

Name: _____

Around the World in Eighty Days: Chapters 7-12

Read and Complete.

1. What is a mahout?

2. What suddenly happened to the train?

3. To what group was Sir Francis Cromarty headed?

4. What laws did Passepartout break?

5. Why couldn't Mr. Fix arrest Mr. Fogg in Bombay?

6. What did Mr. Fix try to persuade the consul to do when Phileas Fogg brought the passport to him?

7. In terms of Phileas Fogg's plan, how did the Mongolia arrive on the schedule to Aden?

8. What did Phileas Fogg purchase to continue his journey after the train ride ended?

9. Where did curiosity lead Passepartout?

10. At a train stop at Burhanpur, what did Passepartout purchase?

11. On what date did the ship arrive in Bombay?

12. In what country did Mr. Fix say Suez was?

13. What was the name of the ship upon which Phileas Fogg and Passepartout traveled?

14. What is supposed to happen to the woman the group is watching at the end of Chapter 12?

15. How did Mr. Fogg feel about the library, town hall, and bazaars in Bombay?

Full paragraph answers (topic sentence and supporting details)

How does Passepartout's description of Phileas Fogg make him sound like a bank robber?

How does Phileas Fogg respond to the exotic world around him? Use examples from the text to support your answer.

Explain in your opinion the fixation Phileas Fogg has with his watch.

[illegible]

Compare and contrast Sherlock Holmes and Phileas Fogg. How are they unusual characters? What makes them characters people like to read about?

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name: _____

Vocabulary: Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. allocation <input type="radio"/> A an amount being set apart for a purpose <input type="radio"/> B a covered framework for carrying people <input type="radio"/> C offensive; unpleasant	2. oblivious <input type="radio"/> A thicket of small trees <input type="radio"/> B aimless; no methodical way <input type="radio"/> C unmindful
3. flagging <input type="radio"/> A weakening <input type="radio"/> B understand thoroughly <input type="radio"/> C cannot be excited or disturbed	4. rajahs <input type="radio"/> A chiefs or princes in India <input type="radio"/> B required <input type="radio"/> C outstanding; remarkable
5. gesticulating <input type="radio"/> A making gestures with one's hands <input type="radio"/> B expense; amount of money <input type="radio"/> C occurred at the same time	6. coincided <input type="radio"/> A not affected by <input type="radio"/> B useless; unimportant <input type="radio"/> C occurred at the same time
7. crestfallen <input type="radio"/> A took much pleasure <input type="radio"/> B disheartened; humbled <input type="radio"/> C natives of India serving in the British army	8. sepoys <input type="radio"/> A required <input type="radio"/> B natives of India serving in the British army <input type="radio"/> C thicket of small trees
9. expenditure <input type="radio"/> A expense; amount of money <input type="radio"/> B not affected by <input type="radio"/> C unmindful	10. impervious <input type="radio"/> A not affected by <input type="radio"/> B outstanding; remarkable <input type="radio"/> C the act of staying firm in supporting
11. unsavoury <input type="radio"/> A left to one's judgment <input type="radio"/> B aimless; no methodical way <input type="radio"/> C offensive; unpleasant	12. embarked <input type="radio"/> A headdresses <input type="radio"/> B useless; unimportant <input type="radio"/> C went aboard a ship or airplane
13. arbitrary <input type="radio"/> A left to one's judgment <input type="radio"/> B a covered framework for carrying people <input type="radio"/> C weakening	14. palanquin <input type="radio"/> A cannot be excited or disturbed <input type="radio"/> B chiefs or princes in India <input type="radio"/> C a covered framework for carrying people
15. compulsory <input type="radio"/> A required <input type="radio"/> B occurred at the same time <input type="radio"/> C making gestures with one's hands	16. desultory <input type="radio"/> A took much pleasure <input type="radio"/> B left to one's judgment <input type="radio"/> C aimless; no methodical way

Prefixes

Circle the correct definition for the prefix.

1. ac- to, near, toward	around, both	beyond
2. mis- before	height, topmost, top	wrong, bad
3. ultra- beyond	opposite, against	hundred
4. peri- together, with	around	again, back
5. inter- half	out, from, away	between
6. il- after	three	into, in
7. tri- equal	three	in, cause to, into
8. hyper- to, near, toward	apart, not, away	over, too much, above, excess
9. extro- not	against	outside of
10. intro- together, with	within	out, from, away
11. ob- beneath	over, too much, above, excess	against
12. cent- opposite, against	all	hundred
13. extra- outside	around	away, down, apart, out
14. di- from, away	not	apart, not, away
15. bi- well, good	one	two

Using who and whom

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Reminder: Who is the subject and whom is the object (usually of a preposition).

1. I have a strong aversion to people (who, whom) lie to me.
2. The student (who, whom) set off the smoke bomb was able to elude the principal.
3. A reliable friend is one on (who, whom) you can always depend.
4. My brother can be arrogant when dealing with those (who, whom) have not attended college
5. Many of you have a crony with (who, whom) you trust your deepest secrets.
6. There are not many people (who, whom) are good in calligraphy.
7. Kelsey likes to associate with people (who, whom) have something in common with her.
8. It is almost a fetish with some people to impress people to (who, whom) they do not even know.
9. Anyone (who, whom) plays an instrument in the school band is a musician.
10. The audience is group of people for (who, whom) the passage is written.
11. I am allergic to perfume, so I sneeze whenever I go near someone (who, whom) has some on.
12. You should only share your innermost feelings with a few people (who, whom) you can really trust.
13. Kevin wants to associate with firefighters (who, whom) he likes.
14. Congress can impeach a President (who, whom) has committed crimes or acted wrongly.
15. (Who, Whom) do you associate with?
16. John Adams was one of the town attorneys (who, whom) argued the legality of the Stamp Act.
17. It's impolite to insult those from (who, whom) you expect favors.
18. (Who, Whom) played the part of Aladdin?
19. (Who, Whom) did you say was calling?
20. Just looking at an aircraft scares someone (who, whom) is afraid of flying.

Grammar: Third Conditional sentence: not possible in the past

The first conditional and second conditionals talk about the future. With the **third conditional** we talk about the **past**. We talk about a condition in the past that did **not** happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. The third conditional is also like a dream, but with **no possibility** of the dream coming true.

Last week you bought a lottery ticket. But you did not win. :-(

	condition	result
	Past Perfect	WOULD HAVE + Past Participle
If	I had won the lottery	I would have bought a car.

- If Tom hadn't told him, he _____.
a) will never find out b) would have never found out
- I _____ this if you hadn't asked me to.
a) would never have done b) didn't do
- If I _____ about this, I would have called you.
a) know b) had known
- If they _____ to rest they would not have been so exhausted.
a) have stopped b) had stopped
- I _____ that he's 44 years old if he hadn't told me.
a) wouldn't have guessed b) didn't guess
- If I hadn't seen that film last week, I _____ to see it with you yesterday.
a) would go b) would have gone
- If you _____ the money that you owe me, I would have been able to eat out last night.
a) had returned b) returned
- Rick wouldn't have bought the sweater if it _____ on sale.
a) hadn't been b) wouldn't be
- If you _____ me, I wouldn't have known about the celebration.
a) haven't called b) hadn't called
- Roberta would have called you if you _____ her your number.
a) would give b) had given