Form 3

NOVEL

Around the World in 80 Days

Curriculum Development Division. Ministry of Education Malaysia 2011
# Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synopsis</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer Key</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface

The Teacher’s Literature Component Teaching Module

This Literature Component Teaching Module is for teachers who are teaching the Literature Component of Language Curriculum for Malaysian Secondary Schools. This second cycle in the implementation of the Literature Component began in January 2010 for Forms 1 and 4. The Literature Component for Form 3 is made up of a selection of creative and literary works in two main genres, Poems and Novels. The module provides an overview of the texts to be taught and suggested activities for the different genres found in the literature component of the English Language Curriculum for secondary schools.

This module provides teachers with practical ideas and suggestions for making the teaching of the literature component an interesting and exciting experience both for teachers as well as students. Through fun-filled learning activities, students should be able to appreciate, demonstrate understanding and express personal responses to literary and creative works. Teachers are encouraged to adapt and modify the activities and materials in this module to suit their students’ learning styles and level of proficiency. This is to ensure that the element of fun and experimentation with the language is not hampered.

Structure of the Module

The Literature Component Teaching Module for Form 3 is divided into eight sections:

Section 1 - Introduction: Provides a general overview of the novel and its elements:
- Plot
- Subplot
- Setting
- Characterisation
- Theme
- Symbols
- Irony
- Style
- Language
The author’s background and reteller’s background are given as additional information.

Section 2 – Synopsis: This section provides a brief summary of the plot.

Section 3 – Elements: In this section, teachers and students will be introduced to:
- Plot summary of each chapter (17 chapters).
- Characters of the novel (main and minor characters), characteristics of each character and the textual evidence.
- Themes or central ideas of the novel (main and minor themes).
- Values from the novel.
- Literary devices

Section 4 – Activities: This section provides some suggested learning activities and each activity may be accompanied by activity sheets, handouts and suggested adaptations. Each activity consists of five parts:
- Time
- Aim(s) of activity
- Material(s) for the activity
- Steps on how to conduct the activity
- Additional notes are included for further clarification, explanation and instruction.

Section 5 – Assessment: Test students’ performance using summative and formative types of questions.

Section 6 – Suggested Answers: The answer keys are provided for the activities in Section 4 and Section 5. The suggested answers are a guide only and other appropriate responses are acceptable.

Section 7 – Glossary: A glossary list is provided at the end of each genre section. This list contains some of the words/phrases and their meanings as used in the texts.

Section 8 – Appendix
Note to Teachers

This Literature Component Teaching Module for Form 3 provides suggested activities for the teaching of the texts in the Form Three Literature Component. However, for purposes of reinforcement and extension, teachers are encouraged to adapt, modify and adjust the activities to suit the students’ proficiency level. Teachers should bear in mind that in the teaching and learning of the literature component, it is pertinent to explore students’ creativity and potential. Thus, there is a need to provide opportunities for the students to participate actively and express themselves without much reservation.

The Literature Component Teaching Module in the English Language Curriculum for Malaysian Secondary Schools primarily focuses on the ‘fun’ aspect of learning. Thus, much effort should be put into sustaining interest in reading literature for fun and not learning for examination purposes. Rather, there should be some kind of formative assessments carried out during the teaching and learning process to help students progress to their next level of competence. Furthermore, formative assessment could improve instruction and effectiveness in teaching of the Literature Component in the English Language curriculum.

It is hoped that teachers will find the module handy, resourceful, helpful and beneficial to effectively and efficiently implement the new Malaysian English Language Curriculum for Secondary School. So this will successfully produce and create effective English Language Lessons that will stimulate students into becoming more proficient and adept English Language users.
Acknowledgement

These teaching modules were developed and compiled with the help of a group of dedicated teachers from various schools all over the country. To them, the Ministry of Education would like to express its sincere gratitude and thanks. Members of the team, working in collaboration with the Curriculum Development Division are:

1. Pn Vasantha Mallar Narendran SMK Victoria, Kuala Lumpur
2. Pn Yong Wai Yee SK Brickfields 1, Kuala Lumpur
3. Pn Suhailla Ahmad Akhirudin SMK Taman Sri Muda, Shah Alam, Selangor
4. En Khairul Anuar bin Yang Ahmad SMK King Edward VII, Taiping, Perak
5. Pn Sathiavany a/p Madhavan SMK St Paul, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
6. En Jimmy Then Choon Jing SMK Bintulu, Sarawak
7. En Norrol Sham bin Mohd Yunus SMK Sg. Pasir, Sg. Petani, Kedah
8. En. Xavier Manickam SMK Rantau, Negeri Sembilan
9. En Au Yeong Weng Hang SMK Seri Permaisuri, Kuala Lumpur
10. Pn Nooraini binti Baba SMK Bukit Jelutong, Shah Alam, Selangor
11. Pn Ezareen bt C. Ahmad Ezanee SMK Bukit Indah, Ampang, Selangor
12. Pn Ingrid Sarina Rueh SMK Tun Habab, Kota Tinggi, Johor
13. Pn Vasanthi Sandragasam SMK Seri Sentosa, Ampang, Selangor
14. Pn Hyacinth Foo Mook Keow SMK Taman Melawati, Gombak, Selangor
15. Pn Norfizah bt Mohd Nordin SMK Subang Jaya SS14/6, Selangor
16. Pn Khoo Guat Tin SBPI Rawang, Selangor
17. En. Mohd Zamri bin Abu Zarin SM La Salle, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
18. En. Adrian Robert SMAP Labu, Labu, Negeri Sembilan
19. Pn Sabina Kok SMK Assunta, Selangor
20. Pn Marina bt Mahmood SMK Seksyen 18, Shah Alam, Selangor
21. Pn. Intan Hamimah bt Mamat SMK Bandar Puchong Jaya (B), Selangor
22. Pn Michelle Lim Pek Sim SMK Agama Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur
23. Pn Elyani bt Khalid SMK Alor Akar, Kuantan, Pahang
24. Cik Darshini Nadarajan SMK Jitra, Kedah
25. En. Mohd Redza Asyraf bin Ramlee SBPI Jempol, Negeri Sembilan
27. Pn Diana Fatimah Ahmad Sahani Bahagian Pembangunan Kurikulum, KPM
28. Cik Masreen Wirda Mohammad Ali Bahagian Pembangunan Kurikulum, KPM
29. YM Tengku Ireneza Marina Tengku Mazlan Bahagian Pembangunan Kurikulum, KPM
30. En Ng Yew Kee Bahagian Pembangunan Kurikulum, KPM
A novel is a fictional piece of prose usually written in a narrative style. Novels tell stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence.

There have been stories and tales for thousands of years, but novels must combine a few unique characteristics in order to be defined as such. First, a novel is written down, rather than told through an oral account. Secondly, novels are meant to be fictional in form, differentiating them from myths, which are said to have their basis in reality or theology. Although some modern scholars argue differently, there is no truly established guideline for length, point-of-view, or even establishment of a moral or philosophical point in novels.

Throughout the centuries, the novel stumbled along with great waxing and waning in popularity. Many modern examples held up as great novels were written throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, when novels finally gained a permanent position as an acceptable form of literature. Since that time, novels have become the most common form of published literature, far outpacing the published plays, poetry, and works of non-fiction that once held sway over the literate world.

Novels are often beloved for their creation of spectacular worlds, compassionate characters, and carefully thought-out arguments. They are often seen as a boundless realm of exploration and creativity, with sub-genres springing up to include nearly every type of subject that can be written about. A novel requires only imagination and talent to create massive worlds and detailed characters.

There are certain elements which every novel has and these are:

- plot
- setting
- characterisation
- theme
- style and presentation
Plot

This is what happens in the novel; it is the author's arrangement of the story.

Key points to note:
- There can be a logical development of events with a careful linking of scenes.
- There can be a series of apparently unrelated scenes which are not shown to be connected until the end of the novel - there should be a beginning, a middle and an end.
- The plot should be plausible, but there can still be room for the element of surprise.
- There should be conflict, either within the central characters or between characters, or between characters and their environment.
- The climax of the story is the highest point of interest, the moment when the conflict is most intense, the time when the consequences of a character's actions become inevitable and when all the main points of the plot merge.
- The denouement is when all the little mysteries in the plot are revealed and all the loose ends are tidied up.
- The pace of the novel slows with the denouement.

Sub-plot

This is a sequence (or sequences) of events that parallels the main plot; it can closely resemble the main plot or it can diverge in significant ways in order to highlight the main plot.

Setting

The setting of a novel encompasses a number of different, but linked elements:
- time - day or night, summer or winter, the historical period (an actual date)
- place - inside or outside, country or city, specific town and country, real or fictional
- social - the minor characters who take little part in advancing the plot, but whose presence contributes to the realism of the novel
- mood and atmosphere - eerie, dangerous, menacing, tense, threatening, relaxing, nostalgic, happy, light-hearted etc.
Characterisation

Characters in a novel are the vehicles by which the author conveys to us his or her view of the world.

Key points to note:
- We learn about individual characters from their own words and actions, from what other characters say about them and the way others act towards them.
- Characters help to advance the plot.
- Believable characters must grow and change in response to their experiences in the novel.

Theme

This is the central idea which runs through the novel, the author’s purpose in writing.

Key points:
- It is the point of view from which the author is writing and there may be a moral value to the story.
- The theme gives the story focus, unity, impact and a 'point'.
- The theme becomes clear by looking at what happens to the major characters and their involvement with other elements of the story.

Symbols

These are often used to help clarify a theme and can be anything from a single object (a key, a necklace, a stone), a place (the beach, an airport, a house), a repeated type of object (a dark car, a woman in sunglasses, an eagle flying overhead), a shape (diamonds, circles, crucifixes), a gesture (wiping glasses, lighting a pipe, a hand in a pocket), a colour, a sound, a piece of music, poetry; to a fragrance (the smell of new-mown grass, cigar smoke).
- Symbols are used to give intangible ideas and emotions a visibility and solidity that makes the reader notice them.
- Symbols can help to give unity to the plot - a recurring symbol is used to link different events and characters.

Irony

This is the revelation of the unexpected consequences of actions and words.
- Irony can add interest, humour and impact to the novel.
- It can give depth to characters, tighten the plot, help to define the characters and contribute to our understanding of the author's theme.

**Style**

This is the way the story is written.

There are four main ways a story can be presented and countless combinations of these:

- The central character tells the story in his or her own words.
- A non-central character tells the story.
- The author refers to all characters in the third person, but reveals only what can be seen, heard or thought by a central character.
- The author refers to each character in the third person and describes what most or all of the characters see, hear and think; the author can also describe events which do not concern any of the characters.

The author can adopt:

- a **subjective** point of view, which means he or she judges and interprets the characters for the reader
- an **objective** view, in which the author presents events and allows the reader to make judgements
- an author can use flashbacks to fill in background

**Language**

The language used by the author also reveals the theme and purpose of the novel:

- The complexity of sentence and paragraph structure, the use of humour, satire and irony, imagery and other poetic devices and word choice all contribute to our appreciation of the characters and events which involve them.
- The reader can be left totally unconcerned about the fate of the characters or be moved by some tragic end to the story.
Jules Gabriel Verne was born in 1828, in Nantes, France. He is considered to be the father of modern science fiction and the creator of many imaginary inventions. Verne studied law in Paris, and from 1848 until 1863 wrote opera librettos and plays. His interest in science and geographical discovery led him to write on the possibility of exploring Africa in a balloon. Verne rode a wave of 19th-century interest in science and invention to enormous popular favour. Laying a carefully documented scientific foundation for his fantastic adventure stories, he forecast with remarkable accuracy many scientific achievements of the 20th century. He anticipated flights into outer space, submarines, helicopters, air conditioning, guided missiles, and motion pictures long before they were developed.

Verne’s best-known work is *Around the World In Eighty Days* (1873). Among his other classic books are *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (1874); *From the Earth to the Moon* (1873); *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1873); and *Mysterious Island* (1875). Verne’s works have been the source of many films. *Around the World in 80 Days* was made into a highly successful movie in 1956.

“The desire to perform a work which will endure, which will survive him, is the origin of man’s superiority over all other living creatures here below. It is this which has established his dominion, and this it is which justifies it, over all the world.”

-The Mysterious Island, Ch. 57-

Biography written by C. D. Merriman
Ms Deanna McFadden is an Associate Director, Digital Product Development at HarperCollins Canada. She also worked as an author at Sterling Publishing and is the owner of Deanna McFadden - Freelance Writers, a company dedicated to the rewriting of classics.

She received her education at Humber College and later went on to Queen's University and the University of Toronto.

Since 1998, Ms Deanna McFadden has authored seven abridged classics for kids: *Little Women, Frankenstein, Around the World in 80 Days, Robinson Crusoe, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, The Hunchback of Notre Dame* and the *Last of the Mohicans*.

Currently she is writing marketing copies for Harlequin and is continuing to write a monthly column for Experience Toronto called *Write Around Town*. 
The story begins in England. We are introduced to Fogg, a wealthy, solitary, unmarried man with regular habits. The source of his wealth is not known and he lives modestly. He fires his former butler, James Forster, for bringing him his shaving water two degrees too cold. He hires as a replacement, Passepartout, a Frenchman of about 30.

Later that day in the Reform Club, he gets into a conversation with his fellow card players as to whether it is possible to go around the world in eighty days. He believes it is possible and is challenged to complete the adventure with a bet of 20,000 pounds. This is the beginning of the entire plot and from then on we see how Fogg goes around the world and we witness the amazing adventures that he has with his companions. While disembarking in Egypt, he is watched by a Scotland Yard detective named Fix, who has been despatched from London in search of a bank robber. Because Fogg matches the description of the bank robber, Fix mistakenly believes Fogg to be the criminal. Since he cannot secure a warrant in time, Fix goes on board the steamer to Bombay. During the voyage, Fix gets acquainted with Passepartout, but does not reveal his purpose for following them on the journey.

The main plot is based on Fogg’s travels, while the sub-plot surrounds the suspicion that Fogg might be a clever robber. Passepartout too wonders whether his master might be a robber though in his heart he has ample trust in Fogg’s integrity.

The plot moves ahead with Fogg striving through various obstacles to reach London in time. He goes through Brindisi, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, New York and finally Liverpool. Fix arrests Fogg at Liverpool. Fogg is unable to arrive in London as planned. He thinks that he has missed the deadline when in reality, he reached London a full day earlier. Thus Fogg wins the wager and in the course of his travels, he finds himself a worthy, charming and beautiful wife in Aouda too.
CHAPTER 1

The main character, Phileas Fogg is introduced as unusually preoccupied with punctuality. He plans every bit of every day and has, thus, never deviated from this schedule as far as anyone can tell. At the point where we meet Fogg, he is in need of a new servant; his last one made the grave mistake of bringing him shaving water that was eighty-four degrees, rather than the specified eighty-six. Fogg's new servant, Jean Passepartout, arrives at his home precisely twenty-two minutes after eleven on the first day. Jean is quite pleased with his master and his new station, because he wishes to settle down and he has heard that Fogg rarely travels. Fogg tells Passepartout to settle in and then sets out for his gentleman's club at the same exact time that he does every day.

CHAPTER 2

At the Reform Club, Fogg and his friends discuss a recent bank robbery and the ‘The Daily Telegraph’ says that the robber is a gentleman. Rewards are offered and when the friends wonder where the thief could have gone, Fogg declares that it is possible to go around the world in eighty days. He bets twenty thousand pounds against anyone that he will make the tour of the world in eighty days or less. Fogg decides to take the train to Dover that very evening and tells his challengers that he would be back in the Reform Club, on Saturday, the 21st of December.

CHAPTER 3

Fogg tells Passepartout that they shall be travelling light. Passepartout packs the modest carpetbag, containing the wardrobes of his master and himself. Fogg carries two timetables showing the arrival and departure of steamers and trains. Passepartout is told to take care of
the carpetbag which contains Fogg’s twenty thousand pounds. Two first class tickets for Paris are bought and both men are off on their journey.

CHAPTER 4

Two men await the arrival of the steamer, the Mongolia – one of them being Detective Fix, who had been dispatched from England in search of the bank robber. It was his responsibility to look out for all suspicious looking people. Passepartout comes up to him and politely asks if he could point out the English consulate, at the same time showing Fogg’s passport which he wishes to validate. Fix insists that the description of Fogg in the passport is identical with that of the bank robber, which he had received from Scotland Yard. Instantly, Fix sends a telegram to London stating that Fogg is the bank robber and a warrant of arrest be sent to Bombay.

CHAPTER 5

Fix and Passepartout strike a friendship and Fix gains more knowledge of Phileas Fogg. They arrive earlier in Bombay and both the master and butler have tickets for the great railway that will take them to Calcutta. Unfortunately, Passepartout enters a temple that does not allow foreigners. The warrant for the arrest of Fogg does not arrive. The Indian police say that the matter is in the hands of the London office.

CHAPTER 6

The train they are on stops suddenly as the railroad is not finished and the travellers will have to find their own way. Fogg buys an elephant, Kiouni, for two thousand pounds and finds a young guide called Ali to take them on their journey.

CHAPTER 7

The elephant takes them on its back through the forest when suddenly they meet a group of bandits who have kidnapped the daughter of a wealthy merchant. They decide to save the kidnapped Aouda by breaking down the walls of the hut where she has been kept.

CHAPTER 8

Phileas Fogg presents Ali with Kiouni, the elephant. On a train to Benares, Aouda wakes up and thanks the men for saving her. Fogg reassures her and offers to take her with them to Hong Kong to look for her relative.

CHAPTER 9

Just as they are about to board the Hong Kong steamer, Passepartout is arrested and taken to stand before a judge on the charge of illegally entering a temple with foot wear. Phileas Fogg pays a large amount of money for the bail and for the cost of not going into jail. Passepartout is very upset with the fact that his master has to pay such a large sum of money on his behalf. They immediately board Rangoon, the ship that was to leave for Hong Kong. Detective Fix is very angry because of Fogg’s excessive spending. Fix is worried that by the time the journey ends and Fogg is caught, there will be very little money left as his reward.
CHAPTER 10

Passepartout begins to wonder on the coincidence of Detective Fix being on the same journey as his master and questions him. Their journey on the Rangoon towards Hong Kong is not too smooth. The weather is rough and the steamer reaches Hong Kong a day later. A pilot informs Fogg that the Carnatic would leave Hong Kong for Yokohama and Fogg is pleased as he had thought that he had missed the ship. Aouda’s relative is not in Hong Kong anymore and it is decided that she will accompany Fogg to Europe.

CHAPTER 11

Fix decides to tell Passepartout the secret of his mission and offers him a drink. Fix explains to Passepartout his real purpose as a detective and Passepartout is shocked. The loyal butler does not believe a word Fix says and is upset. Someone comes along and knocks Passepartout out. Fix is happy because he assumes that Fogg will miss the Carnatic. But Fogg hires the Tankadere to get them to Shanghai to meet the Carnatic. They are once again on course.

CHAPTER 12

Passepartout had managed to board the Carnatic despite being hit in the head. He goes looking for Fogg on the ship but does not find either his master or Aouda. He is very angry with Fix for acting so deceitfully. Passepartout reaches Yokohama on the 13th and is both penniless and hungry. He trades his clothes for the Japanese attire and joins an acrobatic troupe. While performing the human pyramid, he tumbles and sees his master and Aouda. They leave after paying the theatre manager some compensation and are on their way to America.

CHAPTER 13

Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout sail in the General Grant from Yokohama to San Francisco. Fix is aboard the ship but hides away from Passepartout. He is frustrated that he does not have the warrant to arrest Fogg. When he finally meets Passepartout, he explains that only in England can it be decided whether Fogg is guilty or not. They both decide to be allies and Passepartout warns Fix not to be treacherous. They buy train tickets to New York but as the train approaches the Rocky Mountains, it stops because a bridge is ‘out’ and there is no way to cross it. But a man called Colonel Proctor suggests that the train move at full speed and they could go across before the bridge falls apart completely. They cross the river in seconds just as the bridge falls behind them.
CHAPTER 14

As the train moves along its course, it is suddenly attacked by a band of outlaws. They swarm the carriages and fight with the passengers. The conductor, who is attacked, cries that if the train is not stopped, it will surely crash. Passepartout hears this too and manages to slip under the train carriages. He removes the safety chains and a violent jolt separates the train and the engine. The train comes to a standstill near Kearney Fort station. The soldiers of the fort hear the firing and rush to help. But when the passengers are counted on the station platform, it is found that several are missing, including Passepartout. Fogg goes with the soldiers to save him, but, they miss the train to New York. Fix helps to get a sled to New York. However, they miss the steamer, The China, to Liverpool.

CHAPTER 15

With nine days to go, Fogg pays Anthony Speedy, the captain of Henrietta, to take them to Bordeaux but instead convinces the crew to take them to Liverpool. Fix is upset with Fogg's generous ways and Passepartout is uneasy knowing that his master is spending a lot of money just to make it back to London on time. They encounter both bad weather and a lack of coal but in the end, land in Liverpool, only to be arrested by Fix.

CHAPTER 16

Fogg is jailed and he has only nine hours left to return to the Reform Club to win his bet. Fix rushes in to apologise that the real robber has been arrested. Fogg is released. He returns to London on a special train but he thinks he is five minutes late and has lost the bet.

CHAPTER 17

Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout return to the house in Savile Row. Fogg is calm although he has spent most of his fortune. Aouda asks Fogg whether he would like to have her as his wife. He confesses his own love for her. Passepartout is instructed to make their wedding arrangements on the following day, Monday.

When he goes to meet the Reverend, he realizes that the marriage cannot take place the next day, because it is still a Sunday. It is not a Monday, as Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout think. Passepartout runs to inform his master and they realise that they have gained time while travelling eastward. In reality, they have reached London twenty four hours earlier. Fogg manages to reach the Club at the stipulated time. In the end, Fogg not only won the bet but also a charming wife.
Exposition

Fog is challenged to go around the world in eighty days; he accepts the challenge and prepares to travel with his butler and twenty thousand pounds.

Rising Action

Fog faces several obstacles. The railway in Calcutta is incomplete; he misses a boat because he has not been informed and in America, outlaws attack his train and take away his butler.

Fog is followed by Detective Fix who thinks that Fog is a bank robber and tries to retain him in India to arrest him. He does when they land in Liverpool.

Fogg has won the bet. Though he had won the twenty thousand pounds, since he had spent some nineteen thousand on the way, the proceeds were small.

Falling Action

The real robber is caught but Fog thinks he has arrived in London five minutes late. He is disappointed and goes back to his residence.

Climax

When making arrangements to marry Aouda, Fogg gets to know that he has indeed saved time and arrives at the Reform Club at precisely 8.45 p.m. “Here I am, gentlemen!” he says and wins the bet.

Resolution

Although Fogg doesn’t gain much from his winning, he marries Aouda, a charming woman who makes him “the happiest of men.”
Main Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Textual Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phileas Fogg</td>
<td>A man of forty</td>
<td>“tall man with dark hair and a serious face, had just turned forty and his hair and whiskers and started to turn gray” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wealthy</td>
<td>“I’ve got twenty thousand pounds at the bank that I’m willing to risk as well” (Chapter 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disciplined / Meticulous / Detailed / Punctual</td>
<td>“Phileas timed his life by this clock” which has “the hours, the minutes, the seconds, the days, the months and the years”. (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“wakes up precisely at eight o’clock in the morning and breakfast was to be brought to him exactly twenty-three minutes later”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“he has a system for everything” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Phileas calmly entered the two-day gain in his diary. He also noted the time and the number of miles they had travelled.” (Chapter 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phileas Fogg is the hero and leading character in the story. He is introduced as a cautious Englishman whose source of wealth is a mystery to all. He is challenged by a fellow member of the Reform Club, Andrew Stuart, to go around the world in eighty days. Fogg willingly takes up the challenge. He is portrayed as a wealthy Englishman who frequents the Reform Club where he has most of his meals and spends time with his club members.

He is a man of forty: “tall man with dark hair and a serious face, had just turned forty and his hair and whiskers and started to turn gray” (Chapter 1). He is wealthy: “I’ve got twenty thousand pounds at the bank that I’m willing to risk as well” (Chapter 2).

He is disciplined / meticulous / detailed / punctual: “Phileas timed his life by this clock” which has “the hours, the minutes, the seconds, the days, the months and the years”. (Chapter 1) “wakes up precisely at eight o’clock in the morning and breakfast was to be brought to him exactly twenty-three minutes later” “he has a system for everything” (Chapter 1) “Phileas calmly entered the two-day gain in his diary. He also noted the time and the number of miles they had travelled.” (Chapter 5)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Patient</strong></th>
<th>He does not panic easily if things do not go his way.</th>
<th>“He said quietly, “Well, we’ll just have to take another boat then....” (Chapter 11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Now they would be a full day late arriving in Hong Kong. Phileas was still calm” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Phileas was still calm, even though this delay meant he would surely lose his bet” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Determined / Confident</strong></td>
<td>He carries out his tasks confidently.</td>
<td>“Today is Wednesday, October 2. I will be back in this room at eight forty-five p.m. on Saturday, December 21, or else my money belongs to you!” (Chapter 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Today is only October twenty-second. The steamer doesn’t leave for Hong Kong until the twenty-fifth. We’ll make it to Calcutta yet” (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Practical</strong></td>
<td>He travels light and wants things to be simple as possible</td>
<td>“We’re not taking trunks. Just carpetbags with two shirts and three pairs of socks each. We’ll have to buy anything else we need along the way” (Chapter 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generous / Caring</strong></td>
<td>He is generous and is willing to help anyone.</td>
<td>“Phileas offered a price of two thousand pounds for the elephant”. (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“I shall pay his bail. Then he won’t need to stay in jail. What’s the cost?” (Chapter 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kind / Considerate</strong></td>
<td>He wants everyone who travels with him to be comfortable and safe.</td>
<td>“Phileas wanted to make sure Aouda was comfortable and had everything she needed” (Chapter 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Nonsense, you’re not in the way at all. It is our pleasure to have you along on our trip. Please book three cabins on the Carnatic...” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Characteristics</td>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passepartout</strong></td>
<td><strong>Meticulous/Particular</strong></td>
<td>“What time is it?” Phileas asked. Passepartout pulled out his pocket watch and looked at it carefully. “Twenty-two minutes after eleven, sir.” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout is very precise with his answers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Precise / Confident</strong></td>
<td>“Your watch is slow,” Phileas replied. “Pardon me, monsieur, but that is impossible…” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout makes sure that his replies are correct.</td>
<td>“You forgotten anything?” Phileas asked. “Not a thing, sir,” Passepartout said. (Chapter 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Enthusiastic</strong></td>
<td>Passepartout sets off to explore the house from top to bottom. (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout loves his job and wants to start his chores immediately and correctly.</td>
<td>“Perfect!” Passepartout thought. “Now I can learn the routine as well”. (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout knew what he should be doing every second of every day. (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout said aloud, “We’ll get along just in time, Mr Fogg and I. This is just what I wanted!”(Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Contented</strong></td>
<td>Passepartout said aloud, “We’ll get along just fine, Mr Fogg and I. This is just what I wanted!”(Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout is very happy that he will be able to please his master.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A French valet employed by Phileas Fogg. His name translates literally to “Goes-everywhere”
Obedient / Dutiful

Passepartout is an obedient butler who wants to do everything right in order to keep his master happy.

Passepartout had everything packed by eight o’clock. He carefully shut the door to his room and went downstairs to where Phileas was waiting. (Chapter 3)

Passepartout held on tightly to the carpetbag with monsieur’s money. (Chapter 3)

“Excuse me, sir. Where might I find the British passport office?” He held out a passport that needed to be stamped. The detective took the passport and asked, “Is this yours?”

“No, sir,” Passepartout said.

“It’s the monsieur’s – my boss’s.” (Chapter 4)

“I hope this won’t happen again,” he said as they boarded the train. Passepartout hung his head in shame and promised that it wouldn’t. The last thing he wanted was to make the monsieur unhappy with him. (Chapter 5)

Once they arrived in Allahabad, Phileas asked Passepartout to run some errands. Passepartout was happy to do so. (Chapter 8)

Appreciative / Grateful

Passepartout appreciates good things.

Unlike his boss, Passepartout truly enjoyed the scenery. He took every chance he could get to stand on the deck and watch what passed by. (Chapter 5)

The new shoes were Indian slippers decorated with false pearls. Passepartout had never owned anything so lovely. (Chapter 6)

Passepartout sat back down and looked out the window. He was amazed to be in India of all places. (Chapter 6)

They saw some animals - mainly monkeys - that Passepartout quite liked. (Chapter 7)

Passepartout grabbed the man’s hand. He pumped it up and down and said energetically, “Thank you! Thank you! You are the best of all good fellows!” (Chapter 10)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Inquisitive / Curious</strong></th>
<th>Passepartout asked questions when in doubt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout replied. “So this is Egypt?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Indeed it is.” “In Africa?” he asked. (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Why, that’s exactly where we’re going! Have you been to India before?” (Chapter 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout rushed off the train to see what was going on. (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Why, sir!” Passepartout said, “what on Earth are you doing here? I left you in Bombay, saw you briefly in Calcutta, and now here you are on the way to Hong Kong. Are you making a tour of the world, too?” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finally Passepartout asked a ship’s mate if he knew where he could find Phileas Fogg. (Chapter 12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Truthful / Honest</strong></th>
<th>Passepartout is an honest man.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He’s making a tour of the world. ... “Yes, and in eighty days...” Passepartout answered. (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“The monsieur is a rich man. He’s carrying a large amount of new bank notes with him and he’ll do anything to win.” (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passepartout always answered honestly, but he didn’t know much. (Chapter 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Mr Passepartout, you are charged with illegally entering a temple. These shoes are the proof that you were indeed there,” the judge said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“My shoes!” Passepartout said loudly. “So you do admit you were there?” Passepartout nodded slowly. (Chapter 9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ignorant</strong></th>
<th>Passepartout is ignorant about other people’s culture.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the show had passed, Passepartout found himself drawn to a temple. What he didn’t know was that foreigners were forbidden from entering these temples. It was against the law for him to go in. (Chapter 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quick Thinking</strong></td>
<td>“We’ll have to go by foot,” Phileas decided. Passepartout looked down at his new shoes. They would not make a fifty-mile walk. He looked around him for a minute and then said, “Monsieur, I think I might have found another way!” (Chapter 6) “What’s that, Passepartout?” Phileas said. “An elephant!” (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passepartout is a witty person as he is quick thinking when it comes to problem-solving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Protective</strong></th>
<th>“I think you’re right,” Phileas said. “She must be a princess. Look at the way she is dressed. I have twelve hours to spare – we must save her!” “Agreed!” Sir Francis said. “Agreed!” Passepartout. (Chapter 7) When he saw Fix arrest his monsieur, Passepartout tried to attack the detective in a rage. (Chapter 16)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passepartout is protective toward mankind and righteousness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Defensive</strong></th>
<th>Passepartout’s mouth dropped wide open. “A robber!” he said. “He is not a robber! He is the most honorable of all men!” (Chapter 11) “So now you know my monsieur is an honest man, Passepartout said. “And you’ve given up this crazy idea that he is the bank robber?” (Chapter 13) “No, we are not friends. But we can be allies. I should warn you, though. I will wring your neck at the first sign of you acting up like you did in Hong Kong!” (Chapter 13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passepartout is defensive whenever the identity of Fogg is being questioned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kind</strong></th>
<th>The poor girl lay on the bed. She looked half-dead. Passepartout carefully picked her up. (Chapter7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passepartout is so kind that he does not want to hurt anyone, if possible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Watchful / Vigilant | As the days passed, Passepartout began to think it was quite strange that he should keep running into Mr Fix. At once, Passepartout had a chilling thought. *He must be following us!*  

*That’s it!* Passepartout thought. *He must be a spy sent from the Reform Club. And my monsieur is such an honest man – that’s just terrible!* (Chapter 10)  

About halfway through the twelve-day trip, the weather turned. The sea started to roll heavily as a storm brewed. The ship fell behind schedule. This upset Passepartout, but Phileas Fogg remained calm. (Chapter 10) |
|---|---|
| Has a strong conscience | Passepartout hung his head in shame and promised that it wouldn’t. The last thing he wanted was to make the monsieur unhappy with him. (Chapter 5)  

“Mr Passepartout, you are charged with illegally entering a temple. These shoes are the proof that you were indeed there,” the judge said.  

“My shoes!” Passepartout said loudly.  

“So you do admit you were there?” Passepartout nodded slowly. (Chapter 9)  

With a heavy heart, Passepartout followed his monsieur. He did not enjoy having his boss spending money on mistakes that he had made. (Chapter 9)  

That might cause problems between Phileas Fogg and the last thing Passepartout wanted to do was cause the monsieur more trouble! (Chapter 10) |

Passepartout is always vigilant. He is alert to what is happening around him.
Trustworthy
Passepartout is trustworthy. Anyone can rely on him to do something properly.

Passepartout held on tightly to the carpetbag with monsieur's money. (Chapter 3)

Phileas booked rooms for them at the Club Hotel. They would stay there until they boarded the steamer tomorrow. With that taken care of, he left Aouda with Passepartout to keep her company and set off to find her cousin Jeejah Jeejeebhoy. (Chapter 10)

Fix decided that now was the right time to tell Passepartout everything. He knew it was the only way to keep Phileas Fogg in Hong Kong until the warrant arrived. He asked the butler if he wanted to share a meal with him and the two went into a small restaurant near the wharf. (Chapter 11)

"Stay! What I have to say concerns Mr Fogg." Fix placed his hand on Passepartout's arm and said quietly, "You've guessed who I am?" Passepartout smiled. "I have indeed." (Chapter 11)

"Then you must know that my job involves a lot of money," Fix said. "I'm willing to give you some if you'll keep Mr Fogg in Hong Kong. Don't tell him about the ship." (Chapter 10)

"Not tell him! That's going too far, sir. I thought the members of the Reform Club were honest men." (Chapter 11)
**Determined**

Passepartout is determined and makes sure that he gets what he wants.

Passepartout got up and started to explore the ship. But he didn’t see anyone who looked like either Phileas Fogg or Aouda. He went into the dining room to see if he could find either of them, but they were not there. (Chapter 12)

By the next morning, poor Passepartout knew he needed to eat soon. He could sell his watch, but it was very special to him. He didn’t really want to part with it. After much thought, he decided to try and sing for his supper. (Chapter 12)

*But I am too well dressed singing, he thought, I know, I'll trade my clothes for something more Japanese.* (Chapter 12)

“I am a gymnast, a singer, and a performer, sir. Do you have any need of my skills?” Passepartout asked. (Chapter 12)

“Are you strong?” Mr Batulcar asked. “Can you sing standing on your head with a top spinning on your left foot and a sword balanced on your right?” (Chapter 12)

“Humph!” Passepartout replied, “I think so!” Passepartout stood in the centre of the ring with his six-foot long nose attached to his face and multicolored wings on his back. (Chapter 12)

**Comical**

Passepartout is comical. He has the skill to make people laugh and happy.

Passepartout had forgotten to take off his own nose. He wore it and his wings right on board the ship called the General Grant. (Chapter 12)

Passepartout had been keeping the sailors company by performing for them. His good humour put everyone in a happy mood. (Chapter 15)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Textual Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detective Fix</td>
<td>Observant</td>
<td>“He watched every single passenger that landed on Suez. He was to report anyone who looked like he might be the robber.” (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intuitive</td>
<td>“One has scent of them – a sixth sense that combines hearing, seeing and smelling! That’s how it can tell.” (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Did it mean that Passepartout knew he was a detective? Had he been found out?” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inquisitive / Curious</td>
<td>“He was curious about the gentleman who had sent his butler to get his passport stamped” (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persistent / Definite</td>
<td>“It must be him.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“It’s him! I know it’s him!” (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“He thought he had found a sure-fire way of keeping Phileas in India until he could get the proper arrest warrant” (Chapter 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Your master is a robber. He has stolen a great deal of money from the Bank of England and I’ve been sent to get it back” (Chapter 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Aouda     | Grateful / Appreciative | “That means your life will always be in danger if you stay here. Would you like us to take you to Hong Kong? That is where we are headed next.” (Chapter 8)  
“That would be appreciated,” Aouda said quietly. “Thank you again for all your kindness.” (Chapter 8) |
|           | Honest          | During the first few days of the trip, Aouda spent much of her time getting to know Phileas and Passepartout. She told them her life story. Her father had been a very wealthy merchant who dealt in cotton. They had lived a wonderful life until he ran into trouble with the bandits. Then she told them about her cousin, Jeejah Jeejeebhoy, who lived in Hong Kong. (Chapter 10)  
“Well,” Aouda said, “if you’ll have me as your wife, I’ll be your family. We can face the future together.” (Chapter 17)  
“I think I should ask the question,” she said. “Now that you are rich again, would you still like to marry me?” (Chapter 17) |
|           | Caring / Considerate | “But Passepartout,” Aouda said. “What’s become of him? We need to find him.” (Chapter 11)  
Meanwhile, Phileas and Aouda went to the police station to try to find Passepartout. They left a sum of money with the police so they could search for Passepartout. (Chapter 11)  
Once they determined that it was safe, Aouda, Phileas, and Fix got off the train and stood on the platform. “Where is Passepartout?” Aouda cried. “He’s not here!” (Chapter 14) |
| **Persistent** | Phileas tried to comfort her, but he knew what she and Fix were thinking – Passepartout had been taken by the bandits! Aouda started to weep. (Chapter 14)  
Phileas went to bed that night with a heavy heart. Aouda did, too. She felt so bad for the kind man who had rescued her. But she didn't know what she could do to help him now. (Chapter 17)  
Aouda rushed out of the station. She asked the conductor, “Are you going to start?” “At once, ma'am,” he replied. “But the prisoners- they are not back yet,” she said. “We must wait for them.” “I will not go,” she said. “And you shouldn’t either. It's shameful.” (Chapter 14)  
But it was too late to do anything differently. Passepartout sat down at the Custom House and cried. Aouda was there, too. Neither one wanted to leave until they could see Phileas. (Chapter 16) |
| **Anxious** | Aouda’s imagination carried her far away. What could have happened to Phileas and Passepartout? (Chapter 14)  
Aouda spent much of her time on deck with Phileas trying to calm her down. She was truly worried about how everything would turn out. (Chapter 15) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Textual Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Forster</td>
<td>Careless</td>
<td>“…just this morning he had fired his butler, James Forster, for bringing him shaving water that was two degrees too cold!” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform Club Members</td>
<td>Rich and Successful</td>
<td>“Andrew Stuart, an engineer, Thomas Hanagan, a landowner, John Sullivan and Samuel Fallentin who owned newspapers and Ralph Gauthier who worked for the Bank of England”. (Chapter 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephenson</td>
<td>Practical</td>
<td>“Anyway, I don’t see how you’re going to find the man you’re looking for with the description you have of him. He could be anyone.” (Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“He looks and acts like a perfectly honest man”. (Chapter 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Francis Cromary</td>
<td>Adventurous / Courageous</td>
<td>“A tall, fair man of fifty...had met Phileas on board the Magnolia...a general in the British army” (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“We should move our camp closer to them. That way we can see what they’re doing.” (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali, The Guide</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>“Quickly, we must hide. He led Kiouni off the trail so the people who were coming couldn’t see them” (Chapter 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thankful / Appreciative</td>
<td>“That is so kind of you. I can’t believe it!” (Chapter 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bandits</td>
<td>Violent / Brutal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“They must have captured her for the ransom her family would pay to get her back” (Chapter 7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“The bandits chased them through the woods. Arrows whizzed by their heads” (Chapter 7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“My family has all been killed by the bandits. They would have killed me, too…” (Chapter 8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Captain Bunsby</th>
<th>Skillful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“How the skilled hands of Bunsby and his crew kept the boat moving was a complete mystery…” (Chapter 11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Batulcar</th>
<th>Kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Well, that’s good enough for me. You’re hired!” (Chapter 12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonel Proctor</th>
<th>Determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I think we have a chance of getting over if we push the train to its top speed” (Chapter 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“… had a very strong punch and knocked a few of the bandits out with his bare hands!” (Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outlaws</th>
<th>Violent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“… a gang of close to one hundred man had attacked the train... They were armed with guns and wore handkerchiefs over their faces... had taken over the engine car and knocked the engineer out cold” (Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“… three bandits ganging up on the poor conductor” (Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIME SETTING

The International Date Line mentioned in the book, describes an English adventurer’s challenge to circle the globe within 80 days or less. The central character embarks on this quest and as the story comes to a close, he believes he has lost the bet but discovers that he forgot to adjust his timekeeping for having crossed the International Date Line and wins the bet after all.

The International Date Line (IDL) is a generally north-south imaginary line on the surface of the Earth, passing through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, where the date changes as a ship travels east or west across it. It is roughly along 180° longitude, (opposite the Prime Meridian), but it is drawn with diversions to pass around some territories and island groups.
PHYSICAL SETTING

Before the 80 days travel around the world

No.7 Savile Row, London, Fogg’s residence.
- The house has a strange clock which shows the hours, minutes, seconds, days, months and years.

The Reform Club, a gentlemens clubhouse.
- 575 steps from Fogg’s house to the club.
- Place where Phileas Fogg spends most of his time and where he makes a bet with Andrew Stuart about being able to travel around the world in 80 days.

During the 80 days travel around the world

Suez
- The first stop from London for The Mongolia.
- Has his passport stamped for the first time here.
- The starting point for Mr Fix’s ‘pursuit’ of Fogg.
- A canal connecting the Africa and the Middle East.
Bombay
- The second stop for Fogg.
- Passepartout gets into trouble when he enters a temple with his shoes on.
- A city in west India.

Calcutta
- The train stops at a small village due to an incomplete railway track.
- Jungle terrain, journey continued on an elephant.
- A city in north India.

Hong Kong
- ‘The Carnatic’ is delayed by a faulty boiler here.
- Fogg finds another boat, ‘Tankadere’ to take them to Shanghai to catch ‘The Carnatic’.

Yokohama
- Passepartout joins a circus performance.
- He is reunited with Fogg and Aouda and the three of them board a ship called ‘General Grant’ for San Francisco.
- A city in Japan.

On a train to New York
- Train attacked by outlaws.

Liverpool
- Place where Mr. Fix arrests Fogg.
- Fogg held at the Customs House here.
- A city in England.

Mr. Phileas Fogg’s House at No.7 Savile Row
- Aouda proposes marriage to Fogg.

Reform Club
- The scene of a dramatic finale when Andrew and the rest of Fogg’s card playing friends think that Fogg has lost the wager moments before Fogg makes his appearance before 8:45pm, Saturday, December 21st 1867.
MAIN THEMES

1. **Perseverance and determination is the best motivation towards success**

   Phileas Fogg is a very determined man who always puts in great effort to anything he does. Fogg’s determination leads him to accept a bet to travel around the world. Throughout the novel, Fogg shows his perseverance and determination by finishing what he has started and no matter how difficult the obstacle is, he always gave his best effort and overcomes the difficulty. One example of a difficult obstacle that Fogg overcame is when he and his companions decided to rescue Aouda. They had to risk their lives and their freedom to rescue the poor woman, but Passepartout and Fogg are willing to do whatever is within their reach to free her from her kidnappers. Fogg manages to prove that it is possible to go around the world in eighty days and he manages to accomplish this feat with his butler and lady friend.

2. **One must be strong in mind and spirit so as to be able to face any adversities**

   Fogg is a disciplined man, always punctual and very meticulous in his manners and way of life. This is his strength and in his travels he is always able to come up with correct decisions to overcome the obstacles he faces.

3. **It is important to remain true to one’s course in life**

   Fogg, together with Passepartout and Aouda have only one mission – that is to reach London before the eighty days are over. However, when they arrive, they think they have missed the bet by five minutes. Fogg, although sad, is able to accept the fact that he has lost not only the bet but also his money. He is a true gentleman.

4. **Generosity**

   Fogg is very generous and giving throughout the trip. When situations arise, he is willing to pay nearly anything in order to overcome the obstacle and move on. He compensates more than enough money to a captain of a boat so that they can use the wood as fuel for their trip.
MINOR THEMES

1. **Genuine love overcomes obstacles**

   The journey around the world becomes interesting when Fogg and Aouda share a genuine relationship that ends in marriage. Fogg’s relationship with her helps him grow as a person. She adds much happiness to his life and this bond is given some amount of importance in the novel. Their love is genuine as they decide to marry although they think they had lost the bet. Both Fogg and Aouda overcome many difficulties during their journey and their relationship blossoms into love.

2. **Time is precious and once lost cannot be regained**

   Fogg abides very strictly to time and it is this attitude of his that makes him a confident person when he accepts the bet of travelling the world in eighty days; and he wins it!

VALUES

1. **Time is very precious and should be used in the most practical manner**

   Fogg’s punctuality is to be admired. He has a strict sense of time and abides by it all the time. This is also seen when he perseveres to reach his destinations on time to be able to be back in London at the stipulated time.

2. **Life’s lessons must be faced with patience and strength**

   Fogg is confident that he will finish the race in time and is patient and resilient when facing the numerous obstacles in his journey.

3. **Challenges and struggles in life are part and parcel of one’s existence in this world**

   Fogg wins the challenge to travel around the world in just eighty days despite the various obstacles and difficulties he faced.

4. **It is important to share what little we have with others**

   Fogg is both generous and caring. He is willing to spend his money not only on his journey but also to help and save the members of his entourage, like Passepartout and Aouda.
“Language is the dress of thought”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literary Device</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Evidence from the text</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Descriptive writing style – pays particular attention to details of the senses and to the powers of observation. Creates a lasting experience on the mind of the reader with visual imageries.</td>
<td>“Phileas was a tall dark man with dark hair and a serious face....he had turned forty and his hair and whiskers had started to turn gray...” (p1)</td>
<td>Clear description of the main character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“…a house that was so clean that it shined. Everything had a place!...There were electric bells and long speaking tubes to help him keep in touch with the lower floors. And there was an electric clock on the mantelpiece.” (p6)</td>
<td>Specific and vivid details give us the clear impression of Fogg’s room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“They rode through the country smelling clove and nutmeg trees. They saw full, green ferns and row upon row of palm trees.” (p 64)</td>
<td>Sense of colour and smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbols</td>
<td>The term, symbol, when used in literature is often a figure of speech in which a person, object, or situation represent something in addition to its literal meaning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Clock</td>
<td>“Phileas timed his life by this clock.” (p2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Watch</td>
<td>“Your watch is slow,” Phileas replied. (p3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Time</td>
<td>“The Custom House clock struck one. His watch was two hours too slow.” (p132)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time is constantly moving forward and there is the fear that many things will not be completed within specific times.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“We are going on a trip around the world. We must be back in eighty days.”</td>
<td>“Phileas Fogg woke up at precisely eight o’clock in the morning. Breakfast was to be brought to him exactly twenty-three minutes later....” (p 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Today is Wednesday, October 2. I will be back in this room at eight forty-five p.m. on Saturday, December 21...” (p15)</td>
<td>Definite times or periods show the very nature of a man who is highly disciplined, focused and confident that he will be able to complete all tasks within a given time limit or at precise times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A clock denotes a beginning and an ending of a time period. Clocks are about time, schedules, business and the busy man. Every second is precious and we all agree that “time is money”. Fogg used the clock to keep to his schedules in a disciplined manner.
<p>| Juxtaposition | An act or instance of placing close together or side by side, especially for comparison or contrast. An act or instance of placing close together or side by side, especially for comparison or contrast. | “...you mean he’s not a regular robber?!” — “He’s a gentleman.” “Oh the world is quite big enough to hide one smart fellow.” — “Has the world grown smaller?” | The reader’s attention is brought to the specific details or qualities of the contrasting elements – the robber is also a gentleman or acts like a gentleman OR the world is big enough for one to hide away and not be caught but has grown smaller in terms of travel time. |
| Foreshadowing | The use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literature. | “Two trumps! I’ve won this hand!” “Correct!” Phileas said. “I will make a tour of the world in eighty days or less.” | A foreshadowing that Fogg indeed wins the bet (about travelling around the world within the eighty days) and the heart of a charming lady. Fogg does come home earlier than the stipulated eighty days; only that he is not aware of it. |
| Simile | A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two different things by employing the words &quot;like&quot;, &quot;as&quot;, or &quot;than&quot;. | “He felt like a clown on a vault.” (p 46) | High up in the howdah on Kiouni’s back, Passepartout was enjoying himself, bouncing up and down with the elephant’s great steps. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pun</strong></th>
<th>It is an idea or expression which has two meanings implied at the same time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The names of the main characters:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fogg</td>
<td>2. Fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fogg</strong> – is not what his name may imply (unable to think clearly). Instead he is a disciplined, focused and a very practical man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fix</strong> – like his name suggests, is a detective who has the fixation of arresting Phileas Fogg, thinking that he is the bank robber. His mindset is very fixed and he is determined to get Fogg onto British soil to put him in jail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I am a Traveller!

Time : 40 minutes

Teacher reinforces the activity with a possible list of qualities that are needed by a traveller who wishes to prove that his bet to travel around the world within a specified period is achieved. Students should be encouraged to talk about the strengths of a character who is forced to face adversities and challenges in his travels.

AIMS

1. To identify problems faced by a traveller

MATERIALS

1. Handout 1
2. Worksheet 1

STEPS

1. Ask students to read the notes on Handout 1
2. Distribute Worksheet 1
3. Ask students to match each picture to one of the problems. Accept any possible answer.
The notes below are some of the problems Phileas Fogg may face when travelling around the world in eighty days.

1. To make quick decisions
2. To complete the journey within the time given
3. To use limited money wisely
4. To get the cooperation of people they meet along the way
5. To win the bet
6. To keep up to the expectations of others
Match the following pictures to the problems Phileas Fogg faces when he travels around the world in eighty days in Handout 1. Write the problems in the boxes provided. You may have more than one answer.
I want to win!

Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To identify textual evidences

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 2
2. Text

STEPS

1. Distribute Worksheet 2 to each student.
2. Ask students to find evidences to match the characteristics given.
3. Ask students to refer to the text using the indicated chapters for reference.

This lesson can be carried out in groups of four.
Mr Phileas Fogg needs to win the challenge of completing his journey around the world in eighty days. Below are some of the characteristics that he should have to win. Write the textual evidence for each characteristic using the chapter reference in the novel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Textual Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disciplined</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chapter 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meticulous</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chapter 1 or 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Practical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chapter 2 or 6)</td>
<td>(Chapter 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

CHARACTER ACTIVITY 3

Selfish to Selfless

Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To identify the changes in the main character
2. To provide textual evidences for the changes above

MATERIALS

1. Flashcards
2. Worksheet 3

STEPS

1. Ask students to get into groups of five and brainstorm the words “Selfish” and “Selfless”.
2. Ask students to read the related chapters and to provide appropriate evidence(s) to describe the various characteristics of Phileas Fogg.
3. Ask students to complete Worksheet 3.

This lesson is carried out in groups of 5 students. All groups will present their findings on the character of Fogg.
Phileas Fogg has become a changed person at the end of the journey. Phileas Fogg was a selfish man in the beginning of the novel. Using the clue given, provide textual evidence to show his selfishness.

Reference: Chapter 1

Clue: Phileas is an intolerant man

Textual evidence:

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________
Phileas Fogg has become a changed person at the end of the journey. Based on the clues given, provide textual evidence to show his selfishness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Chapter 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas is a tolerant man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual evidence</td>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference : Chapter 7

| Clue | Phileas has become compassionate and flexible |
| Textual evidence | __________________________________________ |
|           | __________________________________________ |
|           | __________________________________________ |
|           | __________________________________________ |
|           | __________________________________________ |
Reference : Chapter 9
Clue : Phileas is generous
Textual evidence :

Reference : Chapter 17
Clue : Phileas wants a permanent companion in life
Textual evidence :
Who are we?

Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To recognize the main characters in the novel
2. To match characters to their descriptions

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 4
2. Text

STEPS

1. Distribute Worksheet 4 to each student.
2. Ask students to match the characters to their respective descriptions.

This lesson is carried out in pairs.
Read and match the descriptions to the names of the characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOUDA</td>
<td>Phileas Fogg’s former butler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALI</td>
<td>The real bank robber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATULCAR</td>
<td>A man who charges Passepartout for his offence at the temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG</td>
<td>A young man about thirty and is a very loyal person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES FORSTER</td>
<td>The daughter of a very wealthy merchant who dealt in cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES STRAND</td>
<td>A kind guide who helps Phileas and his team in part of the journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUDGE OBADIAH</td>
<td>The manager of the acrobat team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEAN PASSEPARTOUT</td>
<td>A tall man with dark hair and a serious face who has turned forty and his hair and whiskers have started to turn gray.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher explains the use of ‘WH-’ questions to discuss people, for example “Who” and “Whom”. The lesson on ‘WH-’ questions is to be carried out prior to this lesson.
Read the telegram and answer the questions that follow.

SUEZ IN LONDON

TO : ROWAN, POLICE CHIEF, SCOTLAND YARD
FROM : DETECTIVE FIX

I'VE FOUND THE BANK ROBBER, PHILEAS FOGG. SEND ARREST WARRANT TO BOMBAY. I WILL MEET HIM THERE.

Answer the questions below.

1. Who is the sender of this telegram?

2. Who is the recipient of the telegram?

3. Who is the suspect in the bank robbery?

4. Who will be arrested in Bombay?
Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To predict the plot of a novel based on the chapter titles

MATERIALS

1. Strips of titles taken from the content page of the text.
2. Worksheet 6

STEPS

1. In pairs or groups, students are given strips of titles of the chapters in the text.
2. Students predict the sequence of the titles.
3. Students provide reasons for their choice.
4. Check the answers with the students against the content page in the book.
5. Ask students to identify the main events of the chapter
6. Discuss the answers given.

This exercise may be used for pre reading activities.
Rearrange the titles below as they appear in the order of the text and decide the main events of that chapter. Write your answers in the box provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Main events of the chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG FINDS A WAY TO LIVERPOOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG SPENDS A LOT OF MONEY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG SHOCKS HIS NEW BUTLER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG RIDES AN ELEPHANT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG FINDS A NEW BUTLER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG TRAVELS ACROSS THE RED SEA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is it about?

Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To arouse students’ interest in reading the text
2. To revise the use of WH-questions with the students

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 7

STEPS

1. Revise the use of WH-questions with the students and bring their attention to the types of WH-questions and their functions – e.g. What (to seek information), When (time), Where (location), Why (reason) etc.
2. Distribute Worksheet 7 to the students.
3. Ask students a few questions on the various novel covers, such as
   - How many people can you see on the cover of the novel?
   - What are they doing?
4. Ask students to work in pairs and write down at least three questions based on the text.
5. Discuss students’ questions.
Look at the following cover page and discuss what each cover conveys.

Cover 1

Cover 2

Cover 3

Cover 4
What happens?

Time: 80 minutes

AIMS

1. To recall the most significant event in the chapter after looking at the pictures given
2. To rewrite the event in their own words

MATERIALS

1. Pictures depicting several events in the text, manila card and tape
2. Worksheet 8 and the text.

STEPS

1. Distribute Worksheet 8
2. Ask students to recall the events based on the pictures.
3. Ask the students in their groups to decide the most significant event and to give reasons for their choice.
4. Write out their answers on the manila cards and then paste them on the walls of the classroom.
5. Get students to walk around the class and read other groups’ answers. Tell them to write their comments on the cards, stating whether they agree or disagree with the other groups’ choices.
6. Ask students to take down their cards and read the comments.

Students may defend their choice. The lesson may end in a mini debate for the students to defend their ideas and refute their friends’ comments.
Look at the pictures below. What happened in the scene.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

PLOT ACTIVITY 9

The plot tells it all

Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To identify how events fit into a plot diagram
2. To recall significant events of the story

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 9

STEPS

2. Ask students to discuss the different parts of the plot of a story and their relevant importance.
3. Ask students to fill in Part 1 of Worksheet 9 and to check their answers with the teacher.
4. Instruct students to read the 18 sentences in Part 2 of Worksheet 9 and to rearrange them according to the events of the story.
5. Students fill up the plot diagram with the right sequence of events.

It is important that the teacher explains the various parts of the plot to the students. Understanding the plot and the several events that make up the plot is imperative as students will need these as evidence in their essay answers.
The plot tells it all

Part 1

Plot is the literary element that describes the structure of a story. It shows arrangement of events and actions within a story.

The Plot Diagram shows how the main events in a short story are organized into a plot.

Fill in the blanks with the following words to test your knowledge on the basics of a plot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>events</th>
<th>conflict</th>
<th>conclusion</th>
<th>incidents</th>
<th>tying up</th>
<th>sequence of actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>climax</td>
<td>setting</td>
<td>characters</td>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>turning point</td>
<td>most exciting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposition**
The exposition is the (1) ____________ to the story. In this section the (2) ____________ is established and the (3) ____________ are introduced.

**Rising action**
During the rising action section, you see a clear (4) ____________ that leads you in a specific direction. Often you begin to see a series of conflicts and crisis in the story that leads to the (5) ____________.

**Climax**
This is the (6) ____________ part of the story and is often the (7) ____________ of a story where the (8) ____________ takes place.

**Falling action**
Any (9) ____________ or (10) ____________ that take place following the climax.

**Resolution**
The (11) ____________, the (12) ____________ of all the sub plots.
Part 2

Below are the main components of the plot in *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Place the number of each story component at the suitable column in the Plot Diagram.

1. When Passepartout arrives earlier than Fogg in Yokohama, he joins an acrobatic show.
2. Fogg is happy because he has gained a charming woman to make him the happiest man.
3. He has to burn parts of the boat to keep it sailing to make it on time.
4. They are arrested when Passepartout is found guilty of entering a temple with shoes.
5. The trip to Calcutta is stopped when there is a gap in the train lines in which Fogg has to buy an elephant.
6. Fogg arrives in London five minutes late and believes that he has lost the bet.
7. From Paris, they sail to Suez on a ship called *Mongolia*.
8. A train to New York has to cross a bridge at a very high speed and they are successful but the bridge collapses soon after!
9. Fogg accepts a bet that he can travel around the world in eighty days.
10. They sail for Hong Kong on the *Rangoon*.
11. While performing the ‘human pyramid’, he sees his master and Aouda, and Passepartout joins them again to move on to San Francisco.
12. He goes to the Reform Club at 8.45 p.m. and is announced the winner.
13. In Liverpool, Fogg is arrested by Fix but is released a few hours later when they realize that the real bank robber has been arrested.
15. They miss the ship to Liverpool so Fogg hires the *Henrietta* instead.
16. Fogg has miscalculated his return by one day.
17. When bandits attack the train, Passepartout crawls under the train to stop it by separating the engine from the rest of the train.
18. Even though he has won twenty thousand pounds in the bet, he has spent nineteen thousand pounds on his journey.
Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. Identify the transportation used in the text
2. Match the transportation used to the places and time
3. Recall events related to the various modes of transportation used by the travellers

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 10
2. Text

STEPS

1. Divide the class into groups of four.
2. Distribute Worksheet 10
3. Instruct students to identify the different steamers that Phileas Fogg travelled in during his journey around the world.
4. Discuss the answers with the students.

This exercise will encourage students to read through the texts quickly to ascertain answers to the exercise. It will also encourage students to work within a team especially during the reference for the various steamers mentioned in the story.
Look at the schedule below and fill in the names of the different steamers Fogg travels in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Departure</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Date of Arrival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 2.10.1867</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>London → Dover by train</td>
<td>Wednesday 9.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dover → Paris by ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paris → Turin by train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turin → Suez by steamer, To the (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10.1867</td>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>By steamer, The (1)</td>
<td>21.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.10.1867</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Bombay → Burhampoor by train</td>
<td>24.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burhampoor → Allahabad, elephant ride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allahabad → Calcutta, by train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.10.1867</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Calcutta → Singapore, by steamer, To the (2)</td>
<td>7.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore → Hong Kong, To the (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.10.1867</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>Hong Kong → Shanghai by boat, To the (3)</td>
<td>13.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai → Yokohama by steamer, To the (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.10.1867</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>By steamer, To the (5)</td>
<td>5.10.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10.1867</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>By train</td>
<td>12.12.1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Route Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.12.1867</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>London (Savile Row)</td>
<td>By a special train</td>
<td>21.12.1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY 11

**Bags to bring along**

**Time**: 40 minutes

As an enrichment exercise, students will decide the three most important things to bring along in their travels with the exception of cash. Ask the students to justify their choices of items. This would surely encourage a lively class discussion!

**AIMS**

1. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each type of bag
2. To rationalise the choice of bags made by travellers

**MATERIALS**

1. Worksheet 11(a) and 11(b)  
2. Text

**STEPS**

1. Provide each student with Worksheet 11(a).
2. Get the students to work in pairs and answer the questions provided.
3. Discuss the answers with the students.
4. Distribute Worksheet 11(b).
5. Complete the worksheet.
6. Discuss the answers.

As an enrichment exercise, students will decide the three most important things to bring along in their travels with the exception of cash. Ask the students to justify their choices of items. This would surely encourage a lively class discussion!
These are three pictures of bags that travellers would choose to bring along with them on their travels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bags</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carpet bag</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather bag</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal trunks</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

ENRICHMENT (SETTING) WORKSHEET 11(b)

Name three things you would like to bring with you on a trip around the world. Provide 3 reasons to support your choice.

I would like to bring: _____________________________________________

My reasons are: 1. _____________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________

I would like to bring: _____________________________________________

My reasons are: 1. _____________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________

I would like to bring: _____________________________________________

My reasons are: 1. _____________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

A travel to remember

Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To enable students to identify and match the significant events in the text to the different destinations.

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 12  
2. Text

STEPS

1. Provide each student with Worksheet 12.
2. Ask the students to work in pairs and match the destinations with the relevant incidents.
3. Discuss the answers with other students.

This exercise will need students to peruse the text carefully to identify the plot or event at a particular destination. It is also a good exercise for students to remember some of these events as evidence for their short essay answer for the PMR.
The map below shows Phileas Fogg’s Journey around the world in 80 days. Box A indicates the incidents that happen at the various destinations. Transfer information from Box A to Box B correctly.

**BOX A**

A. Mr. Fix suspects Phileas Fogg to be a bank robber.
B. Andrew and Phileas Fogg place a wager to travel around the world in 80 days.
C. Phileas Fogg is arrested on British soil.
D. Passepartout gets into trouble for entering a temple.
E. Phileas Fogg and his friends rescue Aouda from the bandits.
F. Passepartout is fined 150 pounds for entering a local temple.
G. Passepartout works for a circus performance
H. An eventful train journey with buffaloes, bandits and damaged bridge.
I. Misses the steamer and hire another ship.
J. Realises he can still win the bet as he has gained a day travelling through International Date Line.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remembering Dates

Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To identify the important incidents in the novel
2. To keep track of the specific dates and time period mentioned in the text

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 13
2. Text

STEPS

1. Provide each student with Worksheet 13.
2. Get the students to work in pairs and answer the questions based on the calendar and the text.
3. Discuss the answers with the students.

The calendar provided is an actual copy of the 1867 version with dates found in Phileas Fogg's travels. The reality of the journey will help students to realise the significance of such a journey through space and time.
Remembering Dates

Below are the incidents that happen in Phileas Fogg’s journey. Circle the dates in the calendar. Then, number it accordingly.

1. Phileas Fogg places his bet.
2. Phileas Fogg reaches Suez Canal.
3. The train stops at Burbamoor after leaving Bombay.
4. Phileas Fogg and Passepartout travel to Hong Kong on The Rangoon.
5. The day The Carnatic leaves Hong Kong.

Answer the questions that follow.

1. Where is Phileas Fogg when he places the bet?

2. Who are waiting for Phileas Fogg at Suez Canal?

3. What does Passepartout buy when the train stops at Burbamoor?

4. Who is their third companion on The Rangoon as Phileas Fogg and Passepartout travel to Hong Kong?

5. Why does the steamer, The Carnatic leave Hong Kong a day earlier than scheduled?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

19th Century

Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To choose and describe the mode of transportation used

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 14
2. Text

STEPS

1. Provide each student with Worksheet 14 on transportation.
2. Get students to work in pairs and decide on the two modes of transportation that played an important role in Phileas Fogg's travels.
3. Ask students to write the description of the modes of transportation.
4. Discuss the answers.

This lesson will need the teacher to discuss the various modes of transport Jules Verne had mentioned in his book. Alternatively, students may be encouraged to research on the above modes prior to lesson so that they may have background knowledge before writing their answers.
Below are the types of transportation used by Phileas Fogg during his journey around the world in the 19th century:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A steamer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A howdah on the back of an elephant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sled with a sail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A coal train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose any two of the transportation and describe how it helped Phileas Fogg in his travels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS**

**ACTIVITY 15**

**Pit Stop**

**Time**: 40 minutes

**AIMS**

1. To identify the important incidents and where they took place.
2. To enable students to match the problems encountered and the solutions.

**MATERIALS**

1. Worksheet 15
2. Text

**STEPS**

1. Get the students to work in pairs.
2. Distribute Worksheet 15 to each student.
3. Allow the students to discuss the activity.

This activity will enable the students to get a good grasp of the obstacles encountered at different destinations and how the problems are solved.
Complete the cards by writing

i the pit stops (location)
ii the problems
iii the solutions.

Use the jumbled up answers from the table below.

**Pit Stop 1:**

Problems Encountered:

Solutions:

**Pit Stop 2:**

Problems Encountered:

Solutions:
Pit Stop 3:

Problems Encountered:

Solutions:

Pit Stop 4:

Problems Encountered:

Solutions:

Pit Stop 5:

Problems Encountered:

Solutions:
### Pit Stop 6:

**Problems Encountered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIT STOP</th>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Railway track ended</td>
<td>Boarded the <em>Tankadere</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>Passepartout was arrested</td>
<td>Rode on an elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>Missed the train to Omaha</td>
<td>Paid bail of 2000 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Missed the <em>Carnatic</em></td>
<td>Took a sled with sails to Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Bridge was damaged</td>
<td>Paid Captain Speedy for the <em>Henrietta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Kearny</td>
<td>Missed the steamer to Liverpool</td>
<td>Moved at full speed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time: 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To re-tell significant events using details from the text
2. To write about the events in a postcard

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 16
2. Text

STEPS

1. Ask students to imagine they are Aouda.
2. Ask students to refer to Chapter 7 of the text.
3. Distribute Worksheet 16 to each student.

The students should be encouraged to share their personal experiences and feelings of any trips they have taken. This can be done through e-mails or journal.
You are Aouda. Write a postcard to your cousin, Jeejah Jeejeebhoy about the bandits and how you were rescued.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

ACTIVITY 17

Dear Andrew...

Time : 40 minutes

AIMS

1. To be able to recall an important incident in the novel
2. To support one’s answer with evidence from the novel

MATERIALS

1. Worksheet 17
2. Text

STEPS

1. Elicit responses from students on the important events in the novel.
2. Distribute Worksheet 17.
3. Instruct students to write their choice of important events.
4. Get students to discuss the answers.
Imagine you are Phileas Fogg and you are now in the customs house awaiting your trial. Write out a letter to Andrew Stuart describing the most important incident in your travel since the day you left London. Refer to the evidence from the text.

Dear Andrew,

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

Yours sincerely,

Phileas Fogg
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

Have I understood?

Read the chapters and answer the questions that follow.

Chapter 1: Phileas Fogg finds a new butler.

1. What are the names of Phileas Fogg’s butlers?
2. What is unusual about the clock in the sitting room?
3. When does Phileas Fogg leave for the Reform Club?
4. On which floor is Passepartout’s room situated?
5. How does Passepartout keep in touch with the lower floors of the house?
6. Give evidence from Chapter 1 to show that Phileas Fogg is a very organized person.

Chapter 2: Phileas Fogg says something he might regret.

1. Where does Phileas Fogg take most of his meals?
2. What is Fogg’s favourite pastime in the evening?
3. What does the paper say about the bank robber?
4. How much is the reward for catching the bank robber?
5. Besides Phileas Fogg, who else thinks that the world has grown smaller?
6. According to the paper, how is it possible to travel around the world in eighty days?
7. What is the wager?
8. What time will Fogg leave London?
9. When does Phileas Fogg plan to return from his travelling?
Chapter 3: Phileas Fogg shocks his new butler.

Questions 1 - 4

Phileas Fogg left the Reform Club at exactly seven twenty-five. When he opened the door, he shouted for his new butler. “Passepartout!” he called out. “Passepartout!” he called again when he didn’t get an answer.

“Passepartout!” Phileas shouted once more. Passepartout appeared at the bedroom door. “I’ve called you three times,” Phileas said.

“But it’s not yet midnight, sir,” the butler replied.

“I know,” Phileas said, “but we’re leaving for Dover in ten minutes.”

A puzzled grin spread over Passepartout’s face. “Monsieur is leaving on a trip?”

1. Who is Passepartout?
2. Why does Passepartout mention that it is not yet midnight?
3. Where are they going?
4. Why is there a puzzled grin on Passepartout’s face?

Questions 5 – 8

Passepartout had everything packed by eight o’clock. He carefully shut the door to his room and went downstairs to where Phileas was waiting. Phileas carried two travel guides under his arm – one for the railways and one for the boats. He put both books and his wallet into the carpetbag Passepartout held out for him.

“You haven’t forgotten anything?” Phileas asked.

“Not a thing, sir,” Passepartout said.

“My hat and cloak?” Phileas asked.

“Right here, sir.” Passepartout handed them to him. Phileas took his hat and coat and handed his bag to his butler. “Now be careful with my bag,” he said. “There’s twenty thousand pounds in it!” Passepartout was so shocked that he nearly dropped the bag.

5. What kind of transport does Phileas have in mind?
6. What are in Phileas’ bag?
7. What items does Phileas take from Passepartout?
8. Which phrase shows that Passepartout is very shocked?

Chapter 4: Introducing Detective Fix

1. How long is the journey from London to the Suez Canal?
2. Who is Mr Fix and why is he waiting impatiently for the Mongolia?
3. Why does Fix think the bank robber will want to go to Asia rather than India?
4. “Stephenson went back to his office and left Fix alone on the wharf. Fix paced back and forth on the docks, thinking.”

Which phrase in the excerpt above shows that Fix was impatient?
5. What makes Fix think that the bank robber is on board the ship?
6. How does Fix plan to catch the robber?
7. After listening to Passepartout, Fix is very confident that Phileas Fogg is the bank robber. List the evidence from this chapter that makes Fix suspect Phileas Fogg.
8. Who does Fix send the telegram to and why does he do so?

Chapter 5: Phileas Fogg Travels across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean
1. Where does Passepartout meet Fix while on the Mongolia?
2. What does Fix tell Passepartout about his job?
3. How long is the journey from Aden to Bombay?
4. What does Fogg do in Aden?
5. Why does the Mongolia arrive two days earlier in Bombay?
6. Which phrase in this chapter shows that Phileas Fogg does not enjoy his dinner?
7. What is the cultural difference encountered by Passepartout while in Bombay?
8. Why does Fix decide not to board the train with Fogg and Passepartout?

Chapter 6: Phileas Fogg rides an elephant!
1. Where is Sir Francis Cromarty heading to and why?
2. Why does the train stop?
3. What is the name of the elephant?
4. How much does Fogg pay for the elephant?
5. Who is Ali?

Chapter 7: Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Sir Francis have an adventure
1. What does Passepartout compare himself to as he bounces on the elephant?
2. Where are they heading to?
3. Who do they rescue along the way?
4. Why does Phileas want to rescue this person?
5. The words ‘Kiouni thundering through the forest’ show that Kiouni _________
Chapter 8: The trip down the Ganges
1. What has happened to Aouda’s family?
2. Where are the bandits heading to with Aouda?

Chapter 9: Phileas Fogg spends a lot of money
1. What happens to the three travellers as soon as they climbed off the train?
2. How much is the bail for Passepartout?
3. Why is Phileas Fogg in a hurry to go to the wharf?

Chapter 10: The voyage from India to Hong Kong
1. What kind of business did Aouda’s father have?
2. What makes Passepartout think that Fix is following them?
3. Who does Passepartout think Fix is?
4. How long is the journey from Singapore to Hong Kong?
5. When do they experience rough weather?
6. Why does Passepartout wink at Fix?
7. What is worrying Fix about Passepartout’s wink and behaviour?
8. Why is the steamer sailing very slowly and how will this affect the journey?
9. What luck awaits the three travellers upon their arrival in Hong Kong?
10. Where is Aouda’s cousin, Jeejah Jeejeebhoy, living now?

Chapter 11: Passepartout takes too great an interest in Phileas Fogg and what comes of it
1. Why is Detective Fix looking unhappy in Hong Kong?
2. “Fix decided that now was the right time to tell Passepartout everything.” What does the word everything refer to?
3. How does Passepartout feel when Fix asked him not to tell Fogg about the ship?
4. What does Passepartout think about the Reform Club members?
5. What does Passepartout think Fix’s job is?
6. How does Passepartout feel when he heard that his master is a bank robber?
1. How many rooms are unoccupied in the *Carnatic*?
2. What does Passepartout do when the boat is docked in Yokohama?
3. What does he do to get some food to eat?
4. What does Passepartout eat at the first teahouse?
5. Who is Mr Batulcar?
6. What does Passepartout do in the Acrobatic Troupe?
7. How long is Passepartout’s nose for the performance?
8. Where does Passepartout meet his master and Aouda?

**Chapter 13: Mr Fogg and party across the Pacific Ocean**
1. How long is the trip from Japan to America supposed to be?
2. Why is the arrest warrant useless to Fix?
3. What does the butler do when he meets Fix again?
4. What does Passepartout warn Fix after agreeing to be allies with Fix?
5. When was the clay and pebble wall built in the Salt Lake City?
6. How does Passepartout feel about the bridge collapsing?
Chapter 14: Phileas Fogg and Passepartout meet outlaws and bandits on the railroad

1. How do the four passengers pass their time in the train?
2. Why are there loud noises coming from one side of the train?
3. Who helps to fight the bandits?
4. How is Passepartout able to hold onto chains, pull himself along the brakes and creep from one car to the next until he reaches the engine?
5. What do Aouda, Phileas and Fix discover when they get off the train and stand on the platform?
6. Who are sent with Phileas to rescue the passengers whom the bandits have kidnapped?
7. Who is the owner of the sled?

Chapter 15: Phileas Fogg finds a way to Liverpool

1. Describe Andrew Speedy.
2. Who is the captain of the Henrietta?
3. How does Passepartout keep the sailors company?
4. What does Phileas do when he knows that the ship is almost out of coal?
5. What happens when Phileas Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout step on British soil?

Chapter 16: The bet is lost!

1. What does Passepartout try to do when Fix arrests Phileas?
2. Why does Passepartout feel guilty about his master's arrest?
3. How does Phileas Fogg feel while in the jail cell.
4. Why does Fix ask for forgiveness from Fogg?
5. What does Phileas Fogg discover when he reaches London?
Chapter 17: What do you think?

1. How does he feel when he goes to bed that night?
2. Why does Aouda feel guilty for Phileas Fogg’s loss?
3. What does Aouda do when Phileas says he has neither friends nor family?
4. How does Phileas Fogg react towards Aouda’s proposal?
5. Phileas Fogg has won the bet around the world in eighty days. How did he do it?
A. CHARACTER

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on this question.

The following are the novels studied in the literature component in English Language:

1. The Railway Children – Edith Nesbitt
3. How I met myself – David A Hill

Choose one of the novels above, then write about a character that you like. Give reasons why you like this character. Support your answer with evidence from the novel. Your response should be not less than 50 words.

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the character that I like is Phileas Fogg.

I like Phileas Fogg because he is disciplined. He wants everything done at the correct time. For example, he wakes up ____________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
Furthermore, Phileas Fogg is patient. He does not panic easily. 

In conclusion, these are the reasons why I like Phileas Fogg. 

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the character that I admire is Phileas Fogg. I admire him because he is kind.
He wants everyone who travels with him to be comfortable and safe. He makes sure Auoda ______
____________________________________________________________________________________

He also offers to pay Passepartout’s bail of two thousand pounds so that _________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

Phileas Fogg is kind as he is willing to go all out to help anyone. For example, he saves Auoda ______
____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

These are some examples of how kind Phileas Fogg is. __________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

C. MORAL VALUES

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on this question. 
The following are the novels studied in the literature component in English Language

1. The Railway Children – Edith Nesbitt  
3. How I met myself – David A Hill

Based on one of the novels above, write on one of the following moral values.
   a) patience  
   b) gratitude

Provide evidence from the text to support your answer. Your response should be not less than 50 words.
Based on the novel 'Around The World In Eighty Days' by Jules Verne, the moral value that I want to talk about is gratitude. This moral value is shown in Passepartout and Aouda.

Passepartout is grateful when Phileas Fogg saves him from going to prison. ________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________

Aouda is grateful for the things that are done for her. ________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________

Passepartout and Aouda are grateful for all the help they have received. ________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on this question. The following are the novels studied in the literature component in English Language

1. The Railway Children – Edith Nesbitt
3. How I met myself – David A Hill

Based on one of the novels above, write about an event that is memorable. Give reasons for your answer and provide evidence from the text. Your response should be not less than 50 words.
Based on the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days* by Jules Verne, one of the events that I find memorable is when Phileas Fogg and Passepartout rescue Aouda from the bandits.

---

**Introduction**

State the novel you have studied.

Identify the event.

---

**Point 1**

Elaborate on the event and give a reason why is it memorable.

Support with evidence from the text.

---

**Point 2**

Give another reason why the event is memorable.

Support with evidence from the text.

---

**Conclusion**

Give a simple conclusion with your own response.

---

E. **THEME**

---

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on this question. *The following are the novels studied in the literature component in English Language*

1. The Railway Children – Edith Nesbitt
3. How I met myself – David A Hill

Based on one of the novels above, write about the theme of determination. Provide evidence from the text to support your answer. Your response should be not less than 50 words.
Introduction
State the novel you have studied.

Identification a person who is determined or an event where determination is shown.

Point 1
Describe the person or the event. Support with evidence from the text.

Point 2
Give another evidence from the text.

Conclusion
Give a simple conclusion with your own response.
Study the clues given and look for the words in the word maze below.

```
C L O C K
R E F O R M Q
C R R N O G N A R J A
Y P D Q Q T H O W D A H
D H E A R Q E I X Z L F
U U R I Q O C L V S L D
A M L L K W W K P M U U
R A Y O I Y A D L M F T
Z N P G O V U R N K E L
O E E N U O V A R U X T
N T T O N C N W K A R P
E F J M I T F E F E N R
S E G D U M A R X I F T
```
1. Phileas timed his life with this. Clock
2. Passepartout wanted an _______ life.
3. Phileas Fogg walked to the _______ Club everyday.
4. The name of the steamer that was to go to Hong Kong.
5. They crossed the falling bridge at _______ speed.
6. The detective was waiting for it to arrest Fogg. _______
7. The man who owns the sled. _______
8. Passssepartout took part in the _______ pyramid in Japan.
9. Seats attached to either side of an elephant. _______
10. The name of the first steamer they boarded. _______
11. Passepartout entered this place illegally. _______
12. Fogg had forgotten the different time _______ during their travels.
13. The bank had offered it to the detective who managed to catch a thief. _______
14. He is the detective who is in search of the bank robber. _______
15. Name of the elephant. _______
State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). If False (F), write the correct statement.

Chapter 1: Phileas Fogg finds a new butler.

1. Phileas Fogg dismisses James Forster, his butler, for bringing his shaving water 2 minutes late.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. Passepartout wants to work as Phileas Fogg’s butler because he will receive a good salary
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

3. Phileas Fogg is very particular about punctuality in his everyday routines.
   ( ) ______________________________

4. Phileas Fogg has his breakfast at 8:33 am everyday.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

5. Phileas Fogg’s clothes and shoes are numbered according to when they are worn, either in summer or autumn.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

Chapter 2: Phileas Fogg says something he might regret.

1. Phileas Fogg has his usual routine at the Reform Club from lunch time until night.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. While playing cards, Phileas Fogg talks about the burglary at the Bank of England with his friends.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________

3. The Bank Of England offers a reward of twenty thousand pounds to any detective who can solve the case.
   ( ) _______________________________________________________________
4. Phileas Fogg believes that it is possible to travel around the world in 80 days.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

5. Thomas Flanagan places a bet against Phileas Fogg that he will not be able to travel around the world in 80 days.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

Chapter 3: Phileas Fogg shocks his new butler.

1. Passepartout is at home to welcome Phileas Fogg when he returns from the Reform Club

( ) ______________________________________________________________

2. The new butler is shocked when Phileas Fogg informs him that they are going on a trip around the world in 80 days.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

3. Fogg and his butler bring along a carpetbag with minimal clothing and a bag full of twenty thousand pounds for their travel.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

4. They take the train from London to Dover for their first leg of their journey around the world.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

5. Passepartout is entrusted to take care of Phileas Fogg’s twenty thousand pounds stored in a carpetbag.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

Chapter 4: Introducing Detective Fix

1. From Paris, they travelled by train to Brindisi in Italy before they board a steamer called the Mongolia.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

2. The Mongolia arrives at the Suez Canal at 11am, 10th October.

( ) ______________________________________________________________

3. Detective Fix has been assigned by the Bank Of England to look for Phileas Fogg.

( ) ______________________________________________________________
4. Phileas Fogg meets Diplomat Stephenson to have his passport stamped and dated to prove that he had been to the Suez Canal.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

5. Passepartout reveals to Diplomat Stephenson that his master, Phileas Fogg is travelling around the world with a large amount of money with him.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

Chapter 5: Phileas Fogg Travels across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean

1. Detective Fix strikes a friendship with Passepartout as he wants to get more information about Phileas Fogg.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

2. While on board the Mongolia, Phileas Fogg sticks to his usual routine of playing cards and does not go sightseeing.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

3. Upon arrival in Bombay, Phileas Fogg bought shipping tickets from Bombay to Calcutta as part of his travels in India.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

4. Passepartout stepped into a temple even though he knew that foreigners were forbidden to enter temples in India.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

5. Passepartout upsets Phileas Fogg as he has lost his master's package of new socks and shirts when he escapes from the attackers.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

Chapter 6: Phileas Fogg rides an elephant!

1. While on the train journey to Calcutta, Phileas Fogg and Passepartout are joined by Sir Francis Anderson, a general in the British army in India.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________

2. The train passengers have to disembark from the train and proceed their journey on foot as the railroad is not completed.

( ) ______________________________________________________________________
3. Phileas Fogg then purchases an elephant for one thousand pounds to take them on their journey to Allahabad.

4. A young man called Kiouni is hired to guide them along the way.

5. Despite the incomplete railroad setback, Phileas Fogg is still confident that he will still make it in time to Calcutta.

Chapter 7: Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Sir Francis have an adventure

1. All of them are scared of travelling through the rough territory on the way to Allahabad as wild animals roam the jungle.

2. On the second day of their journey, they are only twelve miles away from Allahabad.

3. They stumble upon bandits who had kidnapped a daughter of a wealthy merchant.

4. Sir Francis and Passepartout decided to rescue the girl from the bandits.

5. They managed to rescue the girl, Aouda by digging away the wall of the hut where she was being held.

Chapter 8: The trip down the Ganges

1. They managed to arrive safely at the Allahabad train station at around mid afternoon.

2. Upon arriving at Allahabad, Phileas Fogg sells to Ali Kiouni, the elephant.

3. Aouda is disappointed that Phileas Fogg and his friends rescue her from the bandits.
4. Upon arrival at Benares, Aouda bids goodbye to them and thanks them for their kindness.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

5. After a brief stop at Benares, Phileas Fogg and his entourage then continue their train journey to Calcutta.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

**Chapter 9: Phileas Fogg spends a lot of money**

1. Passepartout is charged for illegally entering a temple with footwear while in Calcutta.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. Phileas Fogg pays two thousand pounds to bail Passepartout out of jail.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

3. Passepartout is happy that his master is willing to pay a lot of money to keep him out of jail.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

4. Detective Fix is very angry that Phileas Fogg posts bail to keep Passepartout out of jail.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

5. Detective Fix also worries that Phileas Fogg will spend all his money before the journey ends in London.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

**Chapter 10: The voyage from India to Hong Kong**

1. Passepartout is happy to see Detective Fix again aboard The Rangoon.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. Aouda reveals to Passepartout and Phileas Fogg that she is a princess who is kidnapped by bandits.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

3. Bad weather causes the Rangoon to arrive later than scheduled in Hong Kong.

( ) _______________________________________________________________
4. While in Hong Kong, Phileas Fogg finds out that Aouda's cousin, Jeejah Jeejeebhoy has passed away.
   ( )

5. Phileas Fogg asks Passepartout to book three cabins on The Carnatic to go to Japan
   ( )

Chapter 11: Passepartout takes too great an interest in Phileas Fogg and what comes of it

1. While on the way to buy tickets on the Carnatic, Passepartout bumps into detective Fix.
   ( )

2. Passepartout thinks that Detective Fix is sent to check on Phileas Fogg on his travel around the world.
   ( )

3. Detective Fix tells Passepartout that he is a detective and he suspects Phileas Fogg as the one who had robbed the Bank of England.
   ( )

4. As Passepartout tries to leave the restaurant, Detective Fix's assistant arrested him.
   ( )

5. Despite missing the Carnatic, Phileas Fogg hires another boat, The Tankadere to get them to Shanghai.
   ( )

Chapter 12: Passepartout travels alone and grows a very long nose

1. Passepartout manages to board the Carnatic before the ship departs for Yokohama, Japan.
   ( )

2. Passepartout is all alone and penniless upon arrival in Yokohama, Japan.
   ( )

3. Passepartout then joins an acrobatic troupe heading for America.
   ( )
4. While performing with the acrobatic troupe, Passepartout is reunited with Phileas Fogg and Aouda again.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

5. Passepartout, Aouda and Phileas Fogg then board the General Grant to sail to America.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

Chapter 13: Mr Fogg and party across the Pacific Ocean

1. While onboard the General Grant, Passepartout saw detective Fix and he immediately punched him on the nose.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. Both Detective Fix and Passepartout decide to work together to ensure Phileas Fogg finish the race and arrive in England.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

3. Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Aouda leave Detective Fix at San Francisco to board the train to New York.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

4. The train journey is halted by a landslide at a bridge.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

5. Detective Fix suggests the train move at full speed to go across the bridge before it falls apart completely.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

Chapter 14: Phileas Fogg and Passepartout meet outlaws and bandits on the railroad

1. On the train journey towards Omaha, they are attacked by outlaws.

( ) _______________________________________________________________

2. The train is in danger of crashing as the engineer is knocked out by the outlaws and no one is controlling it.

( ) _______________________________________________________________
3. Phileas Fogg then rushes over to the engine car to pull the safety chain away and works on the brakes to stop the train engine.

( )

4. 30 soldiers from Fort Kearney assist Phileas Fogg to rescue Passepartout and other train passengers kidnapped by the outlaws.

( )

5. With the help of the sled, they manage to arrive at New York in time to catch The China, a steamer bound for Liverpool.

( )

Chapter 15: Phileas Fogg finds a way to Liverpool

1. Phileas Fogg manages to convince Captain Speedy to take them to Liverpool for eight thousand pounds.

( )

2. Detective Fix and Passepartout are happy that Phileas Fogg is spending a lot of money to ensure they arrive in Liverpool in time to win the bet.

( )

3. In the middle of their voyage, Phileas Fogg took over the Henrietta from Captain Speedy by force.

( )

4. When the Henrietta runs out of coal, Phileas Fogg orders the crew to burn part of the ship as fuel for the engine.

( )


( )

Chapter 16: The bet is lost!

1. Upon his arrest, Phileas Fogg is sent to the Custom House in London.

( )

2. Detective Fix then releases Phileas Fogg on grounds of mistaken identity.

( )
3. Phileas Fogg then hit Detective Fix on his face for his folly in delaying him to return to London.

4. To make up for lost time, Phileas Fogg then hires a special train to take them to London.

5. They all arrive in London ten minutes before nine at night.

Chapter 17: What do you think?

1. Passepartout is feeling guilty as he blames himself for letting his master lose the race.

2. Phileas Fogg expresses his love for Aouda and suggests Aouda to be his wife.

3. Reverend Samuel Wilson cannot marry Phileas Fogg and Aouda as their wedding falls on a Sunday.

4. Phileas Fogg’s card playing partners are disappointed to see Phileas Fogg winning the bet of travelling around the world in 80 days.

5. Passepartout then resigns from being Phileas Fogg’s butler upon Phileas Fogg’s wedding with Aouda.
WORKSHEET 1(B): I AM A TRAVELLER!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To complete the journey within the time given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To complete the journey within the time given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>To get the cooperation of people they meet along the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>To complete the journey within the time given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>To use the limited money wisely during the journey / To win the bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>To complete the journey within the time given / To win the bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>To keep up with the expectations of others / To win the bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>To win the bet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORKSHEET 2 : I WANT TO WIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Some Samples of Textual Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disciplined</td>
<td>“Phileas timed his life by this clock” which has “the hours, the minutes, the seconds, the days, the months and the years”. (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meticulous</td>
<td>“wakes up precisely at eight o’clock in the morning and breakfast was to be brought to him exactly twenty-three minutes later”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He has a system of everything” (Chapter 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Phileas calmly entered the two-day gain in his diary. He also noted the time and the number of miles they had travelled.” (Chapter 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>“Today is Wednesday, October 2. I will be back in this room at eight forty-five p.m. on Saturday, December 21, or else my money belongs to you!” (Chapter 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Today is only October twenty-second. The steamer doesn’t leave for Hong Kong until the twenty-fifth. We’ll make it to Calcutta yet” (Chapter 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical</td>
<td>“We’re not taking trunks. Just carpetbags with two shirts and three pairs of socks each. We’ll have to buy anything else we need along the way” (Chapter 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>“The ship fell behind schedule. This upset Passepartout, but Phileas Fogg remained calm”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Now they would be a full day late arriving in Hong Kong. Phileas was still calm” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Phileas was still calm, even though this delay meant he would surely lose his bet” (Chapter 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# WORKSHEET 3: SELFISH TO SELFLESS

## SELFISH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>: Chapter 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas is an intolerant man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
<td>“Phileas Fogg was very particular about how he wanted things done. They had to be done exactly right. In fact, just this morning he had fired his butler, James Forster, for bringing him shaving water that was two degrees too cold!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SELFLESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>: Chapter 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas is a tolerant man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
<td>“By the time he made it to the railway station, it was five minutes to eight. He had lost his package of new socks and shirts in the scuffle. Passepartout tried to explain what had happened but Phileas was not happy with him. “I hope this won’t happen again,” he said as they boarded the train.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>: Chapter 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas has become compassionate and flexible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
<td>“I think they mean no harm that poor girl,” Sir Francis whispered. “I think you’re right,” Phileas said. “She must be a princess. Look at the way she is dressed. I have twelve hours to spare – we must save her!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>: Chapter 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas is generous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
<td>Phileas spoke up. “I shall pay his bail. Then he won’t need to stay in jail. What’s the cost?” The judge looked at him. “It’s rather steep, sir. Two thousand pounds”. Phileas took a roll of bills out of his carpetbag and paid the bail.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>: Chapter 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clue</td>
<td>Phileas wants a permanent companionship in life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Evidence</td>
<td>“I do love you!” he said. “Yes, by all that is good and honest, I do love you! Let’s get married.” They held tightly to each others hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 4: WHO ARE WE?

JAMES FORSTER: Phileas Fogg’s former butler.
JAMES STRAND: The real bank robber.
JUDGE OBADIAH: A man who chargers Passepartout for his offence at the temple.
JEAN PASSEPARTOUT: A young man about thirty and is a very loyal person.
AOUDA: The daughter of a very wealthy merchant who dealt in cotton.
ALI: A kind guide who helps Phileas and his team in part of the journey.
BATULCAR: The manager of the acrobat team.
PHILEAS FOGG: A tall man with dark hair and a serious face who has turned forty and his hair and whiskers have started to turn gray.

WORKSHEET 5: PEOPLE IN ACTION

1. Detective Fix.
2. Rowan, Police Chief, Scotland Yard
3. Phileas Fogg

WORKSHEET 6: FIGURE ME OUT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Main events of the chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG FINDS A NEW BUTLER</td>
<td>Mr. Phileas Fogg, a highly disciplined man, both in time and in his personal effects, hires a new butler, Passepartout when his old one had brought him shaving water that was two degrees too cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG SHOCKS HIS NEW BUTLER</td>
<td>Fogg arrives home to announce to his new butler that both of them are going on a world trip and must be back in eighty days. He asks the butler to pack minimum personal items in a carpet bag. Fogg has twenty thousand pounds in the bag as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Main events of the chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG TRAVELS ACROSS THE RED SEA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN</td>
<td>Fogg and Passepartout travel on the Mongolia from Suez to Eden and on to Bombay. Detective Fix is on board too. He suspects Fogg to be the bank robber. The travellers had bought their train tickets to Calcutta. But when Passepartout walks around Bombay, he accidentally and illegally enters a temple with his shoes on. Fix sends a telegram to Calcutta informing the police of Fogg’s wrong doing and expect to arrest him and his butler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG RIDES AN ELEPHANT</td>
<td>When the train they are on is unable to continue its journey, Fogg purchases an elephant to take them to their next destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG SPENDS A LOT OF MONEY</td>
<td>Fogg and his butler have to stand in front of the judge for illegal entry into the temple grounds. Fogg pays the bail and the jail term too. Passepartout is guilty and upset that his boss has to pay so much money for the mistakes that he (Passepartout) has made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILEAS FOGG FINDS A WAY TO LIVERPOOL</td>
<td>Fogg hires the Henrietta to Liverpool and when there is no more coal to run the engines, he pays more money (equivalent of the price of two ships ) to burn parts of the boat to get to Liverpool. On arrival, he is arrested by Detective Fix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORKSHEET 7 : WHAT IS IT ABOUT?**

The cover shows Phileas Fogg stepping out confidently on his travel around the world. Behind him and carrying a carpet bag is his butler, Passepartout. In the background too, we see the various modes of transport Phileas has used in his travels.
The travellers are on the sled to Omaha. They include Phileas, Passepartout, Auoda, Fix and Mudge. They went across the very cold prairie without anything in sight.

The cover shows Phileas Fogg and his group travelling through a jungle on an elephant. This was necessary when the train they were travelling on had to stop suddenly and Fogg had to come up with alternative means to get to Calcutta.

The cover shows a clock signifying Phileas Fogg’s race against time. It also shows Aouda, a beautiful Persian Indian girl who joined Fogg and Passepartout in their journey when the two men saved her from the bandits. The cover also reveals the various modes of transport the group used in their travels. Famous landmarks show the various destinations they went to.
**WORKSHEET 8 : A PICTURE TELLS IT ALL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>This is significant because Phileas Fogg has met his friends at the Reform Club and that is where they have spoken about the bank robber and subsequently the bet about travelling around the world in eighty days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>When the train cannot go on as there is no railway lines, Fogg decides to buy an elephant when he cannot hire one. Together with a guide, they travel on the elephant's back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>The travellers sit in the howdah strapped on to the back of the elephant. Passepartout himself feels rather clownish about the whole episode but the elephant takes them across the jungles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>The travellers hang on to their dear lives when the train they are in cannot cross a bridge because the bridge is broken and they could die. Colonel Proctor who is on board suggests that if they rode over the bridge at high speed, they would surely be able to cross over without any danger. They do just that and are safe. The bridge collapses after them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 9 : THE PLOT TELLS IT ALL

1. introduction  7. turning point
2. setting  8. conflict
3. characters  9. incidents
4. sequence of actions  10. events
5. climax  11. conclusion
6. most exciting  12. tying up

PLOT DIAGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposition</th>
<th>Rising Action</th>
<th>Climax</th>
<th>Falling Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14, 8</td>
<td>7, 5, 4,</td>
<td>12, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10, 1, 11,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8, 17, 15,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3, 13, 6, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORKSHEET 10 : NAME THE TRANSPORT

1. The Mongolia  4. The Carnatic
2. The Rangoon  5. The General Grant
3. The Tankadere  6. The Henrietta

WORKSHEET 11a : BAGS TO BRING ALONG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carpet bag</td>
<td>1. Light to carry. 2. Easy to put away.</td>
<td>1. Too small for such a long journey. 2. Not water proof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accept any logical answer

WORKSHEET 11b: ANY RELEVANT ANSWERS
WORKSHEET 12 : A JOURNEY TO REMEMBER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Andrew and Phileas Fogg placed a wager to travel around the world in 80 days.</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>Passpeartout works for a circus performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>Mr. Fix suspects Phileas Fogg to be a bank robber.</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>An eventful train journey with buffaloes, bandits and damaged bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Passepartout gets into trouble for entering a temple.</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Miss the steamer and hire another ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Passepartout is fined 150 pounds for entering a local temple.</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Phileas Fogg is arrested on British soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Phileas Fogg and Aouda miss the Carnatic’s trip to Yokohama.</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Realises he can still win the bet as he has gained a day travelling through the International Date Line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORKSHEET 13(a) : REMEMBERING DATES

1. October 2
2. October 9
3. October 22
4. October 25
5. November 8

WORKSHEET 13(b) : REMEMBERING DATES

1. The Reading Room at the Reform Club
2. The British Diplomat, Mr Stephenson, and the detective, Mr Fix
3. His shoes
4. Aouda
5. The *Carnatic* had been fixed a day earlier.
6. San Francisco
WORKSHEET 14: 19th Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A steamer</td>
<td>Propelled by steam power, these large ships sped up the journey from one continent to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. An elephant</td>
<td>The elephant helped the group to travel through inaccessible routes in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A sled (with sails)</td>
<td>A means of transport across the snowy prairie - the travellers could get to the train that eventually took them to New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A coal train</td>
<td>The main mode of transport that took them over great distances on land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORKSHEET 15: PIT STOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIT STOP</th>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allahbad</td>
<td>Railway track ended</td>
<td>Rode on an elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Passepartout was arrested</td>
<td>Paid bail of 2000 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Missed the <em>Carnatic</em></td>
<td>Boarded the <em>Tankadere</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>Bridge was damaged</td>
<td>Moved at full speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Kearny</td>
<td>Missed the train to Omaha</td>
<td>Took a sled with sails to Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Missed the steamer to Liverpool</td>
<td>Paid Captain Speedy for the <em>Henrietta</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 16: POSTCARD

Dear Jeejah,

How are you? I am terribly upset to inform that my whole family had been robbed and murdered by a group of bandits. They took us by surprise one night when we were at dinner. But some of the men spared me and took me away to this hut in the jungle.

Luckily for me, some foreigners saw me struggling with these bad men and rescued me in the middle of the night. The actually cut open the straw walls of the hut where I had been held captive. I am now safe with this gentleman and I know one of them is very kind to me. I think his name is Fogg. A funny name but he is indeed a very good man.

He has promised to accompany me to Hong Kong to meet you. I hope you will be there – right now I am in need of the company of family. I am aboard a ship called Rangoon. It is now on its way to Singapore and soon will land in Hong Kong. I will contact you as soon as I have arrived.

Love,
Aouda

WORKSHEET 17: DEAR ANDREW...

Dear Andrew,

Hi! I have run a good race but unfortunately I am now being held at the Customs House in Liverpool being charged for robbing the Bank Of England. I have no regrets even if I lose my bet with you for I have found something very dear to my heart. In the middle of my elephant ride to Allahabad, I stumbled upon a beautiful girl from India who was being held captive by some bandits. It was the most important incident in my travels as for the first time, I put aside all my schedules to rescue this beautiful girl. Saving her opens my eyes that there is more to punctuality and money. Her name is Aouda and she is such a lovely girl. I just can’t wait to marry her once all this is over. If I fail to meet the dateline, I happily concede defeat to you for I have found something more precious than money. Take care!

Yours sincerely,
Phileas Fogg
HAVE I UNDERSTOOD?

Chapter 1: Phileas Fogg finds a new butler.
1. James Forster and Passepartout
2. It shows the hours, minutes, seconds, days, months and years
3. Eleven-thirty in the morning
4. Second floor
5. By using the electric bells and long speaking tubes in his room.
6. Phileas Fogg woke up at precisely eight o’clock in the morning. Breakfast was to be brought to him exactly twenty-three minutes later. At nine thirty-seven he liked to shave. He even had his clothes and shoes numbered according to when they were worn, whether summer or fall.

Chapter 2: Phileas Fogg says something he might regret.
1. The Reform Club
2. Playing cards with his friends
3. He is a gentleman
4. Two thousand pounds
5. Ralph
6. With a shorter travelling route now that the great railroad in India is complete.
7. Four thousand pounds from Andrew if Phileas Fogg wins and twenty thousand pounds from Phileas Fogg if he loses.
8. Eight forty-five p.m
9. At eight forty-five p.m on Saturday, December 21st, 1867

Chapter 3: Phileas Fogg shocks his new butler.
1. Phileas’ butler
2. He has just learnt about his master’s routine and it surprises him that his master is calling for him before midnight
3. Dover
4. He is eager to carry out his duties as a butler but at the same time he is shocked that his master is leaving on a trip at such short notice knowing that his master always does things systematically
5. Trains and boats
6. Two travel guides, his wallet and twenty thousand pounds.
7. His hat and cloak
8. Nearly dropped the bag.

Chapter 4: Introducing Detective Fix
1. 7 days
2. A detective sent by the Bank of England and he suspects the bank robber is aboard the steamer.
3. In India, he will be easily caught because India is part of the Queen’s empire.
4. Paced back and forth
5. Fix assumed that the robber was on board the ship because a man had asked his butler to get his passport stamped, as he thought that the man did not want to be seen.
6. When Phileas comes to the British Diplomat to get his passport stamped, the diplomat shall not stamp the passport so that Phileas will be in Suez longer for Fix to get a warrant for his arrest.
7. a. The quick departure from London
   b. The large sum of money that Phileas Fogg carried with him.
   c. There was also the fact that Phileas Fogg needed to reach faraway countries in a hurry.
   d. He fitted the description of the robber – he was a gentleman.
8. -The Police Chief of Scotland Yard.
   - A warrant of arrest for Phileas Fogg.

Chapter 5: Phileas Fogg Travels across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean

1. On the deck
2. He is an agent for the Peninsular and Oriental Company.
3. Seven days.
4. Get his passport stamped.
5. The Indian Ocean is smooth and calm, so the sailing doesn’t face any problems.
6. Awful meal of strange meat
7. People wearing dresses of all different designs and foreigners are not allowed in temples.
8. He needs to send a telegram to the police in Calcutta to inform them of the crime committed by Passepartout.

Chapter 6: Phileas Fogg rides an elephant!

1. Benares, to join his British troops.
2. The railroad is not completed.
3. Kiouni
4. Two thousand pounds
5. Their guide to the next town.

Chapter 7: Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Sir Francis have an adventure

1. A clown on a vault.
2. Allahabad
3. Aouda
4. He has twelve hours to spare.
5. was rushing and running blindly through the forest causing so much noise

Chapter 8: The trip down the Ganges

1. They have all been killed by bandits.
2. Hong Kong

Chapter 9: Phileas Fogg spends a lot of money

1. They are stopped by a policeman and brought to the police station to wait for their hearing.
2. Two thousand pounds
3. To be on time to board the Rangoon for Hong Kong.
Chapter 10: The voyage from India to Hong Kong

1. Dealing with cotton
2. He kept bumping into Fix in Suez, then Bombay, saw Fix briefly in Calcutta and now on the Rangoon to Hong Kong.
3. A spy sent by Fogg’s friend from the Reform Club.
4. 12 days
5. On the 7th day
6. To give a hint that he knows who Fix is.
7. That Passepartout knows that he is a detective.
8. Because of the giant waves. This will cause a delay of one full day on arrival in Hong Kong.
9. The steamer, the Carnatic they have to take to Yokohama is delayed by one day.
10. Holland

Chapter 11: Passepartout takes too great an interest in Phileas Fogg and what comes of it

1. It is because the warrant still has not arrived.
2. It refers to Phileas Fogg being the bank robber.
3. He gets annoyed.
4. He thinks that they are honest men.
5. Probably a spy to make sure that Phileas makes an honest trip around the world or perhaps to interfere with Phileas trip.
7. He is a detective from London.
8. So that Fix can arrest Phileas.
9. By walking around, buying supplies for the long voyage ahead of them, shopping, have dinner and then, go back to their rooms to go to bed.
10. He has found a boat that will take them to Shanghai and from there, they will catch the Carnatic and go on to San Francisco.
11. To try to find Passepartout and to leave a sum of money with the police so that they could search for Passepartout.
12. It is because it is able to travel over one hundred miles on the first day itself.
13. Captain Bunsby
14. Carnatic

Chapter 12: Passepartout travels alone and grows a very long nose

1. Two rooms—the ones that should have held Phileas Fogg and Aouda.
2. He steps out slowly off the ship and onto shore.
3. He trades in his clothes for something more Japanese. Through that he is able to get a few piece of silver which enables him to get some food.
4. Some rice with chicken.
5. The manager of the acrobatic team.
6. He becomes a part of a human pyramid.
7. Six-foot long.
8. At the acrobatic show during his performance.
Chapter 13: Mr Fogg and party across the Pacific Ocean

1. Twenty-one days.
2. It is because Phileas is already on his way to America. The warrant is no more valid.
3. He punches him on the nose.
4. Not to behave the same way as he did back in Hong Kong.
5. In 1853.

Chapter 14: Phileas Fogg and Passepartout meet outlaws and bandits on the railroad

1. By playing cards.
2. The outlaws have attacked the train.
4. Using his acrobatic experience.
5. Passepartout is missing.
7. Mudge.

Chapter 15: Phileas Fogg finds a way to Liverpool

1. He is fifty years old, with large round eyes, bright red hair, and a copper beard.
2. Captain Speedy.
3. By performing for them with his good humour.
4. He buys the ship and burns parts of the ship’s wood as fuel.
5. Fix arrests Phileas in the Queen’s name.

Chapter 16: The bet is lost!

1. Tries to attack Fix in a rage.
2. He feels that he should have told about Fix’s intention from the beginning.
3. Calm and unemotional.
4. It is because there has been a mistake as Phileas Fogg looks like the robber, James Strand.
5. The clocks are strikes ten minutes before nine which means he arrives just five minutes too late. He has lost the bet.

Chapter 17: What do you think?

1. Goes to bed with a heavy heart.
2. She feels that it is her fault that he has to rescue her and hence, delayed him from moving on with his journey.
3. She offers herself to be his wife, his family.
4. He confesses his love for her and wishes to marry her.
5. It seems that Phileas and Passepartout had forgotten to consider the different time zones around the world.
ASSESSMENT

A CHARACTERS

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the character that I like is Phileas Fogg.

I like Phileas Fogg because he is disciplined. He wants everything done with perfect timing. For example, he wakes up at precisely eight o’clock in the morning and has breakfast exactly twenty three minutes later.

Furthermore, Phileas Fogg is patient. He does not panic easily if things are not done his way. Although the ship falls behind schedule, he remains calm.

In conclusion, these are the reasons why I like Phileas Fogg. He is a role model and his discipline and patience are admirable.

B CHARACTERS

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the character that I admire is Phileas Fogg. I admire him because he is kind.

He wants everyone who travels with him to be comfortable and safe. He makes sure that Aouda has her own cabin and provides everything she needs. He also offers to pay Passepartout’s bail of two thousand pounds so that Passepartout need not go to jail.

Phileas Fogg is kind as he is willing to go all out to help anyone. For example, he saves Aouda when she is kidnapped by the bandits. He had to cut open the wall of the hut to rescue her.

These are some examples of how kind Phileas Fogg is. Although he is engrossed with his own problems, he still thinks of the safety of others and how to help them when they are in danger.

C MORAL VALUES

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the moral value I want to talk about is gratitude. This moral value is shown in Passepartout and Aouda.

Passepartout is grateful when Phileas Fogg saves him from going to prison. Fogg has to pay two thousand pounds for his bail. Passepartout is touched by this gesture because he knows that Fogg does not have to pay for his mistakes. That’s why he tries so hard to please Phileas Fogg all the time.

Aouda is grateful for things that have been done for her. She appreciates Phileas Fogg for rescuing her from the bandits and being kind to her throughout the trip. Fogg provides a cabin for her and makes sure she is safe. In return she is willing to marry Phileas even though she knows that he has no money.

Passepartout and Aouda are grateful for all the help they have received. We should always be thankful when we receive help from others.
Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, one of the events that I find memorable is when Phileas Fogg and Passepartout rescue Aouda from the bandits.

While travelling through the forest in India, Fogg, Sir Francis, Ali and Passepartout rescue the daughter of a wealthy merchant who is held captive in a hut by the bandits. Even though they do not know her, they go all out to save her.

Another reason why this event is memorable is how the four men manage to get Aouda out of the hut. They work together to break the wall of the hut and escape from the bandits.

The above event is very memorable to me because they went through a lot of trouble to save a stranger.

Based on the novel ‘Around The World In Eighty Days’ by Jules Verne, the theme of determination is clearly shown by Phileas Fogg. He puts in great effort in everything that he does. Fogg’s determination and perseverance led him to overcome many obstacles.

One of the examples of a difficult obstacle that Fogg overcomes is when he decides to rescue Aouda. He and his companions cut through the wall of a hut to set her free. They almost lost their lives when the bandits shot arrows at them.

Another example is when he goes to the extent of buying the ship from Captain Speedy just to reach Liverpool on time. When they are short of coal, he orders the crew to burn parts of the ship to keep the ship going.

The examples above show the determination in Phileas Fogg.

**ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY 1 : IN A MAZE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers : -**
1. clock
2. orderly
3. reform
4. Ranggon
5. full
6. warrant
7. mudges
8. human
9. howdah
10. Magnolia
11. temple
12. zones
13. reward
14. fix
15. Kiouniu
ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY 1 : IS IT TRUE?

Chapter 1: Phileas Fogg finds a new butler.

1. False (2 degrees too cold)
2. False (due to good, solid routine of Phileas Fogg’s lives)
3. True
4. False (8:23am)
5. True

Chapter 2: Phileas Fogg says something he might regret.

1. True
2. False (about the robbery at the Bank of England with his friends).
3. False (The Bank Of England offers a reward of two thousand pounds)
4. True
5. False (Andrew Stuart)

Chapter 3: Phileas Fogg shocks his new butler.

1. False (Phileas Fogg had to shout for Passepartout when he returns from the Reform Club)
2. True
3. False (They bring along a carpetbag with minimal clothing and filled with twenty thousand pounds for their travel).
4. True
5. True

Chapter 4: Introducing Detective Fix

1. True
2. False (The Mongolia arrives at the Suez Canal at 11am, 9th October).
3. False (Detective Fix has been assigned by the Bank of England to look for a bank robber).
4. True
5. False (Passepartout reveals to Detective Fix that his master, Phileas Fogg is travelling around the world with a large amount of money with him).

Chapter 5: Phileas Fogg Travels across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean

1. True
2. True
3. False (Upon arrival in Bombay, Phileas Fogg bought train tickets from Bombay to Calcutta)
4. False (Passepartout stepped into a temple as he did not know that foreigners were forbidden to enter temples in India).
5. True
Chapter 6: Phileas Fogg rides an elephant!

1. False (While on the train journey to Calcutta, Phileas Fogg and Passepartout are joined by Sir Francis Cromarty, a general in the British army in India).
2. True
3. False (Phileas Fogg then purchases an elephant for two thousand pounds to take them on their journey to Allahabad).
4. False (A young man called Ali is hired to guide them along the way).
5. True

Chapter 7: Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Sir Francis have an adventure

1. False (All of them are scared of travelling through the rough territory on the way to Allahabad due to the bandits roaming the jungle).
2. True
3. True
4. False (Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg decide to rescue the girl from the bandits).
5. True

Chapter 8: The trip down the Ganges

1. False (They managed to arrive safely at the Allahabad train station at around mid morning).
2. False (Upon arriving at Allahabad, Phileas Fogg gives Ali the elephant, Kiouni).
3. False (Aouda is happy that Phileas Fogg and his friends rescue her from the bandits).
4. False (Upon arrival at Benares, Sir Francis Cromarty bids goodbye to them and thanks them for their kindness).
5. True

Chapter 9: Phileas Fogg spends a lot of money

1. False (Passepartout is charged for illegally entering a temple with footwear while in Bombay).
2. True
3. False (Passepartout is unhappy that his master is willing to pay a lot of money to keep him out of jail).
4. True
5. True

Chapter 10: The voyage from India to Hong Kong

1. False (Passepartout is shocked to see Detective Fix again aboard The Rangoon).
2. False (Aouda reveals to Passepartout and Phileas Fogg that she is a wealthy merchant’s daughter who was kidnapped by bandits).
3. True
4. False (While in Hong Kong, Phileas Fogg finds out that Aouda’s cousin, Jeejah Jeejeebhoy had moved to Holland).
5. True
Chapter 11: Passepartout takes too great an interest in Phileas Fogg and what comes of it

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False (As Passepartout tries to leave the restaurant, Detective Fix’s associate knocked him out).
5. True

Chapter 12: Passepartout travels alone and grows a long nose

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True

Chapter 13: Mr Fogg and party across the Pacific Ocean

1. True
2. True
3. False (Phileas Fogg, Passepartout and Aouda with Detective Fix board the train to New York).
4. False (The train journey is halted by an unstable bridge).
5. True

Chapter 14: Phileas Fogg and Passepartout meet outlaws and bandits on the railroad

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False (With the help of the sled, they manage to arrive at New York in time and failed to catch The China, a steamer bound for Liverpool).

Chapter 15: Phileas Fogg finds a way to Liverpool

1. False (Phileas Fogg manages to convince Captain Speedy to take them to Bordeaux for eight thousand pounds).
2. False (Detective Fix and Passepartout are upset that Phileas Fogg is spending a lot of money to ensure they arrive in Liverpool in time to win the bet).
3. False (In the middle of their voyage, Phileas Fogg took over the Henrietta from Captain Speedy to buy over the ship).
4. True
5. True
Chapter 16: The bet is lost!

1. False (Upon his arrest, Phileas Fogg is sent to the Custom House in Liverpool).
2. True
3. False (Phileas Fogg then hit Detective Fix on his nose for his folly in delaying him to return to London).
4. True
5. True

Chapter 17: What do you think?

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False (Phileas Fogg’s card playing partners are excited to see Phileas Fogg winning the bet of travelling around the world in 80 days).
5. False (Passepartout continues being Phileas Fogg’s butler upon Phileas Fogg’s wedding with Aouda).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>MEANING IN CONTEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The most important male servant in the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A servant’s employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ability to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precisely</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turned on his heel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Make a move; move away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsieur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>‘Sir’ in French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Have great trust or confidence in something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orderly life</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A systematic and peaceful life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantelpiece</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A shelf above the fireplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A game of bridge</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A type of card game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slip through our fingers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Get away, escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convinced</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Someone whose job is to discover information about crimes and find out who is responsible for them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumps</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A card that belongs to the group of cards that has been chosen to have the highest value in a particular game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wager</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puzzled grin</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Confused smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Luggage bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunned</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shocked or surprised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetbags</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A small bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whirlwind trip</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>An unexpected journey that happens very fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamer</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A ship that is moved by steam power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomat</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>An official job to represent one's country in a foreign land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitched</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>A sudden small movement with a part of a body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sniff</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>To smell something by taking air through the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharf</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dock area for ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>A person's job is to sell and buy goods in large amounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porters</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>A person whose job is to help carry things at ports and railway stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest Warrant</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>An order to place someone under detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faraway countries</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nations situated a long way away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight-seeing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Visiting interesting places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disguise</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>To give a new appearance to a person to hide its true form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errands</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>A short journey to buy something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnets</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>A type of hat that covers ears, and is tied to the chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tambourines</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>A small musical instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A piece of paper with message sent by telegraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>People of Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellow</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Describes someone who has the same job or interest as you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>A hard and black substance dug from earth to be used as fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whirlwind trip</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>A trip that happens very fast and unexpectedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductor</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Someone whose job is to sell tickets on trains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestled up</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>To rest yourself or part of your body in a warm and comfortable position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-down hut</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>An old small house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snores</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Breathe in a very noisy way while sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>A path through the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clanging</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>To make a loud deep ringing sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made a motion</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Making a movement or moving action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gems</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Jewels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabers</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>A light pointed sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>The act of causing great physical and mental pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commotion</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A sudden short period of noise and confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandits</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>A group of thieves that attack people travelling through the countryside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whizzed</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Something that moves very fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thundering through</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>To move by making a lot of noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucked away</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>To push a loose end of clothing into a particular place or position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>A large amount of money or property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startled</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>To do something unexpected which surprises or worries someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awful</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Extremely bad or unpleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciated</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Recognise or understand something that is Important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steep</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Rising or falling at sharp angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealthy</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strolled along</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>To walk in a slow, relaxed manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winked</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>To close one eye for a short time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfere</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Disturb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>An accomplice or co-worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squall</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>A sudden strong wind or short storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnel</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>An object used for pouring liquids or powders into containers using narrow necks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distress Call</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>A call for help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleary-eyed</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Eyes that cannot see clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizzy</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Unable to balance and about to fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulates</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>The office where the consul works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warts</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>A small hard lump which grows on skins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wring</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>To hold and twist by hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A large area of a countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locomotive</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>The engine of a train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>The front or side of a building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rascally men</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Dishonest people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tending</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Taking care of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuffle</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>A sudden fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sled</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>An object used for travelling over snow and ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraption</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>A machine or device that looks awkward or old fashioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>A hollow structure that allows smoke from a fire in a building to escape outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fading away</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Less bright in colour than before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>To leave a place or thing forever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-skimmer</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>A type of hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grudges</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>A strong feeling of anger and dislike of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstruck</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Very surprised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applause</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Clapping hands to show enjoyment or approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phileas Fogg

A wealthy Englishman who frequents a Reform Club where he will have most of his meals and spends time with his club members. It is in the club where he accepts a wager to travel around the world in eighty days.

Disciplined/Meticulous/Detailed - He wants all chores to be carried out in perfect timing. He is always punctual and is very particular about what he wants. He actually dismisses a butler who brought in shaving water two degrees colder.

Generous and kind and willing to spend his money to help anyone. He even risks his own life to help Aouda.

Phileas Fogg

Does not panic and carries out his tasks confidently. He is even very tolerant of Passepartout’s mistakes and helps him.

Detective Fix

Inquisitive – he questions Passepartout when he sees Fogg’s passport.

Quite persistent in what he believes in, even if he is wrong. He is insistent that Fogg is the bank robber.

Schemes out a plan to be on the same journey as Fogg so that he does not lose sight of him. Also befriends Passepartout without revealing who he really is and what his purpose is in following them.

Observant and intuitive, he is watchful for the passengers who landed in Suez, hoping to detect the suspected robber.

Phileas Fogg

A wealthy Englishman who frequents a Reform Club where he will have most of his meals and spends time with his club members. It is in the club where he accepts a wager to travel around the world in eighty days.

Disciplined/Meticulous/Detailed - He wants all chores to be carried out in perfect timing. He is always punctual and is very particular about what he wants. He actually dismisses a butler who brought in shaving water two degrees colder.

Generous and kind and willing to spend his money to help anyone. He even risks his own life to help Aouda.

Phileas Fogg

Does not panic and carries out his tasks confidently. He is even very tolerant of Passepartout’s mistakes and helps him.

Detective Fix

Inquisitive – he questions Passepartout when he sees Fogg’s passport.

Quite persistent in what he believes in, even if he is wrong. He is insistent that Fogg is the bank robber.

Schemes out a plan to be on the same journey as Fogg so that he does not lose sight of him. Also befriends Passepartout without revealing who he really is and what his purpose is in following them.

Observant and intuitive, he is watchful for the passengers who landed in Suez, hoping to detect the suspected robber.

Phileas Fogg

A wealthy Englishman who frequents a Reform Club where he will have most of his meals and spends time with his club members. It is in the club where he accepts a wager to travel around the world in eighty days.

Disciplined/Meticulous/Detailed - He wants all chores to be carried out in perfect timing. He is always punctual and is very particular about what he wants. He actually dismisses a butler who brought in shaving water two degrees colder.

Generous and kind and willing to spend his money to help anyone. He even risks his own life to help Aouda.

Phileas Fogg

Does not panic and carries out his tasks confidently. He is even very tolerant of Passepartout’s mistakes and helps him.

Detective Fix

Inquisitive – he questions Passepartout when he sees Fogg’s passport.

Quite persistent in what he believes in, even if he is wrong. He is insistent that Fogg is the bank robber.

Schemes out a plan to be on the same journey as Fogg so that he does not lose sight of him. Also befriends Passepartout without revealing who he really is and what his purpose is in following them.

Observant and intuitive, he is watchful for the passengers who landed in Suez, hoping to detect the suspected robber.

Phileas Fogg

A wealthy Englishman who frequents a Reform Club where he will have most of his meals and spends time with his club members. It is in the club where he accepts a wager to travel around the world in eighty days.

Disciplined/Meticulous/Detailed - He wants all chores to be carried out in perfect timing. He is always punctual and is very particular about what he wants. He actually dismisses a butler who brought in shaving water two degrees colder.

Generous and kind and willing to spend his money to help anyone. He even risks his own life to help Aouda.

Phileas Fogg

Does not panic and carries out his tasks confidently. He is even very tolerant of Passepartout’s mistakes and helps him.

Detective Fix

Inquisitive – he questions Passepartout when he sees Fogg’s passport.

Quite persistent in what he believes in, even if he is wrong. He is insistent that Fogg is the bank robber.

Schemes out a plan to be on the same journey as Fogg so that he does not lose sight of him. Also befriends Passepartout without revealing who he really is and what his purpose is in following them.

Observant and intuitive, he is watchful for the passengers who landed in Suez, hoping to detect the suspected robber.
Passepartout

Obedient / Dutiful – Passepartout is an obedient butler who wants to do everything right in order to keep his master happy.

A witty man who is also quick thinking – he was quick into convincing his master to ride an elephant when their train ride in India ends abruptly.

Protective and defensive – especially of his master when the detective wrongfully accuses Fogg to be a bank robber.

He is appreciative of being able to work with his master and makes sure that he serves Phileas Fogg well. He is also a trustworthy man and carries his master’s twenty thousand pounds for him.

Aouda

Grateful / Appreciative – she is grateful for the help that she receives from Fogg and Passepartout.

Adaptive – when she realises that her relative is no longer in Hong Kong, she becomes the men’s travelling companion and becomes attracted to Fogg.

Caring and concerned – especially when Passepartout is taken away by the bandits.

Honest – she explains her background to Fogg. Later, when they arrive in London, she reveals her feelings to Fogg and asks to be his wife. This gesture actually saves the men because it is only when they want to marry that they realise that they have actually arrived one day earlier.

Honest – she explains her background to Fogg.
Perseverance and determination is the best motivation towards success. Fogg’s perserverance and determination to complete whatever he had started was indeed an admirable thing.

Strength in mind and spirit. Fogg was a very punctual man and always kept to his strict routines. This shows that he was indeed someone who kept to his word at all times.

It is important to remain true to one’s course in life. The group of travellers (Fogg, Passepartout and Aouda) had only one mission in their journey and that was to return to London before the 80 days were over.

Generosity is the key to happiness. Fogg’s willingness to help overcome obstacles or to solve problems that they faced in their journey is indeed a welcome act of generosity.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

THEMES
Perseverance and determination is the best motivation towards success.

One must be strong in mind and spirit so as to be able to face any adversities.

It is important to remain true to one’s course in life.

Generosity

MORAL VALUES
Time is very precious and must be used in the most practical manner.

Life’s lessons must be faced with patience and strength.

Challenges and struggles in life are all part and parcel of one’s existence in this world.

It is important to share what little we have with others.

CHARACTERS
Phileas Fogg
Detective Fix
Passepartout
Aouda

SETTING
London
Calcutta
San Francisco
Suez
Hong Kong
New York
Bombay
Yokohama
Liverpool

LITERARY DEVICES
Symbols
Clock and time

Foreshadowing
Foreshadowing of Fogg winning the bet and also winning the heart of the one he loves.

Pun
Fogg - his name implies he maybe unable to think clearly. Instead he is disciplined, focused, and practical.

Fix - he has a fixation of arresting Phileas Fogg as a bank robber. His mindset is fixed and he is determined to get Fogg to British soil to be arrested.

THE PLOT
Fog is challenged to go around the world in eighty days and he accepts the challenge.

Fog faces several obstacles. The railway in Calcutta is incomplete; he misses a boat because he has not been informed and in America, outlaws attack his train and take away his butler.

Fogg is followed by Detective Fix who thinks that Fogg is a bank robber.

The real robber is caught but Fog thinks he has arrived in London five minutes late. He is disappointed and goes back to his residence.

When making arrangements to marry Aouda, Fogg gets to know that he has indeed saved time. He wins the bet.

He does not gain much for his winning. He marries Aouda, “but a charming woman who unlikely as it may appear made him the happiest of men!”
Conflict Dissection

Study the text and complete the diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who?</td>
<td>time, place, where?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>resolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study the text and complete the event map below.

- **What happened?**
- **Where did it happen?**
- **When did it happen?**
- **Who was involved in the event?**
- **How did it happen?**
- **Why did it happen?**
Based on the text. List events in order of time.

### Around the World in 80 Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Phileas Fogg leaves London for Dover by train.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write your topic at the top. Add details to the middle layers. Add a concluding sentence at the bottom.

**Topic:**

**Detail:**

**Detail:**

**Detail:**

**Concluding Sentence:**

Note: This template can be used when dealing with novel question.
Write notes in each section

**Setting:**

**Time:**

**Place:**

**Characters:**

**Problem:**

**Plot/Events:**

**Resolution:**

Note: This template can be used when we explore the chapters.
Write dates for each event in order of time from left to right. Add details along the line.