was good enough to marry the daughter of a foolish, (3) baronet and that a heroic captain of the British (4) with twenty-five thousand pounds was not a (5)
- C ☐ After Anne told Mrs Smith that she was not (6) to Mr Elliot, Mrs Smith told Anne many *horrible things about him. Mrs Smith said he was a man without (7)
- D ☐ Anne's hand (8) as she opened it. She read how Frederick had been angry with her, but had never been (9) in his love for her. After reading this, she became (10) Charles, thinking that she was ill, offered to accompany her home.
- E ☐ On their way to Anne's home, they ran into Captain Wentworth. Charles asked him if he would take Anne home. Frederick, of course, said yes. Now he and Anne could finally express all their (11) of love.
- F ☐ The next morning Anne went to them at the White Hart Inn. Captain Wentworth was there too. While talking about parties, Anne tried to communicate to Frederick that she hadn't (12) in eight and half years and that she still (13) him.
- G ☐ The following day, Anne returned to the White Hart. Once again Frederick was there. While Anne and Captain Harville talked about the (14) of women, Frederick wrote a letter. Actually, he wrote two letters, and when and Captain Harville and he were leaving, he (15) gave one of them to Anne.

3 Hot seating

Students will take it in turns to be Anne Elliot, Sir Walter, Captain Wentworth, Lady Elliot or Mr Elliot. These students will sit in the 'hot seat'. The other students will interview him or her. Of course, the student in the hot seat has to invent the answers.

Below are some questions to help you begin.

Questions for Mr Elliot

- 1 Do you really like Anne Elliot? Or is she just useful for your plans?
- 2 Why didn't you help Mrs Smith?
- 3 Do you feel there is anything morally wrong in the way you acted with Anne Elliot?
- 4 Do you think that money is the most important thing in life?
- 5 Do you think each person should only worry about himself?

Questions for Anne Elliot

- 1 What would you advise a young woman in love with a promising but poor naval officer?
- 2 What do you think are Captain Wentworth's main defects?
- 3 Will you still ask Lady Russell for advice in the future?
- 4 Do you think Mr Elliot should be punished in some way?

Questions for Captain Wentworth

- 1 How did you feel when you learned that Louisa was engaged to Captain Benwick?
- 2 How important is physical beauty to you in a woman?
- 3 How important is moral integrity to you in a woman?
- 4 What would you advise a young naval officer in love with a woman without much money?

Questions for Lady Elliot

- 1 What did you like best about Mr Elliot?
- 2 How do you feel now, knowing that you wanted Anne to marry Mr Elliot?
- 3 How important is love in marriage?
- 4 Do you think you were wrong to advise Anne against marrying Captain Wentworth before he became rich?

FCE 4 Writing

In February 1816 Jane Austen wrote to her niece about *Persuasion* and its heroine Anne Elliot. She wrote that Anne Elliot was:

... almost too good for her...

Write a letter to an English-speaking friend saying why you think Jane Austen said this, then say whether you agree or disagree.

Write the letter in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

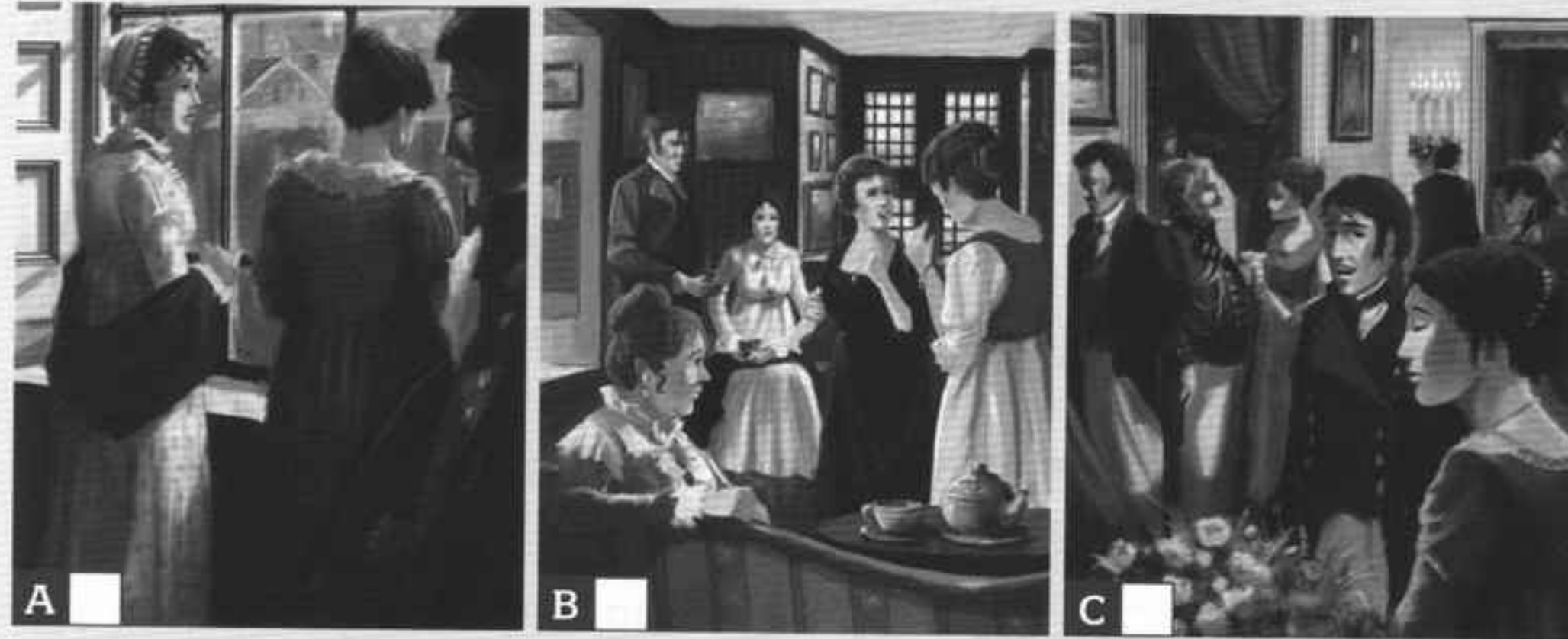
5 Discussion

Imagine the life of Anne and Captain Wentworth twenty years after Jane Austen's story ends.

In pairs or small groups, brainstorm ideas and then tell the rest of the class.

1 Picture summary

Look at the pictures. Put them in the order in which they appear in the novel.



2 A graphic novel

Photocopy these two pages, cut out the pictures and stick them on paper in the right order. 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.

The new structures introduced in this step of our **READING & TRAINING** series are listed below. Any one reader may not always include all of the structures listed, but it will certainly not include any structures from higher steps. Naturally, structures from lower steps will be included. For a complete list of all the structures used over all the six steps, consult the *Black Cat Guide to Graded Readers*, which is also available online at our website www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it.

Apart from the structural control, we also take great care to grade the vocabulary appropriately for each step.

Step Five B2.2

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

Verb tenses

Present Perfect and Past Perfect Simple:

negative duration (*haven't ... for ages*)

Present Perfect Continuous: recent activities

leading to present situation

Past Perfect Continuous

Verb forms and patterns

Passive forms: Past Perfect Simple;

with modal verbs

Reported speech introduced by more examples of precise reporting verbs (e.g. *threaten, insist, complain*)

Wish and *if only* + past tense

It's time + past tense

Modal verbs

Should(n't) have, ought (not) to have:
duty in the past

Must have, can't have, may have, might have, could have: deduction and probability in the past

Types of clause

3rd conditionals with *unless*

Mixed conditional sentences

Complex sentences with more than one subordinate clause

Available at Step Five:

- **The Age of Innocence** Edith Wharton
- **Board Games** James Butler
- **Emma** Jane Austen
- **Frankenstein** Mary Shelley
- **Gothic Short Stories**
- **The Grapes of Wrath** John Steinbeck
- **Great Expectations** Charles Dickens
- **The Great Gatsby** F. Scott Fitzgerald
- **Heart of Darkness** Joseph Conrad
- **Middlemarch** George Eliot
- **The Murders in the Rue Morgue and The Purloined Letter** Edgar Allan Poe
- **Pamela** Samuel Richardson
- **A Passage to India** E. M. Forster
- **Persuasion** Jane Austen
- **The Picture of Dorian Gray** Oscar Wilde
- **The Portrait of a Lady** Henry James
- **Pride and Prejudice** Jane Austen
- **The Problem of Cell 13** Jacques Futelle
- **Robinson Crusoe** Daniel Defoe
- **A Room with a View** E. M. Forster
- **The Scarlet Letter** Nathaniel Hawthorne
- **Sense and Sensibility** Jane Austen
- **Sons and Lovers** D. H. Lawrence
- **A Tale of Two Cities** Charles Dickens
- **The Taming of the Shrew** William Shakespeare
- **Tess of the D'Urbervilles** Thomas Hardy
- **Vanity Fair** William Thackeray
- **Wuthering Heights** Emily Brontë