



Key Stage 3

English
Home learning pack

Common Spelling Errors

Activity Sheet #1

In each of the sentences below, there is a spelling error, or maybe two or three or four, you will have to look closely. The errors are based on the ones we find most often in pupils' schoolwork!

1. 'Oh it's no problem, I'm sure we can accomadate your mother's chihuahua if it really must sleep on her bed.' I was releived, that was one problem solved.
2. 'I can't beleive you didn't write it on the calender! You know I can't remeber anything unless it is written down.' Lucy sobbed.
3. Ursula was sure that other people would think she was completley insane, but nevertheless, she was going to go into the cemetary at midnight and look for ghosts.
4. It was a most bizzarre gift and Alistair could not help but feel dissapointed, he definately did not want a pink umberella with matching handbag.
5. It was no suprise to Cilla, she had herd her husband talk about going to Athens many times, so when he came home with the 'plane tickets, she just raised her eyebrows.
6. When the man refered to her dog as a 'rat on a lead', it was the last straw.
7. Graham was persistant in his pursuit of the jewel, he would not rest until it was in his possesion.
8. 'I thought you had more sence than to go to a cemetry at night.' retorted Ursula's aunt.
9. 'Whoever wins the general knowlege quiz' anounced Mrs Walker 'will be let off homework for the rest of the term.'
10. 'Give Tim the rest of the spuds.' whispered Gertrude 'He's the only on who dosent mind peeling them!'

Common Spelling Errors

Activity Sheet #2

In each of the sentences below, there is a spelling error, or maybe two or three or four, you will have to look closely. The errors are based on the ones we find most often in pupils' schoolwork!

1. Ben Sharp seemed like such a sucessful businessman, it never occured to anyone that he could be hiding a dark secret.
2. It was noticable that the twins kept themselves seperate from the rest of the pupils in school.
3. Unfortunatly, because of his criminal past, the newspapers follow Cronsby wherever he went.
4. We didn't know witch way was best to publicley announce that Hayley was leaving for good.
5. Are children realy grateful for all the gifts they recieve at Christmas?
6. The agressive voice drew nearer and it became clear that Mr Sprock was determined to harrass all the staff in the shop and make his problems everyone's busness.
7. The mayor promised to have a word with his colleagues on the planning commitee to persuade them to aprove plans to build a massive car park.
8. Jamie crept up to the front door, all his sences were screaming at him to 'Go back, go back'.
9. The car started first time wich was definitely an improvment.
10. Kathleen was readdy for a sit down and a cup of tea, she had had enogh of the constant rain.

Common Spelling Errors

Activity Sheet #3

In each of the sentences below, there is a spelling error, or maybe two or three or four, you will have to look closely. The errors are based on the ones we find most often in pupils' schoolwork!

1. Basicly, Francine didn't like Stacey because she thought she was not glamorous enough to be part of the group.
2. Who would beleive that she had ridden her motorbike accross the Gobi Desert?
3. At last, just when the passengers were beginning to think he wasn't comeing, the captain put in an apearence.
4. The wind ripped the branch from the tree and seemed to throw it down. It smacked Mitch on the forehead and nocked him unconscious.
5. It was time to dissappear: if she was seen in this dress, it would be plain embarassing!
6. Charlotte hoped that tommorrow would be a better day once she was back in a familier place.
7. Her consience pricked, she was truly sorry for what she had done.
8. The dificulty lay in the position of the wasp nest – it was so high up, it was almost impossable to reach it.
9. Somehow, there was never any suitable acomodation available when Kerry needed it.
10. Unfortunatly, it was necessary to interupt the show to anounce that the leading lady had been taken seriously ill.

Common Spelling Errors

Activity Sheet #4

In each of the sentences below, there is a spelling error, or maybe two or three or four, you will have to look closely. The errors are based on the ones we find most often in pupils' schoolwork!

1. 'Is it possable that you were an acessory to this crime?' the policeman gave me a questioning look and his tone was serios.
2. Can you reccomend a good, but not too expensive, restarant in this area?
3. Some people think that goverment interference is a good thing; some think it doesn't work.
4. My gran is generally a very independant person, but as she gets older, it becomes more difficult.
5. Just as the matron started her adress, she was interrupted by a message from one of her staff.
6. On this very special ocassion, it is my priveledge to present the award for silliest hat to Justin Beiber!
7. I got the call 'You must come immediately, bring nothing but what you deem to be absolutly neccessary.' I was scared.
8. I'd won! I'd won! I was in extasy! My dreams had finally come true.
9. That, unfortunately, was not the most successfull match we'd ever played. A score line of ten-nil just about says it all.
10. The pupils desided to form a commitee to complain about the terrable school dinners.

Proofreading #1

Non-Fiction Proofreading – Spelling

Be the editor: there are 20 errors to be corrected in the news article below.

Hint: they are all homophones – words which sound the same but are spelt differently.

Reminder: they're hanging their coats over there.

Extension: identify what you think is the most ambitious example of vocabulary. Why do you think the writer chose this particular word?

Knew Fitness Trend Cleanses Spirit and Street

The previous craze to be imported from Scandinavia told workers to relax, take a brake. Fans of "fika", which basically translates as 'too have coffee' (best accompanied by pastries), are now being served they're just desserts for indulgent intermissions – the latest Swedish innovation to make inroads into the British cultural consciousness is "plogging", witch combines litter-picking with jogging.

This philanthropic fitness fad addresses too very twenty-first century concerns: the need to keep in shape and the need to take care of the environment. The idea first surfaced on social media in late 2016 and has slowly gained in popularity as more and more runners have discovered the connection between waist and wasteline. Jane Duxfield, a health coach who is a recent convert to plogging, extols the benefits to the knees and thighs as well as the milieu: "Squatting to lift rubbish really adds to the workout on your leg mussels. Interspersed with bursts of running, it has the same impact as high-intensity interval training. It's extra important to warm up thoroughly and to be conscious of your posture. Making your surroundings nicer at the same time is simply a lovely bonus!"

Organised plogging clubs have already become commonplace in its native Sweden. The increased awareness of the dangers discarded plastic holds to our coastlines could be won of the reasons why it has spread to our aisle, as well as to Thailand and other tropical sures. Butt it is not just a pastime for the beach - a dedicated bunch of enthusiasts in metropolitan Paris have begun blogging about there plogging.

Sigrid Linnaeus, a Swedish immigrant who regularly plogs along the Dorset sands, neatly comes up its appeal: "It makes you feel good about yourself in so many ways. It's time to ditch the jim membership and take out the trash."

Maid inn Scandinavia

IKEA

Flat-pack superstore which specialises in timeless design and economically-friendly home storage solutions.

Lagom

Lifestyle trend for frugality, seemingly inspired by Goldilocks: not too much, not too little, just write.

Scandi Noir

The Nordic genre of bleak police procedurals such as 'The Killing' and 'The Bridge' contrived to make cosy knitwear the epitome of middle-class cool at the start of this decade.

Proofreading #2

Non-Fiction Proofreading – Capital Letters

Be the editor: there are 12 errors to be corrected in the news article below.

Reminder: capital letters are needed in titles, on proper nouns, and at the start of sentences.

Extension: identify what you think is the most ambitious example of vocabulary. Why do you think the writer chose this particular word?

New Fitness Trend Cleanses Spirit and Street

The previous craze to be imported from scandinavia told workers to relax, take a break. Fans of “fika”, which basically translates as ‘to have coffee’ (Best accompanied by pastries), are now being served their just deserts for indulgent intermissions – the latest Swedish innovation to make inroads into the british cultural consciousness is “plogging”, which combines litter-picking with jogging.

This philanthropic fitness fad addresses two very twenty-first Century concerns: the need to keep in shape and the need to take care of the environment. The idea first surfaced on social media in late 2016 and has slowly gained in popularity as more and more runners have discovered the connection between waste and waistline. Jane Duxfield, a health coach who is a recent convert to plogging, extols the benefits to the knees and thighs as well as the milieu: “Squatting to lift rubbish really adds to the workout on your leg muscles. Interspersed with bursts of running, it has the same impact as high-intensity interval training. It’s extra important to warm up thoroughly and to be conscious of your posture. Making your surroundings nicer at the same time is simply a lovely bonus!”

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Proofreading #3

Non-Fiction Proofreading – Apostrophes

Be the editor: there are 7 errors to be corrected in the news article below.

- Reminder:**
- Apostrophes are used to show contractions, e.g. do not becomes don't.
 - They are also used to show possession, e.g. Sophie's work or James' work.
 - They are not used on plurals except to show possession (one boy – apostrophe placed before the s, e.g. the boy's work; more than one – apostrophe placed after the s, e.g. the boys' work).

Extension: identify what you think is the most ambitious example of vocabulary. Why do you think the writer chose this particular word?

New Fitness Trend Cleanses' Spirit and Street

The previous craze to be imported from Scandinavia told workers to relax, take a break. Fans of "fika", which basically translates as 'to have coffee' (best accompanied by pastries), are now being served their just desert's for indulgent intermissions – the latest Swedish innovation to make inroads into the British cultural consciousness is "plogging", which combines litter-picking with jogging.

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Proofreading #4

Non-fiction Proofreading

Be the editor: there are 25 errors to be corrected in the following news article.

Checklist:

- ☐ 12 spelling mistakes, including:
- ☐ 4 homophones
- ☐ 6 punctuation errors, including:
- ☐ 1 missing contracting apostrophe
- ☐ 1 superfluous apostrophe on a possessive pronoun
- ☐ 2 missing colons
- ☐ 2 missing full stops
- ☐ 3 inconsistencies in tense of verb (past/present/future)
- ☐ 3 capital letters missing from the start of sentences, headings or proper nouns

Use blank space to practise spellings and to visualise different options.

Extension: identify what you think are the most ambitious examples of vocabulary. Why do you think the writer chose these particular words?

New Fitness Trend Clenses Spirit and Street

The previous craze to be import from Scandinavia told workers to relax, take a break. Fans of "fika", which basically translates as 'to have coffee' (best accompanied by pastries), are now being served there just desserts for indulgent intermissions – the latest Swedish innovation to make inroads into the British cultural consciousness is "plogging", which combines litter-picking with jogging.

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Proofreading #4

Non-Fiction Proofreading

Be the editor: proofread the news article below, marking and correcting all errors.

Extension: identify what you think are the most ambitious examples of vocabulary. Why do you think the writer chose these particular words?

New Fitness Trend Clenses Spirit and Street

The previous craze to be import from Scandinavia told workers to relax, take a break. Fans of "fika", which basically translates as 'to have coffee' (best accompanied by pastries), are now being served there just desserts for indulgent intermissions – the latest Swedish innovation to make inroads into the British cultural consciousness is "plogging", which combines litter-picking with jogging.

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Comprehension

Living in the Victorian Workhouse

Living in the Victorian Workhouse

If you were very poor and homeless nowadays, where would you go for help? How many agencies and government schemes can you think of that aid those in need? In previous centuries, those who found themselves in desperate situations had very few choices.

Before the 1830s, poor aid was a parish affair. This meant that the poor were looked after by the local community. In medieval times the job usually fell to the local clergy (at an abbey or monastery for example) to help those in need. Monks would often provide alms (free food and lodgings) and medical care to the poor. With the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in the 15th century, responsibility for the poor had to be taken up by someone else. Local church parishes took on the care of such people, tried to find work for the able-bodied and provided housing for their own impoverished. From 1601, the parishes were given this responsibility through a Poor Law which required that the care be paid for by a tax on 'ratepayers' (those who owned or occupied property in the area).

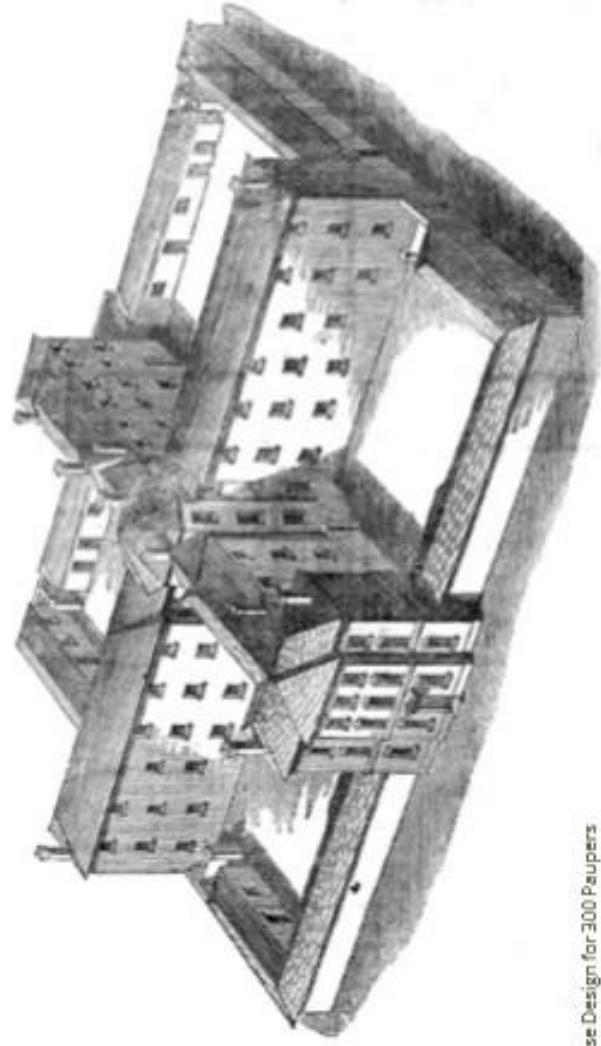
The cost of caring for the poor was steep and continued to rise steadily over the next two hundred years. Some parishes experimented with ways to limit the taxpayer's bills. They began to subsidise the wages of the poorest in the community, giving them additional pay so that they could maintain their own households rather

than move into parish accommodation. In other areas 'outdoor relief' became common, helping the poor to stay in their homes by giving them things they needed, such as coal or food.

As the number of poor grew, taxpayers became dissatisfied with the situation. Many saw the poor as responsible for their own impoverished situations through want of thrift, morality or care. They did not think it was right to provide care for able-bodied adults and their families. And the situation was only getting worse – with the Enclosure Acts of the late 18th century and the movement of labourers and poor farmers into the cities, the cost of feeding and housing the poor was astronomical. The cost of relieving the poor in

England and Wales in 1803 was about £4 million, while in 1818, it had doubled to £8 million.

Desperate times called for desperate measures and the late Georgian period measure was the workhouse. In 1834 parliament passed the Poor Law Amendment Act (or New Poor Law as it became known). This act made it illegal to be poor, destitute and homeless in England and Wales. If anyone found themselves homeless or incapable of caring for themselves, they were to report to the local police station and to apply for a ticket to the workhouse. Those who fell on hard times were no longer to be given handouts at home. The workhouse was to be the only charitable institution in the district eligible to take in the local poor.



Workhouse Design for 300 Paupers



Many small parishes banded together to form unions which could provide these workhouses for their communities. In this way, there would be one workhouse for a radius of 10-14 miles. By building bigger, these workhouses were more cost-effective than the smaller, single parish alms houses. By 1839 there were over 600 unions in operation in England and Wales.

While the institutions were set up with charity in mind, they became little better than prisons. Since many taxpayers had complained about the giving of alms to able-bodied men and women, the workhouses were set up to function as a deterrent for indigence. There was extreme supervision within the workhouse, personal possessions were removed, and families were separated from one another. Food was minimal but (supposedly) nourishing and boring, repetitive work was provided for those able to do it.

The language of the workhouse was the same as that for a prison. Those who were forced to make the workhouse their home were labelled as 'inmates'. They were stripped of their own clothes and possessions on arrival and forcibly washed, deloused and disinfected, before being made to put on a workhouse uniform of deliberately scratchy fabric. In some areas, unmarried mothers were forced to wear a special yellow uniform as a sign of their shame.

Young families were separated with the men and women living in separate dormitories and the children living in a school wing. While mothers were supposed to be given access to any children under seven years



'Oliver Twist'. Oliver grows up in the workhouse environment as an orphan, whose mother died giving birth to him after being admitted to the institution. The portrayal of Mr and Mrs Bumble and the governors of the workhouse is both comic and chilling. Their response to Oliver's plaintive cry: "please sir, I want some more," has become one of the best-known scenes in English literature.

Other characters whose experience of the workhouse is less than enjoyable include Betty Higden in 'Our Mutual Friend' who desperately fears the workhouse and the poor Fanny Robin in 'Far from the Madding Crowd' who dies in the workhouse while pregnant and desperate. Her subsequent funeral is equally poignant. The customary death knell cannot be rung since the workhouse won't pay for it.

Workhouses in Literature

Workhouses captured the imagination of many Victorian novelists. Some of these, like Charles Dickens, wrote about the conditions in an effort to encourage social change. Perhaps the most famous example of the workhouse in literature is that in

of age at 'all reasonable times', this was not strictly adhered to. In 1843 for example, it was reported in Punch that an infant of five months had been separated from its mother apart from brief periods for feeding. Older children might be sent out to work in factories or mines or might be apprenticed away from the workhouse, losing contact with their families.

Food was another issue within the workhouse. Fare was to be invariable and purposefully coarse. The three meals a day mainly consisted of bread and porridge, with cheese, potatoes and soup added to a

midday meal. Meat might be provided twice a week. The food was meant to be filling and nourishing but, in certain instances, it was found to be contaminated or completely inappropriate for human consumption. In 1846, an investigation into the Andover workhouse heard that inmates had been found chewing the marrow out of rancid bones. Initially, the celebration of feast days such as Christmas was not to be observed in workhouses. The food was to remain the same as usual. In 1847 however, the New Poor Board relaxed the restrictions and allowed for extras to be provided for the Christmas meal and on other occasions.

Art Imitates Life!

In 1869, the new weekly newspaper *The Graphic* took to the stands. The newspaper was aimed at the middle classes who would generally read the Illustrated London News which had been founded in 1841. The new weekly paper wanted to show the wealthy of London what life was like for the other members of English society and it was bent on social reform.



Houseless and Hungry by Samuel Luke Fildes, scanned by Philip V Allingham for Victorian Web.org

The first edition featured an engraving by Samuel Luke Fildes entitled *Houseless and Hungry* and recreated the scene he had witnessed one snowy winter's night after arriving in London. He wrote: 'When I first came to London I was very fond of wandering about, and never shall I forget seeing somewhere near the Portland Road one snowy winter's night the applicants for admission to a casual ward.' The people in the picture are waiting for entry to the workhouse and Fildes chose each character to represent a type of 'English Poor'.

The picture had an immediate impact. John Everett Millais, a famous Victorian painter, was so taken with it that he advised Charles Dickens to use the artist for his next project. Dickens commissioned Fildes to produce the illustrations for his last novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

In 1874 the picture was produced as an oil painting, renamed *Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward* and shown in the Royal Academy's summer exhibition. While some critics thought it unsuitable material for a painting, thousands bought reproductions of the image, encouraging people to consider the issues of the poor in society.

The working day did not provide much of a relief from the tedium of life in the workhouse. The work provided for the inmates was meant to be of a punitive rather than useful nature. People were asked to perform menial tasks such as breaking stones for roads, breaking up bones to make fertiliser, turning a mill handle and picking oakum.

Picking oakum entailed taking lengths of old, tarred rope and unpicking the pieces. It was hard on the fingers and often performed by women or child inmates. In many workhouses, these tasks were to take place in silence.



Children at Crumpsall Workhouse circa 1895



Life in the workhouse was not so desperately bleak for some however. Young children were given an education (three hours a day) at a time before the Education Act of 1870 ensured the education of all children. Children were taught arithmetic, reading (and sometimes writing) in all workhouses, while some aspired to teach geography, complex mathematics and music. This meant that workhouse children were often better educated than their poor, but free, counterparts. Time was given for play as well as work and the children learned useful skills such as needlework and gardening. The principle was that 'all children ... shall be trained to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue.'

The elderly who were at the workhouse because they were too ill or old to work were deemed to be the 'blameless' or 'deserving' poor. Many of these people had no families to rely on for care and, having become too old to work, may have lost the dwelling that was 'tied' to their job. Those younger people with physical disabilities and some of those with mental disabilities

would also belong to this category of inmate. They were often housed separately from the able-bodied population and spent their days in a day room, where they might gather and talk, or in a recreation yard.

Despite workhouses being available, many people lived in fear of having to enter them. The stigma of having been in the workhouse haunted people and many preferred to go homeless and hungry at times rather than endure the cruel segregation of these institutions. By 1929, the power and usefulness of such places was waning. With the signing of the Local Government Act, local authorities took over the running of the workhouses and many districts chose to convert them into municipal hospitals or the like.

In 1948, the modern Welfare State came into being. This was as radical as the Poor Law of 1834. It gave much greater access to financial benefits and provided, in new ways for the unemployed, elderly and ill. The new NHS (National Health Service) provided universal healthcare and so many of the workhouses became

hospitals or wards of larger institutions. Some workhouses functioned as care and residential homes for a number of years. The days of the workhouse and the stigma and punishment that went along with being poor were over.



Women's mealtime at St Pancras Workhouse 1897

Comprehension Questions #1

1. In 1601, a poor law was implemented. What did it require?

2. What was 'outdoor relief'?

3. What had happened to the cost of caring for the poor between 1803 and 1818? Why?

4. What act was passed in 1834? What did this law say?

5. Give two ways in which the new workhouses were like prisons.

6. Name two things that children might expect to do in a workhouse.

7. What did the investigation into the Andover workhouse discover?

8. What was picking oakum?

Comprehension Questions #2

1. Who took care of the poor before the 1830s?

2. In 1601, a poor law was implemented. What did it require?

3. What was 'outdoor relief'?

4. What had happened to the cost of caring for the poor between 1803 and 1818? Why?

5. What act was passed in 1834? What did this law say?

6. Give two ways in which the new workhouses were like prisons.

7. Name two things that children might expect to do in a workhouse.

8. What did the investigation into the Andover workhouse discover?

9. What was picking oakum?

10. How did the creation of the Welfare State in 1948 change the usefulness of workhouses?

Vocabulary



Living in the Victorian Workhouse **Vocabulary**

What do the following words from the article mean? Can you figure out their meaning from the text or do you need to use a dictionary?

straits

parish

subsidise

thrift

morality

destitute

alms

delouse

adhere



rancid

radius

consumption

tedium

punitive

stigma

Newspaper Report Writing

						
Keyword:	shocked	unbelievably	courageous	outraged	controversy	overwhelmed
Subject:	8-0 football score	local burglary	local lottery winner	earthquake	Britain's Got Talent winner	World Stone Skimming Champion
Headline:	alliteration	pun	rhyme	single word	question	quote
Features:	statistics	quote from an expert	quote from a witness	accusatory quote	rhetorical question	parenthesis

Don't forget! logical order, formal language, summary, appropriate language, clear opening paragraph, subheadings, facts only!

Language Analysis

The following extract is taken from 'Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator', and describes an alien which Charlie Bucket, his family, and Willy Wonka meet.

It looked more than anything like an enormous egg balanced on its pointed end. It was as tall as a big boy and wider than the fattest man. The greenish-brown skin had a shiny wettish appearance and there were wrinkles in it. About three-quarters of the way up, in the widest part, there were two large round eyes as big as tea-cups. The eyes were white, but each had a brilliant red pupil in the centre. The red pupils were resting on Mr Wonka. But now they began travelling slowly across to Charlie and Grandpa Joe and the others by the bed, settling upon them and gazing at them with a cold malevolent stare. The eyes were everything. There were no other features, no nose or mouth or ears, but the entire egg-shaped body was itself moving very very slightly, pulsing and bulging gently here and there as though the skin were filled with some thick fluid.

Adjectives are words which describe a noun (a thing/object/person/place).

List **five** adjectives used in the paragraph above. Say how they make you feel about the alien.

Example: "greenish-brown" makes me think the alien is disgusting, as these are both ugly colours.

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

Similes are comparisons – writers often say things are like other things, to help you understand their ideas and their characters.

Look at the following three similes Dahl uses to describe the alien:

“It looked more than anything like an enormous egg balanced on its pointed end.”

“It was as tall as a big boy...”

“...there were two large round eyes as big as tea-cups.”

Explain here why you think Dahl has used these similes. How do they make you feel about the alien? What do the similes make you think?

In the space below, draw how you think the alien would look, based on Dahl’s description. Label it with words/phrases from the paragraph – show your teacher why you’ve drawn it as you have.

Creative Writing

You've seen how Dahl uses **adjectives** and **similes** to describe an alien.

Now you should write your own description of an alien. Be as imaginative as you can be – creativity is important for a good English student!

Try to include your own **adjectives** and **similes**.

Inference and deduction

The following extract is taken from 'Oliver Twist', and describes a house that Oliver goes to in a very old part of London.

The walls and ceiling of the room were perfectly black with age and dirt. There was a deal table before the fire; upon which were a candle, stuck in a ginger-beer bottle, two or three pewter pots, a loaf and butter, and a plate. In a frying-pan, which was on the fire, and which secured to the mantelshef by a string some sausages were cooking; and standing over them with a toasting-fork in his hand, was a very old shrivelled Jew, whose villanous-looking and repulsive face was obscured by a quantity of matted red hair. He was dressed in a greasy flannel gown, with his throat bare; and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, over which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging. Several rough beds, made of old sacks, were huddled side by side on the floor; and seated round the table were four or five boys, none older than the Dodger, smoking long clay pipes, and drinking spirits with the air of middle-aged men.

Find five quotations which tell you what life was like for those living in this part of London, and explain what they show you.

Example: "Perfectly black with age and dirt" suggests that life was horrible because they don't have money for new things, and the things they do have aren't looked after very well.

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

The following extract is taken from much later on in the story. It's important that you can figure out extracts for yourself – what they tell you is happening.

Poor Nancy, whose love for Oliver made her take such great risks on his behalf, would have been very happy to know of the boy's good fortune. But sadly, Nancy had paid a high price for her actions.

"Get up!" said the man.

"It is you, Bill!" said the girl, with an expression of pleasure at his return.

"It is," was the reply. "Get up."

There was a candle burning, but the man hastily drew it from the candlestick, and hurled it under the grate. Seeing the faint light of early day without, the girl rose to undraw the curtain.

"Let it be," said Sikes, thrusting his hand before her. "There's light enough for wot I've got to do."

"Bill," said the girl, in a low voice of alarm, "Why do you look like that at me?"

The robber sat regarding her, for a few seconds with dilated nostrils and heaving breast; and then, grasping her by the head and throat, dragged her into the middle of the room, and looking once towards the door, placed his heavy hand upon her mouth.

"Bill, Bill!" gasped the girl, wrestling with the strength of mortal fear - "I-I won't scream or cry - not once - hear me - speak to me - tell me what I have done!"

"You know, you she-devil!" returned the robber, suppressing his breath. "You were watched to-night; every word you said was heard."

Try to write a short summary of the extract. Use quotations to prove your points. Don't retell the whole scene – just select the key/important events.



Shakespeare's love poetry

SONNET 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

How does Shakespeare present love in this poem?

