

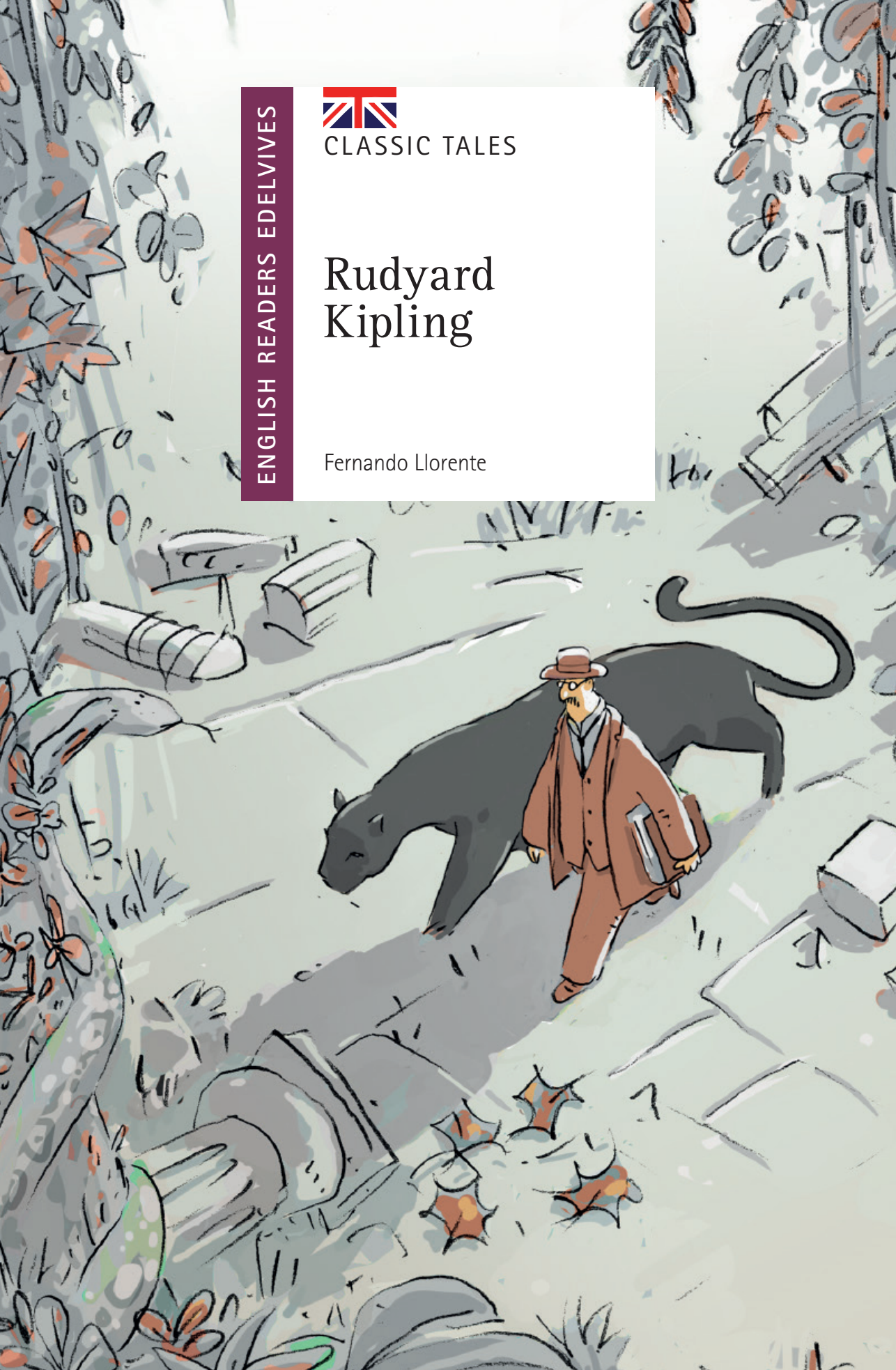
ENGLISH READERS EDELVIVES



CLASSIC TALES

Rudyard Kipling

Fernando Llorente



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Rudyard Kipling

Illustrations
Fernando Llorente

before reading

- 1 What do you know about Rudyard Kipling? **Circle** the words you think make the sentences true.

His **first** / **family** name was Joseph.

His parents were **mathematicians** / **artists**.

He was told stories by his **Indian nurse** / **British granny**.

His school years were very **happy** / **difficult**.

He married an **Indian** / **American** woman.

He told his stories to his **sister** / **children**.

He wrote stories and poems about **animals** / **fairies** / **soldiers** / **India**.

- 2 One of Rudyard Kipling's most well-known stories is The Jungle Book, which Disney has made into a film twice. **Decide** if these facts about the film belong to the 1967 version or the 2016 version.

	1967	2016
The film was made with computer-generated VFX (special effects).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The film was made with hand-drawn animation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kaa was male - voiced by Sterling Holloway.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kaa was female - voiced by Scarlet Johansson.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
King Louis was an orangutan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
King Louie was a gigantopithecus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baloo was a sloth bear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baloo looked like a Himalayan brown bear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baloo walked on two legs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baloo mostly walked on four legs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walt Disney's original copy of The Jungle Book appeared at the beginning of the film.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walt Disney's original copy of The Jungle Book appeared at the end of the film.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3

“If” is probably Rudyard Kipling’s most celebrated poem. It has been voted Britain’s Favourite Poem, made into songs, quoted in films and even on The Simpsons. **Complete** the first and last verse with the missing words.

good wait head lies men

If you can keep your _____ when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,

If you can trust yourself when all _____ doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can _____ and not be tired by waiting,

Or being lied about, don’t deal in _____ ,

Or being hated, don’t give way to hating,

And yet don’t look too _____ , nor talk too wise:

friends Earth Kings minute Man

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with _____ –nor lose the common touch,

If neither foes nor loving _____ can hurt you,

If all men count with you, but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving _____

With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,

Yours is the _____ and everything that’s in it,

And—which is more—you’ll be a _____ , my son.

before reading

- 4 Kipling wrote a lot of his tales to tell to his own children and many talk directly to the listener, calling them “Dearly Beloved”. **Write a list** of the things you expect to find in a children’s story.

- 5 Kipling was given the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907 when he was 42 years old. **Re-order** the missing words to complete the speech.

The (HEDWISS) _____ Academy, in awarding the Nobel Prize in Literature this year to Rudyard Kipling, desires to pay a tribute of homage to the literature of (ENNALGD) _____, so rich in manifold glories, and to the greatest (GNUIES) _____ in the realm of narrative that that country has produced in our times.

The Prize was awarded “in consideration of the power of (OBTIVRSEON) _____, originality of (IMINIGATAON) _____, virility of ideas and remarkable (TNELAT) _____ for narration which characterize the creations of this world-famous (THROAU) _____.”

6

Kipling lived and wrote at a time when European countries had important colonies around the world. **Colour** the countries colonised at the end of the nineteenth century (Belgium - green, Britain - red, France - blue, Holland - pink, Portugal - purple, Spain - yellow)



during reading

How the first letter was written

- 1 The story begins by introducing the characters. Imagine you meet the father, and the little girl and you talk to them. **Invent** a question and an answer for each person.

You: "Good morning, what's your name?"

Tegumai Bopsulai: "Hello. I'm Tegumai.

You: _____

Tegumai Bopsulai: _____

You: "Hi, who are you?"

Taffimai Metallumai: "My name's Taffy."

You: _____

Taffimai Metallumai: _____

- 2 Taffy's Daddy, Tegumai Bopsulai, was a Neolithic man. "He was a Primitive, and he lived happily in a Cave, and he wore very few clothes, and he couldn't read and he couldn't write and he didn't want to, and except when he was hungry he was quite happy." Can you think of seven differences between his life and your life? **Write a list.**

Tegumai Bopsulai	Me
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 3 **Find** the ten strange-but-true names of the different leaders, soldiers and religious men.

AKHOOND - An Islamic holy man

ANGEKOK - An Inuit with magic medicinal powers

DOLMAN - A Turkish military man

HETMAN - A military commander from Eastern Europe

JUJUMAN - A West-African medicine man

NEGUS - An Ethiopian king

WARLOCK - A Scottish man who practises magic and witchcraft

WOON - A Burmese government official



- 4 **Order** the events that happened in the story.

Taffy drew her picture.

The Stranger-man took the Tribe of Tegumai to the river.

Taffy's daddy broke his hunting spear.

Taffy asks the Stranger-man to get her Daddy's black spear.

Taffy explained the story and everybody laughed.

Taffy's Mummy saw the picture and screamed.

during reading

The Tabu Tale

- 1 Kipling used the Polynesian spelling of the word “taboo” - something that is not permitted, impossible, unacceptable or even illegal. Can you **guess** what is taboo in these countries?

In Islamic countries, it is taboo to eat _____ or omnivorous animals.

In Russia, it is taboo to give an even number of _____.

In Indonesia, it is taboo to hold your _____ higher than your elders.

In Sweden, it is taboo to wear your _____ inside the house.

In Singapore, it is taboo to eat _____.

Blood _____ are taboo for Jehovah’s Witnesses.

- 2 Taffy and her Daddy go hunting. **Tick ✓** all the characteristics these animals share.

	Long tail	Short tail	No tail	Lives on land	Lives in water	Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore
Squirrel								
Beaver								
Otter								
Badger								
Deer								
Rabbit								
Water-rat								
Wolf								
Mussel								
Carp								

- 3 Taffy's Daddy complained that she made too much noise when he wanted to hunt. **Match** the noises from the story with the things that made them.

Splashing	the wolf creeping in the bushes
Roaring and shouting	the Middle Tribal Conch
Squeaking and singing	Daddy's stone throwing-axe
Tapping and rapping	the shells on the Head Chief's headdress
Rattling	Taffy running in the river
Whirring	the Big Tribal Horn
Rustling	the Little Tribal Drum

- 4 What Tabus did the tribe have? **Unjumble** the sentences to find out about some of them.

instead of playing / The White / with it. / eat up / made Taffy / her dinner / Shark Tabu

Taffy talking / Tabu stopped / when Neolithic / to visit. / The Grown-Up / ladies came

The Owl / at strangers. / Taffy staring / Tabu stopped

howling and shouting / borrowed things / The Open / when people / that belonged / Hand Tabu / stopped Taffy / to her.

Taffy be quiet / The Still / and Daddy / when she / were hunting. / Tabu made

The Snake / in her seat / Taffy jumping / Tabu stopped / up and down / eating dinner. / when she was

during reading

The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes

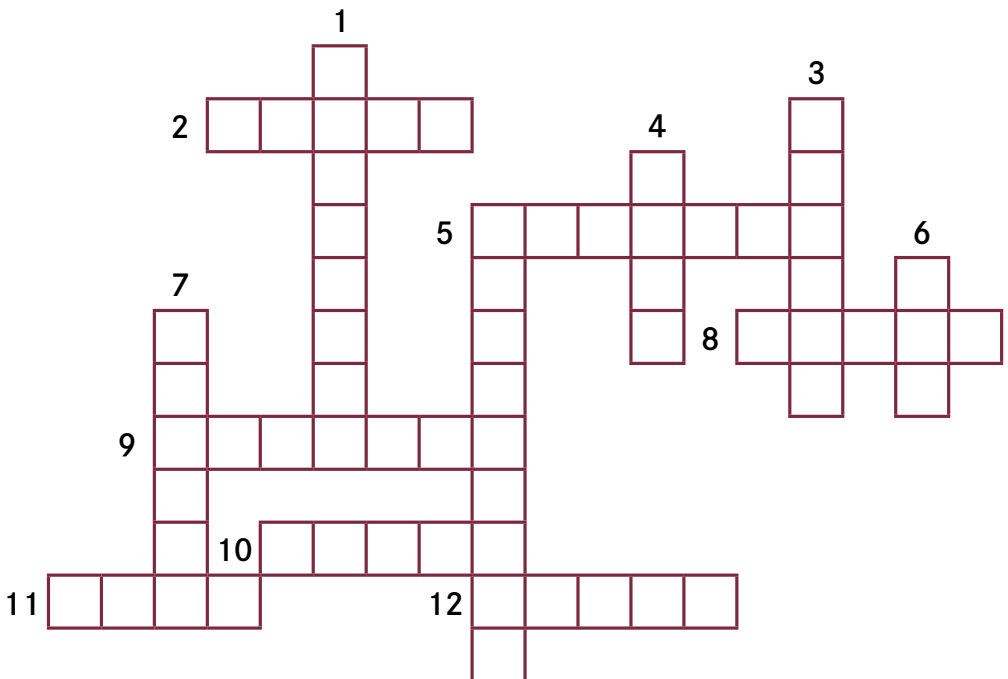
- 1 **Draw** a picture of the crater where Jukes was trapped.
- 2 Kipling grew up in India and when he was a child he spoke Hindustani - a mixture of Hindu and Urdu. **Do this crossword** to find the Indian words from the story.

Across

2. A gold coin equal to 15 silver rupees
5. An important rich person
8. A Hindu or Muslim holy man who asks for food and money to live
9. A white foreigner (often used as an insult)
10. Money used in India and Pakistan
11. A coin equal to 1/16 of a rupee
12. A title showing respect to a man

Down

1. Thin, flat Indian bread
3. A big white cloth moved by ropes to cool a room
4. The steps going down to a lake or river where people take ritual baths and burn dead bodies
5. Money you give to somebody so that they will do something illegal for you.
6. A small coin - there were 192 of them in a rupee
7. A small midday meal



3

Gunga Dass gave Jukes the possessions belonging to the dead white foreigner in the olive-green hunting suit. **Make some deductions** about the mystery man's life.

A gold ring, with a monogram that said "B.K." or "B.L."

This could be... _____

A dirty silver ring in the shape of a cobra

This could be... _____

A wooden pipe

This could be... _____

Two broken keys

These could be... _____

A penknife, with the monogram "B.K."

This could be... _____

An envelope addressed to "Miss Mon-" (also illegible)-"ham"-nt"

She could be... _____

An imitation crocodile-skin notebook with pencil

This could be... _____

A small broken hunting-knife

This could be... _____

An old brown cartridge

This could be... _____

during reading

Kaa's Hunting

- 1 Mowgli was a “man-cub” who lived in the Indian jungle. **Answer** these questions about the little boy with information from the story and what you know about Mowgli.

Who did Mowgli live with in the jungle?

Did Mowgli go to school?

Did Mowgli wear clothes?

What language did Mowgli speak?

What was Mowgli good at?

- 2 Baloo teaches Mowgli the Hunting Calls of the different jungle animals: “We are of one blood, you and I.” **Match** the animals with the way they speak.

A panther	buzzes
A monkey	trumpets
A kite	screams
A wild bee	hisses
A rock python	purrs
An elephant	howls
A wolf	whistles

3 **Fill** the spaces in the description of Cold Lairs, the lost city.

ruined little marble
great wild stone shapeless

Cold Lairs was built on a _____ hill many years ago by a king. _____ roads still went up to the _____ gates but now trees grew out of the walls, the battlements had fallen down, and _____ lianas hung out of the windows of the towers. On the top of the hill was a _____ palace with _____ fountains and patios where the king's elephants used to live. In the square where four roads crossed was a _____ block of stone that had once been an idol.

4 Read these facts about the jungle animals - two are true but one is false. **Choose** the two correct facts.

Bats can live for over 20 years.

Bats are afraid of sunlight and only hunt at night.

Bats are the only mammal that can fly.

Kites never go back to the same nest.

Kites are found on all continents except Antarctica.

Kites live in enormous trees, with up to 600 living together.

Indian Elephants have over 100,000 muscles in their trunks.

Indian Elephants can live to be 100 years old.

Indian Elephants do not drink through their trunk.

after reading

- 1 Taffy used a drawing to explain her message, Morrowbie Jukes found a code and Mowgli used Hunting Calls. **Match** the beginnings and endings of these words describing other ways to communicate.

M..	..ewspapers
T..	..onversations
C..	..aps
N..	..igns
S..	..elephones

- 2 During his lifetime, Kipling's work was published in India, Britain and the United States but often without his permission. A writer's legal ownership of his or her intellectual property is called "copyright". The grid has six words connected with publishing - broken into syllables. Find the correct parts and **assemble** them.

BIB	CO	SHING	PUB
PRIN	TOR	OG	PHY
LI	TING	LI	DI
U	RA	MAN	PRESS
PY	SCRIPT	RIGHT	E

Legal ownership of Intellectual Property _____

The machine used to make books _____

A list of books written by the same person _____

The business of making and selling books _____

The person who corrects a book before it is printed _____

The author's original document before it is printed _____

3 Kipling is still the youngest writer to get the Nobel Prize for Literature. **Identify** the nationality of these other winners.

Rudyard Kipling (1907) _____

Winston Churchill (1953) _____

Ernest Hemingway (1954) _____

Jean Paul Sartre (1964) _____

Samuel Beckett (1969) _____

Gabriel García Márquez (1982) _____

Camilo José Cela (1989) _____

Octavio Paz (1990) _____

Alice Munro (2013) _____

Bob Dylan (2016) _____

4 Kipling spent a lot of his life in India. What do you know about the country today? **Add** 2 letters to complete these facts about the country.

The Bengal **Tie** is the national animal of India. _____

It's illegal for foreigners to take **pees** out of the country. _____

An Indian man hasn't **ten** or drunk for 70 years - doctors are mystified.

Bathing in Mumbai for one day is equivalent to smoking 100 cigarettes. _____

The world's biggest **fail** lives together in India - 1 man, 39 wives and 94 children. _____

70% of the world's **pies** come from India. _____

India has more **miles** than toilets. _____

after reading

5 How many of these words from the glossary can you remember in 5 minutes? **Time** yourself!

- A_____: surprise, astonish, make you wonder
- B_____: the fortified walls of a castle
- C_____: move quietly and secretly so nobody hears you
- D_____: when it has not rained for a long time and there is very little or no water
- E_____: a long pink animal with no legs or bones that lives underground
- F_____: very small parasites that live in the hair of other animals (for example, dogs and cats) and bite
- G_____: the part of a rifle where the bullet comes out.
- H_____: the long loud sound of an animal, e.g. a wolf out hunting or a dog in danger
- K_____: a bird which hunts and kills animals - similar in size to a falcon
- L_____: the place where dangerous wild animals live
- M_____: socially accepted, polite ways of doing things
- N_____: move your head up and down to say "Yes"
- O_____: a person who is not accepted in society
- P_____: a group of wild animals who live together
- Q_____: the sharp spines of a porcupine
- R_____: object made of twisted fibres used for climbing
- S_____: a long pointed stick to hunt with
- T_____: the path or way where a person or animal has passed by, leaving signs or footprints
- W_____: intelligent through learning and experience
- Y_____: imperial measurement of approximately one metre

Objectives

- To **enjoy reading and understanding the main ideas** of the stories in English.
- To **use knowledge** of related concepts to **better comprehend gist and storylines** (for example, Disney film versions of the Jungle Book).
- To **encourage translanguaging competencies**, using knowledge of cognates both actively and passively.
- To **work collaboratively to reconstruct a text**, using all four skills.

Word Bank

Key Vocabulary

Nouns: birds and animals e.g. crow, kite, deer, beaver; words related to animals e.g. trail, pack; tools e.g. spear, bullet

Verbs: ways animals move e.g. creep, crawl; imperatives and conditionals e.g. taboos and the consequences of breaking them

Onomatopoeia: howl, rustle, splash, hush

Tips and Ideas

Before reading

- Encourage students to suggest differences between their lives and the life of a cave-dweller, a prisoner, or a child living in the jungle.
- Encourage deductions about how the different living conditions would affect the characters in the stories. Include features of daily life, routines, states of mind, hopes and fears.

During reading

- Elicit immediate reactions by means of simple concept checking questions: Yes/No, *Wh-*.
- Use a mind map to encourage students to build on their understanding of the storyline as it unfolds, pinpointing the main characters and location, then adding physical descriptions, character adjectives, actions, etc.

After reading

- Think, pair, share: group gives pondered feedback on the stories at lower and higher levels.
- Use the mind map, begun and built on during the reading, to elicit more details which can be displayed to aid a more general understanding within the group.
- Smaller groups use the information on the mind map to retell key parts of the story.



Teacher support activities

Great Games: Taffy's Charades

Both stories involving Taffy, the cave-girl, can be exploited for their visual and physical elements: from the appearance of the characters and their settings, to the misunderstandings caused by Taffy's drawings and the total physical response elements of the taboos and their consequences.

Charades is a traditional game where a participant acts out a word (film title, action verb, etc.) and the other players have to guess what it is. Taffy's Charades can incorporate vocabulary and storylines from both tales, and players can use mime, sounds (NOT words: neither in L1 nor L2!) and drawing (NOT letters or numbers) to convey their word. Words to be mimed could be taken from the class mind map (see: During /After Reading).

Alternative Version:

- After reviewing as a whole class the concept of the taboos, the titles, the accessories, the injunctions and consequences, students then split into small groups and invent a taboo.
- They should invent its name, its colours (if they wish), what it is for and what the consequences of breaking it are.
- Time should be given (with agreed timings) for discussion, preparation and rehearsal.
- Groups take turns miming their taboo for the class who have to guess the main elements (calling out or making notes, depending on the dynamics of the particular group).
- A wall-poster or blog entry - with drawings or videos of the taboos in action - would be a positive culmination to the activity.

Energising language skills: Mowgli's Dominoes

- Prepare the sentence dominoes, cut up into parts, in separate envelopes.
- In small groups, students order the phrases in each sentence while the teacher monitors. Once checked, students copy down the sentences. (Reading, speaking, listening, writing)
- Students use the correct sentences to play dominoes in their small group, by taking turns to read them and trying to match the beginnings and ends of their sentences to make a chain.
- The group that makes the longest chain is the winner.

Rudyard Kipling	was born	in Mumbai,	in India.
Kaa's Dance of Hunger	hypnotises	Bagheera	and Baloo.
Baloo teaches	the Law	of the Jungle	to Mowgli.
Mowgli's name	is	pronounced	like "cow".
Cows are	sacred	animals	in India.
India has	many	lost cities	like the Cold Lairs.
Lairs are places	where wild animals	live,	for example, wolves.
Wolves looked after	baby Mowgli	when he came	to the jungle.
Jungle People	do not	like	the monkeys.
The monkeys	are	hypnotised	by Kaa.
The monkeys take Mowgli	because they want him	to teach them	to build houses.
Houses in the jungle	could be nests,	caves	or lairs.