

Name: _____

Around the World in Eighty Days: Chapters 19-24

Read and complete.

1. Who was the Honourable Batulcar?

2. Where did the General Grant carry Phileas Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, Fix, and Passepartout?

3. Why did Phileas Fogg tell John Bunsby to put the flag at half mast?

4. How did Phileas Fogg and Mrs. Aouda make it to Yokohama?

5. Why did the pyramid fall?

6. What did Fix do to separate Passepartout from Phileas Fogg?

7. What was unique about Passepartout's outfit for his newfound job?

8. How did Passepartout get some change to buy food without Phileas Fogg nearby?

9. Now that Fix possessed the arrest warrant, why didn't he arrest Phileas Fogg?

10. When Phileas Fogg missed the Carnatic, what kind of transportation did he locate?

11. What was Passepartout's response to Fix's request to help keep Phileas Fogg in Hong Kong to be arrested?

12. Who had ended up on the Carnatic?

13. What did Passepartout do when he spotted Fix on the General Grant?

14. What kind of job did Passepartout's talents get him?

15. In Hong Kong, who had the privilege of wearing the imperial color of yellow?

Summarize Passepartout's description of Yokohama.

Explain the changing feelings of Mrs. Aouda toward Phileas Fogg.

Name: _____

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. adversary <input type="radio"/> A the act of sending back to one's country <input checked="" type="radio"/> B attachments <input type="radio"/> C opponent or enemy <input type="radio"/> D effective use	2. veritable <input checked="" type="radio"/> A actual <input type="radio"/> B group of singers, dancers, or actors <input type="radio"/> C exclamation <input type="radio"/> D without flinching
3. expletive <input checked="" type="radio"/> A corks with feathers used in games <input type="radio"/> B unexpected actions or ideas <input type="radio"/> C exclamation <input type="radio"/> D without; empty	4. stoically <input checked="" type="radio"/> A depression; low spirits <input type="radio"/> B making a straight line <input type="radio"/> C careful to think about before acting <input type="radio"/> D without flinching
5. oscillated <input checked="" type="radio"/> A without; empty <input type="radio"/> B swung back and forth <input type="radio"/> C opponent or enemy <input type="radio"/> D unexpected actions or ideas	6. devoid <input checked="" type="radio"/> A without; empty <input type="radio"/> B attachments <input type="radio"/> C cannot be avoided <input type="radio"/> D careful to think about before acting
7. vagaries <input checked="" type="radio"/> A unexpected actions or ideas <input type="radio"/> B beggar <input type="radio"/> C corks with feathers used in games <input type="radio"/> D group of singers, dancers, or actors	8. rectilinear <input checked="" type="radio"/> A making a straight line <input type="radio"/> B exclamation <input type="radio"/> C columns set apart to support arches <input type="radio"/> D container for liquids
9. mendicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> A container for liquids <input type="radio"/> B beggar <input type="radio"/> C without; empty <input type="radio"/> D the act of sending back to one's country	10. circumspect <input checked="" type="radio"/> A attachments <input type="radio"/> B without flinching <input type="radio"/> C careful to think about before acting <input type="radio"/> D exclamation
11. avail <input checked="" type="radio"/> A group of singers, dancers, or actors <input type="radio"/> B effective use <input type="radio"/> C swung back and forth <input type="radio"/> D opponent or enemy	12. troupe <input type="radio"/> A without; empty <input checked="" type="radio"/> B the act of sending back to one's country <input type="radio"/> C unexpected actions or ideas <input type="radio"/> D group of singers, dancers, or actors
13. inevitable <input checked="" type="radio"/> A actual <input type="radio"/> B cannot be avoided <input type="radio"/> C swung back and forth <input type="radio"/> D depression; low spirits	14. flagon <input checked="" type="radio"/> A container for liquids <input type="radio"/> B exclamation <input type="radio"/> C beggar <input type="radio"/> D effective use

Modal verbs in the past

With would have, must have, could have, should have etc.

Examples:

He was punished at school, he _____ (be) a naughty boy!

Answer: must have been

It's raining now, I _____ (take) my umbrella.

Answer: should have taken

1. Gloria has won every game she's played today. She _____ (practice) a lot.
2. I don't have anything to wear today. I _____ (do) the laundry.
3. Jack lost his wallet on the way to work. He _____ (lose) it on the bus.
4. You did very well on the exam. You _____ (study) a lot.
5. The Smiths _____ (build) their house anywhere. Why did they choose here?
6. It's hot in here today. I _____ (not/wear) a heavy sweater today.
7. You _____ (feed) your dog. He has been hungry all day.
8. Lucy shouldn't have stood on the broken chair. She _____ (fall).
9. I _____ (buy) more milk. I am almost out.
10. I didn't do very well in the test. I _____ (spend) more time studying.

Circle the right verb that best fits into each space.

1. I need help, doctor. My baby doesn't sleep well. What _____ ?
A) I should do b) had I better do c) should I do
2. My mother isn't feeling well, so I told her that she _____ to the doctor.
a) ought to go b) ought go c) ought
3. I'm going to visit your country. Where _____ if I want to go shopping?

A) ought to I go b) I should go c) should I go

4. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You _____ pack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport!

A) had better not b) better not c) had not better

5. Dave loves chocolate, but he _____ too much or he will get fatter.

A) should eat b) shouldn't eat c) should eat not

6. A: I'm hot.

B: You _____ your coat!

A) should take off b) should to take off c) should put on

7. It's raining and I don't want to get my dress wet. I _____ an umbrella.

A) had better bring b) had better to bring c) had better not bring

8. A: I think that the grade my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.

B: Really? You _____ to her after class today.

A) should to talk b) ought talk c) ought to talk

Put the right verb in each space

may had better have got to shall be supposed to

1. I know it's rather rude, but I _____ ask you where you purchased that pocket watch?

2. You _____ look good for your interview if you want to get the sales job. You _____ wear the white shirt and the maroon tie. I think that'll look really professional.

3. I _____ be at work tomorrow by 7:00.

4. It's pretty hot in the desert at this time of year. If we are going to do some hiking, we _____ take at least two or three quarts of water with us. Actually, it _____ be hotter than we expect out there - maybe we should take a gallon or more.

5. You _____ leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.

6. I can't stand these people - I _____ get out of here. I'm going to take off for awhile while you get rid of them. When I get back, they _____ be gone.

7. _____ I try a little of your Black Forest cake? It looks absolutely delicious - I _____ taste it!

8. You _____ take along some cash. The restaurant _____ not accept credit cards.

9. You _____ take along some cash. The restaurant doesn't accept credit cards.

10. _____ we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake.

Slang/idioms

Read and then circle the correct meaning.

Sharon: It was just so sunny yesterday! Now, **it's raining cats and dogs** out there.

Jason: I guess your date tonight with Jerry is **called off**, right?

Sharon: Yeah I guess, since we can't have a picnic now. I'm **stuck** at home tonight.

Jason: Well I think it's a good thing. Take this as a **sign** that you are not meant to be going out. You just argued with Philip and **at the drop of a hat** you want to meet someone else?

Sharon: **What do you have against Jerry**, Jason? Stop **beating around the bush**, and just **spill the beans**.

Jason: Don't be naive. Everyone knows that Jerry is a **bad egg**. Didn't you hear what happened at his last two high schools before he transferred to our school?

Sharon: Come on Jason, **give the guy a break**. People change. Anyway, I don't want to discuss this, can we just **drop it**?

Jason: Sure, I don't want to **push** this issue either.

1) raining cats and dogs

- a) cats and dogs are falling from the sky b) it's raining heavily c) it's raining lightly
d) it's not raining

2) called off

a) still on b) special c) posted up on the internet d) cancelled

3) stuck

a) glued to the floor b) confined to a small space c) reluctantly have to stay d) happy to stay

4) sign

a) warning sign b) signal c) sign of fate d) road sign

5) at the drop of a hat

a) after a long time b) immediately without waiting c) after one week d) after thinking for awhile

6) have against

a) not like about b) like about c) find interesting about d) think about

7) beating around the bush

a) being straightforward b) running around the bush c) lying d) avoiding getting to the point of an issue

8) spill the beans

a) spill beans onto the floor b) write down what you are feeling

c) tell a secret to someone who is not supposed to know about it d) keep the secret

9) bad egg

a) a smelly person b) a rotten egg c) a nice person d) a bad person

10) Come on Jason, give the boy a break.

a) come and break his body parts b) give him vacation c) give him a chance d) stop following him

11) drop it

a) stop talking about the issue b) keep talking about the issue c) write it down d) not write it down

12) push this issue

a) put it away b) discuss this further c) argue further d) don't want to talk about it anymore