

Kidnapped

When David Balfour's father dies, he leaves him the family home near Edinburgh. But his Uncle Ebenezer also wants the house and puts David on a ship to America. The story follows David's adventures across land and sea as he learns who he can trust. With the help of his new friend, Alan Breck, can David find his way back to Edinburgh? An exciting adventure story set in eighteenth-century Scotland, *Kidnapped* also tells us about Scottish history at this time.

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本书学习方法：参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

READING & TRAINING

Robert Louis Stevenson

Kidnapped

Robert Louis Stevenson

Kidnapped



AUDIO CD-ROM



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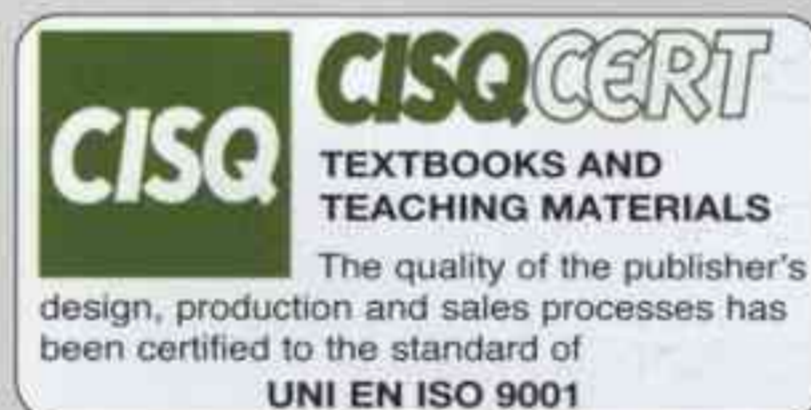
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The CD contains an audio section (the recording of the text) and a CD-ROM section (additional fun games and activities that practise the four skills).

- To listen to the recording, insert the CD into your CD player and it will play as normal. You can also listen to the recording on your computer, by opening your usual CD player program.
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SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS for CD-ROM

PC:

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- CD-ROM Drive 12X (24X recommended)
- Speakers or headphones


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PET Cambridge Preliminary English Test-style exercises

T: GRADE 4/5 Trinity-style exercises (Grade 4/5)

This story is recorded in full.

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





Robert Louis Stevenson (1892) by Girolamo Pieri Nerli.

About the Author

Robert Louis Stevenson was born on 13 November 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His full name was Robert Lewis (he later changed this to 'Louis') Balfour Stevenson. The name Balfour, the same as our hero David in *Kidnapped*, comes from his mother's side of the family. His mother, Margaret Isabella Balfour, came from a family of lawyers and church ministers. His father, Thomas Stevenson, came from a family of engineers; they built lighthouses around the coast of Scotland.

Stevenson had an interesting life. At the age of seventeen, he started studying engineering at Edinburgh University. He later chose to

study law instead. But Stevenson never worked as a lawyer because he decided that he wanted to be a writer.

After university, Stevenson went to France to be with other young artists of the time, both writers and painters. His first books were travel books. He met his future wife, Fanny, in France. He was 25 and she was 36. Fanny was an independent, 'modern' American woman: she was separated from her husband and had two children. Two years after meeting Stevenson, Fanny got a divorce and in 1880 she and Stevenson got married. They spent their honeymoon at an abandoned silver mine in California. Stevenson wrote about it in *The Silverado Squatters*, published in 1883.

After his travel writings, Stevenson began writing short stories. Some people think that his collections of short stories are the first real short story. He published a collection of four short stories entitled *New Arabian Nights* in 1882.

Stevenson's novel *Treasure Island* was published in 1883 and brought him great success. This famous adventure story was followed by the equally successful *The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, published in 1886. It tells the story of a man with two personalities, one good, the other bad. Stevenson said that he got the idea for this story from a dream.

He then went on to write other successful books, including the collection of poetry *A Child's Garden of Verses* (1885) and the novels *Kidnapped* (1886) and *The Black Arrow* (1888). *Kidnapped* is important not just as an adventure story, but also as a novel which tells us about the history of Scotland in the eighteenth century.

In 1888, Stevenson decided to sail around the Pacific Ocean with his family, living on different islands for short periods of time. In 1889, he and his family arrived at the port of Apia in the Samoan islands.



The Villa Vailima built by Stevenson in Apia, Western Samoa.

They decided to build a house and stay there.

Stevenson died in 1894 and was buried at the top of Mount Vaea above his home on Samoa. His own short poem, 'Requiem', was written on his tomb: 'Under the wide and starry sky, dig the grave and let me lie...'

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 When and where was Robert Louis Stevenson born?
- 2 What was his father's job?
- 3 Where did Stevenson go after university?
- 4 What was Fanny like?
- 5 Where did Fanny and Robert spend their honeymoon?
- 6 Which of Stevenson's books first brought him success?
- 7 What is *The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde* about?
- 8 Where did Stevenson get the idea for this book?
- 9 Where did Robert and his family go in 1888?
- 10 Where and when did he die?

2 Scotland quiz

Stevenson's book *Kidnapped* is set in Scotland. Can you answer the following questions about this country?

1 Which country is Scotland?



A

B

C

2 Which is Scotland's national flag?



A

B

C

3 Which is Scotland's national flower?



A

B

C

4 Which is a traditional Scottish musical instrument?



A

B

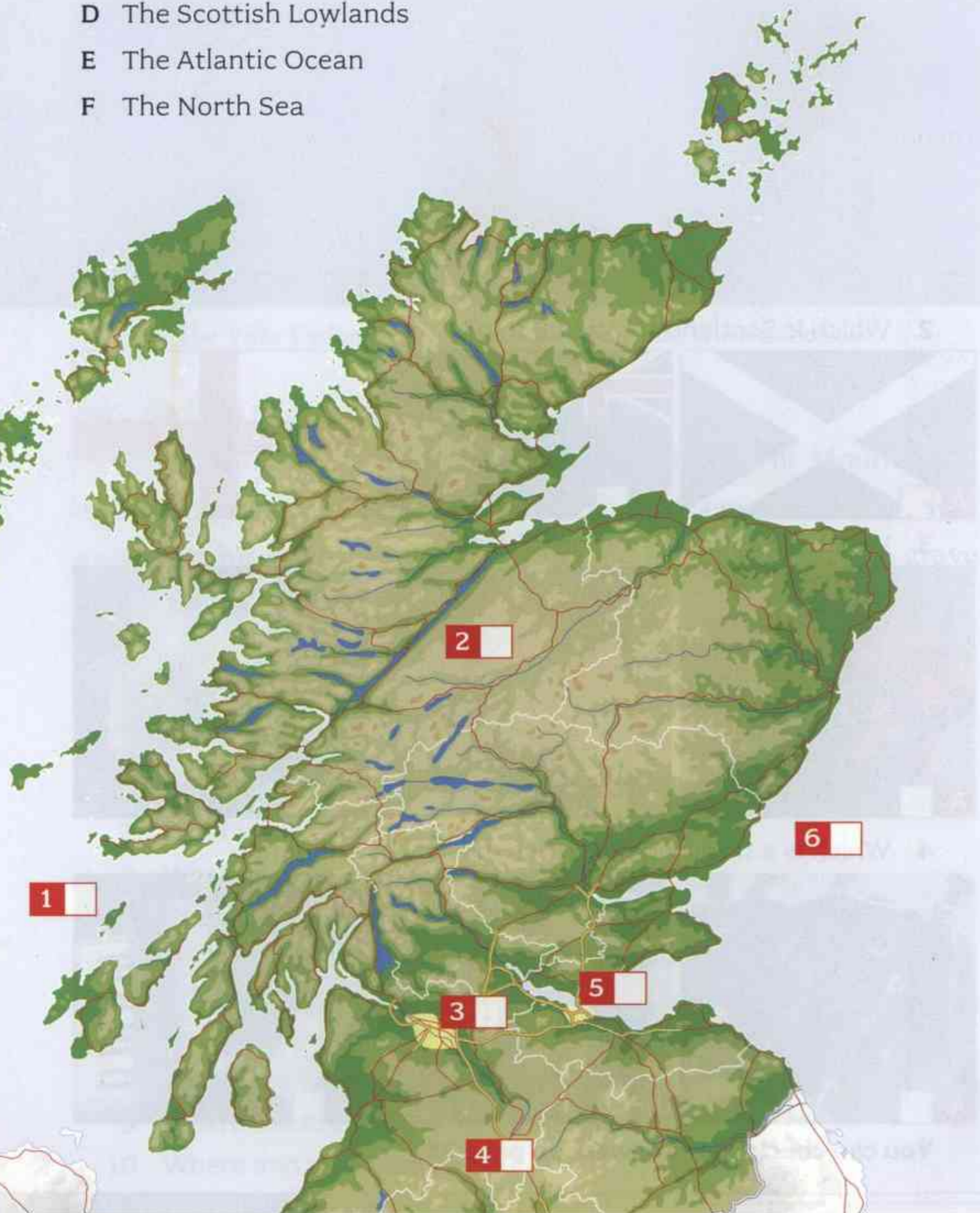
C

You can check your answers on page 95.

1 Map work

Look at the map of Scotland below. Mark on the map the places A-F. Use an atlas or the Internet to help you.

- A Edinburgh
- B Glasgow
- C The Scottish Highlands
- D The Scottish Lowlands
- E The Atlantic Ocean
- F The North Sea



The Characters



1 Setting

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What can you see in the picture? Label the picture with the words A-I, and then make a list of any other vocabulary that you know.
A smoke B path C chimney D river E gate
F trees G castle H hill I soldiers
- 2 What adjectives do you think describe this scene? Choose from the words listed below or add some of your own.

green quiet busy dirty calm beautiful
ugly clean peaceful





CHAPTER ONE

The House of Shaws



My name is David Balfour and my story begins one morning in June 1751. This was the day I left my father's house in Essendean for the last time. My friend Mr Campbell was waiting for me.

'I'll go with you to the river,' said Mr Campbell. We walked together down the road without speaking.

After a while, Mr Campbell asked, 'Are you sorry to leave Essendean?'

'I don't know, sir,' I replied, 'because I don't know where I'm going or what will happen to me. I've been very happy in Essendean, but I've never been anywhere else. My mother and father are dead now, and I'm going to find my future.'

Mr Campbell told me that my father had given him a letter before he died. He said that it was my inheritance.¹

1. **inheritance** : something (e.g. money, a house) received when someone else dies.

'Here's the letter,' said Mr Campbell, giving it to me. 'Your father told me to give you the letter and send you to the House of Shaws, near Edinburgh. It's where your father came from and he wants you to return there.'

The letter was addressed to 'Mr Ebenezer Balfour, House of Shaws'. Under the address was written, 'This letter will be brought by my son David Balfour.'

I was surprised because I knew nothing about the House of Shaws. I was only seventeen years old and I felt scared about the new part of my life that was about to begin.

Mr Campbell said goodbye. I looked at Essendean for the last time, then I turned and walked towards Edinburgh and my future.

On the morning of the second day, I came to the top of a hill. Below me, I saw the city of Edinburgh and the sea. There were ships on the sea. I saw a group of English soldiers — the 'Redcoats'¹ — marching along the road.

When I was closer to Edinburgh, I asked people for directions to the House of Shaws. Everyone seemed surprised when I asked about this house. At first I thought it was because I looked very poor. But after a while I thought that there was something strange about the House of Shaws. I began to worry. Before, I imagined a big house with rich relatives. Now it seemed that this was not true.

'What is waiting for me at the House of Shaws?' I thought. There was only one way to find out.

I walked on. Soon, I saw a large house standing alone in the bottom of the next valley. It was the House of Shaws. It was not

1. **Redcoats** : English soldiers were called Redcoats because they wore red coats as part of their uniform.

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how I imagined. The house was very old and in bad condition. There was no gate at the entrance, no path to the front door and no smoke came from the chimneys. It looked empty.

It was dark when I arrived at the house and there were no lights on. I knocked¹ once on the big wooden door. I waited but nothing happened. I knocked again. Nothing happened but I heard someone inside, so I became angry. I started kicking the door and shouting for Mr Balfour.

I heard a sound above me. I looked up and there was a man with a big gun looking out of the upstairs window.

'It's loaded,'² he said.

'I have a letter,' I said, 'for Mr Ebenezer Balfour.'

'Who are you?' the man asked, still holding the gun.

'I'm David Balfour,' I replied.

After a long pause, the man spoke again, but more quietly.

'Is your father dead?' he asked. 'He must be dead. That's why you're here. I'll let you in.'

The door opened and I went into the house.

'Let me see the letter,' the man said. I told him the letter was for Mr Balfour, not for him.

'I am Mr Balfour,' he said. 'I'm your father's brother, your uncle'.

I looked at him in surprise — I did not know that my father had a brother.

He showed me to a room to sleep in. Then he pushed me inside and locked the door behind me. I wanted to cry. I was tired from my long walk. I lay down and soon fell asleep.

1. **knocked** [nɒkt] : hit the door with his hand to make a noise.

2. **loaded** : the gun was ready to be fired.



Go back to the text

1 Comprehension check

Fill in the spaces (1-8) with the missing information to make complete sentences.

David Balfour's Story

The beginning

It all began one morning in (1) 1751.

This was the day he left his (2) in Essendean.

David's (3) were dead.

Directions for the future

Mr Campbell gave David a (4) from his father.

Mr Campbell told David to (5) to the House of Shaws.

Arrival

On the second day David came to a (6) above Edinburgh.

Below him he saw the city, ships and a group of (7)

When David asked directions for the House of Shaws everybody seemed (8)

PET 2 Comprehension check

Look at the sentences below about Chapter One.

Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, tick box A. If it is not correct, tick box B.

- | | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 David was very happy in Essendean. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 David's father came from Essendean. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Mr Campbell went with David to Edinburgh. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The letter was David's inheritance. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 David knew all about the House of Shaws. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Ebenezer Balfour lived in a beautiful, big house. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Ebenezer Balfour was David's uncle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 David tried to escape when Ebenezer locked him in the room. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

'He must be dead'

We can use 'must' and 'can't' to make positive and negative deductions.

Positive deductions

You see people outside putting up their umbrellas.

You deduce: *It must be raining.*

Negative deductions

You telephone your friend at home but there is no answer.

You deduce: *He can't be in.*

3 Making deductions

Look at the elements of the sentences below and use 'must' or 'can't' to write either a positive or negative deduction for each one. Give a reason for your deduction based on the information in the text.

For example: David / wear / a heavy coat when he leaves Essendean
David can't be wearing a heavy coat when he leaves Essendean because it is June.

- Mr Campbell / be / a good friend of David and his family

- Essendean / be / very near to / Edinburgh

- Ebenezer Balfour / be / a suspicious / man

- Ebenezer / want / David to stay at the House of the Shaws

- David / know much / about his father's past

Before you read

1 Vocabulary

The following objects appear in Chapter Two. Match the pictures 1-4 to the correct word in the box.

rope coins dagger sailor



1



2



3



4

2 Listening

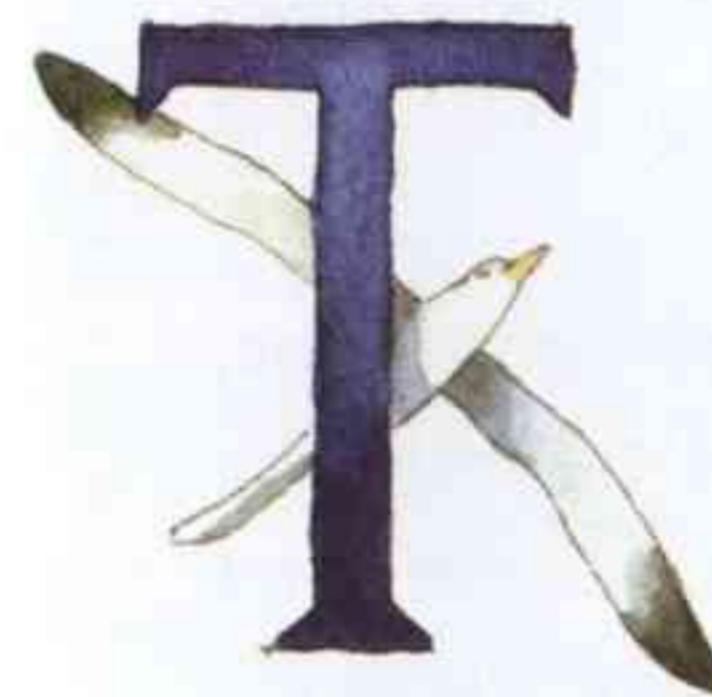
Listen to the beginning of Chapter Two. You will hear what happens to David the next morning. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | What did Ebenezer and David do the next morning? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | They ate breakfast. |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | They fought. |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | They talked a lot. |
| 2 | What did Ebenezer give David? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | a book |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | a letter |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | some gold coins |
| 3 | What did Ebenezer want from the tower? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | a key |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | some papers |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | some pictures |
| 4 | When David was in the tower he saw that | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | a light was on. |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | the stairs were old. |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | his uncle was behind him. |
| 5 | When David put his hands on Ebenezer's shoulders, Ebenezer | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | shouted. |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | hit David. |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | fell down. |



CHAPTER TWO

Uncle Ebenezer



he next morning I knocked at the door and shouted until my uncle let me out. We sat at the table and my uncle gave me some breakfast. He did not say much or even look me in the eye.

Now and again he asked me a question.

'Where's your mother?' he said. I told him that she was also dead.

'She was a beautiful girl,' he said.

The day went on like this. He asked me a question now and again, after long silences. But when I tried to ask him about the letter and my inheritance, he said nothing.

I wanted to ask my uncle about my father. 'Who was the eldest brother?' I asked. He jumped up.

'Why do you ask that?' he said, suddenly taking hold of my jacket.



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‘What do you mean?’ I asked him calmly. ‘Let go of my jacket,’ I said.

He let me go. ‘Don’t ask me about your father,’ he said. ‘That’s why I became angry.’

I began to think my uncle was mad and maybe dangerous.

Later on that night, my uncle gave me some money — thirty-seven gold coins! This was a lot of money.

‘Why are you giving me this money?’ I asked. ‘What do you want in return?’

‘Nothing much,’ he replied. ‘But I’m getting old, and I need someone to help me around the house.’

Then he gave me a key. He said it was for a tower at the other end of the house. ‘Go up the stairs in the tower, find some papers and bring them to me,’ he said.


I unlocked the door to the tower. There was no light inside, and it was very dark. Very slowly, I went up the stairs in the darkness. As I went higher and higher, I began to feel the wind on my legs. The stairs seemed to move under my feet. Suddenly, there was a flash of lightning.¹ The sudden light saved my life. I saw in the flash of light that the stairs were old and falling apart. I was going to fall! Why did my uncle send me here? Was he trying to kill me?

I was scared, but also very angry. I carefully climbed back down the stairs, using the flashes of lightning to find my way. Then I went back into the kitchen. My uncle was sitting with his back to me and did not hear me come in. I put my hands down heavily on his shoulders. This shocked my uncle (he was an old man) and he

1. flash of lightning :





fell down to the floor. I left him there and looked for a weapon.¹  My uncle was a danger to me and I wanted to know why. I found an old dagger. I sat with it and waited.

When he opened his eyes, I began to ask questions.

'Why don't you want to talk about my father? Why did you give me the money? And most importantly, why did you try to kill me?'

The old man looked very weak² and tired.

'I'll answer your questions in the morning,' he said. I locked him in a room and waited for morning.

The next morning we had breakfast. While we were eating I watched my uncle carefully. I was waiting for him to answer my questions but he said nothing. Suddenly there was a knock at the door. I opened it and saw a young boy in sailor's uniform.

'I have a letter for Mr Balfour from Captain Hoseason,' the boy said. He showed me the letter. 'I'm very hungry,' he added, hopefully.

I let him in and he finished my breakfast. My uncle read the letter, then gave it to me. Here is what it said:

The Hawes Inn, at the Queen's Ferry

Sir,

If you have any more orders for overseas, you must tell me today. The wind is blowing in the right direction for the ship to leave today. You must also pay your lawyer, Mr Rankeillor, if you don't want to lose more money.

Yours sincerely, Elias Hoseason.

1. **weapon** [wepən]: an instrument used to hurt or kill.
2. **weak**: not strong, without energy.

My uncle told me that he was doing some business with Hoseason, the captain of a ship called the *Covenant*.

'Let's go and see him,' he said. 'And then afterwards we could visit Mr Rankeillor, the lawyer. He knew your father.'

I thought about this and decided to go. I wanted to meet this lawyer — maybe he could answer my questions. 'And with lots of people around, my uncle can't try to kill me again,' I thought. I also wanted to see the sea.

'Let's go,' I said.

On the way there I talked to the young sailor — his name was Ransome. My uncle did not speak at all. Ransome told me about the ship, the captain and the rest of the sailors. He said that Captain Hoseason was violent and was not a very good sailor. Ransome said that a man called Mr Shuan really knew how to sail the ship.

We came to the top of a hill. From there, Ransome showed me the *Covenant* out at sea. There was also a small boat that took people out to the ship. We walked down the hill and went into the Hawes Inn.

It was very warm inside. After a while, I decided to go outside to get some fresh air. When I left my uncle was talking to Captain Hoseason. Outside, I talked to the owner of the Hawes Inn and he told me a very interesting story. The story was that Ebenezer killed my father, Alexander, because he wanted the House of Shaws.

'So Alexander was the eldest son?' I asked.



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‘Of course he was,’ said the owner. ‘That’s why Ebenezer killed him.’

So my father was the eldest son! I could not believe my luck. Two days ago, I was a poor boy with nothing, and now I had a house and some land. I was lost in these thoughts when Captain Hoseason appeared.

‘Do you want to see the inside of my ship?’ he asked. I was very curious to see inside the *Covenant* and I went with Captain Hoseason.

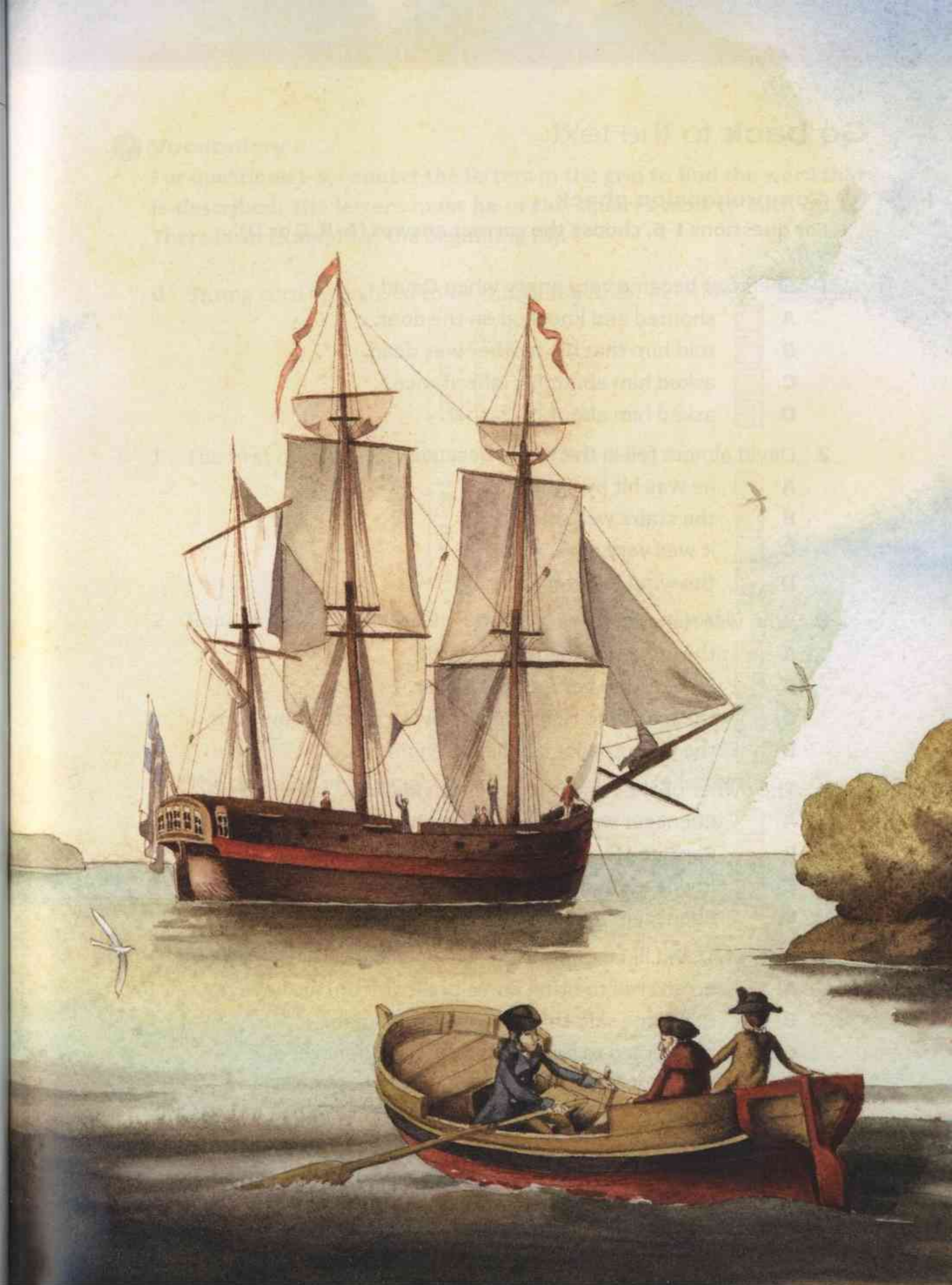
‘So, David, what can I bring back for you?’ said Captain Hoseason. ‘A friend of Mr Balfour’s is my friend as well.’

He, my uncle and I climbed into the small boat and went across the water towards the *Covenant*. By the time we arrived at the ship, I thought that Captain Hoseason was a good friend. When we were next to it, I was surprised at how big it was. I was not really listening to what the captain was saying. Hoseason said that I must go on to his ship first. A rope was sent down for me. I was pulled into the air and put down on the deck¹ of the larger ship. Then the captain came up.

‘But where’s my uncle?’ I asked suddenly. I ran to the side of the ship. There was the smaller boat with my uncle still in it; he was going back to the land.

‘Help! Come back!’ I shouted. My uncle turned to look at me. His cruel face was the last thing I saw. Someone’s strong hands held me from behind, and I was hit on the head by something hard. Then everything went black.

1. deck : the floor of the ship.



Go back to the text

PET 1 Comprehension check

For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 Ebenezer became very angry when David
 - A shouted and knocked on the door.
 - B told him that his mother was dead.
 - C asked him about his inheritance.
 - D asked him about his father.
- 2 David almost fell in the tower because
 - A he was hit by lightning.
 - B the stairs were old.
 - C it was very dark.
 - D the wind was very strong.
- 3 Who was Ransome?
 - A the owner of the Hawes Inn.
 - B an old friend of David's father.
 - C the man who really knew how to sail the *Covenant*.
 - D the young sailor on the *Covenant*.
- 4 The owner of the Hawes Inn told David that
 - A Ebenezer was the eldest brother.
 - B Captain Hoseason was a good sailor.
 - C Ebenezer had killed David's father.
 - D Ebenezer wanted to kill David.
- 5 At first, David liked Captain Hoseason because
 - A he offered to bring him a present from his voyage.
 - B Ransome said that he was a good man.
 - C he seemed to be a good friend of Ebenezer's.
 - D he knew David's father.
- 6 David went on the ship because
 - A he did not want to leave his uncle alone.
 - B he was interested to see such a big ship.
 - C he wanted to escape from his uncle.
 - D he wanted to meet the sailors.

2 Vocabulary

For questions 1-5, connect the letters in the grid to find the word that is described. The letters must be in the squares next to each other. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Strong cord often used to tie things together. (4 letters) ROPE

T	R	S
U	E	O
R	P	S

- 1 The first meal of the day. (9 letters) _____

B	A	S
R	F	T
E	A	K

- 2 Round metal discs used as money. (5 letters) _____

M	S	C
A	O	N
L	V	I

- 3 The opposite of 'strong'. (4 letters) _____

W	T	N
I	E	I
G	A	K

- 4 An instrument used to hurt or kill. (6 letters) _____

K	W	G
E	O	S
A	P	N

- 5 The floor of a ship. (4 letters) _____

D	F	R
E	C	L
O	O	K

Scotland

Scotland is one of the four nations that make up the United Kingdom. The other three are England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland also has almost 800 islands. The main groups of islands are the Hebrides, the Orkneys and the Shetlands. Scotland can be divided into three main areas: the Highlands and Islands, the Midland Valley and the Lowlands. Its three major cities are Glasgow, Edinburgh (Scotland's capital city) and Dundee. It has a population of just over five million people.



Eilean Donan Castle in the west Highlands of Scotland.



A photograph showing the purple heather of Scotland in the summer.

Scotland is famous for its beautiful scenery. On the west coast, near Fort William, is Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the United Kingdom. At its highest point, Ben Nevis is 1,343 metres. There are also many lakes, or 'lochs' as they are known in Scotland. There are both sea water and fresh water lochs. The most famous fresh water lake is Loch Ness, where the legendary monster is said to live.

The national flower of Scotland is the thistle,¹ although another plant, heather,² is also very important in Scottish culture. Heather covers a large area of moorland, the kind of land David Balfour will find later in the story.

Scotland's official language is English, but Gaelic is still spoken in the north and west of Scotland. Apart from Gaelic there is another language in Scotland, the Scots language. This is very similar to English but also uses words from French and Gaelic. Historically, Gaelic was the language of the Highlands and Islands and the Scots language was spoken in the Lowlands.

1. **thistle** : see picture 3B on page 7.

2. **heather** : see picture above.

Scotland has many famous historical figures such as William Wallace (c. 1270-1305) and Rob Roy Macgregor (1671-1734). Both men, now popular national heroes, fought to free Scotland from English rule. There are films of the lives of both of these men. William Wallace was played by Mel Gibson in *Braveheart* (1995) and Rob Roy Macgregor was played by Liam Neeson in *Rob Roy* (1995). Other famous Scottish people include John Logie Baird (1888-1946), the man who invented an early version of the television, and Alexander Bell (1847-1922), believed by many to be the inventor of the telephone. Famous Scottish writers include Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930), the creator of Sherlock Holmes, J. M. Barrie (1860-1937), the author of *The Adventures of Peter Pan*, and the poet Robert Burns (1759-96).



A scene from the 1995 film *Braveheart*.

In 1999, a new Scottish parliament was elected, Scotland's first parliament for three hundred years. It is based in Edinburgh and has the power to make decisions about education, public services, tourism and the environment. The national parliament in London remains responsible for defence, foreign affairs and taxation.

The Scottish government is led by a First Minister, not a Prime Minister as in the United Kingdom. A Secretary of State for Scotland is still a part of the U. K. Cabinet.

Scotland has its own legal system, judiciary and education system. They are different in many ways to the systems used in England and Wales. Scotland also has its own banking system and produces its own banknotes, but not coins. These Scottish banknotes are usually accepted in England and Wales, too. Visitors to Scotland will find that British banknotes (produced by the Bank of England) are also generally accepted.

1 Comprehension check

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), and then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Scotland is a part of England. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Scotland is divided into four main areas. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Scotland has a few islands. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The capital of Scotland is Glasgow. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Scotland has a population of less than six million people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The Scottish word for lake is 'loch'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Most people in Scotland speak Gaelic. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Rob Roy Macgregor and William Wallace were great Scottish writers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Scotland now has its own parliament. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 When in Scotland, you must use Scottish banknotes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

INTERNET PROJECT

Scotland – The Land of Inventors

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 *Kidnapped*. 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.

As you have read, the inventors of the telephone and the mechanical television were both Scottish. But Scotland has produced many more inventors. Find out when the following inventors lived and what they invented.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 James Watt | 2 Charles Macintosh |
| 3 John Loudon McAdam | 4 Robert Watson-Watt |

Now match the inventions below to the objects illustrated on this page. Find out who invented them and when:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A The vacuum cleaner | B The pneumatic tyre |
| C The Thermos flask | D Colour photographs |



Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 39.

- Describe the scene to your partner. Do you know who these three people are?
- Look at the man on the right in particular. What is he doing? Why do you think he is doing this?
- What do you think the characters are saying to each other? With your partner, create a short dialogue for this scene.

2 Fill in the gaps

The extract below is taken from the next chapter of this book. Read and complete the extract. Write ONE word for each space.

When I woke (1) it was dark. My hands and feet were tied together (2) rope and I was in great pain. I was very confused. I knew that I was somewhere (3) the ship. It was going (4) and down with the movement of the waves. I felt seasick.

I fell asleep again, but not long afterwards a small man woke me and held a light up to (5) face. I was very ill. My head (6) , I did not want to eat and I had a fever. The small man came back with the captain.

'You (7) do something,' I heard the man say. 'He'll die (8) you leave him in here.' Then the man, Mr Riach, cut the ropes and carried me upstairs. He put me at the front of the ship with the rest of the crew. Then everything (9) black again.



Now listen to the beginning of Chapter Three to check your answers.

1 Setting

Label the picture with the following words.

A wave B crew C sail D coast E deck



CHAPTER THREE

Kidnapped



When I woke up it was dark. My hands and feet were tied together with rope and I was in great pain. I was very confused. I knew that I was somewhere inside the ship. It was going up and down with the movement of the waves. I felt seasick.¹

I fell asleep again, but not long afterwards a small man woke me and held a light up to my face. I was very ill. My head hurt, I did not want to eat and I had a fever.² The small man came back with the captain.

'You must do something,' I heard the man say. 'He'll die if you leave him in here.' Then the man, Mr Riach, cut the ropes and

1. **seasick** : ill because of the movement of the ship on the water.

2. **fever** : a high body temperature.

carried me upstairs. He put me at the front of the ship with the rest of the crew. Then everything went black again.



I stayed here for many days and slowly got better. Ransome told me that the ship was going to America. At this time, white men were still sold as slaves in America. I was certain that this was my uncle's plan for me; he paid Captain Hoseason to sell me as a slave in America!

Ransome then told me about the other men. Mr Riach was a good man except when he was sober.¹ Mr Shuan, the man that really knew how to sail the ship, was only dangerous when he was drunk. He often hit Ransome when he was drunk.

One night, when Mr Shuan was drunk, he killed Ransome. Captain Hoseason told me I had to do Ransome's job. I now had to stay in a different part of the ship, with Mr Shuan. In this part of the ship they kept all the food, drink and weapons.

Later on, we all sat at a table. There was a bottle of brandy in front of Mr Shuan. He put out his hand to take the bottle but Mr Riach stopped him.

'You've already killed a boy because you were drunk!' he cried. 'Now stop!' and he threw the bottle of brandy into the sea. Mr Shuan jumped up. He looked like he was going to kill for the second time that night, but Captain Hoseason stopped him.

'Enough!' he said. 'Do you know what you've done?' he asked Shuan. 'You've murdered Ransome!' Mr Shaun seemed to understand. He sat down, covering his face with his hands.

'Well, he gave me food on a dirty plate,' he said quietly.

1. **sober** : not drinking alcohol, the opposite of 'drunk'.

The captain led Shuan to his bed.

'Go to sleep,' he said.

Mr Shuan lay down on the bed and started to cry. Now I was Mr Shuan's servant. But I was happy to work because it stopped me from thinking too much about my situation.

A week went by. The weather was not good for sailing and we were not getting very far. I thought we were halfway across the Atlantic but this was not true. We were still sailing south around the west coast of Scotland.

One night it was very foggy. At about ten o'clock, I was serving dinner to Mr Riach and the captain. We heard a loud noise as the ship hit something. The two men jumped up and went to look.

'We've hit a boat in the fog!' someone said.

The other boat sank¹ to the bottom of the sea with all the crew except one man. This man was brought onto the *Covenant*.

He was a small man. He wore good quality clothes and he had two guns and a sword. He and the captain looked at each other. The man told us that his name was Alan Breck Stewart. He was from Scotland — a Jacobite.² He fought against the English a few years before. The English won but their soldiers, the Redcoats, were still looking for Jacobite fighters. Alan Breck was trying to get to France and escape them. He asked Captain Hoseason to take him there.

'France?' said the captain. 'No, I can't do that. But I can take you back to Scotland — for some money, of course.'

1. **sank** (sink—sank—sunk) : went down under water.

2. **Jacobite** : name given to supporters of the former Scottish King James (see dossier on page 60)

Kidnapped

The captain sent me away to get some food for Alan Breck. When I came back, he was counting out some money on the table. The captain looked excited.

'Give me half of those coins and I'll take you to Scotland!' he said.

Alan Breck put his money away.

'I can't,' he said. 'The money is not mine, it's for my chief. ¹ I can't give much of it away but I'll give you sixty coins if you take me back to Scotland. Take it or leave it.'

'Or I could give you to the Redcoats...' said the captain.

'That isn't a good idea. Those soldiers want this money, too. They have to give it to King George. ² If you give me to the Redcoats, they won't let you keep any of this money.'

'Well, sixty coins it is. Let's shake hands.' ³

The captain left.

I cut some meat for Alan Breck and put it in front of him.

'So, you're a Jacobite?' I asked.

'Yes,' he said. 'And you? I imagine you support King George?'

'Not one or the other,' I said, because I did not want to make him angry.

'There's no more brandy,' he said. 'I want a drink for my sixty coins.'

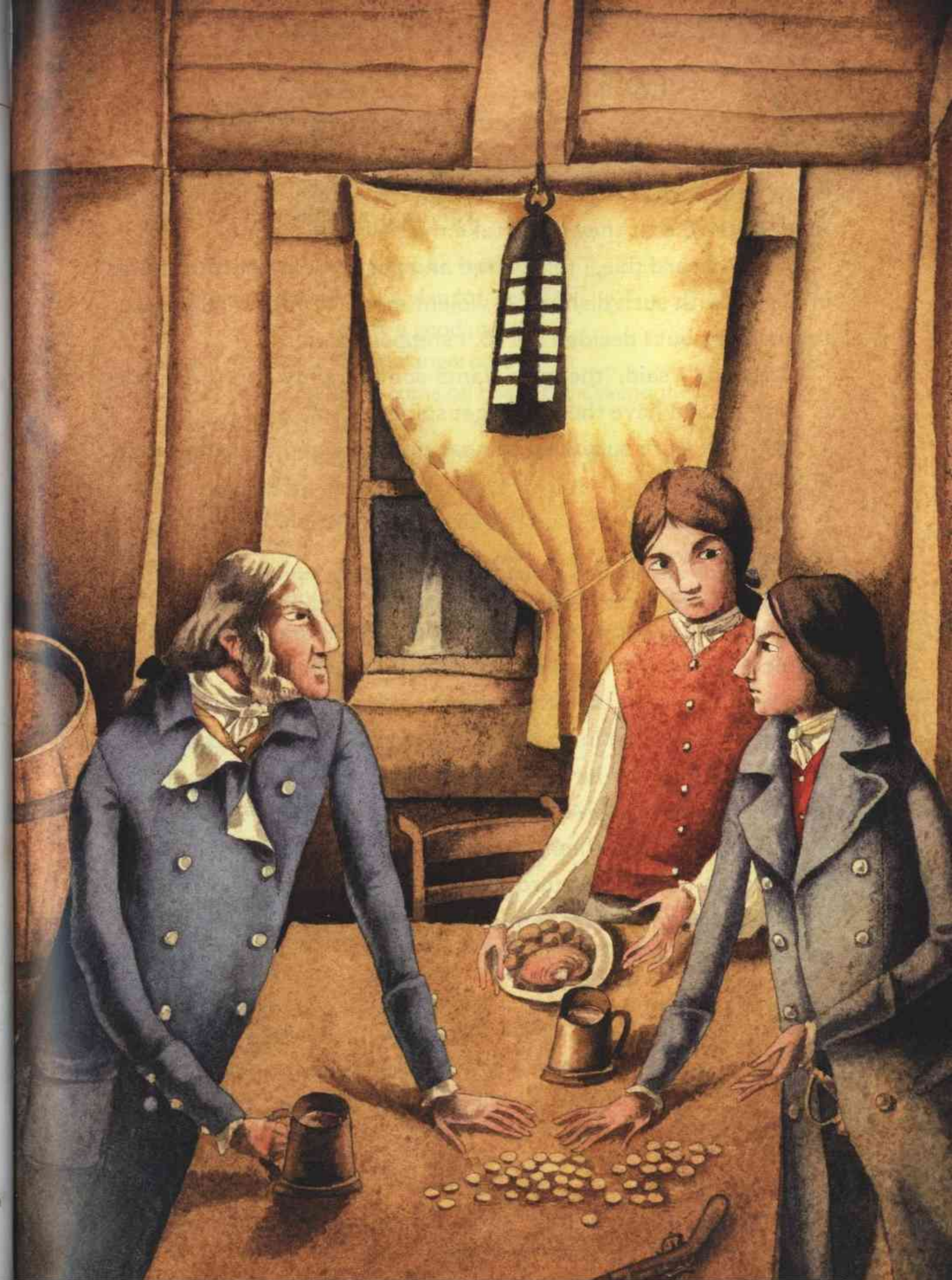
I went to get the key to the brandy cupboard from the captain.

It was still foggy outside. I saw the captain talking to Mr Riach

1. **chief**: the head of a 'clan' or family.

2. **King George**: King George II, king of England and Scotland at this time.

3. **shake hands**:



Kidnapped

and I heard what they were saying. They were planning to kill Alan Breck so that they could take the rest of his money.

When I heard this, I felt scared and angry. I did not want to be on a ship with such dishonest, violent men. My first thought was to run away but I decided not to. I stepped forward.

'Captain,' I said, 'the man wants some brandy and the bottle is empty. Can I have the key to get some more?'

The men were surprised to hear my voice and turned around quickly.

'That's the answer!' said Hoseason to Mr Riach. 'David can get the guns. He knows where they are.'

Then he turned to me and said, 'Listen David, that man is a danger to the ship and we must do something about it. The problem is this, David: all our weapons are locked in the room he is in now. If I go in and take the guns, he'll know something is wrong. But if you go in and take a gun or two, he won't notice. If you do this you can have some of the money too. I'll remember this when we arrive in America.'

I agreed to ¹ help them, but really I did not know what to do. They were thieves and murderers and I did not trust ² them. But then what chance did one man, Alan Breck, and one boy, me, have against a whole crew?

1. **agreed to** : said 'yes' to.

2. **trust** : believe someone is telling the truth.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Where was David when he woke up?
- 2 What was Ebenezer's plan for David?
- 3 When was Mr Riach 'a good man'?
- 4 When was Mr Shuan dangerous?
- 5 Why did Alan Breck come on board the *Covenant*?
- 6 Who were the Jacobites?
- 7 Why did the captain want to kill Alan Breck?
- 8 What did the captain want David to do?

2 Characters

Below are some things that characters say in this chapter. Put the words in the right order, and then choose which character says the sentences and why he says it. You will need to use one character twice. There is an example at the beginning (0).

WHAT

- 0 ~~do something must you~~
- 1 a he plate gave me on food well dirty
- 2 that no I do can't
- 3 it it leave take or
- 4 coins is it sixty well
- 5 or not the other one

WHO

- Alan (A)
- David (D)
- Captain Hoseason (H)
- Mr Riach (R)
- Mr Shuan (S)

WHY

- I He is giving Alan Breck an answer about politics.
- II He is accepting Breck's offer of money to take him to France.
- III ~~He sees that David is very ill and could die.~~
- IV He is telling Alan Breck that he can't take him to France.
- V He is explaining why he killed Ransome.
- VI He is telling the captain his last offer to take him to France.

- 0 You must do something. (R, III) 1
- 2 3
- 4 5

'The man told us that his name was Alan Breck Stewart'

Look at how **direct speech** is **reported** in these sentences below.
 Notice how the verbs, personal pronouns and possessive pronouns change.
 'I'm a Jacobite,' → Alan **said that he was** a Jacobite.
 'My friends are at Loch Linnhe,' → Alan **told me that his friends were** at Loch Linnhe.

3 Reported statements

Complete the reported statements below. Use one word in each space. Use the reporting verbs 'say' or 'tell'. Look back at the text to see which character is speaking.

- 0 'My uncle has sold me as a slave.'
 David said that his uncle had sold him as a slave.
- 1 'You have to do something.'
 the captain that he something.
- 2 'He gave me food on a dirty plate.'
 that him food on a dirty plate.
- 3 'There's no more brandy.'
 David there no more brandy.
- 4 'Those soldiers want this money, too.'
 that the soldiers also the money.

Now convert these reported statements into direct speech and put them in the correct place in the conversation that follows between Captain Hoseason and Alan Breck.

- A ~~Alan said that his name was Alan Breck Stewart.~~
- B Alan said that he could give him 60 coins.
- C Alan said that he was trying to escape the Redcoats.
- D Alan said that he was trying to get to France.
- E Alan said that he was from the Highlands in Scotland.

Captain Hoseason: So, what's your name?
Alan: (0) My name is Alan Breck Stewart.

Captain Hoseason: And where are you from?
Alan: (1)
Captain Hoseason: So, you are not a great friend of the English, are you?
Alan: No, I am not, sir!
Captain Hoseason: Why were you on the boat?
Alan: (2)
Captain Hoseason: And where are you going?
Alan: (3)
Captain Hoseason: Well, I can't take you to France, but I can take you back to Scotland for some money.
Alan: (4)

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

At the end of Chapter Three, David has to decide whether to help Captain Hoseason or Alan. From the picture on page 47, what do you think David decided to do? Do you think he made the right decision?

5 **2 Listening**
PET

Look at the six sentences below. You will hear a conversation between David and Alan. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

	A	B
	YES	NO
1 David tells Alan about the murder of Ransome.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 David tells Alan that the captain wants to kidnap him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Alan gives David his sword.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 There are fifty men on the ship.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 If someone tries to open the door David must shout.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 David must watch the window and the door.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


Now read and check your answers.



CHAPTER FOUR

The Fight



I walked back into the room where Alan was eating and I made a decision. 

'Do you want to be killed?' I asked him.

He jumped up quickly.

'They've murdered a boy already and now they want to kill you,' I said.

'Will you help me?' he asked.

'I will,' I said.

Now we looked around to see how to defend ourselves. There were two doors into the room and one small window. We closed one of the doors and left the other one open. He took out his sword and gave me all the guns.

'Now listen to me,' he said. 'How many men are there?'

'Fifteen,' I said.


'Well, there's nothing we can do about that. I'll watch this door, where the main fight will be. You must use the guns and watch the other door.' I told him I was not a very good shot.¹

'If they try to open the door you must shoot,' he said. 'Now, what else do you have to watch?'

'The window, sir,' I said. 'But how can I watch both at the same time? When I'm looking at one of them, my back is towards the other.'

'That's true,' said Alan. 'But don't you have any ears?'

'Of course!' I said. 'I must listen for the sound of breaking glass!'

'Exactly,' said Alan. 

Meanwhile, the captain was still waiting for me to return with the guns. Finally he came to the door.

Alan stopped him with his sword.

'What's this?' said Hoseason. 'I save your life and you show me a sword?'

'I know what you're planning,' said Alan. 'Now get your men together; I want to start this fight as soon as possible.' The captain looked at me.

'I'll remember this, David,' he said.

We waited and listened. We heard voices and the metal sound of swords. Then silence. I wanted the fight to begin. The waiting was making me nervous.

Then suddenly it started. There was the sound of feet and

1. not...good shot : not very good at using a gun.

Kidnapped

people shouting. I heard Alan shout and someone cry out because he was hurt. I looked over and saw Alan killing Mr Shuan with his sword.

'Watch your window!' he shouted. I looked and saw five men running towards the other door. They were trying to break it down. I shot at them with my gun and hit one of them. The others looked confused. I shot at them again over their heads and then a third time. The men ran away.

Somebody pulled Mr Shuan's body out of the room. Then Alan and I were left alone.

'It's not over yet,' he said. 'They'll be back.'

I reloaded my three guns. Then we listened and waited again.

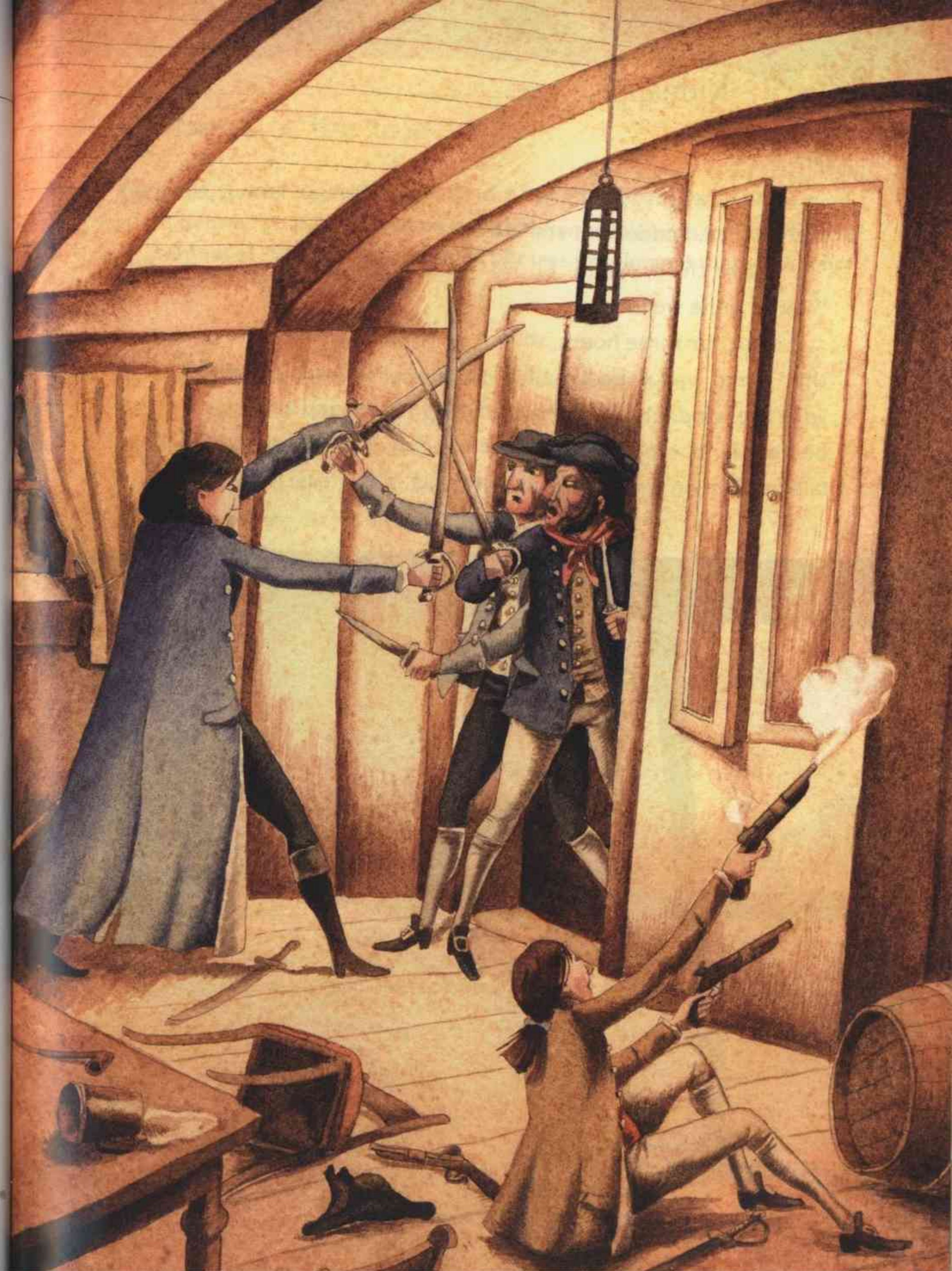
We heard a sound, and a group of men ran at the door. At the same time, the glass of the window broke and a man came through it. I pushed the gun in his back but I was too scared to shoot. He turned around and put his hands around my neck. My courage came back. I shot him.

A second man was coming in through the window. I shot him in the leg and he fell on top of the other man. I stood looking at them but then I heard Alan shout for help. I turned and saw him fighting with a man. Many more men were coming in through the door with their swords in the air. 'We're dead,' I thought.

But Alan ran at them all with his sword. With every step, a man fell. Suddenly they were all gone and Alan was running after them. He came back but the men continued running away.

In the room there were three dead men on the floor and another man lay dying near the door. Alan and I stood together.

'We've won,' he said calmly.



Kidnapped

I sat down. It was hard to breathe. I thought about the two men I killed. Suddenly, I started to cry like a child.

'You're tired, David. I'll watch and you can sleep,' he said. 'You've done well.'

I slept for three hours, then it was Alan's turn to sleep. I knew that there was nobody sailing the ship — it was moving gently with the wind. I heard the sound of the birds and I knew we must be near land. I looked out of the window and saw the hills of the Isle of Skye on the right, and behind us, the Isle of Rhum.



Go back to the text

1 Comprehension check

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

A

- 1 David and Alan watched the doors of the room
- 2 David wanted the fight to begin
- 3 Mr Shuan cried out
- 4 David shot at the five men
- 5 At first David did not shoot the man
- 6 In the end, David shot the man
- 7 David started to cry like a child
- 8 David knew they were near the land

B

- A because he was scared.
- B because he heard the sound of birds.
- C because Alan was killing him with his sword.
- D because he could not reach his gun.
- E because the waiting made him nervous.
- F because they were trying to break down the door.
- G because the man put his hands around his neck.
- H because he wanted to kill Mr Shaun.
- I because they knew that the captain and his crew were going to attack them.
- J because David shot him in the leg.
- K because he was tired.

T: GRADE 5

2 Speaking: Entertainment

There are many film versions of *Kidnapped*. They are set in Scotland in the 1700s and contain lots of exciting action scenes, including sword fights and adventures. Tell the class what you think of this kind of film. Use these questions to help you.

- 1 Do you like watching adventure/action films? Why/why not?
- 2 Do you think it is i)fun ii)dangerous to be an actor in this kind of film? Why? Would you like to be in a film like this?
- 3 Do you think actors need to have any special training to prepare for this type of film? If so, what do they need to do?
- 4 Do you prefer watching films on DVD or at the cinema? Give reasons for your answer.

3 Summary

Read the summary of chapters 1-4, and choose the right word.

One day in June 1751, David left his 1 (brothers'/aunt and uncle's/parents') home. Both of them were dead. His friend, Mr Campbell, gave him a letter to take to Mr Ebenezer Balfour, at the House of Shaws, near 2 (Glasgow/Edinburgh/London). This letter, said his friend, was his inheritance. David left, and as he walked he imagined himself in a big house with rich 3 (friends/women/relatives). The reality was very different. He learnt that Ebenezer Balfour was his 4 (grandfather/uncle/cousin), but the House of Shaws was old and in bad condition. Ebenezer did not seem very happy to have David in his house. One night, he sent David to get some 5 (wood/papers/coins) in the tower of the house. There was no light and at first David could not see that the stairs in the tower were broken. It was very dangerous but luckily David did not fall. Ebenezer then had another plan: he paid the captain of a ship called the *Covenant* to kidnap David. The captain was going to sell David as a 6 (servant/sailor/slave) in America. One night, when the *Covenant* was sailing around Scotland, it hit a boat. Only one man from the boat was saved. His name was Alan Breck Stewart, and he was a 7 (Redcoat/lawyer/Jacobite). He asked the

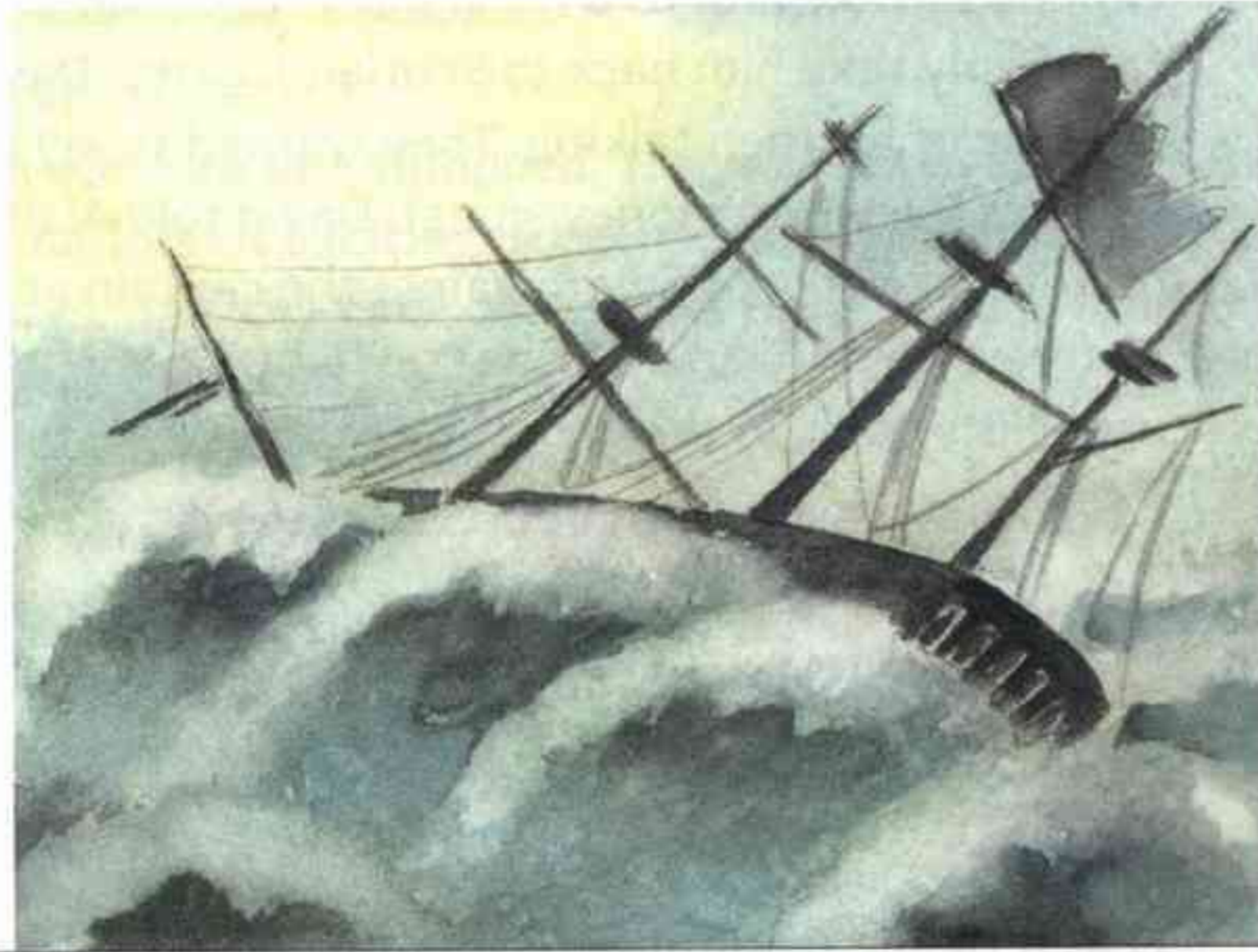
captain to take him to 8 (England/France/America), but the captain could only take him back to Scotland. Later, David heard the captain and one of his men talking. They wanted to kill Alan and take his 9 (sword/money/guns). David told Alan about the plan. They decided to fight together against the captain and his 10 (crew/team/clan). During the fight, David had the guns and Alan used his sword. In the end, they won.

Before you read**1 Listening**

Listen to the beginning of Chapter Five. You will hear what happens after the fight. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | What time did Alan and David eat breakfast? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | six o'clock |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | seven o'clock |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | eight o'clock |
| 2 | Alan gave David a gift. What was it? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | a silver coin |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | his coat |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | a silver button |
| 3 | Mr Riach and the Captain came to the room again. What did they want to do? | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | kill David and Alan |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | talk |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | see the dead men |
| 4 | The ship had to sail back to | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | London. |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Glasgow. |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | Edinburgh. |
| 5 | The captain gave them some water in exchange for | A | <input type="checkbox"/> | sixty coins. |
| | | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | some brandy. |
| | | C | <input type="checkbox"/> | some food. |

Now read and check your answers.



CHAPTER FIVE

The Ship Goes Down



Alan and I ate breakfast at about six o'clock in the morning. I did not feel very hungry; the floor was still covered in broken glass and a lot of blood. But in other ways our situation was good. All the food and drink was in our room. Mr Riach and the captain were in the other room further along the ship.

Alan cut one of the silver buttons¹ from his coat and gave it to me as a gift.

'My father gave them to me,' he said. 'Take one to remind you of last night. Anywhere you go and show that button, my friends will help you.'

Not long after, Mr Riach and the captain came to talk to us. They looked very tired. 'You've destroyed my ship,' said the

1. buttons :



captain. 'There aren't any men to sail it. We'll have to go back to Glasgow. But this coast is very dangerous for ships. You've killed the only man who knew how to sail it.'

'I've often sailed up and down this coast,' said Alan. 'I'll still give you sixty coins if you take me to Loch Linnhe.'

The captain agreed to this. They also agreed to exchange some brandy for two buckets¹ of water. The captain and Mr Riach were happy and we cleaned up our room.

When we hit Alan's boat, we were sailing through the Little Minch. At dawn,² after the fight, we were near the Isle of Canna. The quickest way to Loch Linnhe was through the Sound of Mull. But the captain had no map of this part of the sea and he was afraid of damaging his ship in this small channel of water. So we decided to sail down the west coast of Mull, around the south and up into the Loch.

This was a very pleasant time on the *Covenant*. The sun was shining, the wind was good and the mountains on the islands were very beautiful. Alan and I listened to each other's stories during this time.

But when I spoke about my friend Mr Campbell, Alan said that he hated everyone with the name of Campbell.

'But he is a good man,' I said. 'Why do you hate all Campbells?' I asked him.

Alan told me that the Campbells had killed people from his family, the Stewarts. They then took their land from them, too. Alan then had to join the English Army to make some money. I

1. buckets :



2. dawn : the moment in the day when it begins to get light.

was very surprised at this because Alan's Scottish family history was so important to him.

'But then I deserted,'¹ he said. 'And now if the Redcoats find me, they'll kill me.'

'So you're a Jacobite, *and* a deserter from the English Army? Why are you back in Scotland? Surely it's too dangerous?' I asked.

'I miss my friends and my country,' he replied. 'But I also take money from the people in Scotland to their chief, Ardshiel. Ardshiel now lives in France but he wants to return to Scotland. He wants to win back his land for his followers. Ardshiel's half-brother, James, gets the money from the people and I take it to Ardshiel in France.'

'So the Highlanders pay twice to use their land?' I asked. 'Once to King George of England and once to Ardshiel?'

'That's right,' said Alan. 'When the Highlanders lost to the English at Culloden,² Ardshiel had to run away and hide. The English took away all his power and his land. They also took away the weapons from the Highlanders. A Campbell called the Red Fox works for King George — he gives the king the rent from Ardshiel's land. But the people still love their chief and continue to give him money — the English can't stop that. But when the Red Fox heard about the money they were paying to Ardshiel, he became angry.'

'And then what happened?' I asked.

'Well, David,' he said, 'the Red Fox wants Ardshiel to die. So he made all the Stewarts leave their homes. Now, I'll find the Red Fox and kill him!'

1. **deserted** : left the army without permission.

2. **Culloden** : famous battle site in north Scotland (see dossier on page 60).

Alan was very angry now, so I decided to talk about something different.

'How did you escape the Redcoats? They are all over Scotland.'

'It's easier than you think,' he said. 'If you know the countryside well like I do, you can hide from the soldiers. And there are always friends to help you.'

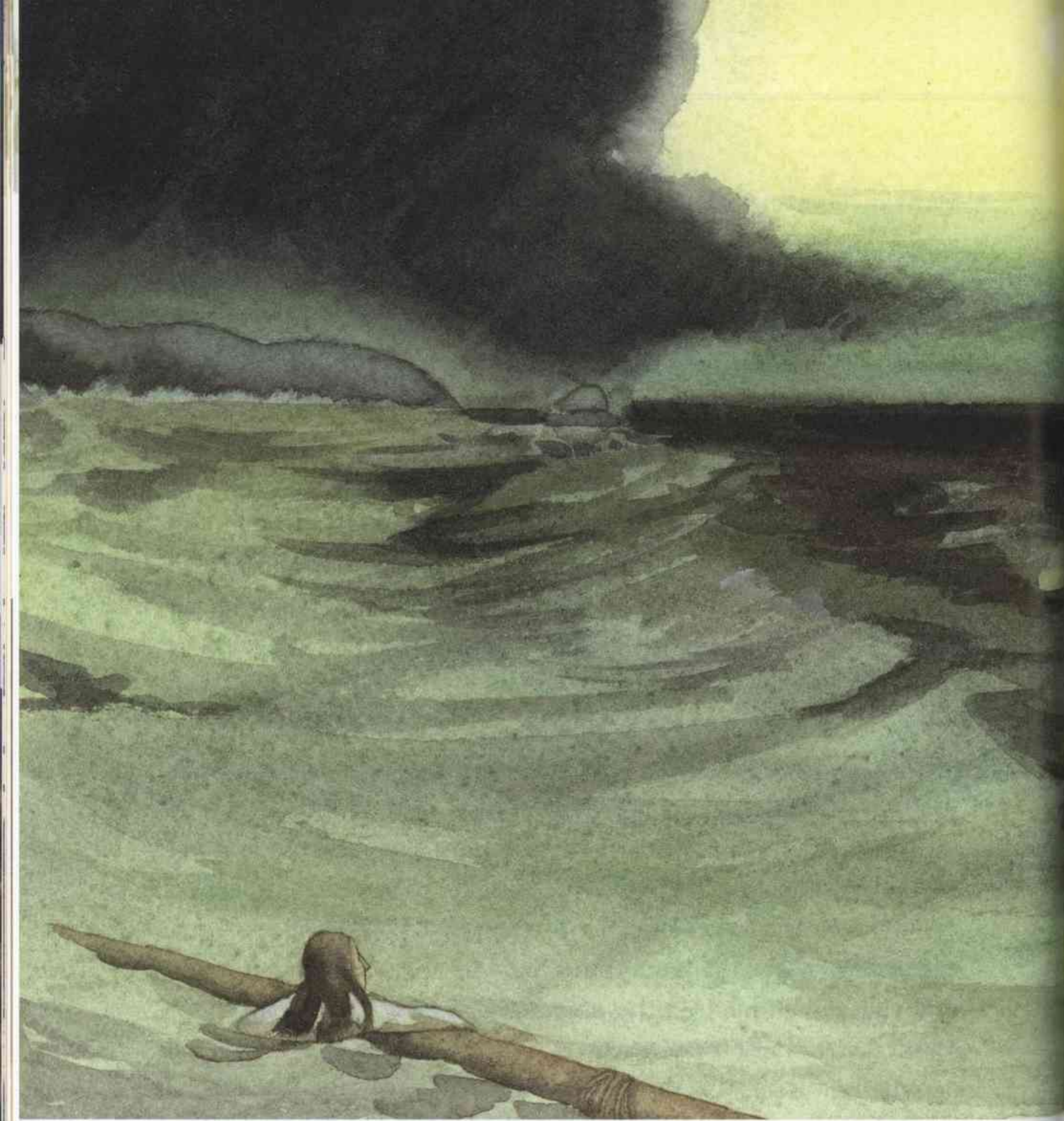
It was late at night but because it was summer it was still quite light. The captain came in, looking very worried. He wanted Alan to sail the ship. We went outside and looked at the sea. On one side of the ship we saw something that looked like a fountain.

'What's that?' asked the Captain. Alan told him it was the sea hitting some rocks. Then we saw more fountains. There were rocks under the water everywhere. It was very dangerous to sail the ship without a map to show us where the rocks were. Alan thought that there were fewer rocks closer to the land.

For a while we sailed close to the Isle of Mull and we were safe. But as we came around the coast of Mull, the wind stopped and the waves pushed the ship towards the coast. The next minute, the ship hit the rocks with a loud CRUNCH! We all fell down on the deck.

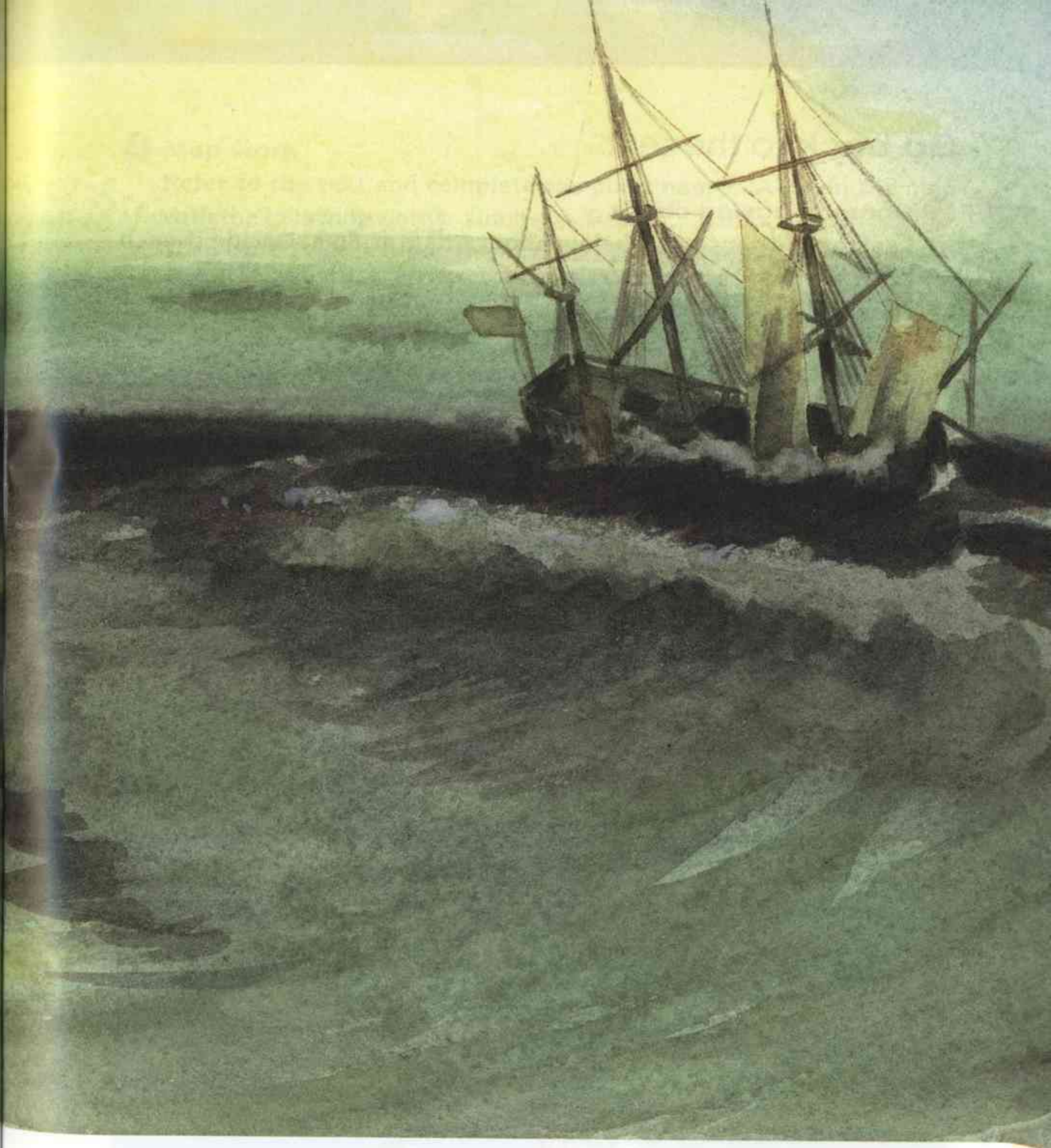
The waves grew bigger and the ship was thrown onto the rocks again and again. Some of the men were trying to put a small boat into the sea. It was very difficult because the sea was so rough.¹ Waves kept breaking over us and the ship was

1. **rough** [rʌf] : with big waves, the opposite of calm.



sinking. Suddenly one of the men cried out; a huge wave hit the *Covenant* and we were all thrown into the sea.

My head went under the water and I started to sink. I came up but immediately I was pulled down again. I cannot remember how many times I sank and came up. The waves and the wind were very strong and it was difficult to breathe.



After a while, I found a piece of wood. I held onto it until I was in calm water. I looked around me and saw some land, not too far away. By now I was very cold. I knew I must swim to the land or die. It was very hard but after an hour I was finally on land. I lay on the beach in the moonlight. I was tired but alive.

Go back to the text

PET 1 Comprehension check

Look at the sentences below about Chapter Five. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, tick box A. If it is not correct, tick box B.

- | | A | B |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Alan and David did not have anything to eat. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Alan's gift could help David in the future. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Nobody knew this part of the coast of Scotland. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The captain agreed to go to Loch Linnhe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Alan joined the English army to kill the Campbells. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Alan deserted the English army. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Ardshiel gave King George the rent of the Highlanders. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The Red Fox was the chief of the Highlanders. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 The <i>Covenant</i> sank near the coast of Mull. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 David reached land on a small boat. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Now correct the sentences in exercise 1 that are not correct.

PET 3 Sentence transformation

Look at the sentences 1-5 below. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

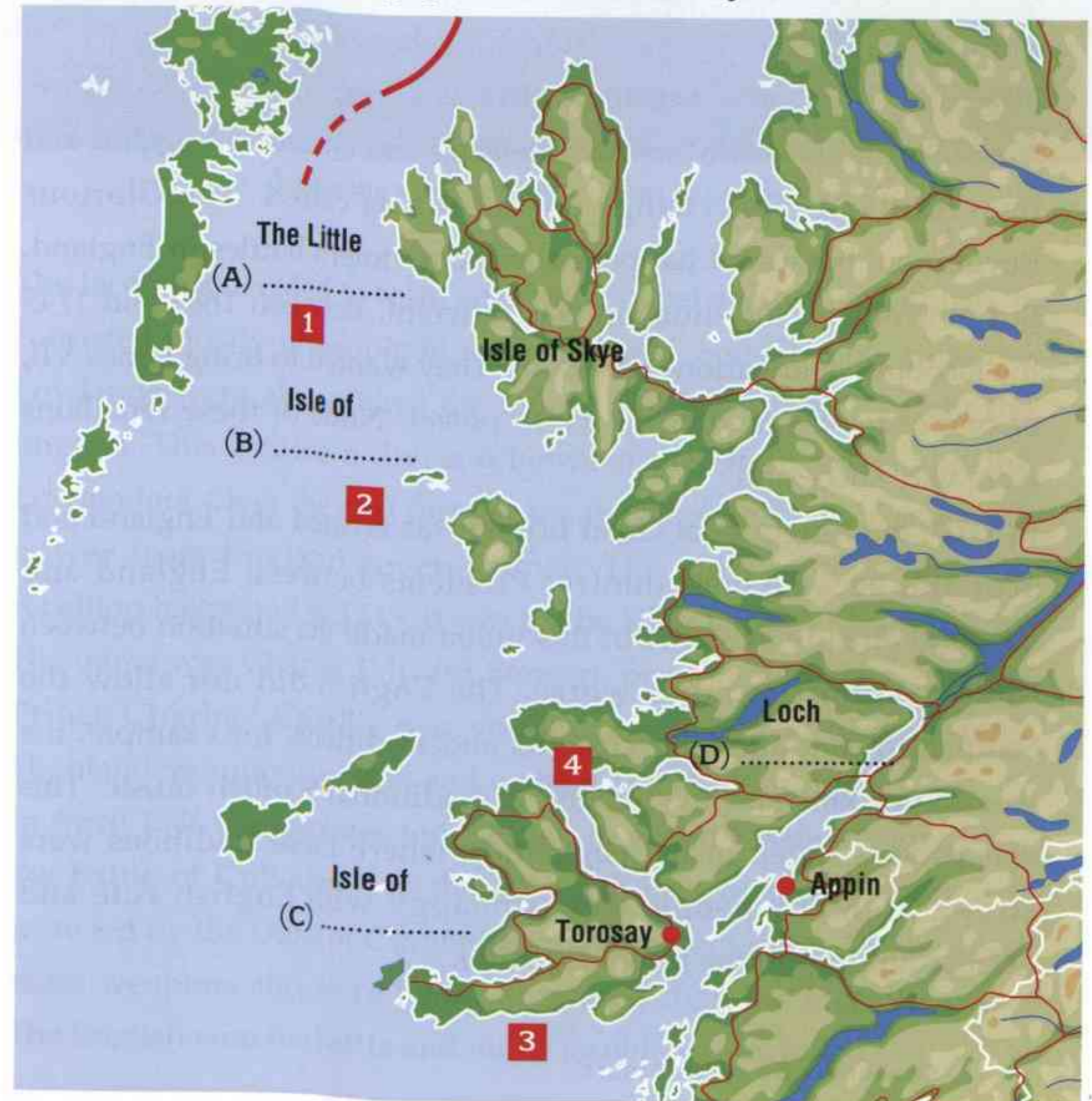
- 0 Take one to remind you of last night.
Take one to help *you remember* last night.
- 1 He hated everyone with the name of Campbell.
He did not with the name of Campbell.
- 2 There weren't so many rocks closer to the land.
There were closer to the land.
- 3 But the people keep giving him money.
But the people give him money.
- 4 Alan was very angry now, so I decided to talk about something different.
I talked about something different Alan was very angry.
- 5 The land wasn't too far away from me.
I was quite the land.

4 Map work

Refer to the text and complete the place names (A-D) on the map with the following words: **Linnhe Minch Canna Mull**
Then match places 1-4 on the map to the correct letter A-D below.

- A The channel of water where the captain was afraid of damaging his boat.
- B The place where the *Covenant* hit Alan's boat in the fog.
- C The place (approximately) where the *Covenant* sank.
- D The *Covenant*'s position at dawn after the fight.

Finally, complete the red line which shows the route of the *Covenant*. The first part of its voyage has been done for you.



The Jacobites

In *Kidnapped*, the character of Alan Breck is a Jacobite. 'Jacobite' was the name given to people who supported the Scottish king, King James VII. (Jacobite comes from the Latin name for James – Jacobus.) King James VII was Catholic and came from the Stewart family.¹ The people of the Highlands were traditionally loyal to the Stewart family.

In 1688, the Protestant William of Orange came to England. He had a lot of support there – even from King James VII's own army. In December 1688, James was forced to leave England and go to France. William and his wife Mary became King and Queen of England and then Scotland. This change of power was called 'The Glorious Revolution' because it happened without violent battles in England. But in Scotland, the situation was different. Between 1689 and 1745 the Jacobites held various rebellions. They wanted to bring James VII, or one of his descendants, back to power. None of these rebellions were very successful.

In 1707, the Kingdom of Great Britain was created and England and Scotland became one country. Problems between England and Scotland already existed, but this union made the situation between the two countries much worse. The English did not allow the Scottish to continue their customs and traditions: for example, the wearing of kilts and the playing of traditional Scottish music. This was especially felt in the Highlands, where these traditions were strongest. Many people were unhappy with English rule and decided to support the Jacobites' cause.

1. Stewart : also spelt 'Stuart'.



A painting showing the Jacobites in battle.

The Jacobites decided to form an army to rebel against the English. It consisted mostly of people in the Highlands. Some people from the Lowlands were also against the union, but few wanted to fight the English. This created a division between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. Over the next forty years, the Jacobites tried to win back power from England several times. The most famous Jacobite rebellion happened in 1745. It was led by King James VII's grandson. His name was Charles Edward Stewart, or more famously, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie.' Charles was young, charming and brave. Many Highlanders supported him and wanted to join his army.

In April 1746 the Jacobites fought their final battle with the English – the Battle of Culloden – in the far north of Scotland. The English were led by the Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. They had more weapons and were better organised than the Jacobite army. The English won the battle and many Jacobites were killed.

After this event, the Duke of Cumberland became known as the 'Butcher of Cumberland'. He was very cruel to the Jacobites and caused the deaths of hundreds of people in the Highlands by destroying their homes and taking their land. These were called the 'Highland Clearances'. After these Clearances many Highlanders had nowhere to live and no way to survive. This is why Alan Breck in *Kidnapped* is so angry with the Red Fox.



Bonnie Prince Charlie was hunted by the English soldiers for many months. One story says that he escaped with the help of a woman called Flora Macdonald. She dressed the Prince as her female servant and took him to the Isle of Skye. From there he took a ship to France. Other sources simply say that he was rescued by a French ship.

Bonnie Prince Charlie and Flora Macdonald (c. 1920).

Bonnie Prince Charlie died in 1785 in Rome, at the age of 67. The power of the Highland Clans was mostly destroyed and the Jacobites disappeared.

1 Comprehension check

Why are these years important? Complete the sentences using these dates.

- 1 In 1688,
- 2 In 1707,
- 3 In 1746,
- 4 In 1785,

2 Comprehension check

Are the following sentences true or false?

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Stewart family traditionally had a lot of support in the Lowlands. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 William of Orange and his wife were Catholic. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The Glorious Revolution was not violent. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 In 1707, the relationship between England and Scotland was quite good. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The English stopped many Scottish traditions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The Highlanders and the Lowlanders did not always want the same things. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Bonnie Prince Charlie was James VII's nephew. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 In 1746, the Jacobites' army was stronger than the English army. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 After the Battle of Culloden, life became very difficult for people in the Highlands. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Bonnie Prince Charlie died in Rome. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Before you read



1 Listening

Listen to the beginning of Chapter Six. For each question there are three pictures. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

1 What did David see when he looked out to sea?



A



B

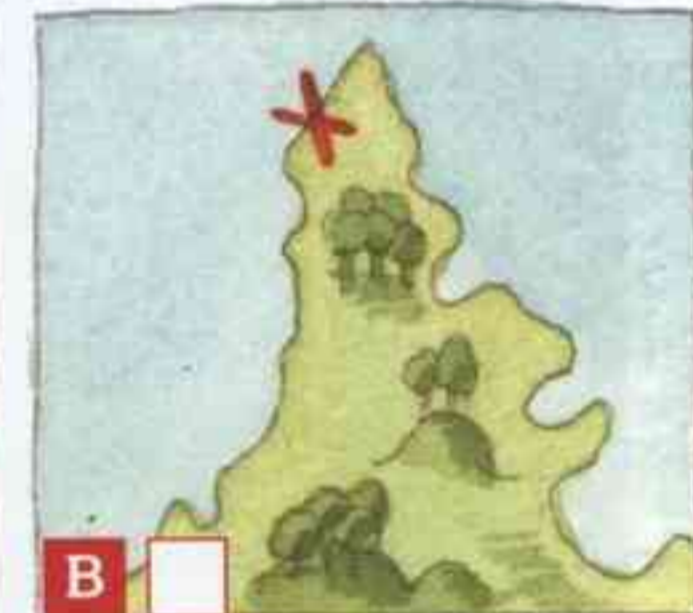


C

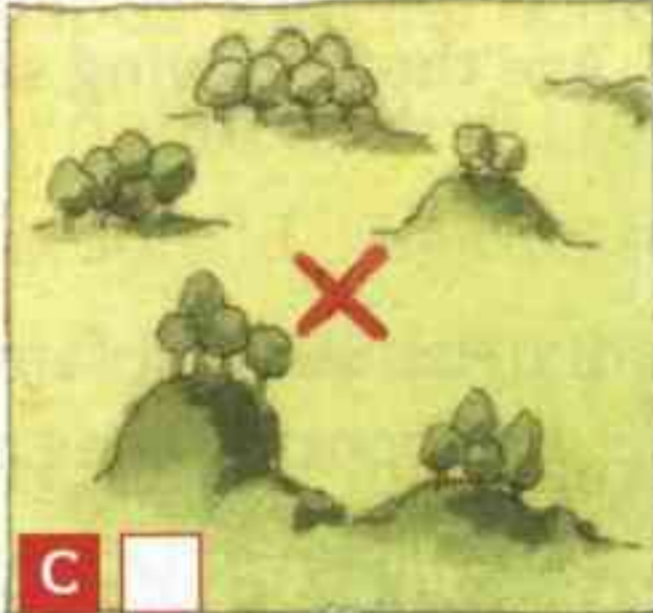
2 Where was David?



A



B

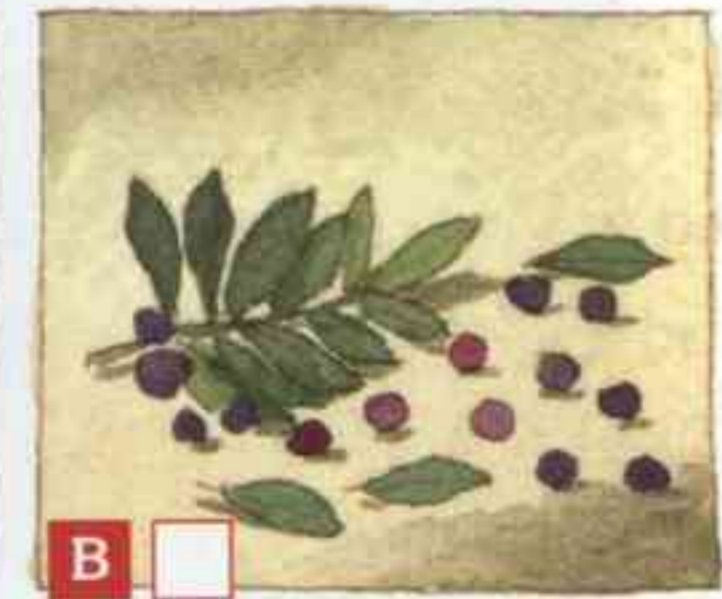


C

3 What did David eat?



A



B



C

4 One day David saw a small boat with



A



B



C



CHAPTER SIX

The Murder of the Red Fox



here was nothing on the land: no houses, no lights — just land. I was tired but happy to be alive. I did not know if any of the others survived.

When morning came, I climbed to the top of a hill and looked out at the sea. There was nothing on the sea: no ship, not even the smaller boat. I looked around me and I saw that I was on a small island. Nobody lived there. It was separated from the mainland¹ by the sea and there was no way of getting there. 'I'm completely alone,' I thought.

I had nothing except a little money and Alan's silver button. I did not know much about the sea and how to survive. But I was hungry, cold, thirsty and tired. I needed to find food.

1. **mainland**: the main part of a country, not including the islands around it.

Kidnapped

I ate shellfish from the rocks. It sometimes made me ill but it was food. I was starting to lose hope when one day I saw a small boat with two fishermen. I shouted and waved to them but they sailed on, saying something in Gaelic and laughing. I lay down on the ground and cried. 'I'm going to die on this island,' I thought.

But the next day, the sun was shining, the shellfish did not make me ill and I began to hope again. I climbed onto a rock and looked out to sea. There was the same small boat coming towards the island! I ran down to the beach.

'Help! Please stop!' I shouted. As the boat came closer, I saw that it was the same two fishermen as before but with another man. The boat stopped and the man started shouting to me and waving. I only understood one or two words. I heard the word 'tide'.¹

Suddenly, I understood. 'Do you mean that when the tide is low...?' I did not finish my sentence.

'Yes, yes,' shouted the man. 'Tide.'

I turned and ran to the other side of the island. I heard them laughing behind me. I saw that when the tide was low, the island was attached to the mainland. It was only an island when the tide was high.

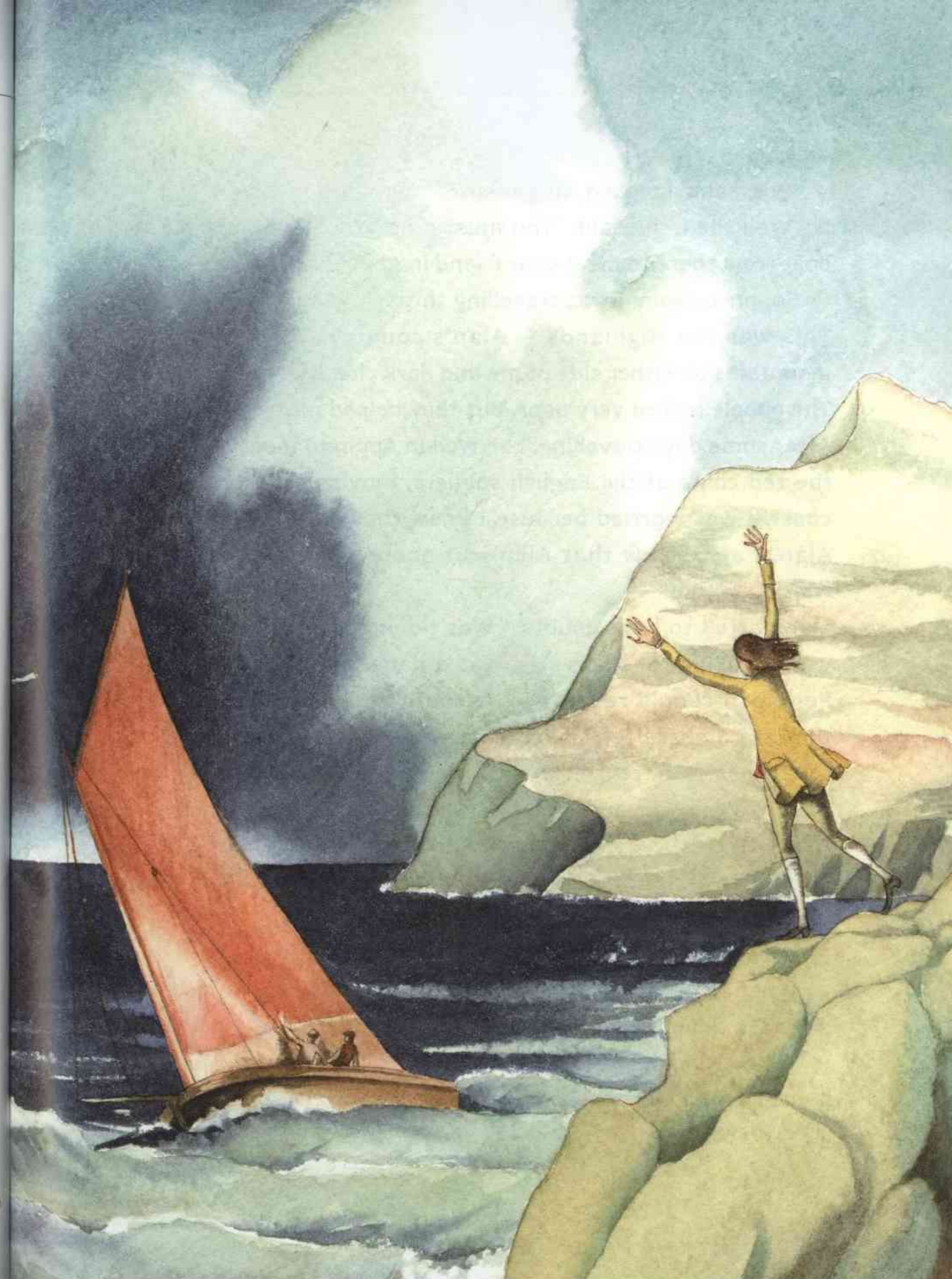
'I've been here all this time when I can walk to the mainland twice a day!'

When I arrived on the mainland, I asked an old man for information about Alan and the other men.

'You must be the boy with the silver button!' he said.

1. **tide**: the regular change in the level of the sea caused by the moon and sun.

END



Kidnapped

‘Yes, I am,’ I replied, surprised.

‘Well then,’ he said. ‘You must go to Torosay, and take the boat from there to meet your friend in Appin.’

So, once again, I was travelling through an unknown country. This was the Highlands — Alan’s country. There were high mountains on either side of me and dark clouds in the sky above. The people looked very poor. But they helped me on my journey. After some days travelling, I arrived in Appin to meet Alan. I saw the red coats of the English soldiers, moving across the north coast. I was worried because I knew they were dangerous for Alan. I also knew that Alan was somewhere on that coast, waiting for me.

I started to have doubts.¹ Was I doing the right thing? Why was I looking for Alan — he was a dangerous man to be with. Perhaps I should return to the south and leave Alan. As I sat thinking, I heard the sound of men and horses coming through the wood. Soon, four men with their horses appeared. The first man had red hair and looked important — I knew immediately that he was the Red Fox. From their clothes, the others looked like a lawyer, an army officer and a servant. When I saw these men, I made my decision.

‘I must find Alan,’ I thought.

When the Red Fox was close, I asked him the way to Aucharn, a nearby village.

‘Who are you?’ he replied. ‘And why are you so far from your home country?’ He knew from my voice that I was not from this part of Scotland.

1. to have doubts [daʊts] : to feel uncertain about something.





Kidnapped

'I'm an honest supporter of King George of England,' I told him. 'I'm not dangerous.'

The Red Fox did not believe me.

'We'll wait for the soldiers,' he said. He turned to look at the lawyer. As he turned, there was the sound of a gunshot from higher up the hill. At the very same time, the Red Fox fell to the ground.

'I've been shot!' he cried. 'I'm dying!'

The lawyer held the dying man in his arms. The Red Fox looked from the lawyer to his servant. There was fear in his eyes.

'Take care of yourselves,' he said to them.

He sighed,¹ then his head fell forward. He was dead. The lawyer put him down on the road. This woke me from my shock.

'The murderer! The murderer!' I cried, and began to climb the hill.

After a few minutes I saw the murderer moving away, not far in front of me. He was a big man, with a black coat and a large gun.

'I can see him!' I shouted. The murderer began to run. I looked back down the hill. The soldiers were there now and the lawyer and the officer were telling me to go back.

'No!' I shouted. 'You come up here!'

'I'll give you ten pounds if you catch that boy!' shouted the lawyer. 'He's working with the murderer! He stopped us and started talking while the murderer killed the Red Fox!'

1. **sighed** : breathed out slowly and deeply.

Go back to the text

PET 1 Comprehension check

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

- David couldn't understand what the fishermen said to him because
A they were too far away.
B they spoke English with a strong accent.
C they did not speak English.
D the wind was very strong.
- Where must David meet Alan?
A Torosay
B Appin
C Glasgow
D Aucharn
- David thought about leaving without Alan because
A he did not trust him.
B it was dangerous to be with him.
C it was safer for Alan to be alone.
D he could not find him.
- The Red Fox knew that David was far from home because
A David did not have the local accent.
B David did not wear the typical clothes for that part of Scotland.
C the Red Fox knew everyone in that area of Scotland.
D David did not know the way to Aucharn.
- The lawyer thought that David was working with the murderer because
A David had a strange accent.
B he knew that David was Alan's friend.
C David ran away when the Red Fox was shot.
D the Red Fox was shot when he stopped to talk with David.

2 Wanted!

After the murder of the Red Fox, Alan and David are both wanted by the English Army. Look at the two 'Wanted' posters below. Use your knowledge of the text to complete the posters with the missing information.

WANTED!

Name: Alan Breck Stewart

Physical description: He is a man.

Clothes: He wears clothes.

Crime: He is wanted because he King George's army.

Origins: He comes from the of Scotland.

The person who captures this dangerous criminal will receive a large financial reward.

WANTED!

Name: Unknown

Age:

Physical description:

Crime: Wanted in connection with of the Red Fox.

Origins: He comes from the of Scotland.

The person who captures this dangerous criminal will receive a large financial reward.

Before you read



1 Listening

Listen to the beginning of Chapter Seven. You will hear about David's escape from the Redcoats. For each question, write the missing information in the numbered space.

The escape

David heard a (1) among the trees.
It was Alan Breck, and he told David to (2)
Alan and David then ran across the (3)

Questioning a friend

David thought Alan could be the (4)
David knew how much Alan (5) the Red Fox.

The plan

Alan said they had to run (6)
If the Redcoats catch them, they will both be in (7)



CHAPTER SEVEN

The Long Journey Home



was confused. Things were changing so quickly, I did not know what to think. The soldiers began to climb the hill after me.

'Come in here among these trees,' said a voice nearby.

I did what the voice said and heard gunshots going through the air past the trees. Just inside the trees was Alan Breck. He said nothing except, 'Run!' He started running across the mountain, and I followed him.

After a while, we stopped running.

'This is serious,' Alan said. 'Do as I do — for your life.'

At the same speed, we ran back across the mountain, but a little higher. Finally we stopped behind some trees. We were breathing quickly.



Alan moved first. He went to the edge of the wood and looked around carefully. Then he came back.

'Are you alright, David?' he asked.

I said nothing and did not even look at him. A man was murdered in front of me — the man that Alan hated. And here was Alan, hiding in the trees, running from the soldiers. Was Alan the murderer? Or did he order someone else to kill the Red Fox? My only friend in this strange country was guilty¹ of killing another man. I did not want to look at him. I wanted to be on my own, not hiding here with a murderer.

'Are you still tired?' asked Alan.

'No,' I said, 'but you and I must go different ways, Alan. I liked you very much, but I don't like the things that you do. They are not my ways and they are not God's ways. I must leave you.'

Alan thought for a moment. 'Do you think that I killed the Red Fox, David?' he asked me.

'Well, I know how much you hated him...'

'If I want to kill a man, I will not do it in my own country,' said Alan. 'We don't have much time. We have to run away from here. If we're caught, I'll be in trouble because I'm a deserter. And you'll be in trouble because you were involved in the murder of the Red Fox,' he said.

END

'But I'm innocent!' I said. 'I'm not afraid of the law in my own country!'

'This is not your country!' said Alan. 'Listen, David. The dead man is a Campbell. If they catch you, the Campbells will want

somebody to die for this murder. And that "somebody" could be you! This is the Campbell law here.'

This scared me.

'You people from the Lowlands don't understand. We're in the Highlands, David. When I say run, trust me and run. It's difficult to run and hide here, but it's even more difficult to be in a Redcoat prison.'

'I'll take my chances with you, Alan,' I said.

'It'll be hard,' warned Alan, 'but your only other choice is death.'

We shook hands. 'Now, let's see where the Redcoats are now,' he said. We started walking.

Night came. It was a cloudy night so it was very dark. Sometimes we walked, sometimes we ran. We travelled on and on until I was tired and weak. At dawn we stopped. Alan found a safe place high up between two rocks. I slept.

I was woken by Alan's hand over my mouth.

'Sssh!' he said. 'You were making too much noise in your sleep!'

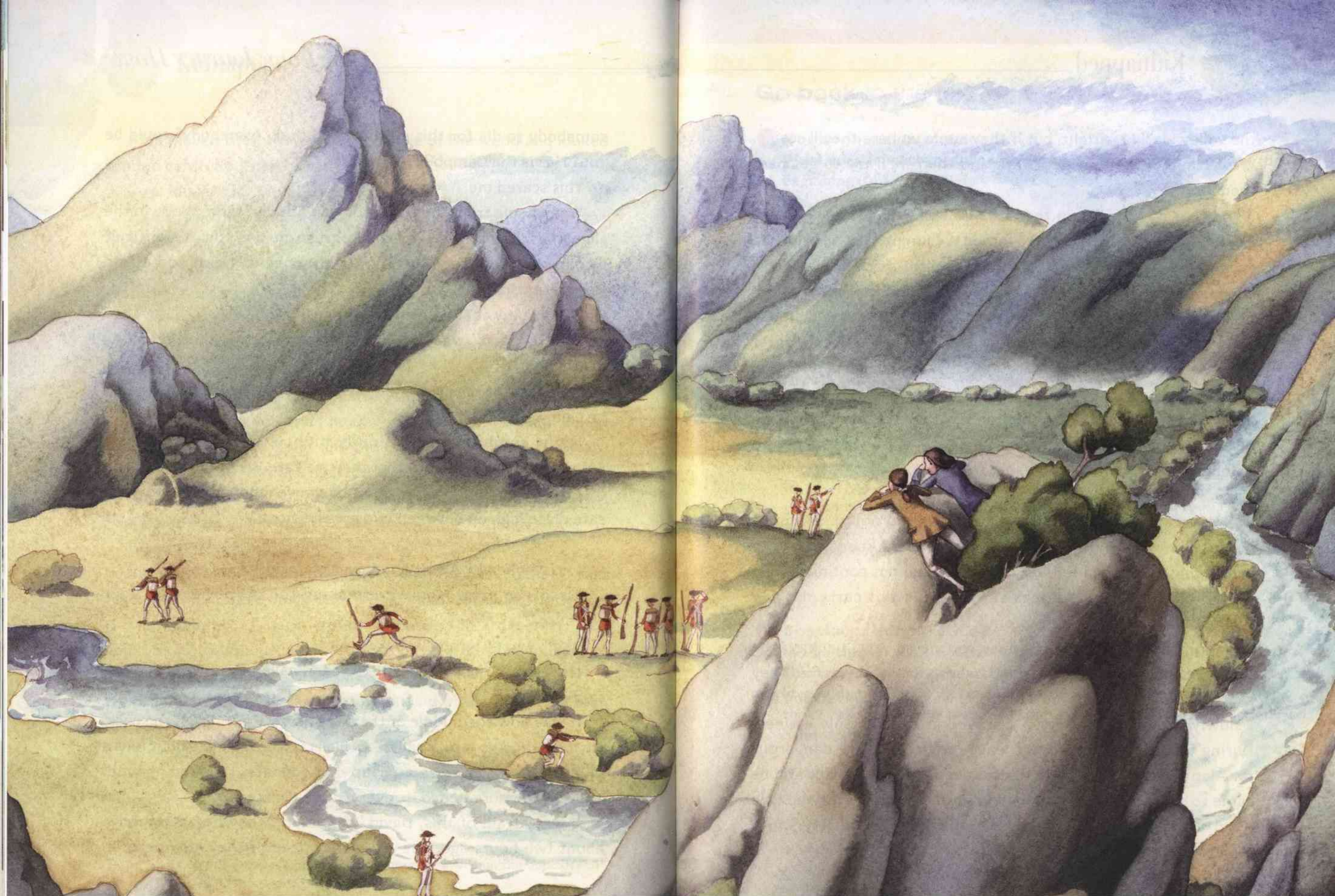
'Well, what's wrong?' I asked.

He went to the edge of the rock and called me over. 'Look!' he said quietly.

It was now the middle of the day and very hot. From the rock, we looked down into a valley. A river ran through it. About half a mile up the river were a group of Redcoats. I looked around. There were more Redcoats everywhere I looked.

'I was afraid of this, David,' said Alan. 'They began to arrive about two hours ago, but you were asleep. If they stay down in

1. **guilty** [gɪlti] : responsible for doing something wrong; the opposite of innocent.



Kidnapped

the valley we'll be alright, but if they come up here they'll see us. We'll stay here until it gets dark and then we'll try to get past them.'

All that day, we lay in the hot sun. But we had no water so, finally, Alan decided we had to move. We jumped down from the rock and waited in the shade. The sun also made the soldiers tired; many were sleeping. We started to leave the rocks.

We moved slowly but by the evening we were some distance away from the Redcoats. Later on we found some fresh water and washed and drank from it. We felt safe and decided to stop and eat.

And so we travelled like this for several days, always looking out for Redcoats, always moving south. I wanted to get to Edinburgh, and Alan needed to get to France.

We became very tired and hungry. We did not speak much because we were so tired. I was getting ill, but I knew we had to keep going. But soon I felt very ill and I could not continue. I had to ask Alan for help. My legs simply could not carry me any further. I had a fever and my stomach hurt.

Alan promised to find a house for me to rest. Luckily, the family at the first house we found knew Alan well by name. They saw that I was ill and called a doctor. I was young and strong and I slowly began to get better. I stayed in bed for only a week. During this time, Alan did not leave me. It was very dangerous for Alan to stay there — the Redcoats might see him, but still he came to see me every night and hid in the woods during the day. After a month we were ready to continue our journey south towards Edinburgh.

Go back to the text

1 Comprehension check

Write questions for the following answers. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Why did David think that Alan was the murderer ?
Because he knew that he hated the Red Fox.
- 1 ?
Because he was a deserter.
- 2 ?
At dawn.
- 3 ?
It was very hot.
- 4 ?
Edinburgh
- 5 ?
France
- 6 ?
Because David became very ill and could not continue.
- 7 ?
About a month.

T: GRADE 4

2 Speaking: Hobbies/sports

In this chapter Alan and David travel across the Scottish Highlands. This famous area of Scotland is a popular destination for people who love hiking. What sports or hobbies do you enjoy doing in your free time? Talk about your favourite sports or hobbies. Use the questions below to help you.

- 1 Why do you like these sports/hobbies?
- 2 What equipment do you need to do these sports?
- 3 How often do you do these sports?
- 4 Where do you do these sports?
- 5 Do you prefer to do these sports alone or with other people? Why?

PET 3 Fill in the gaps

Read the text; for questions 1-10 choose the answer you think fits best (A, B, C or D).

The 250-year-old Secret

Robert Louis Stevenson centred his novel *Kidnapped* on the real-life murder of Colin Campbell, the Red Fox. This is one of the (0) famous events in Scotland's history and is also known as the 'Appin Murder'. It (1) on 14 May 1752. Two men were accused of the crime: James Stewart and Alan Breck Stewart. James was hanged, and Alan escaped.

Many people think that these two men were not guilty of the crime. (2) 2001 Scottish historian James Hunter published a book on the Appin Murder. He also concluded (3) James and Alan were innocent, (4) he did not know for certain who the murderer was. Then, incredibly, an 89-year-old woman called Anda Penman wrote (5) a Scottish newspaper. She said that she was a descendant of the Stewarts, and she knew (6) the real murderers were. She said that her family had kept the secret for 250 years, but now she wanted to (7) it to this historian. Anda said that Donald Stewart and three young men planned the (8) of the Red Fox. Donald wanted to confess the crime to save James Stewart, but he could not sacrifice his three friends for James. Anda heard the secret from her sister, and her sister heard it from her grand-uncle. Anda also said that Robert Louis Stevenson spent a lot of time with her grandfather, but he said (9) to the great author. It seems that Stevenson was right when he wrote that the Highlanders were (10) at keeping secrets.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 0 A very | B best | C most | D extremely |
| 1 A came | B did | C happened | D went |
| 2 A at | B on | C by | D in |
| 3 A that | B why | C how | D which |
| 4 A also | B but | C and | D so |
| 5 A from | B to | C on | D at |
| 6 A which | B what | C who | D when |
| 7 A speak | B say | C talk | D tell |
| 8 A murder | B kill | C die | D shoot |
| 9 A anything | B nothing | C no | D any |
| 10 A capable | B able | C good | D well |

4 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on pages 76-77 and compare it to the landscape you saw on pages 10-11. What are the differences? In pairs, discuss which you prefer.

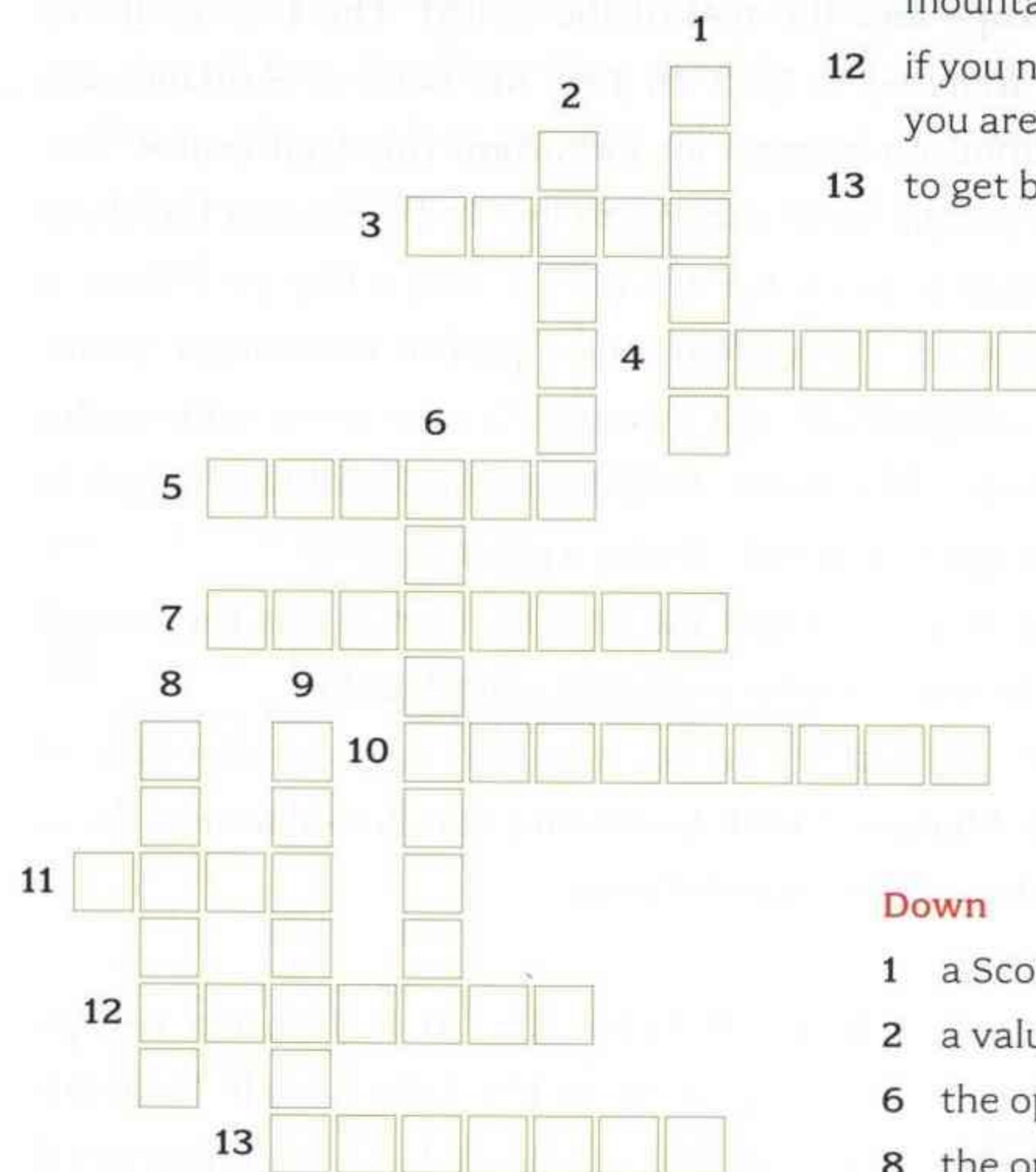
5 Vocabulary

Complete the crossword puzzle. All the words come from Chapters Six and Seven.

Across

- 3 two times
- 4 land surrounded by water
- 5 the illegal killing of a person

- 7 when the tide was low David could walk to the
- 10 the capital of Scotland
- 11 this is smaller than a mountain
- 12 if you need to drink you are
- 13 to get better after being ill



Down

- 1 a Scottish language
- 2 a valuable metal
- 6 the opposite of safe
- 8 the opposite of innocent
- 9 a person in the army

The City of Edinburgh

from Past to Present

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. It lies on the south side of a river, the Forth. The city grew around its famous castle. This was built by Malcolm II in the eleventh century and it stands on a rock, high above the city.

In the 1600s Edinburgh started to become rich and successful. Its port was busy for fishing and trade, especially the trade of luxury goods from Europe and the rest of the world. The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1583. In 1695 the Bank of Scotland was created and Edinburgh became an important financial centre, too. More and more people were coming to live in Edinburgh but there were not enough houses for them. To solve the problem, a competition was started to design a new part to Edinburgh. James Craig won the competition and designed a new town with wider streets and avenues, like many American cities. Building began in 1767 and was completed in 1810. It was a great success.

In 1822, King George IV visited the city. By then it was the second most important financial centre in Britain, after London.

Visitors to the city today can see the two parts of the city of Edinburgh: the Medieval Old Town and the Neo-classical New Town, the part designed by James Craig.

Edinburgh is now a major tourist city. It is famous for its many festivals and events, such as the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. This takes place at the castle, where two hundred



The city of Edinburgh, seen from the castle.

musicians play drums and bagpipes¹ and wear traditional uniforms. The Edinburgh International Festival takes place every year in the late summer, and is one of the most important cultural celebrations in the world. It celebrates the arts, especially theatre, music and dance. Every year people come from all over the world to visit the city for this festival and others.

New Year's Eve is called 'Hogmanay' in Scotland. This is also a special event in Edinburgh. One of the largest street parties in Europe is held in the city every year with firework displays, music and entertainment.

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 When did Edinburgh start to become a successful city?
- 2 How did James Craig change the city?
- 3 Who visited the city in 1822?
- 4 What does the Edinburgh International Festival celebrate?
- 5 When do Scottish people celebrate Hogmanay?

1. **bagpipes** : traditional Scottish musical instrument, see photograph 4A on page 7.



CHAPTER EIGHT

The Return to Edinburgh



I was now stronger and felt excited about my return to Edinburgh.

The only problem was that we had very little money. We needed to move quickly. We arrived at the river Forth.¹ We then had to decide how to get across it to Edinburgh. There were still a lot of soldiers there to get past. Luckily, Alan found a boat to take us across the water to Queensferry, near Edinburgh.

Morning came and now I had to find Mr Rankeillor, the lawyer. I needed to speak to him about my father and my inheritance. I also wanted to tell him about my Uncle Ebenezer's plan to kidnap me on the *Covenant* and send me to America. Alan was going to wait until sunset² to meet with me again.

1. **the river Forth** : a river in the south-east of Scotland that goes into the North Sea.
2. **sunset** : the moment in the evening when the sun goes down and it gets dark.

'If everything goes well with Mr Rankeillor, I can give you the money to help you get to France,' I told Alan.

Soon I was in Queensferry, looking for Mr Rankeillor's house. Only now, I began to have doubts. 'Will I find the house? Will Mr Rankeillor believe me? Perhaps he won't want to help me. What will I do then?'

I walked up and down and finally stopped in front of a very nice house. The door opened and a man came out. 'Can you tell me which house is Mr Rankeillor's?' I asked.

'Well,' said the man, 'it's the house I've just come out of. I am Mr Rankeillor.'

'Well, sir,' I said. 'Can I speak with you?'

'But I don't know your name or your face,' said Mr Rankeillor. 'Who are you?'

'My name is David Balfour, sir,' I said.

'David Balfour?' he said, sounding surprised.

We went inside the house.

'How can I help you?' he asked.

'I am the son of Alexander Balfour. Mr Ebenezer Balfour is my uncle. I believe that the House of Shaws is my inheritance,' I said.

And so we talked. He told me about events in Edinburgh and all the lies that my uncle told about me. I told him everything that happened to me. When I said Alan's name, he stopped me.

'It's probably a good idea to call your friend "Mr Thomson". It's for his own safety,' he added.

Mr Rankeillor gave me some clean clothes. Then we talked again. He told me the story of my father and Uncle Ebenezer: the two brothers fell in love with the same woman. After a lot of

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fighting, the lady rejected¹ both of them. After more arguing, they made a decision. They decided that one brother could have the lady, and the other brother could have the house.

'It was a bad decision for everyone,' said Mr Rankeillor. 'Your mother and father lived and died poor, and your Uncle Ebenezer was hated by everyone. He became selfish² and dangerous, as you have seen for yourself.'

'And so,' I asked, 'what is my position now?'

'Well, the law says that the house is yours,' replied the lawyer, 'but I think your uncle will fight you for it. Listen, your uncle paid Captain Hoseason to kidnap you, right? We need to show that your uncle was responsible. If we can do this, he'll have to give you the house.'

At this point, I began to think of a plan. I told Mr Rankeillor.

'But do I have to meet your friend Mr Thomson?' he said.

'I think so, sir,' I said.

He asked me many questions, but I saw that he liked my plan. In the end, he agreed to it.

At around sunset, we left the house. We met Alan and walked down to the House of Shaws. Alan knocked on the door. Mr Rankeillor and I hid nearby. My uncle came to the door.

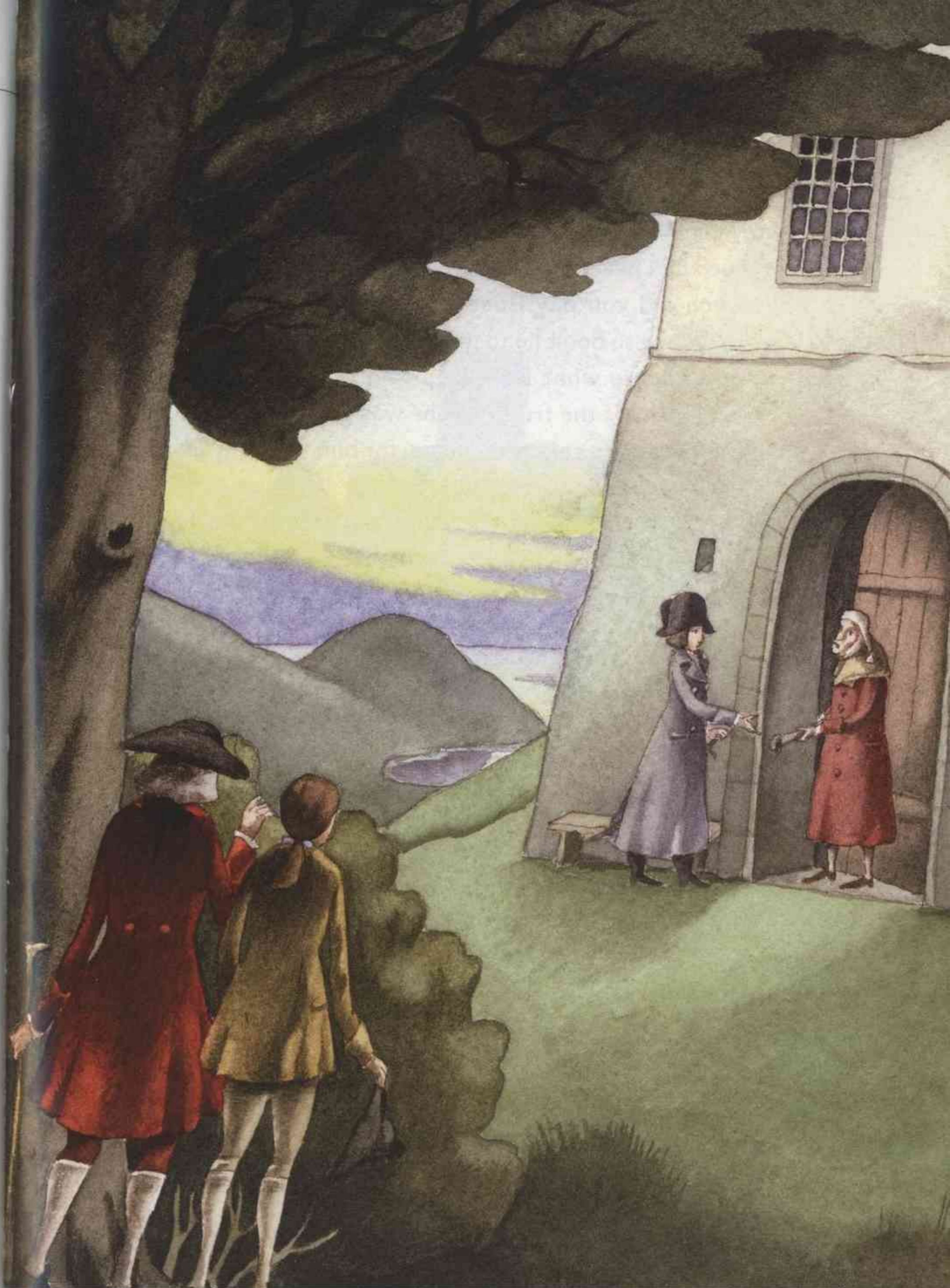
'Who are you and what do you want?' he said.

'Who I am is not important,' said Alan. 'I have to talk to you about David.'

Alan told my uncle that he had locked me up in a room. 'The law says that this is David's house. But I can help you. I know

1. **rejected** : said 'no' to.

2. **selfish** : thinking only of himself.



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that you have money. You must either pay me to kill David or pay me to keep him away from you. You choose.'

'How much do I have to pay?' asked my uncle.

'How much did you pay Hoseason?' Alan asked. 'He's my partner, you know, so don't lie to me.'

'Well, I don't care what Hoseason told you, but I gave him twenty pounds. That's the truth. But he was going to sell the boy in America as a slave to get more money for him,' said my uncle.

Mr Rankeillor stepped forward.

'Thank you, Mr Thomson,' he said. 'That will do nicely. Mr Balfour, you have admitted to the kidnapping of your nephew, David Balfour. Shall we go inside? I think we need to discuss a few things.'

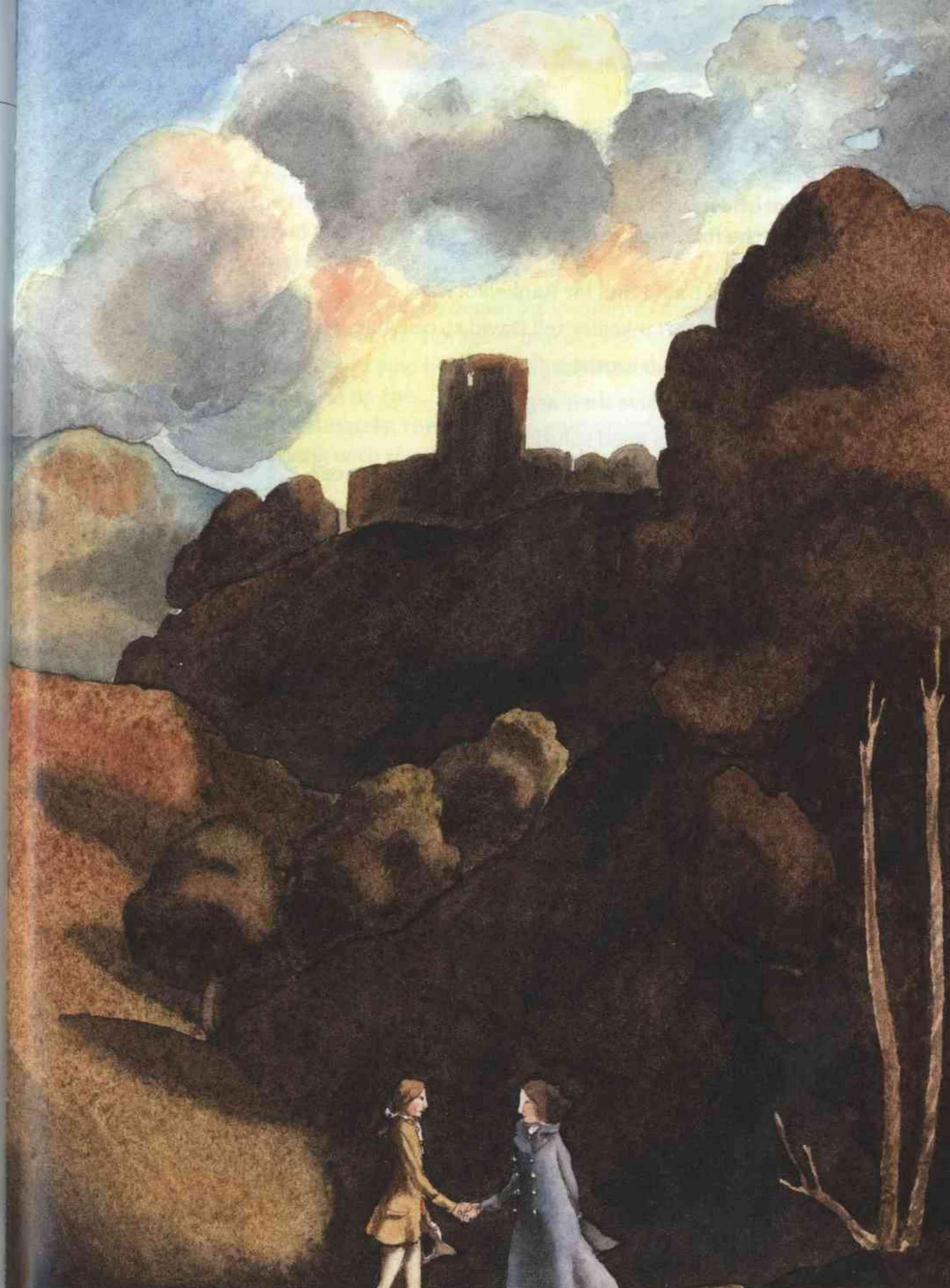
And so finally my uncle had to give me my inheritance: the House of Shaws.

Now it was time for Alan to continue his journey. We both felt very sad. He was a very good friend to me and we went through so much together. As we walked along, we did not speak.

I gave him the few coins I had with me so that he could get something to eat on his journey. He held out his hand.

'Well, goodbye,' he said.

'Goodbye,' I said. I held his hand tightly, let go and walked away. My adventures with Alan were over and a new life was about to begin.



Go back to the text

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Where did David find Mr Rankeillor?
- 2 Why does Mr Rankeillor tell David to call Alan 'Mr Thomson'?
- 3 Why did the two brothers fight?
- 4 How did they solve their argument?
- 5 Why wasn't it a good solution?
- 6 What did David have to do to get his inheritance?
- 7 Alan asked Ebenezer for some money. Why?
- 8 Where were David and Mr Rankeillor when Alan was talking to Ebenezer?

2 Summary

Number the paragraphs in the right order to make a summary of chapters 5-8, and then fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

button inheritance lawyer Jacobite murder hill
nephew ship tide fountain guilty uncle
rock soldiers fishermen

- A Alan and David began their long, hard journey to Edinburgh. When they finally arrived, David went to see the, Mr Rankeillor. David explained his situation. Mr Rankeillor told him that he needed to show that his was responsible for kidnapping him. This was the only way for David to get his inheritance.
- B While they were sailing towards Loch Linnhe, Alan told David that he was a and that he collected money for his chief. He also explained why he wanted to kill a member of the Campbell family called the Red Fox.

- C David was confused, but just then he heard a voice. It was Alan. At first David thought Alan was of killing the Red Fox. But Alan told David that he did not do it. Alan told David that he should run away — the Campbells now wanted him for
- D After he arrived, he began his journey to meet Alan. First, he met four men on horses — one of them was the Red Fox. He asked David who he was, but just then the Red Fox was killed. David ran up the after the murderer. Unfortunately, the Red Fox's companion thought David was working with the murderer. They sent some after him.
- E Alan gave David a silver to remind him of the fight. Later the captain asked Alan to sail the along the coast. Alan said yes, but he wanted the captain to take him to Loch Linnhe. The captain agreed.
- F David discovered that he was all alone on an island. One day he saw a boat with two They shouted something to him in Gaelic, but he did not understand. Another day, they came back with a third man. This man shouted something about the David then finally understood that it was possible to walk to the mainland.
- G David thought of a plan, and with Alan's help it worked: Mr Rankeillor heard Ebenezer admit to the kidnapping of his David finally had his and Alan continued on his journey to France.
- H That night, the captain saw something that looked like a It was the water hitting the rocks. Not long after, the ship crashed into a and everybody was thrown into the sea. David sank, but he came up again and was able to swim to land.

INTERNET PROJECT

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine.

Open the page for *Kidnapped*. 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.

Find out about a walk in Scotland that follows the route of Alan and David's adventure through the Highlands and towards Edinburgh.

- ▶ What is this walk called?
- ▶ Find out where the route goes. Where are the start and finish points?
- ▶ How long is the walk?
- ▶ Download pictures of the places on the walk that you think are most interesting. Show them to your class and explain where they are and why you like them.
- ▶ Would you like to do a walk like this?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'Stevenson Way Feature Page on Undiscovered Scotland'. The page title is 'Stevenson Way' and the subtitle is 'Undiscovered Scotland: The Ultimate Online Guide'. The main content area includes a photograph of a narrow street and a map of Scotland with a red route. Text on the page discusses the walk's history and mentions a book by Ian Nimmo.

PET 1 Comprehension check

For questions 1-13 choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 David left Essendean to go to Edinburgh because
 - A his inheritance was there.
 - B he had to escape the English.
 - C he wanted to meet his uncle.
 - D he was afraid of Mr Campbell.

- 2 Why was David surprised to learn that Ebenezer was his uncle?
 - A He thought his father's brother was rich.
 - B He did not know his father had a brother.
 - C He thought his father's brother was dead.
 - D He thought his father's brother was much younger.

- 3 How did Ebenezer try to kill David?
 - A He sent him to the tower.
 - B He took him to the *Covenant*.
 - C He tried to shoot him with a gun.
 - D He tried to kill him with a dagger.

- 4 Ebenezer and Alexander Balfour fought because
 - A they both wanted the House of Shaws.
 - B Ebenezer supported the English and Alexander was a Jacobite.
 - C Ebenezer did not like Alexander's wife.
 - D they both wanted to marry the same woman.

- 5 Alan Breck Stewart came on the *Covenant* because
 - A he wanted to work as a sailor.
 - B his boat sank.
 - C he wanted to take their money.
 - D he wanted to go to America.

- 6 Alan's enemies were
- A the Americans.
- B the Jacobites.
- C the English.
- D the French.
- 7 What did Captain Hoseason plan to do to Alan?
- A Kill him and take his money.
- B Take him to America to sell him as a slave.
- C Give him to the Redcoats.
- D Give him to the French soldiers.
- 8 What did Alan give David to remember their fight on the *Covenant*?
- A sixty gold coins
- B one of the pistols
- C a silver coin
- D a silver button
- 9 Why was Alan going to his chief in France?
- A He was bringing him a letter.
- B He was bringing him weapons.
- C He was bringing him money.
- D He was bringing him important news.
- 10 What was strange about the small island where David arrived after the *Covenant* sank?
- A It had no trees.
- B It was only an island when the tide was high.
- C No people or animals were on the island.
- D The people on the island only spoke Gaelic.

- 11 The Red Fox's lawyer thought that David was working with the murderer because
- A he was not from the Highlands.
- B he stopped the Red Fox to ask him a question.
- C it was strange to see a young man alone in the woods.
- D David said that he was a supporter of King George.
- 12 When Alan and David finally arrived in Edinburgh, David went to see
- A Captain Hoseason.
- B his uncle Ebenezer.
- C Mr Campbell.
- D Mr Rankeillor.
- 13 When Alan saw Ebenezer he said that he was
- A David's lawyer.
- B David's friend.
- C A dangerous Jacobite.
- D Captain Hoseason's partner.



Key to Exit Test
 1 1A; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5B; 6C; 7B; 8D; 9C; 10B; 11B; 12D; 13D.
 Key to Scotland quiz, page 7
 1A; 2A; 3B; 4A

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 Two B1.1

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

Verb tenses

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

Verb forms and patterns

Regular verbs and most irregular verbs
Passive forms with *going to* and *will*
So / neither / nor + auxiliaries in short answers
Question tags (in verb tenses used so far)
Verb + object + full infinitive (e.g. *I want you to help*)
Reported statements with *say* and *tell*

Modal verbs

Can't: logical necessity
Could: possibility
May: permission
Might (present and future reference): possibility; permission
Must: logical necessity
Don't have to / haven't got to: lack of obligation
Don't need to / needn't: lack of necessity

Types of clause

Time clauses introduced by *when, while, until, before, after, as soon as*

Available at Step Two:

- **Alice's Adventures in Wonderland**
Lewis Carroll
- **Animal Tales**
- **Around the World in Eighty Days**
Jules Verne
- **The Fisherman and his Soul**
Oscar Wilde
- **Hamlet**
William Shakespeare
- **The Jumping Frog**
Mark Twain
- **Kidnapped**
Robert Louis Stevenson
- **The Lost World**
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **Magical Tales from the South Seas**
Robert Louis Stevenson
- **The Mutiny on the Bounty**
- **The Rajah's Diamond**
Robert Louis Stevenson
- **The Ransom of Red Chief and Other Stories**
O. Henry
- **The Secret Garden**
Frances Hodgson Burnett