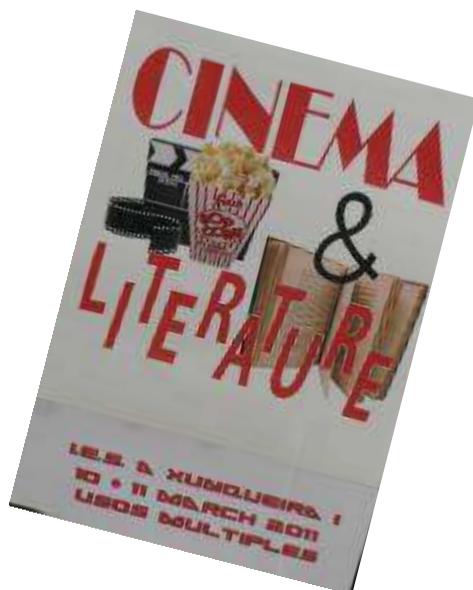
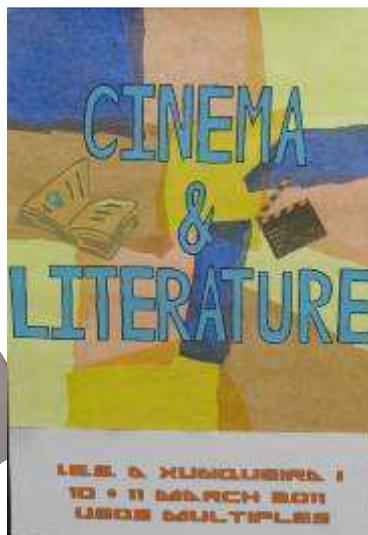
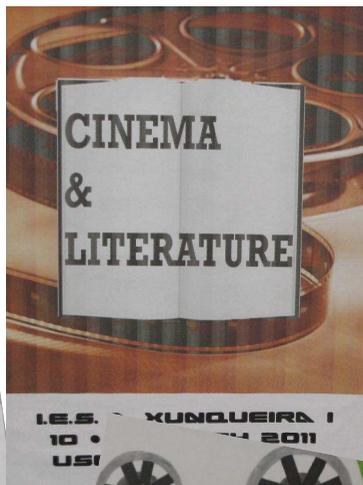
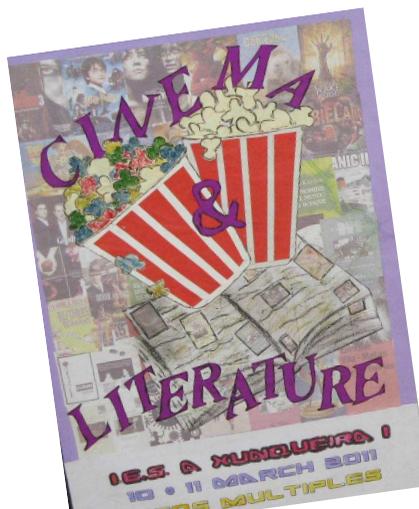


I.E.S. D. XUNQUEIRA I
10 • 11 MARCH 2011
USOS MÚLTIPLES

MORE POSTERS



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LEARNING WITH FILMS

All foreign language teachers agree that the best way to learn a language is living in the country where that language is spoken for a period of time. That is only possible for very few of our students; but the new technological developments, especially the Internet and the new digital television, with hundreds of channels from all over the world available to everybody by just pressing a remote control switch, and the possibility of watching films, cartoons, sitcoms or documentaries in O.V., subtitled in any language you can dream of, provide a limitless source of material and opportunities to feel for as many moments as we want in an English speaking environment.

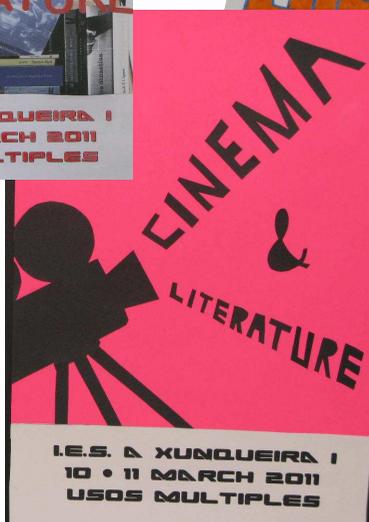
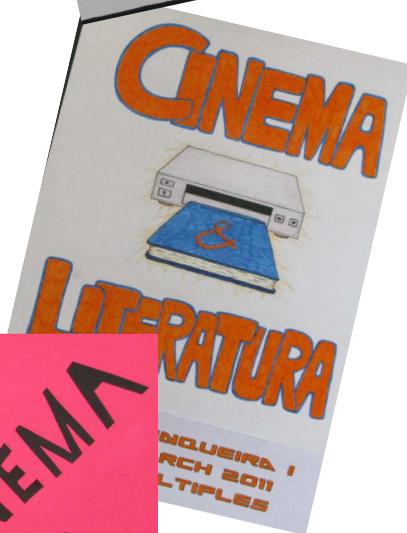
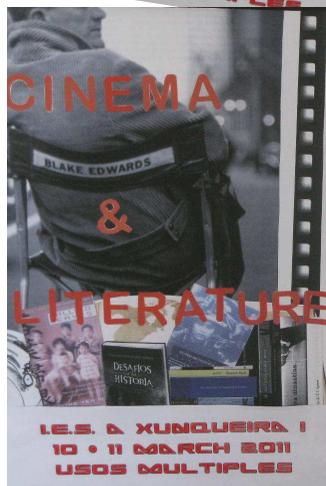
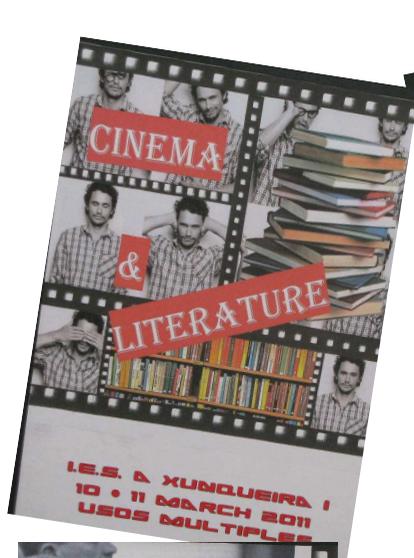
The project “Cinema & Literature Days” intends to give all students the chance to watch a good film, mainly based on known literary works adapted to their age. As it is a learning activity, they will be given some reading material before the film to help them understand and enjoy the film and, after the projection, some class work in order to assess how much they have understood and enjoyed the film and provide feedback for students and teachers.

It is the first time we are doing it as a department, but I must say that with the help of the teachers who will introduce the films, Mr. Laureano Aragunde, Mr. José M. Ramos, Ms. Therese Drew, whose enthusiastic collaboration we greatly appreciate, and members of the Department, we have no doubt it will be a rewarding experience.

Arturo Neira

Head of The English Department

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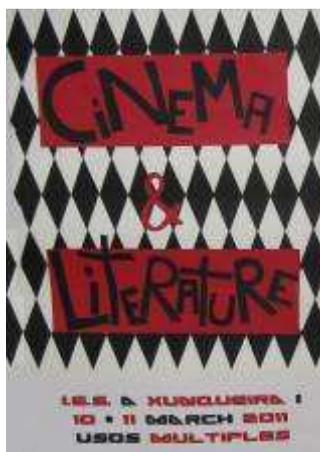
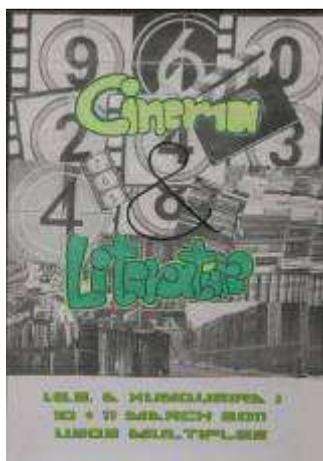
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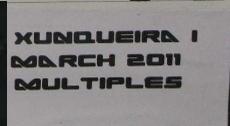
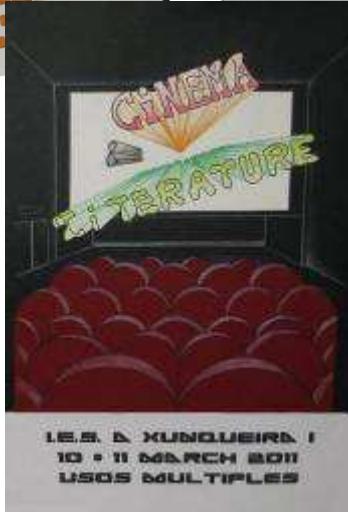
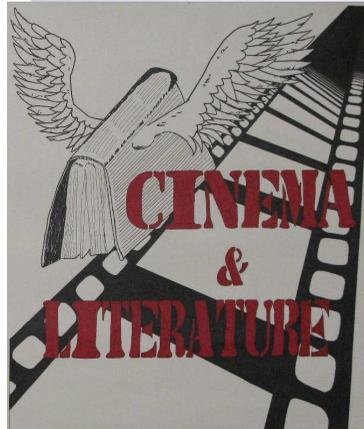
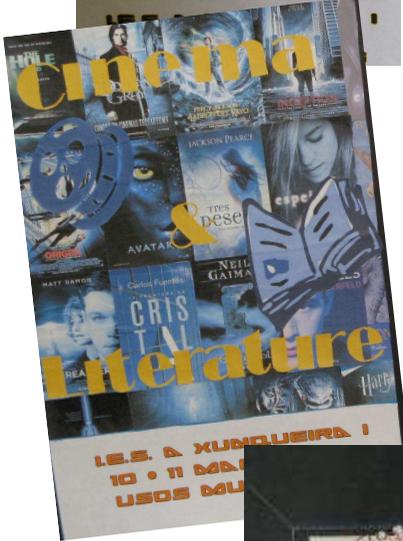
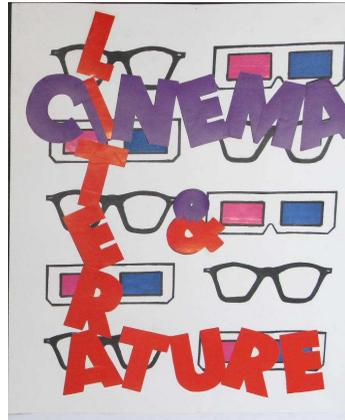
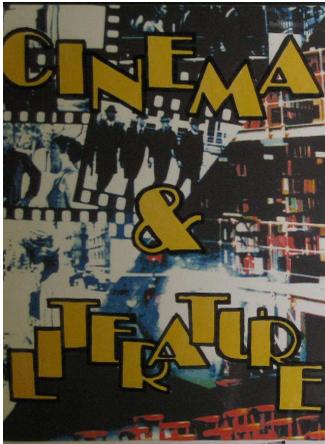
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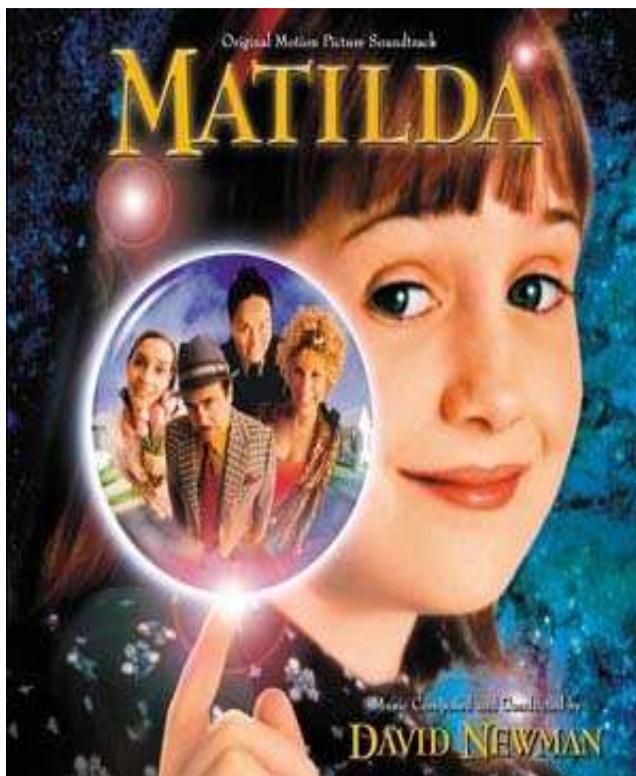
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MATILDA

Based on the novel “Matilda”, by Roal Dahl

Activities by Mr. J.M. Ramos (Bachelor of Science)

Translated by Therese Drew.



PAM FERRIS

¡¡INCREDIBLE!!
¿Verdad?



Incredible!!

Right?



SRTA. TRUNCHBULL
MS TRUNCHBULL

LA MAGIA DEL CINE PRODUCE ESTAS METAMORFOSIS
THE MAGIC OF THE CINEMA PRODUCES THESE METAMORPHOSES

1) Roald Dahl sigue los **estereotipos** de los cuentos infantiles clásicos:

Roald Dahl follows the stereotypes of classical children's stories

a) Cenicienta es una niña que **anhela** ir al baile del príncipe

Matilda es una niña que anhela _____

a) Cinderella is a girl who yearns to go to the Prince's ball;

Matilda is a girl who yearns to _____

Cenicienta tiene una madrastra malvada que la ignora y la maltrata.

b) Matilda tiene unos padres que _____

b) Cinderella's evil stepmother ignores her and treats her very badly;

Matilda's parents _____

2) En todo cuento infantil hay un ogro o una bruja y también un "hada madrina".

¿Quiénes representan estos papeles en la película?

All children's stories contain an ogre or a witch and a "fairy godmother". Which characters are representative of these roles in the film?

3) ¿Cómo se invierte el papel de los adultos y los niños en la película?

How are the roles reversed between the adults and the children?

4) Roald Dahl utilizaba en sus cuentos situaciones **escatológicas** para despertar el interés de los niños. Cita alguna escena escatológica de la película.

Roald Dahl uses scatological scenes in his stories to capture children's attention. Cite one of the scatological scenes in the film.

5) A la vista de la película, ¿podrías decir lo que significa la expresión "ratón de biblioteca"?

From watching the film, are you able to define the expression "bookworm"?

6) ¿Qué es lo que impulsa a Matilda a considerar que puede castigar a sus padres?

What gives Matilda the idea that she may be able to punish her parents?

7) Busca el tipo de animal que es un tritón. ¿Es un reptil o un anfibio?

Un tritón también es un personaje de la mitología griega. Búscalo y defínelo.

What type of animal is a newt? Is it a reptile or an amphibian? Newts are also common characters in Greek mythology. Look it up and give the definition.

8) ¿Cómo se denominan los poderes paranormales que adquiere Matilde con su mente? Indica el correcto buscando las definiciones previamente.

Telequinesia Telepatía Bilocación Medium Levitación

What are Matilda's paranormal mind powers called? Choose the correct answer by looking up the definitions for the following:

Telekinesis Telepathy Bilocation Medium Levitation

9) Completa esta frase que el narrador pronuncia **en off** durante la película:

Tener poder no es tan _____ como elegir que _____ con él.

*Complete this sentence that the narrator says in his **voice over** in the film:*

Having power is not as _____ as deciding what _____ with it.

10) ¿Qué tienen en común Matilda y su profesora?

What do Matilda and her teacher have in common? 11) Ordena, numerándolas del 1 al 4 en orden **cronológico** las escenas siguientes de la película:

*Put the following scenes from the film in **chronological** order, numbering them 1-4*



12) ¿Qué hace Matilda en esta escena? ¿Sabes lo que contiene el frasco que tiene en sus manos? Una pista: Su fórmula química es H_2O_2

What's Matilda doing in this scene? What's inside the jar Matilda's holding in her hands? Clue: Its chemical formula is H_2O_2 .



que

13) Veamos lo observador/a que eres: ¿Qué número llevaba impreso en sudadera la señorita Trunchbull? Una pista: Era un año.

Ahora investiga. ¿A qué **evento** importante hace referencia ese año y dónde se produjo?

Let's see how observant you are: What number is printed on Ms. Trunchbull's tracksuit?

Clue: It's a year.

*Now investigate. What important **event** does this year refer to and where did it take place?*

14) ¿Por qué se esconden los trabajos de los niños cuando entra en el aula la terrible señorita Trunchbull?

Why do the children hide their work from the terrible Ms. Trunchbull when she enters the classroom?

15) ¿Cuál de estas cualidades no tiene Matilda?

Responsabilidad Valor Miedo Amistad

Which of the following are not qualities of Matilda?

Responsible Brave Afraid Friendly

16) ¿Qué representa la televisión en la película?

Vulgaridad Entretenimiento Información Un electrodoméstico más

What does television represent in the film?

Vulgarity Entertainment Source of information Another electrical appliance

EL LIBRO

El mundo de Matilda son los libros. En ellos encuentra todo aquello que su familia no puede darle ya que tanto sus padres como su hermano son unos auténticos mezquinos que no la comprenden y la ven como un bicho raro. Ella se encontrará en el colegio con una directora horrible pero al mismo tiempo conocerá una maravillosa profesora, la señorita Honey.



índole fantástico y maravilloso.

Dahl retoma el tópico de la "Cenicienta" en el personaje de Matilda como la niña rechazada por su familia, incorporando a la narración a la terrible directora, la señorita Trunchbull, en el rol de la malvada bruja, compensándola con la presencia de la amable y cariñosa señorita Honey en el de hada madrina. Es por tanto una narración con todos los ingredientes del cuento clásico trasladado al siglo XX, sin dejar por ello de producirse situaciones de

Tuvo tal éxito este libro que probablemente sea el más conocido y popular de Roald Dahl dentro de toda su producción literaria. Fama y popularidad que se vería incrementada con la película "Matilda" que, dirigida por Danny de Vito, recrea bastante fielmente el contenido del relato.

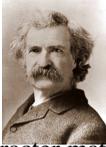
Por este libro Roald Dahl recibió el Premio Libro Infantil de la Federación de Grupos de Libros Infantiles.



THE ADVENTURES OF HUCK FINN

Based on the novel by Mark Twain.

Activities by Therese Drew & Carmina Aguado (Bachelor of Arts)



“All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*.”
- Ernest Hemingway



1. Character match:

- __ Huck a. two con men, try to swindle money from Wilks sisters
- __ Jim b. town drunk, illiterate, Huck’s father
- __ Buck c. protagonist, narrator, 13-year-old boy, intelligent, thoughtful
- __ Widow Douglas d. insists the King and the Duke are frauds
- __ Pap e. wealthy woman, adopts Huck
- __ The Duke & the King f. young boy, family has a feud with the another local family

__ Doctor Robinson g. one of Ms. Watson’s slaves, intelligent, practical

2. How does Mrs. Loftus figure out that Huck is not a girl?

3. Fill in the blanks and then explain what Jim’s referring to when he says the following to Huck:

“Just because you’re _____ something’s right,
and everybody _____ it’s right, it don’t make it right.”

4. How does the previous quote contribute to or summarize the overall theme of the film?

5. What does the “WANTED” poster claim Jim is guilty of?

6. After Huck forgets his name, how does he trick Buck into revealing it?

7. What significant **deed** does the Widow Douglas do before she dies?

8. Put the following scenes from the film in chronological order, numbering them from 1-4. (For a speaking activity, have students describe what’s going on in each of the scenes.)



9. Summarize the film in 75-100 words. The following vocabulary may help you in your writing:

Slave/slavery

Fortune

Steal

Raft

Freedom

Friendship

Con-artists/swindlers

American South

Feud

10. Further research:

a. When was the American Civil War (War Between the States) and what **ignited** it?

b. Who were the abolitionists?

c. Which were the slave-holding states?

d. What is the **ongoing** controversy surrounding the novel?

11. Use your dictionary. What is the meaning of the highlighted words?
12. What is the relationship between Hemingway, quoted above, and Spain?
13. Roleplay: Conversation between Huck and Jim.
 Student A= Huck is shot and cannot run.
 Student B = Jim won't leave him alone.



14. Can you read music? The score below lets you sing a well-known song on the Mississippi River

The image shows a musical score for the song "Down by the Riverside". It consists of ten staves of music with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "I'm going to lay down my sword and shield, Down by the river side, Down by the river side, Down by the river side, I'm going to lay down my sword and shield, Down by the river side, Ain't going to study war no more, I'm going to lay down my heavy load, Down by the riverside, Down by the riverside, Down by the riverside, I'm going to lay down my heavy load, Down by the riverside, Ain't going to study war no more, Ain't going to study war no more, etc. I'm going to lay down my cares and woes, Down by the riverside, Down by the riverside, Down by the riverside, I'm going to lay down my heavy load, Down by the riverside, Ain't going to study war no more, Ain't going to study war no more, etc."

15. If you want to be a songwriter, this is the right time to become one. Write a new verse of seven lines.

57 *Spirits and Gospel Songs*

Down by the riverside
(Traditional)

I'm going to lay down my sword and shield,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 I'm going to lay down my sword and shield,
 Down by the riverside,
 Ain't going to study war no more,

Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more,

I'm going to lay down my heavy load,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 I'm going to lay down my heavy load,
 Down by the riverside,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more, etc.

I'm going to lay down my cares and woes,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 Down by the riverside,
 I'm going to lay down my heavy load,
 Down by the riverside,
 Ain't going to study war no more,
 Ain't going to study war no more, etc.

1. Ain't [aɪn]: a contracted form of 'is, (are, am) not', very common in the USA.

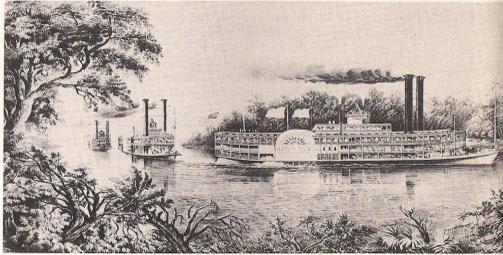
THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

You don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*; but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly.

Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hairball as big as your fist, which had been took out of the fourth stomach of an ox.

MARK TWAIN (Samuel L. Clemens) (1835-1910)

When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in my village on the west bank of the Mississippi River. That was, to be a steamboatman. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus come and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first Negro minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn, but the ambition to be a steamboatman always remained.
—from LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

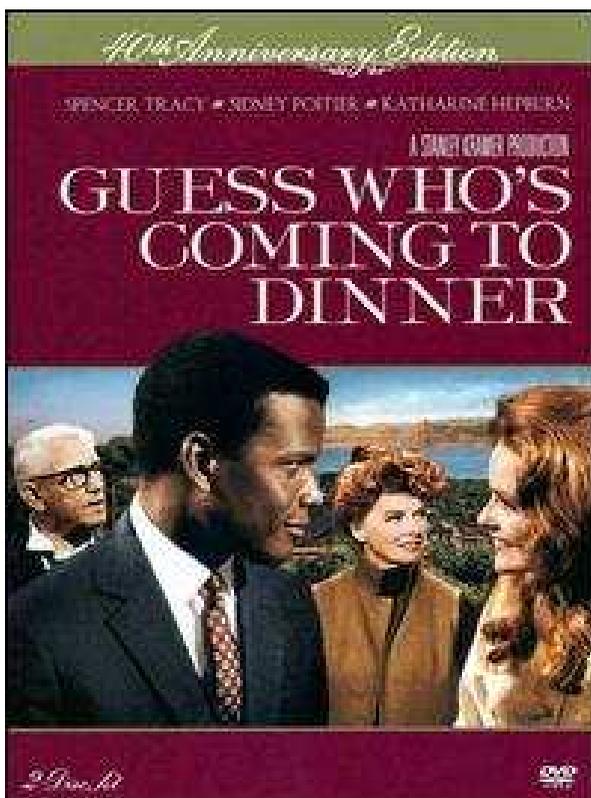


Three paddle-boats steaming down the Mississippi River in a typical mid-nineteenth century scene. Source: Library of Congress.

...,"a feud is this way: A man has a quarrel with another man, and kills him; then that other man's brother kills him; then the other brothers, on both sides, goes for one another; then the cousins chip in – and by and by everybody's killed off, and there ain't no more feud. But it's kind of slow, and takes a long time."

"...How is servants treated in England? Do they treat 'em better'n we treat our niggers?"

...because Aunt Sally she's going to adopt me and sivilize me, and I can't stand it. I been there before.



GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER

Script: Stanley Kramer.

Activities by Mr. Arturo Neira (Bachelor of Arts)

QUIZ (choose the correct answer)

- 1-What does Tillie think about John?
 - a- She doesn't believe he is a doctor, because he is black.
 - b- She feels happy because a person of her race is going to marry a white woman.
 - c- She gets angry because she thinks he is too old for her dear Joey.
- 2-What was Joey's idea about her parents' reaction?
 - a- Too pessimistic.
 - b- Too optimistic.
 - c- Realistic.
- 3-What's John's condition to marry Joey?
 - a- Her parents have to approve the marriage.
 - b- His parents have to approve the marriage.
 - c- Both his and her parents have to approve the marriage.
- 4-What does Joey think their children will become when they grow up?
 - a- Senators.
 - b- Top baseball players.
 - c- President of the USA.
- 5-What does John's father think of the fact that they want to get married?
 - a- They look a couple of escaped lunatics.
 - b- He is quite understanding.
 - c- He is very happy.
- 6-Why is Matt angry about the marriage?
 - a- Because he doesn't like John.
 - b- Because he thinks the couple are going to have a lot of problems.
 - c- His daughter is going to do something stupid.
- 7-When the two women go out to the terrace, they agree that:
 - a- Their husbands are not going to accept the marriage.
 - b- They are not going to accept the marriage.
 - c- They shouldn't accept the marriage.
- 8-When the two fathers go into the studio:
 - a- They have an angry argument.
 - b- They are going to accept the marriage.
 - b- They realise they have the same view of the situation.
- 9-What does Mrs. Prentice tell Joanna's father when they talk in the terrace?
 - a- She tells him he doesn't matter sexual things.
 - b- She tells him that when men grow old they forget what passion is.
 - c- She tells him that John and Joey are only sexually attracted.
- 10-What is the difference between John's and his father's opinions on race problems?
 - a- John's father thinks interracial marriages are illegal.
 - b- They have the same opinion.
 - c- John thinks of himself as a man and his father thinks of himself as a black man.

WHO SAID WHAT

Write the name of the character who said each of these sentences.

Tillie, John, Joey, Matt, Christina, Reverend Ryan, Mr. Prentice or Mrs. Prentice.

- 1- 'I don't want a man of my own race getting above himself' _____
- 2- 'I don't think I'm going to faint, but I'll sit down anyway.' _____
- 3- Unless you approve without any reservation, there won't be any marriage _____
- 4- We told her it was wrong to believe that white people were superior to black people. But we never added, 'never fall in love with a coloured man'. _____
- 5- 'Civil rights is one thing, but this something else'. _____
- 6- 'It's our dancing, it's our music, we bought it here'. _____ -
- 7- I've known many cases of marriages between races. Strangely enough they usually work out well'. _____
- 8- 'She'll fight you and every argument you try to give her, and I'll be on her side'. _____
- 9- 'Have you thought what people will say about you? And say they changed the law, that will not change the way people feel about these things.' _____
- 10- 'What happens to men when they grow old? Why do they forget everything? I believe those two young people need each other like they need the air they breathe' _____

CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

Using the vocabulary in unit 5, and any other you would like, write under each photo adjectives which best describe each character.



GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER**A couple who fought to change things (and they got it)**

“Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner” is a Drama which takes place in the USA in the 1960s. The film was made in the year 1967, just when the Supreme Court abolished the laws which still banned interracial marriages in some southern states.

In this social background, 23-year-old Joanna Dreyton returns home from a holiday in Hawaii with her smart fiancé, 38-year-old Dr. John Prentice, who happens to be a negro.

To Joanna’s parents this represents a stunning shock because, although they had brought her up in the idea that black and white people were equals, they were not really prepared to see their daughter marrying a black man, in spite of the fact that John Prentice would be the son-in-law any family would fancy for their beloved girl (“We told her it was wrong to believe that white people were superior to black people. But we never added, ‘never fall in love with a coloured man’). He was a doctor who was carrying out some really efficient health programme in Africa, which was saving thousands of lives, and was travelling around the world giving lectures about this matter. Not to mention that he was handsome, sensible, gentle and educated.

One of the most surprising reactions is the Drayton’s black servant’s, who cannot even believe that a black man can be a doctor and she happens to be the most racist character in the film. -‘I don’t want a man of my own race getting above himself’.

A major point in the film is the coincidence between both fathers and both mothers in their point of view on the marriage. Both mothers appeal to feelings and they support the couple because they are very much in love with each other, whereas the fathers are more worried about the huge difficulties the couple will have to face in a society which has changed their laws, but not the way they think about interracial marriages. - ‘Have you thought what people will say about you? And say they changed the law, that will not change the way people feel about these things.’

On the other hand, it is also basic to highlight the different views on the racial situation between the younger generation and the older generation. Doctor Prentice tells his father, ‘you think of yourself as a black man, I think of myself as a man’. The change has started for the young generation and, despite the fact they know they will have to face social contempt, they are optimistic and believe the change cannot be stopped.

Finally, a curious coincidence. Joanna dreamt her son would be president- quite a wonderful mother’s dream. Curiously enough President Barak Obama was born in 1961. A whole generation were fighting for equality, they had faith in it, some black leaders like M. Luther King and lots of other anonymous people were killed for it, and it seems they have eventually reached it.

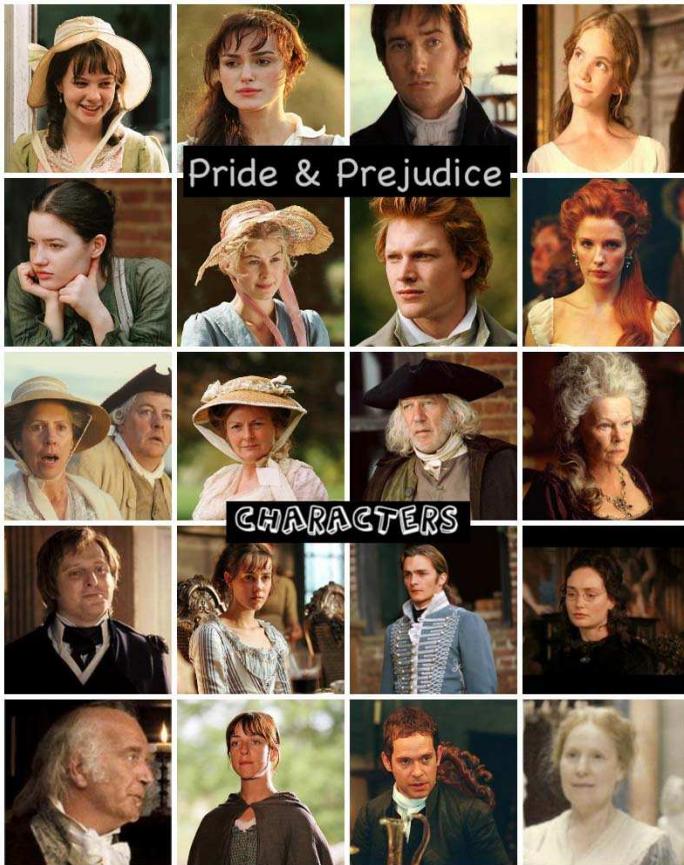




PRIDE & PREJUDICE

Based on the novel by Jane Austen

Activities by Mr. Laureano Aragunde
(Bachelor or Arts)



1. Here you can see the main characters of the film. Do you remember their names?

You can find: Elizabeth Bennet, Jane Bennet, Lydia Bennet, Mary Bennet, Kitty Bennet, Mr. Bennet, Mrs Bennet, Mr Collins, Sir William Lucas, Charlotte Lucas, Mr Darcy, Mr Bingley, Caroline Bingley, Georgiana Darcy, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, her daughter, Mr and Mrs Gardiner, Mr Wickham, Colonel Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hill.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 5..... | 6..... | 7..... | 8..... |
| 9..... | 10..... | 11..... | 12..... |
| 13..... | 14..... | 15..... | 16..... |
| 17..... | 18..... | 19..... | 20..... |



2. Some places are very important in *Pride and Prejudice*. Here you can see images of several places, especially the manor houses. Can you identify Longbourn, Netherfield, Rosings Park and Pemberley? Can you say why they are symbols?

Is there another place that you consider special? Why?

3. “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.”

This is the ironical first sentence of the novel.

Who represents this idea especially? Why?

Is this an aspect of the way of life in Jane Austen`s age and society?

4. Order these moments as they happen in the plot of *Pride and Prejudice*?

- a- Elizabeth Bennet makes Mr Darcy`s acquaintance at a ball.
- b- Elizabeth Bennet finds Mr Darcy at Rosings Park.
- c- First proposal of marriage of Mr Darcy.
- d- Second proposal of marriage of Mr Darcy.
- e- Mr Bennet accepts the marriage between Elizabeth and Mr Darcy.
- f- Mr. Collins` proposal of marriage.
- g- Ball at Netherfield.
- h- The Bingleys and Mr Darcy leave Netherfield.
- i. Mr Bingley and Mr Darcy return to Netherfield and visit Longbourn.
- j. Elizabeth and Lady Catherine de Bourgh get involved into an argument.
- k. Jane Bennet receives Mr Bingley`s proposal of marriage.
- l. Elizabeth and her sisters meet Mr Wickham.
- m. Meeting between Elizabeth and Mr Darcy at Pemberley.
- n. Lydia runs away with Mr Wickham.

5. Write a brief summary of the plot.

6. Who represents **pride** and who represents **prejudice**? Why?



Jane Austen (1775-1817) was the daughter of a priest who had many children. She never married. Since her childhood, Jane Austen showed a great interest in reading and writing. It was very difficult for her to publish her work, which was published anonymously during her life.

She published six long novels in her lifetime -*Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*- and left the manuscripts of *Persuasion* and *Northanger Abbey*, which were published posthumously. All of them have been turned into films.

In her works, Jane Austen mainly shows the feminine condition of the upper-middle classes at the turn of the century. Although nowadays she can be considered a model to write romantic novels, traditionally she is considered a point of union within the realistic tradition of the English literature. Austen frequently deals with feelings, qualities and psychological processes –pride, prejudice, sense, sensibility, persuasion-with humour, irony and good sense. Her characters are very different from Byron's heroes, for instance.

Pride and Prejudice presents some models of love story, although it is mainly focused on the uneven relationship of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr Darcy. It is a bright, cheerful story; there is no place for tragedy. It also offers us a comic, satirical and critic vision of some behaviours and thoughts typical of her time. Despite all her defects, Elizabeth is perhaps the idealised image of the woman that Austen wanted to be. Compared to her witty and positive personality, other characters of her novels can seem grey and dull.

This film, directed by Joe Wright following Deborah Moggach's screenplay, had a great success in 2005. In its cast, famous or promising actors and actresses appeared. Perhaps Donald Sutherland, Judi Dench, and Keira Knightley are the best known nowadays.

KEY

- 1a) a la escuela go to school. 1b) la ignoran y no la valoran/ignore her and do not value her.
- 2) Mrs Trunchbull and Mrs Honey.
- 3) Los niños son mas responsables que los a dultos / The children are more responsible than the adults.
- 4) La aparicion del fantasma del padre de la Sra Honey/ The appearance of the ghost of Mrs Honey's father.
- 5) Persona con pasion por la lectura y que lee libros de todo tipo/ Someone who is very fond of reading all kinds of books.
- 6) Que su padre no distingue niños de personas y por tanto se puede castigar a los adultos/ Her father cannot tell children from persons, so adults can be punished.
- 7) Ambio / Amphibian.
- 8) Telequemesia / Telekinesis.
- 9) ... importante... hacer/ un portari... to do.
- 10) Una infancia feliz/ An unhappy childhood.
- 11) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1.
- 12) Agua oxigenada/ Peroxide.
- 13) 1972 Juegos Olimpicos de Munich/ Munich Olympic Games.
- 14) Porque el color la irrita mas/ Because colour makes her even angrier.
- 15) Miedo/ Afraid.
- 16) Vulgaridad/ Vulgarity.

Matilda

- 1) c-g-f-e-b-a-d.
- 2) By asking him to throw at a rat He screams in a male voice after hearing something about Jim.
- 3) taught... believes.
- 4) The fact that slavery is believed to be right does not make it right.
- 5) Murder.
- 6) Huck wonders if Buck will be able to spell his name.
- 7) She sets him free.
- 8) 4-2-1-3.
- 10d) Words such as *nigger* and *missus* should not be used any longer; use *slave* and *missus* instead.
- 12) He wrote some books located in Spain. He loved our country and our customs, e.g. bullfights.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Pride and Prejudice

1 - 1. Kitty Bennet; 2. Elizabeth Bennet; 3. Mr Darcy; 4. Georgiana Darcy; 5. Mary Bennet; 6. Jane Bennet; 7. Mr Bingley; 8. Caroline Bingley; 9. Mr and Mrs Gardiner; 10. Mrs Bennet; 11. Mr Bennet; 12. Lady Catherine de Bourgh; 13. Colonel Fitzwilliam; 14. Lydia Bennet; 15. Mr Wickham; 16. Lady Catherine's daughter; 17. Sir William Lucas; 18. Charlotte Lucas; 19. Mr Collins; 20. Mrs Hill

2 - 1. Longbourn; 2. Netherfield; 3. Meryton; 4. Rosings Park; 5. banstead near Rosings; 6. the "top of the world"; 7. Pemberley; 8. Pemberley (inside); 9. perhaps, Rosings

Manor houses symbolise power and wealth. The luxury of the place is related to social class, richness and power.

The banstead is very important because it is the place of Mr. Darcy's first marriage proposal, which ends up being an argument. The inside of Pemberley is the place in which Elizabeth and Darcy show their mutual affection. The "top of the world" represents Elizabeth's loneliness before her future, which can offer her unknown possibilities.

3 - This thought is represented by Mrs Bennet above all. She thinks that her main occupation must be finding a good husband to her daughters to guarantee their future. She is always thinking that Longbourn will belong to Mr Collins if Mr Bennet dies and her daughters will have a little income to live.

In that age, women's life was mainly focussed on marriage.

4 - a, l, g, f, h, b, c, m, n, i, k, j, d, c.

5. See "Joe Wright - Orgullo e Prejuizo".

6. Elizabeth and Mr Darcy show pride and prejudice in different ways, but perhaps Mr Darcy is more prone to pride, because of his richness and social class, and Elizabeth is more prone to prejudice, because of her liveliness and her tendency to judge quickly. Other characters show their pride more clearly than them, for instance, Caroline Bingley, who is very different from her brother.

Guess Who's Coming to Dinner

Quiz:

1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-c.

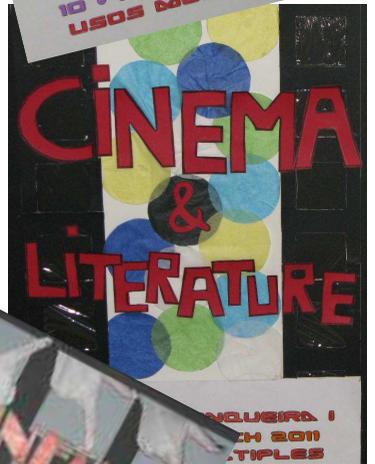
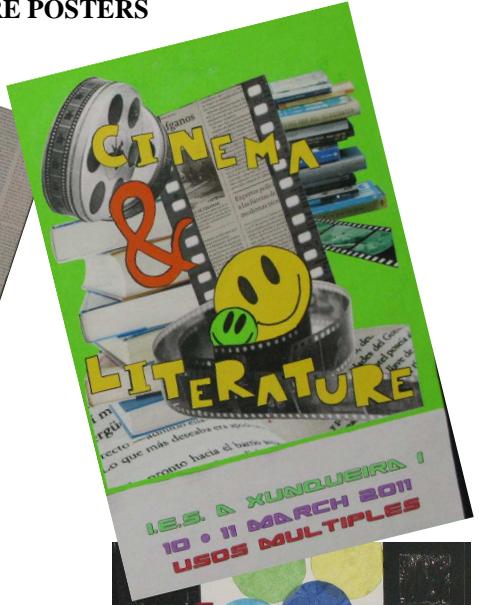
Who said what:

1- Tillie, 2- Christina, 3- John, 4- Christina (Chris & Matt), 5- Tillie, 6- John, 7- Rev. Ryan, 8- Christina, 9- Mr. Prentice, 10- Mrs. Prentice.

Description:

Students' answers. To be corrected by teachers.

MORE POSTERS



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