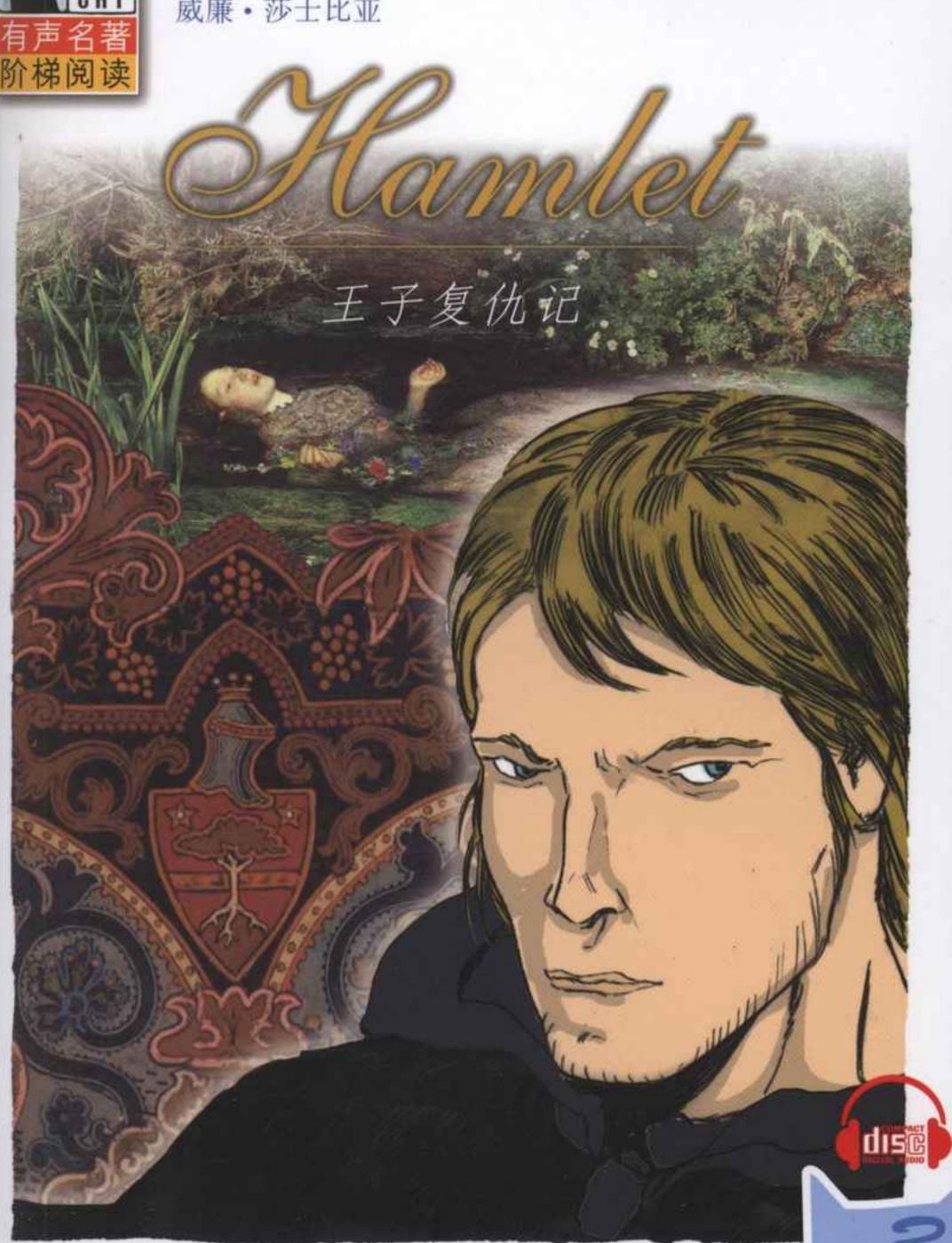


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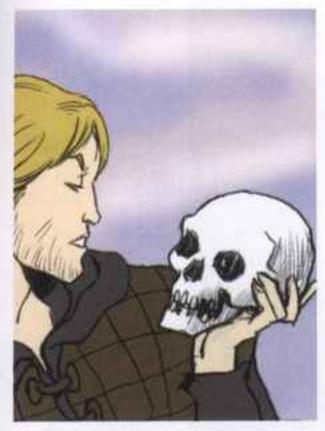
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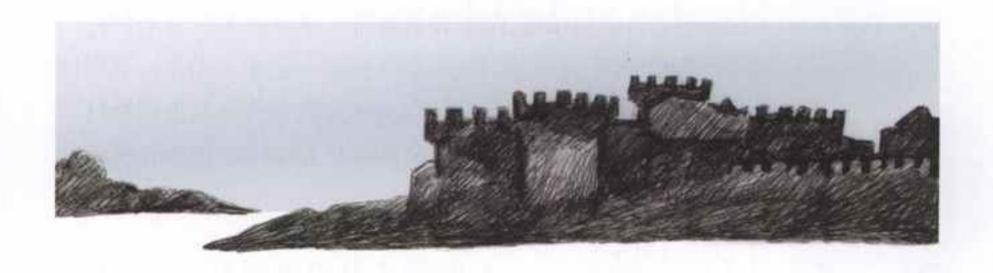
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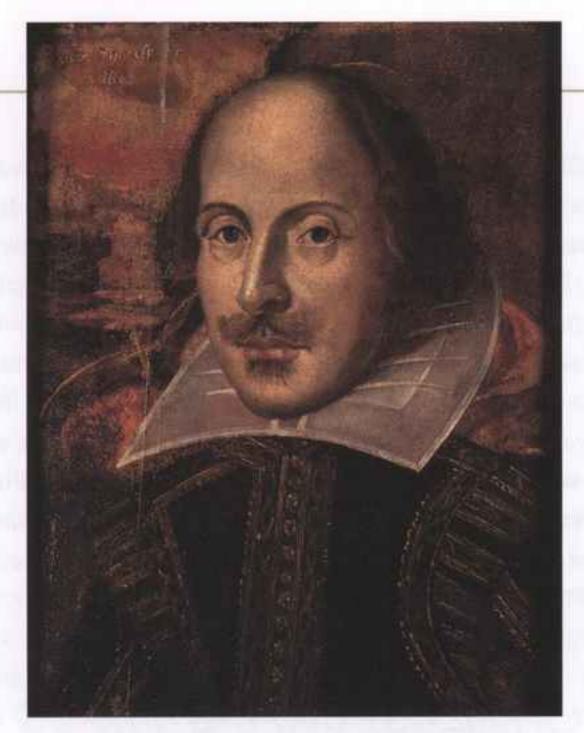
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The story is recorded in full. 故事全文录音



This symbol indicates the exercises featured on the accompanying CD. 听力练习的录音标记

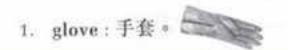


The Flower Portrait of William Shakespeare by unknown artist

# Shakespeare's Life

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in the English Midlands on St George's Day, April 23rd, 1564. (St George is the patron saint of England.) He was the third child of John Shakespeare, a glove 1 -maker, and Mary Arden. He went to Stratford Grammar School, where he received a good education, but he had no university education. In 1582, he married Anne Hathaway. They had three children.

Shakespeare probably left Stratford around 1586. He joined a company of travelling actors and went to London. He became a very popular writer of plays and poetry. Shakespeare wrote 38 plays – tragedies, comedies, historical plays and romances. *Hamlet*, like many of his dramas, was



performed at the Globe Theatre in London. The Globe was very different from a modern theatre – the plays took place in the open air in daylight when the weather was good. There was no scenery 1 on the stage 2. Boys played the female parts. Between two and three thousand people, from all classes of society, were in the audience.

When he retired from <sup>3</sup> writing, Shakespeare went back to Stratford and lived in a large, comfortable house called New Place. He died on his 52<sup>nd</sup> birthday in 1616 and was buried in Holy Trinity Church. After his death, some friends published his works for the first time in a book called the First Folio (1623). If you go to Stratford, you can visit his birthplace <sup>4</sup>. You can also see Mary Arden's house, Anne Hathaway's cottage and, of course, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

## Shakespeare's Times

The two centuries 5 before Shakespeare's birth were a very exciting time in history. All over Europe, new ideas were developing. People were rediscovering the culture of Ancient Greece and Rome. They explored new lands and used science to understand the world. The invention of printing (introduced into England in 1476) had resulted in more books, more studying and more knowledge. This period was called **the Renaissance** 6. It was the time of Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo, Erasmus and many other important people in European culture.

Hamlet is the perfect Renaissance man. He values friendship and he likes playing sport. He loves drama and playing with language and he enjoys

1. scenery:舞台布景。

2. stage: 戏台,舞台。

3. retired from:退休。

4. birthplace: 出生地。

5. centuries:100年为一个世纪。

Renaissance: 文艺复兴。

studying and discussion. Above all, he is always thinking about life and asking questions. You probably know his most famous question: 'To be, or not to be'. Shakespeare lived in the late Renaissance. England itself was changing rapidly and developing a feeling of national identity. It was a Protestant country with a powerful Queen, Elizabeth I. It was proud of its success in commerce and war. Literature, especially drama, was very important and the English language was developing all the time: 12,000 new words appeared during this time and many words were used for the first time in Shakespeare's plays.

Drama in Elizabethan England was as important as television and films today. It examined political, religious and social questions. There were many popular plays by various writers about revenge 1. But *Hamlet* is certainly the most complex revenge tragedy of all. It is one of the plays which have made Shakespeare famous for his imagination 2, his use of language and his understanding of human psychology. Like Dante in Italy, Cervantes in Spain or Goethe in Germany, he is considered his country's greatest writer.



A young nobleman meditating on the meaning of life. Edward Herbert I (1610), by Isaac Oliver.

1. revenge: 复仇。

2. imagination: 想像力。

. or cu	ch question, mark the letter next to the correct answer – A, B, C or
1. Wh	ich of these statements about William Shakespeare is true?
A	He went to Cambridge University.
В	He married Mary Arden.
C	He left Stratford and worked in London.
D	He wrote 38 tragedies.
2. Hov	was Shakespeare's theatre similar to a modern theatre?
A	Actors and actresses worked together.
В	There were performances every night.
C	There was a lot of scenery.
D	The actors performed on a stage.
B. Wha	at did Shakespeare do after he returned to Stratford?
Α [	He published his plays in the First Folio.
В	He lived in Anne Hathaway's cottage.
C [	He lived in a big house.
D [	He wrote many more plays.
. Whe	en did Shakespeare live?
Α [	In the early Renaissance.
В	In the fifteenth century.
C	In the late Renaissance.
D [	In the Middle Ages.
5. Whi	ch of the following is the best description of Shakespeare's times?
A	A period of great development in England.
В	A period when printing first came to England.
C [	A period when Greece and Rome were the most powerful countries in Europe.
D	A period when Shakespeare was the only popular writer for the theatre.

## Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays. It was written in 1601.

One night Prince Hamlet of Denmark meets the ghost of his dead father on the battlements! of Elsinore Castle.

The Ghost tells him that he was murdered? by Hamlet's uncle Claudius. Now Claudius has married Hamlet's mother, Gertrude, and has made himself the new king. The Ghost tells Hamlet to take revenge.

The Prince's life changes completely. He finds that the girl he loves, Ophelia, her father Polonius and even his mother the Queen all support Claudius. Everybody except his friend, Horatio, believes that Hamlet is mad. Even when he



Glenn Close as Queen Gertrude and Alan Bates as King Claudius in Franco Zeffirelli's film of *Hamlet* 

demonstrates that the Ghost's story is true, it is still difficult for Hamlet to find the opportunity to take revenge.

One disaster follows another. There is accidental murder, exile, madness and suicide. Finally, Hamlet kills Claudius. But his revenge causes many other people to die... including himself. Only Horatio survives 3 to tell the truth 4 to the world and to help create a new beginning for Denmark.

1. battlements :



2. murdered:谋杀。

3. survives: 活下来。

4. truth: 真相。

## Films of Hamlet

Many actors want to play Hamlet. Why is the role very attractive to actors? Perhaps they want to say 'To be, or not to be', the most famous line from a play in the world. Perhaps they want to try to understand Hamlet's character. Perhaps they want to try to show all Hamlet's emotions – love, sadness, friendship, anger. It is a very difficult role. Perhaps they want to show that they can succeed.

There are 61 films and 21 television versions of *Hamlet*. Perhaps by the time that you read this, there will be more. Directors are always making films of *Hamlet*. I want to tell you about five films that are very famous for different reasons:

#### Laurence olivier's Hamlet

Laurence Olivier was a very famous British actor. Many people still think that he was the best actor in Shakespeare plays. In 1948, he starred in a film of *Hamlet*. Olivier was also the director. It is black and white. You can see it on video or DVD. The film won two Oscars. Olivier won for 'Best Actor' and the film was also 'Best Picture'.

### Grigory Kozintser's Hamlet

This is a Russian black and white film. Shakespeare is very popular in Russia. Kozintsev made the film in 1964. A Russian actor played Hamlet. His name was Innokenti Smoktunovski. His name is difficult to remember but he was a great film actor. This is a marvellous film.

#### Franco Zeffirelli's Hamlet

Franco Zeffirelli is an Italian director who has made many Shakespeare films, including *Romeo and Juliet*. He used an American film star to play Hamlet – Mel Gibson. Gibson is very good. There are other famous actors in the film. Zeffirelli used Dover Castle to make the film in 1990.

#### Kenneth Branagh's Hamlet

Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is a very long play. The other films use only some of Shakespeare's text. But Kenneth Branagh, a famous British actor, decided to

make a film of the complete *Hamlet*. It lasts four hours! Branagh is Hamlet. Many famous actors play other parts. Branagh directed the film in 1996.

#### Michael Almereyda's Hamlet

A Hollywood star, Ethan Hawke, plays Hamlet in this film. The director, Michael Almereyda moved the play to modern New York. The actors wear modern clothes. But the film uses the words of Shakespeare. Ethan Hawke likes Shakespeare. He also writes novels himself.

I expect that many more directors and actors will make films of Hamlet.

Shakespeare's play is more than 400 years old but people continue to want to see it. Perhaps in 400 years from now, they will play *Hamlet* on Mars.

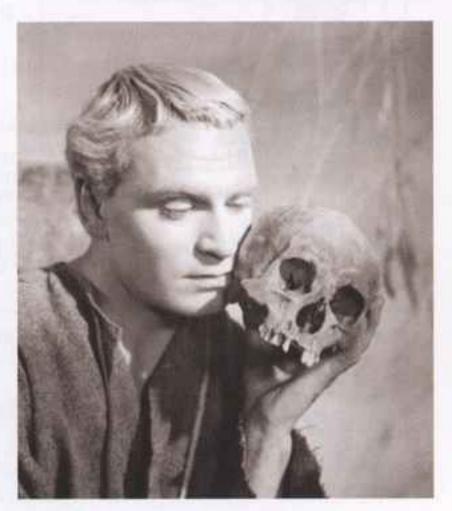


Top: Ethan Hawke in Hamlet (2000)

Bottom left: Kenneth Branagh (1996)

Bottom right: Laurence Olivier (1948)





1 N	ow answer these questions.
	hich film of <i>Hamlet</i> do you recommend for these people? Write livier/Kozintsev/Zeffirelli/Branagh/Almereyda in the box.
1.	This man wants to see a modern film of <i>Hamlet</i> . He doesn't like films with actors in old sixteenth century clothes.
2.	This girl loves old films with famous actors. She wants to see a classic Shakespeare film. She doesn't like American actors.
3.	This boy likes Shakespeare films, but he doesn't like black and white films. He wants to see a film with an American star. He is interested in history and wants to see a film in an old castle.
4.	This woman wants to know about Shakespeare. She doesn't want to see a film without all of Shakespeare's words in it. She likes British actors but she doesn't want to see a very old film.
5.	This girl knows that <i>Hamlet</i> is very popular in many countries. She is interested in a foreign film of <i>Hamlet</i> . She prefers colour films but she is ready to watch black and white films.

#### Complete this table of information about the films:

Year	Director	Actor who played Hamlet	Special comments
( <b>0</b> ) .1948.	Laurence Olivier	(1)	The film won (2)
(3)	(4)	Innokenti Smoktunovski	The film was made in (5)
1990	(6)	Mel Gibson	It was filmed in Dover (7)
(8)	Kenneth Branagh	Kenneth Branagh	The director used the (9) text.
2000	(10)	(11)	The film takes place in (12)

### Dramatis Personae

剧中人物表



Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Claudius, King of Denmark, Hamlet's uncle

The Ghost of the dead king, Hamlet's father

GERTRUDE, the Queen, Hamlet's mother, now wife of Claudius



POLONIUS, the King's councillor

LAERTES, Polonius's son

Ophelia, Polonius's daughter

Horatio, Hamlet's friend



ROSENCRANTZ, GUILDENSTERN,

courtiers and student friends of Hamlet



Members of the King's Guard

Travelling Actors

A Sailor

A Gravedigger

Lords, Ladies and Attendants



SCENE. The Danish Royal Palace at Elsinore



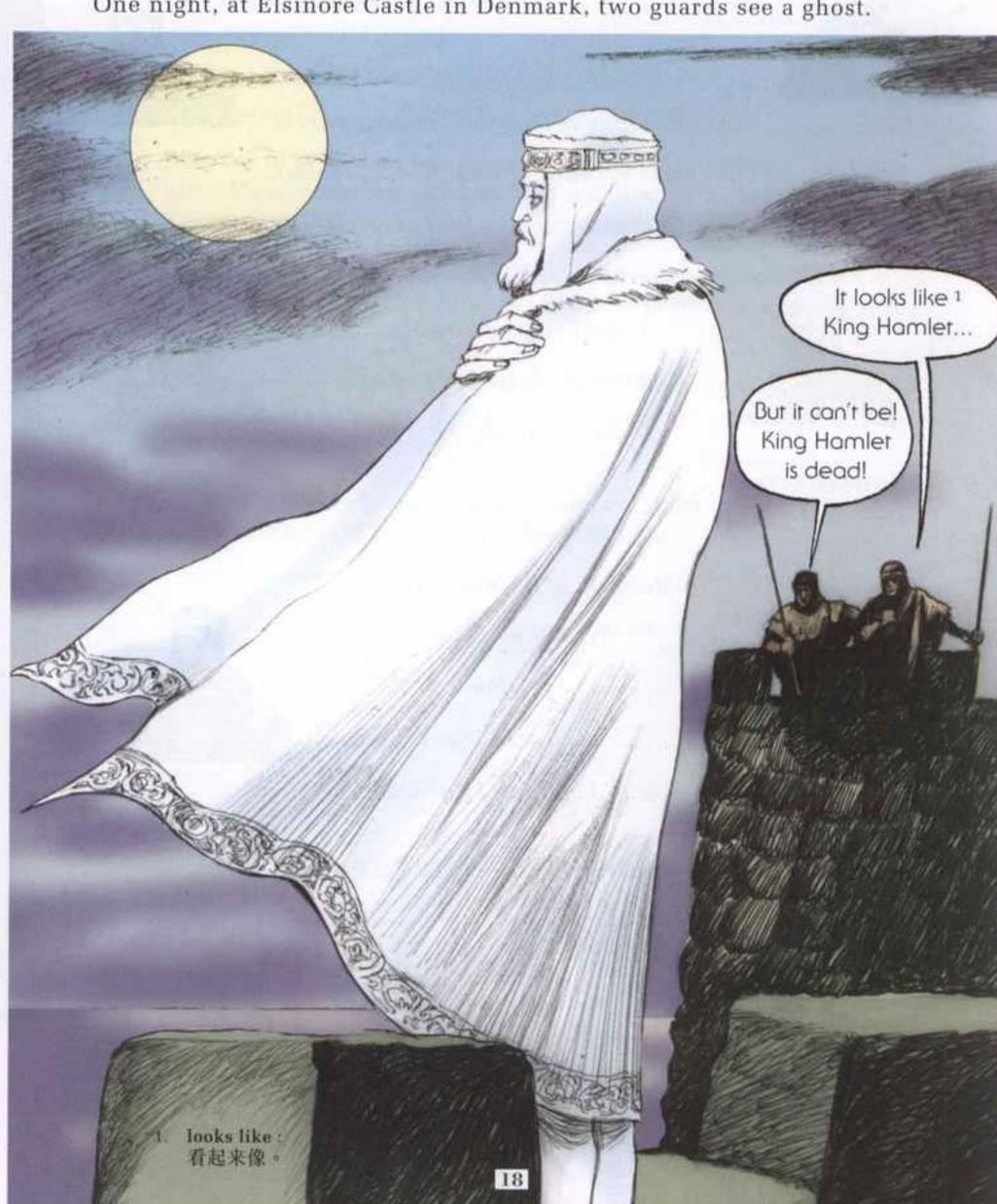


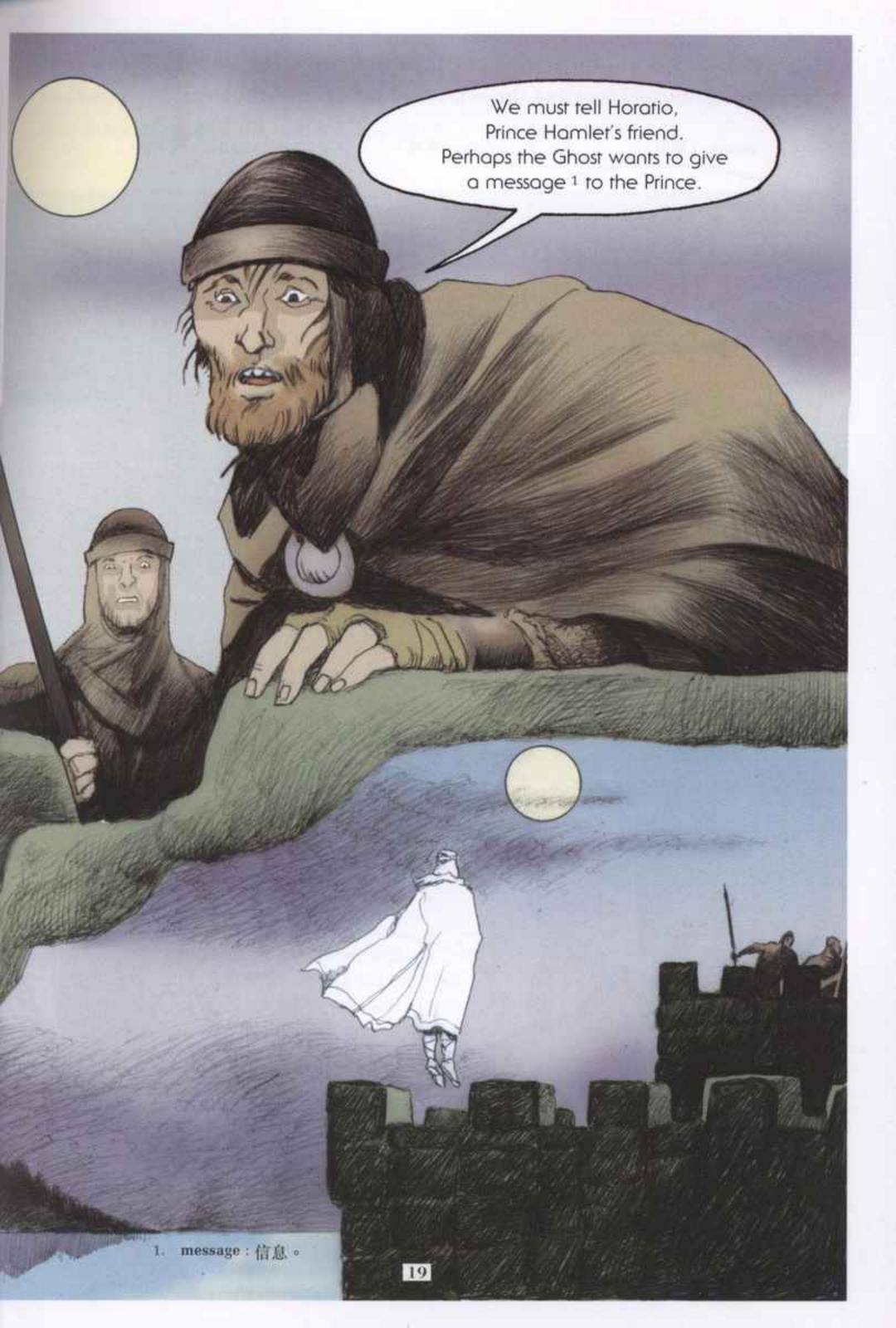




### Part One The Ghost

One night, at Elsinore Castle in Denmark, two guards see a ghost.





The next night, Horatio stays to watch with the guards. The Ghost appears again. It is wearing the same armour 1 as the old king.

1. armour: 盔甲。

2. refuses:拒绝。

3. sinister:不祥的。



Prince Hamlet is very sad. His father, the King, is dead. Gertrude, his mother, has married Claudius, his father's brother. Claudius has become the new king. Hamlet does not like his uncle.



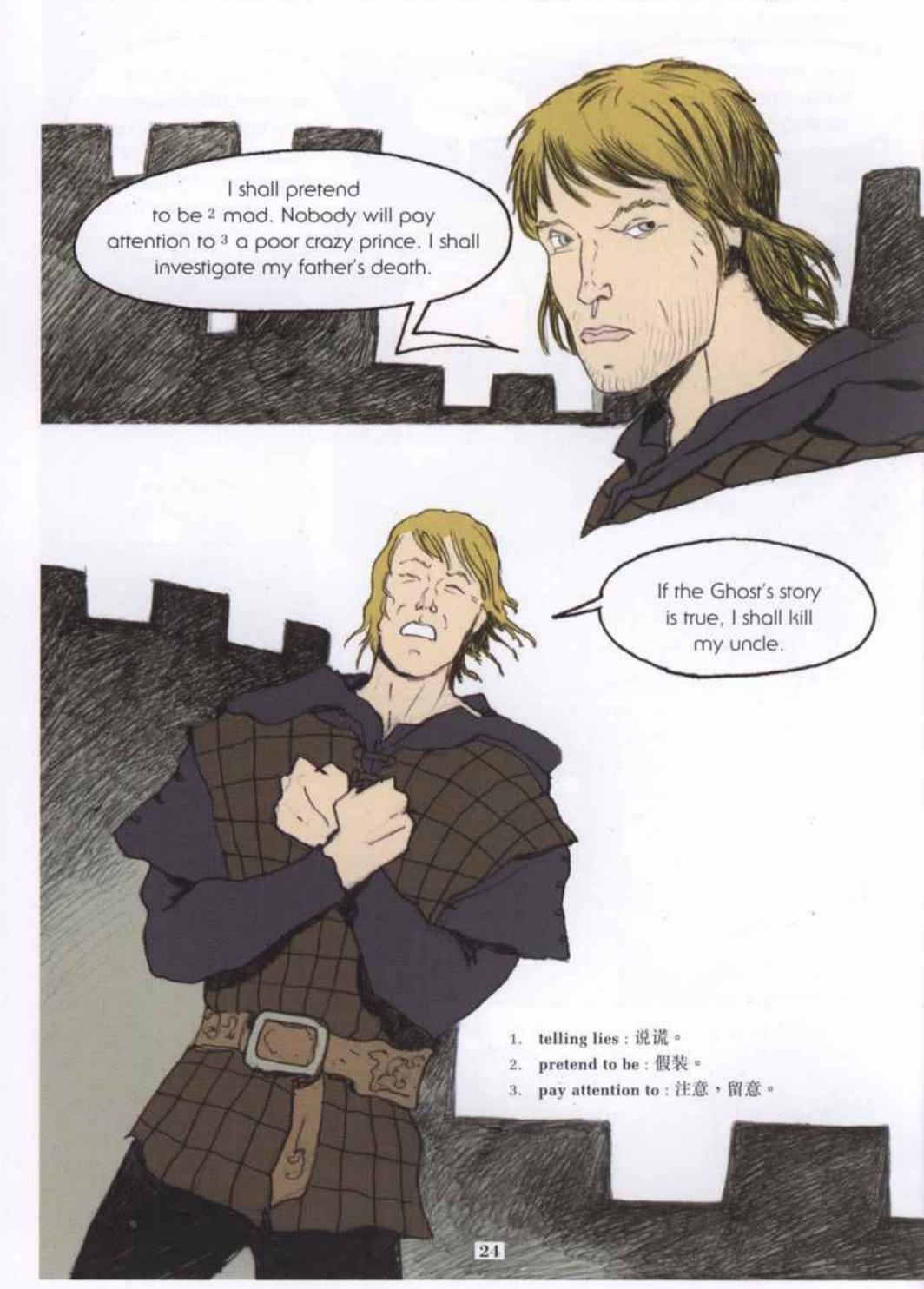
Horatio comes to tell Hamlet about the Ghost. Horatio has studied for many years with the Prince at the university. He is Hamlet's best friend and the Prince trusts <sup>1</sup> him completely.

1. trusts:信任。

2. cliff:







#### What happened in Part One?

- a. Where did the guards see the Ghost?
- b. Why was Hamlet sad?
- c. Who was the new king?
- d. Why did Hamlet go to the castle walls at midnight?
- e. How did Claudius murder King Hamlet?
- f. What did Hamlet decide to do?

#### What do you think?

Was the Ghost telling the truth? Was Hamlet's plan the right plan?

#### Comparative forms of adjectives (形容词比较级)

We use the comparative form of adjectives to compare two people, animals or things. We form the comparative by:

- · adding -er to one-syllable adjectives. For example: bigger, cleaner, darker, hotter
- placing more in front of adjectives with three or more syllables.
   For example: more expensive more intelligent more wonderful
- We form the comparative of adjectives with two syllables ending in -y like this:
   easy → easier happy → happier lucky → luckier
- Some adjectives have an irregular comparative. For example:
   good → better, bad → worse, far → farther, many/much → more, little → less
   We often make sentences with a comparative adjective + than.
   For example: Hamlet's father was a better king than Claudius.

#### 3 Here are some sentences about Hamlet. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1. Claudius is a worse king than old King Hamlet.
  Old King Hamlet was ...... than Claudius.
- 2. Ophelia is very pretty but her servant is not so pretty. Ophelia ...... than her servant.
- 3. The weather in England is warmer than the weather in Denmark.

  The weather in Denmark ...... the weather in England.
- 4. Hamlet is sadder than Gertrude. Gertrude ...... Hamlet.
- 5. Horatio has fewer problems than Hamlet.

  Hamlet has ...... Horatio.

Write the word from the box in the correct places on the pictures below. (You only need ten words!)

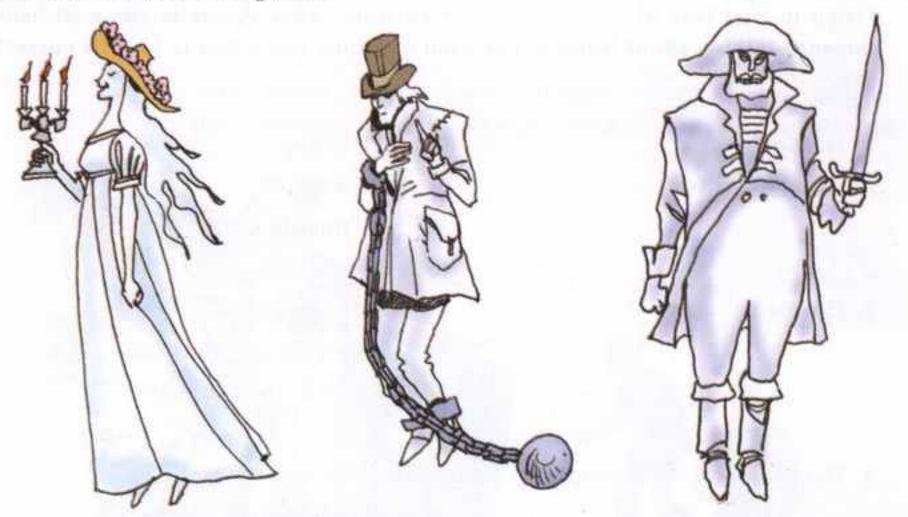


	T TOTE NITAL	-
o.	LISTENING	¥

Listen to Part One of *Hamlet* on the recording. After the bells you will hear someone talking about *Hamlet*. For each question, put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the correct box.

1. Hamlet is	A happy.
	B mad.
	C intelligent.
2. He often	A
2. He often	A plays games.
	B acts in the theatre.
	C says strange things.
3. Hamlet wants other people	A to understand him.
o. Hamiet wants other people	
	B to help him.
	C to believe that he is mad.
4. The people want Hamlet	A to be King.
	B to become well.
	C to get married.
5. The Queen is worried because	A her son is behaving crazily.
or the Queen to World because	
	B Hamlet is dangerous.
	C Hamlet saw the Ghost.
6. Who knows about the Ghost?	A The Queen.
	B Horatio and the guards.
	C Everyone, except the Queen.

6 Look at these three ghosts.



This is part of a letter you receive from an English penfriend.

In your last letter, you told me that you saw three ghosts. Please write and tell me more about them. When did you see them? What did they look like?

Now you are writing a letter to this penfriend. Write your letter in about 100 words. Begin the letter like this.

Dear Beth,

Something very strange happened to me last night.

At 1 o'clock, 1 woke up suddenly. There was a ghost in my bedroom!

It was a girl with long blonde hair. She was wearing a white dress and a yellow hat with flowers. She looked very happy and I wasn't afraid. After a few minutes I went back to sleep.

Now continue the letter, describing the other ghosts.

Two hours later ...

At five o'clock...

I know you won't believe me - but it's all true!

love from

Now you draw a picture of a ghost and describe it.

#### 7 SPEAKING

Talk about ghosts with your friend(s). For example, ask your friend(s):

- a. Do you believe in ghosts?
- b. Have you ever seen a ghost?
- c. Do you like stories or films about ghosts?
- d. Does your town/village have a ghost story?
- e. Whose ghost would you like to meet? Shakespeare's ghost? Marilyn Monroe's ghost? Napoleon's ghost? Cleopatra's ghost?
- f. What questions would you ask them?

A TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	sts. Decide which ghost (A-H) would be the best one for each ghost-hunter o talk to. For each number, write the correct letter.
1.	Ben wants to talk to a ghost who can tell him about being a successful leader. He would like to meet someone who was successful during a war. He is more interested in meeting a politician from the last century than in questioning someone from earlier history.
2.	Sarah is interested in powerful women. She wants to talk to the ghost of someone who was the leader of her country and succeeded in making her country better.
3.	Julie is also interested in powerful women. She wants to ask someone from the past about the problems of being a leader. She wants to ask: 'Was it difficult to be a female leader? Did you fail because you were a woman?'
4.	Ken believes that war is not necessary. He wants to talk to a leader who succeeded without fighting his or her enemies.
5.	Sue is interested in European history. She knows that there are many famous kings and queens, emperors and generals. But she wants to question somebody from the past who succeeded in another area, for example science or art.

Cleopatra was a famous Egyptian queen. She loved Mark Antony but he died. She also loved Julius Caesar. People say that she was very beautiful, powerful and determined. However, when she lost the war, she killed herself.

#### B NAPOLEON'S GHOST

Napoleon was a famous general and emperor. At first, he was very successful in war and he controlled a large number of countries in Europe. However, he lost his final battle at Waterloo.

#### C HAMLET'S GHOST

Hamlet was a young prince in Denmark many centuries ago. His father died and his mother married his uncle. His father's ghost told Hamlet about his murder. Hamlet was in a very difficult situation.

#### D MARILYN MONROE'S GHOST

Marilyn Monroe was a famous film actress in the 1950s and 1960s. She was very beautiful and very successful but she was unhappy. Finally, she killed herself.

#### E LEONARDO DA VINCI'S GHOST

Leonardo was a famous Renaissance artist and scientist in Italy. He painted the *Mona Lisa*, a very popular painting. He also invented many things. He even had ideas for an aeroplane and a submarine.

#### F WINSTON CHURCHILL'S GHOST

Churchill was a British Prime Minister during the Second World War in the twentieth century. He was a very good leader. The British people loved him. He worked closely with the Americans and the Russians.

#### G GHANDI'S GHOST

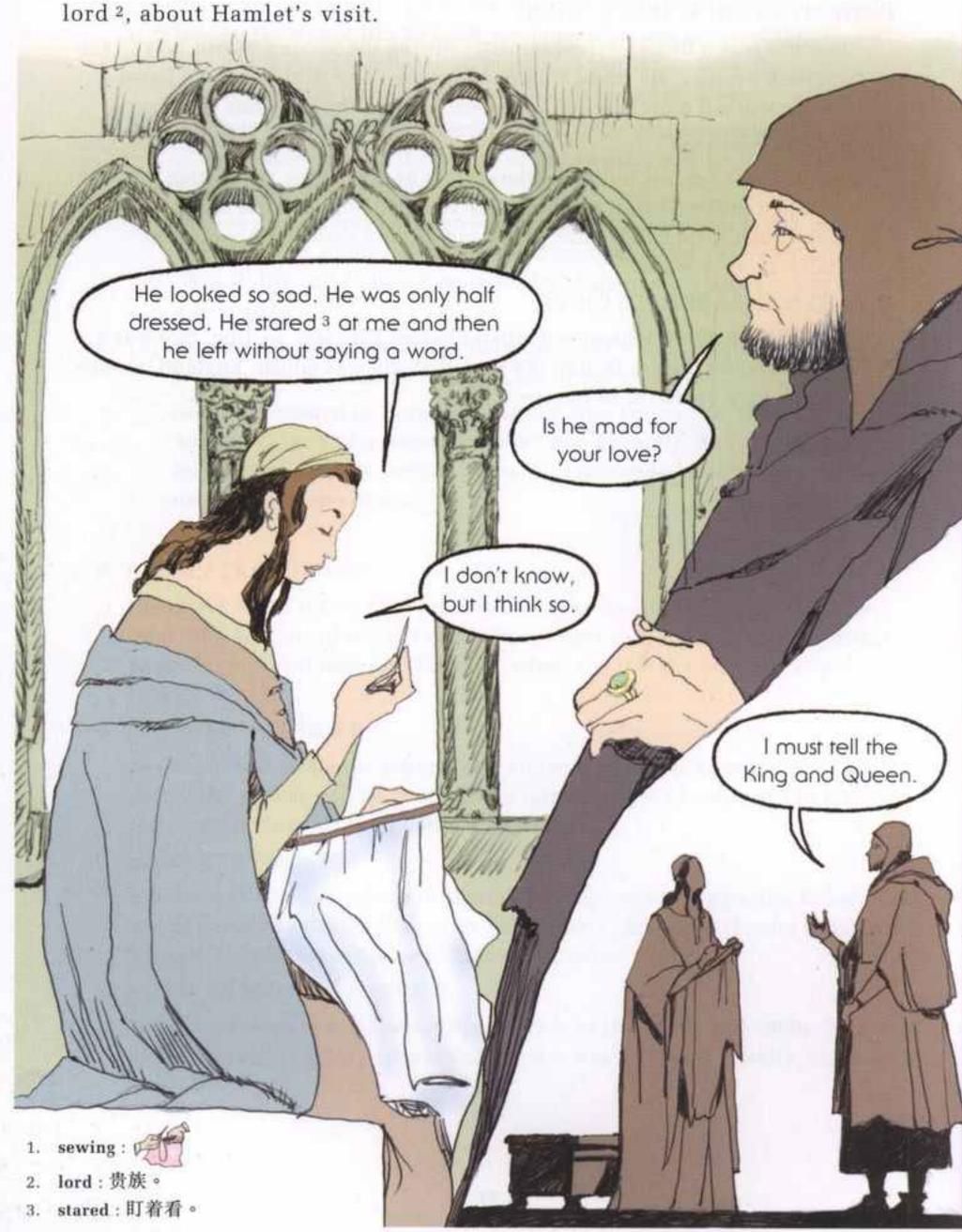
Ghandi was a famous Indian leader. When he was alive, the British controlled India. Ghandi tried to make the British give India its independence. He believed in peace and did not agree with violence. Finally, he succeeded.

#### H QUEEN ELIZABETH I'S GHOST

Queen Elizabeth was the queen when Shakespeare was writing. She was a very successful queen. During the time that she was queen, England became rich and very powerful in Europe.

### Part Two Hamlet and Ophelia

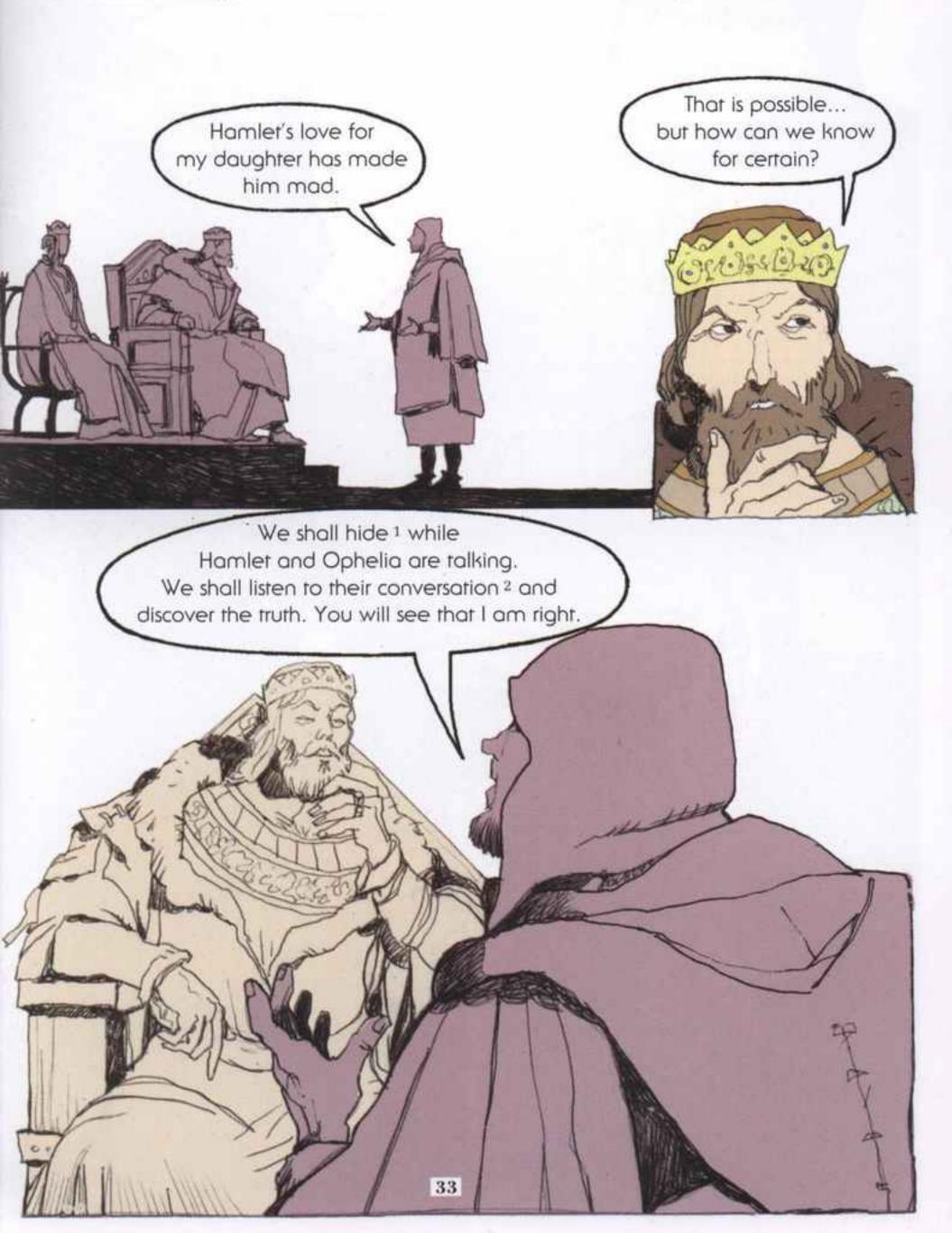
Ophelia lives at the castle. She has a brother, Laertes, who is studying in Paris. Ophelia is in love with Hamlet. One day, while she is sewing 1, Hamlet comes to her room. Later she tells her father Polonius, a foolish old lord 2, about Hamlet's visit.



Polonius trusts Claudius and Gertrude. He has no idea that Claudius is a murderer or that Gertrude has been unfaithful to King Hamlet.

1. hide:隐藏。

2. conversation:对话。



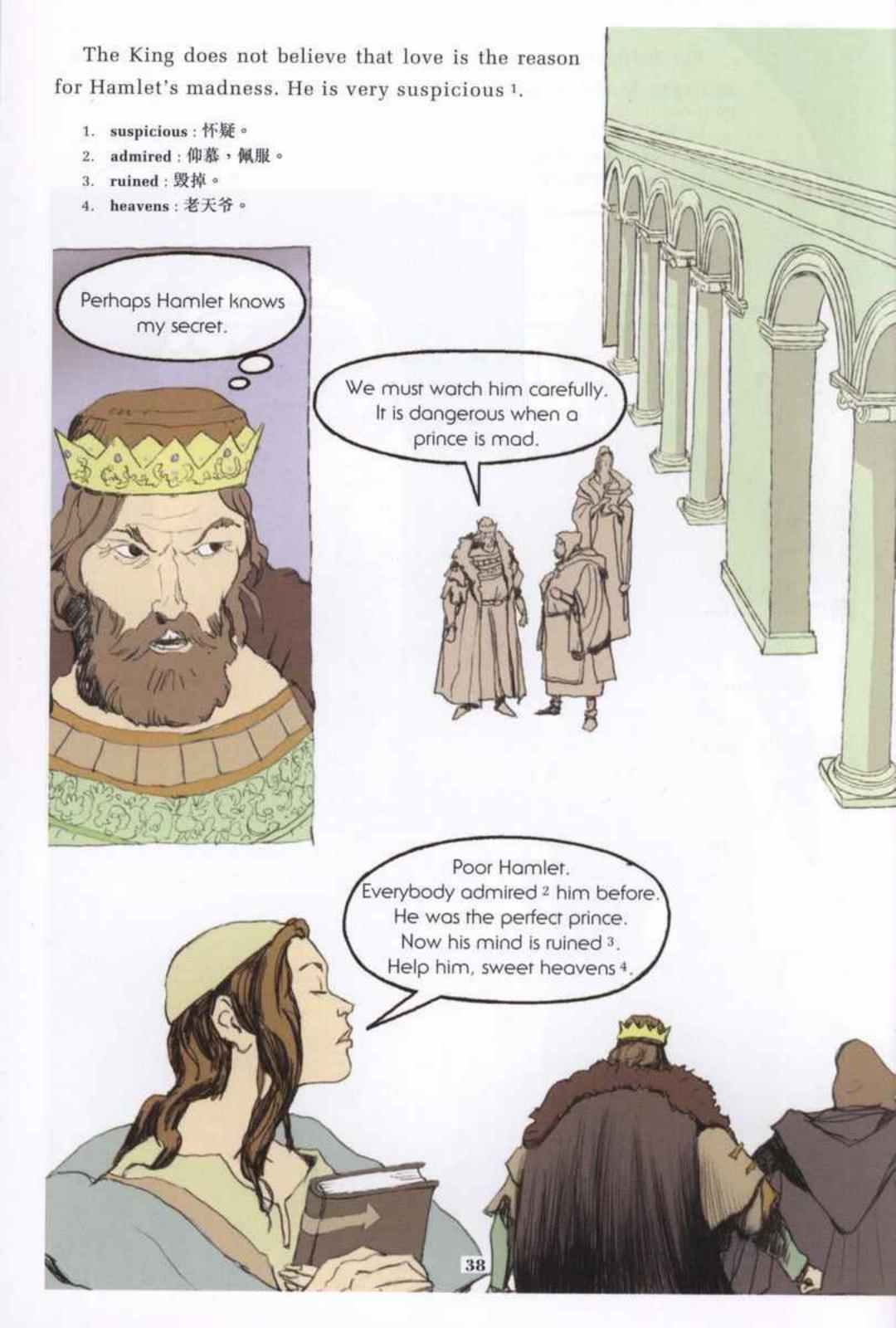
Polonius gives instructions 1 to Ophelia. He wants her to walk up and down the castle hall, reading her prayer book 2.











#### **Mhat happened in Part Two?**

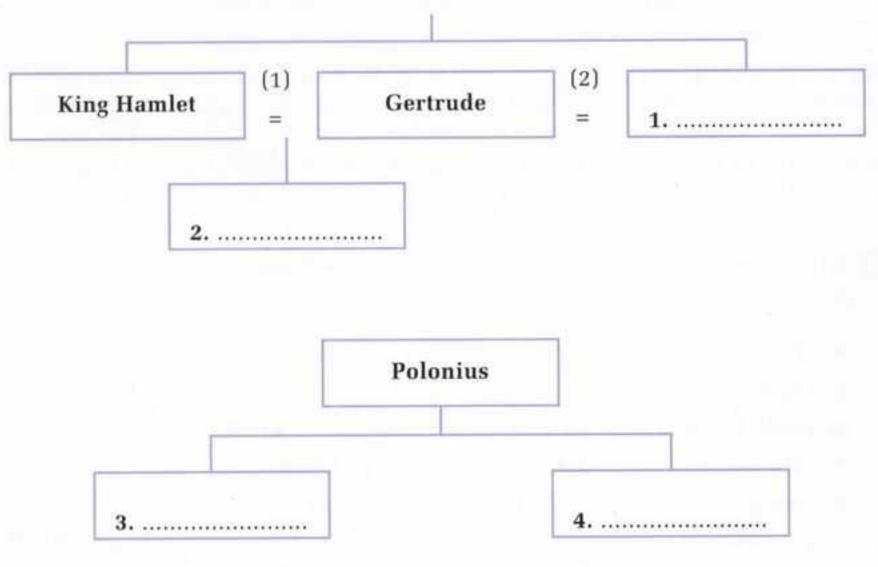
Look at the statements below about Part Two of *Hamlet*. Read Part Two again and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A in the box. If it is incorrect, write B in the box.

		A	В
1.	Hamlet came to Ophelia's room and told her about the ghost.		
2.	Ophelia tells her brother about Hamlet's visit to her room.		
3.	Polonius is a very clever old man.		
4.	Claudius and Polonius plan to listen to Hamlet and Ophelia.		
5.	Ophelia does not want to help them to spy on Hamlet.		
6.	Hamlet is very happy because he has seen his father's ghost.		
7.	Hamlet says unkind things to Ophelia.		
8.	Claudius believes that Hamlet is mad because he loves Ophelia.		
9.	Ophelia is unhappy because she thinks Hamlet is mad.		
10.	Hamlet knows Claudius's secret.		

#### 2 What do you think?

Was Ophelia right to tell her father everything? Was Hamlet cruel to Ophelia?

3 There are two families in Hamlet. Write the missing names in these family trees.



Write some sentences about the family relationships of the characters, using as many of the words in the box as you can.

Example: Polonius is Ophelia's father.

father mother brother sister daughter son uncle aunt grandfather nephew niece cousin granddaughter grandparents husband step-father brother-in-law wife fiancé(e) bride girlfriend partner

Now write a short paragraph about the people in your family. If you want, you can invent the information!

Example: I have a very interesting family. My great-great-grandfather was a piratel My aunt was a famous writer...

#### Present Simple (一般现在时) and Present Continuous (现在进行时)

We use the Present Simple to talk about things which happen always, often, generally, usually, every week etc.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things which are happening at this moment, now.

For example: Hamlet lives in the castle of Elsinore.

Where is Hamlet? He's studying in his room.

There are some verbs which we do not use in the Continuous form. These include:

belong cost hate have (= possess) know like

love own understand want

- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form, either Present Simple or Present Continuous.
  - 0. 'Where is Claudius?' 'He ..!s.drinking... in the dining hall.' (drink)
  - 1. Ophelia ...... Hamlet. (love)
  - 2. Look! Ophelia is in the hall. She ...... a book. (read)
  - 3. Why ......? Is she sad? (cry)
  - 4. Hamlet ...... Claudius. (hate)

	17.44	7.6447	Table 1	Tana da	100		-	1900	-
A	C	THE STREET	T	V	1	T	I	E	8
4.6	- 0	-			100				

- 6. Gertrude is upstairs in the castle. She ...... to Claudius about Hamlet. (talk)
- 7. Polonius always ...... his son and daughter a lot of questions. (ask)
- 9. We usually ...... ghosts in the middle of the night. (see)
- 10. Look, Hamlet. Claudius and Polonius ...... behind the curtain. (hide)

### 5 WRITING

Polonius is a strict father. Even today, parents and children often have problems.

This is part of a letter that you receive from an English penfriend.

My father doesn't like my boyfriend. He doesn't allow me to see him. My mother doesn't like my best friend. She doesn't let me invite her to the house. My sister is often unkind to me. Do you have problems with your family? Tell me about them in your next letter.

Now you are writing a letter to this friend.

Write your letter in about 100 words. You can invent information about your family - use your imagination!

### 6 LISTENING

After the bells at the end of Part Two, you will hear a conversation between Hamlet and Polonius.

Look at the six sentences below. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) in the box under B for NO.

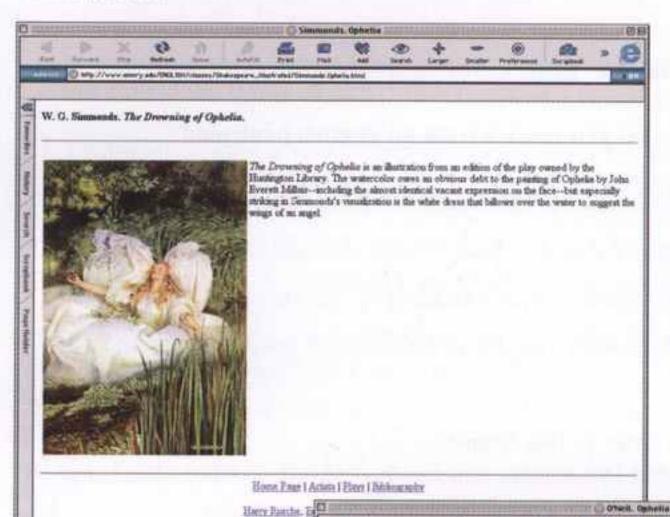
		A YES	B NO
1.	Hamlet was reading a book when he met Polonius.		
2.	Hamlet's answer to Polonius was: 'Worse, worse, worse.'		
3.	Hamlet said that the book told lies about old men.		
4.	Hamlet compared the cloud to various animals.		
5.	Polonius always agreed with Hamlet.		
6.	Hamlet said goodbye to Polonius politely.		

### INTERNET PROJECT: OPHELIA

Many artists painted pictures of Ophelia. The most famous painting is by a nineteenth century English artist, John Everett Millais (see page 78), but there are many more.

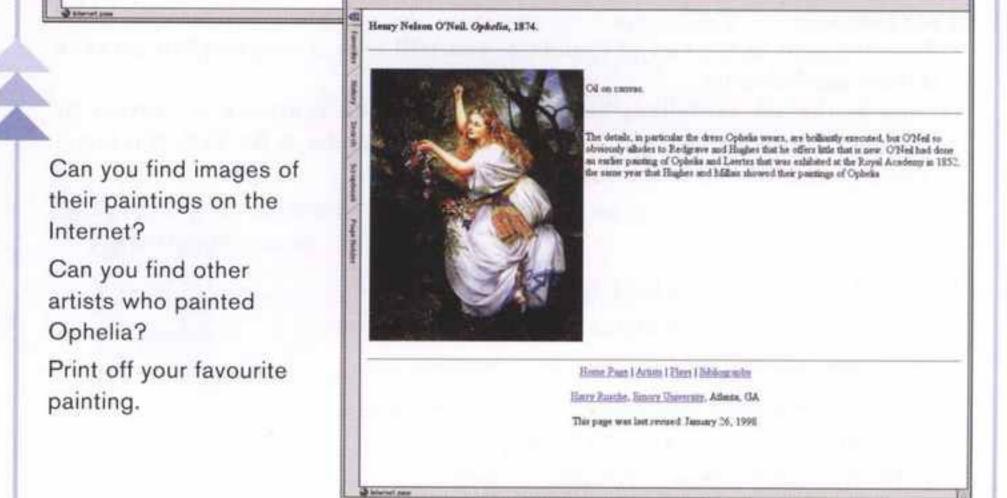
What can you find out about different artists and their paintings of Ophelia? Use a search engine such as Google or Altavista. Enter key words.

For example: paintings of Ophelia. Or the name of an artist from the list below and Ophelia.



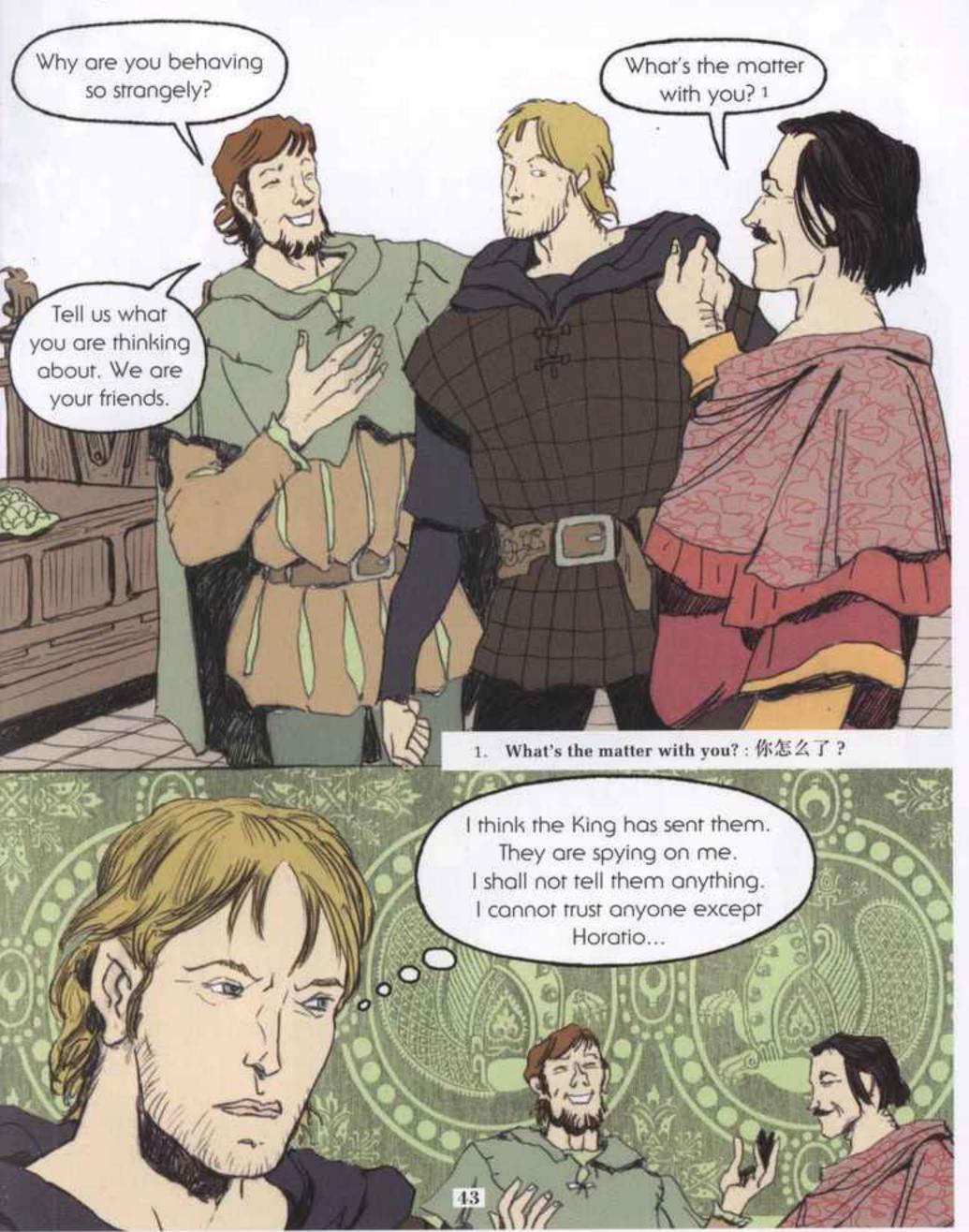
Here are six artists who painted pictures of Ophelia:

- Dante Gabriel Rossetti
- John Everett Millais
- Anna Lea Merritt
- Odile Redon
- John W. Waterhouse
- Henrietta Rae



# Part Three The Play

Two university friends come to visit Hamlet. Their names are Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. At first Hamlet is very pleased to see them. But they ask a lot of questions and he becomes suspicious.



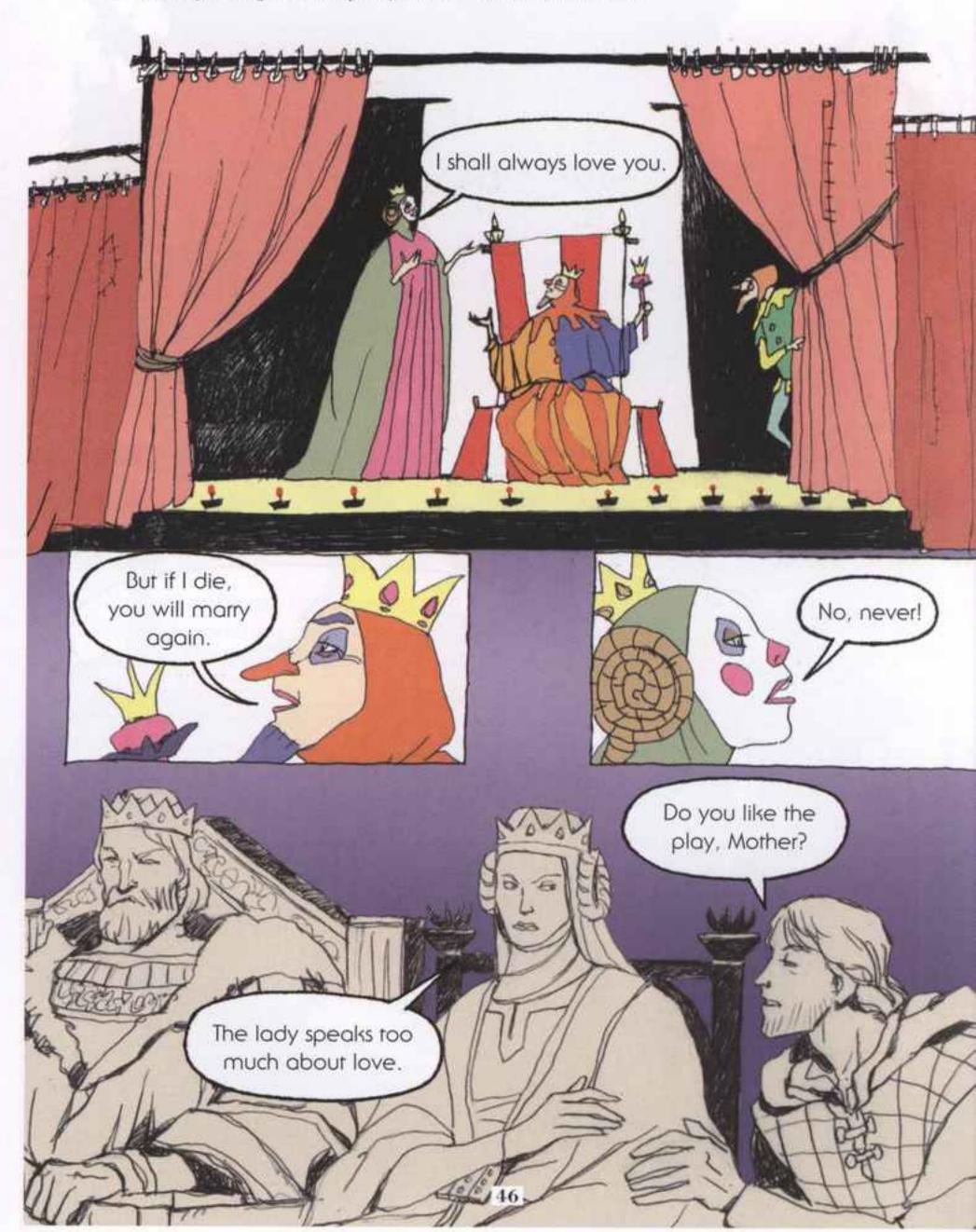
Some travelling actors arrive at Elsinore. Hamlet loves the theatre and he greets <sup>1</sup> them like old friends.





That night, Claudius and Gertrude watch the play. There are three characters 1 - the Player King, the Player Queen 2 and Lucianus, the Queen's lover... the murderer!

- 1. characters:角色。
- 2. the Player King ... the Player Queen: 指扮演国王和皇后的人。



All the court <sup>1</sup> of Denmark watch the play. Ophelia, Polonius, Horatio, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are all there. But nobody knows the secret of King Hamlet's death... except Claudius and Hamlet. On the stage, while the Player King is sleeping, the murderer pours poison in his ear. Hamlet watches Claudius's face carefully <sup>2</sup>.





the court: 王室人员。
 carefully: 仔细地。
 guilty: 有罪的。



After the play, Claudius feels very guilty so he goes to pray 1 in the chapel 2. Hamlet finds him there.

1. pray:祈祷。

2. chapel:小教堂。

3. soul: 灵魂。

4. heaven:天堂。

5. hell:地狱。

6. repent: 悔改。



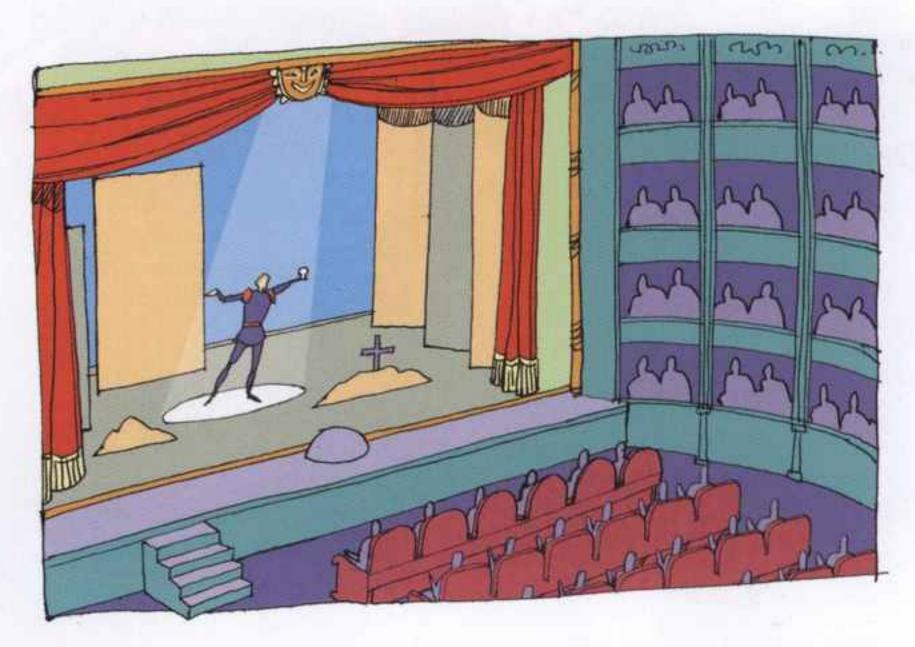
### What happened in Part Three?

- a. Why didn't Hamlet trust Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?
- b. When the actors arrived, what was Hamlet's idea?
- c. What was the story of the play?
- d. Did Hamlet watch the play carefully?
- e. Why did Claudius go to pray?
- f. Why didn't Hamlet kill Claudius?

# 2 What do you think?

Was Hamlet right *not* to kill Claudius? What do you think will happen next?

Read the definitions a-k under the picture and complete the words about the theatre.



- a. The person who writes plays.
- b. The place where the actors stand.
- c. Ophelia is one of these.
- d. A play with an unhappy ending.
- e. A play with a happy ending.

- The people who watch the play.
- g. The clothes for the actors.
- h. You need this to go inside the auditorium.
- This is where you buy h.
- The moment when you eat an ice-cream.
- k. The name of a famous Italian playwright.

- c \_ \_ \_ \_ m e s
- b \_ x o f \_ \_ \_ \_
- int\_\_\_\_l
- \_\_\_\_dello

Now rearrange (these letters) to spell a famous name.

5 h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### Sentences with while

We can join two parts of a sentence with while. If the actions in both parts of the sentence are long continuous actions which are happening at the same time, we use a Continuous tense. For example:

While the actors are performing the play, Claudius is thinking about the murder.

- Now look at sentences a-j. Study the example. Find pairs of sentences. Then, write 4 new sentences about the story of Hamlet using while.
  - Hamlet and Ophelia are talking.
  - b. Horatio is talking about the Ghost.
  - c. Claudius is praying.
  - The actors are performing the play.
  - e. Hamlet is standing behind him.
  - The Player Queen is talking to the Player King.
  - g. Polonius and Claudius are listening.
  - Hamlet is watching Claudius carefully.
  - Hamlet is thinking about his father.
  - j. The murderer is planning to kill him.
  - 0. While Horatio is talking about the Ghost, Hamlet is thinking about his father.
  - 1. ...... 2. ......
  - 3. ......
  - 4. ......

But if one part of the sentence is a short, quick action, we use a Simple verb. For example: While the Player King is sleeping, the murderer pours poison in his ear.

- Now look at sentences a-j below. Study the example. Find pairs of sentences. Then, write 4 new sentences about the story of *Hamlet* using *while*.
  - The soldiers are guarding the castle.
  - b. Ophelia is sitting in her room.
  - c. Polonius and Claudius are listening.
  - d. The Ghost appears.
  - e. The murderer is poisoning the Player King.
  - f. He is talking to the players.
  - g. Hamlet has an idea.
  - h. Claudius stands up.
  - i. Hamlet enters.
  - Hamlet is unkind to Ophelia.

0.	While Polonius and Claudius are listening, Hamlet is unkind to Ophelia.
1.	
2.	
3.	***************************************
4.	

# 6 LISTENING

After the bells at the end of Part Three, you will hear Hamlet talking to the travelling actors. As you listen, look at the notes of one of the actors. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

# 

Beth's friend Mac has just come back from a holiday in Stratford-upon-Avon. He went to see a new Shakespeare play there. Beth wants to find out about it.



### Write the conversation between Beth and her friend. You can start like this:

Beth:	(enjoy) the play, Mac?
Mac:	Oh, yes, it was really
Beth:	What type of play was it?
Mac:	It was the story of
	***************************************
Beth:	Did you have a good seat ?

# 8 TOPIC - ENTERTAINMENT

Think of a play you've seen at the theatre, or a film that you saw at the cinema or on TV recently. Tell your friend(s) why you liked/didn't like it using the following questions to help you:

- a. Where and when was the story set?
- b. What was the story about?
- c. Who were the main actors? Were they good?

### 9 WRITING

Look at this information:

# Hamlet

at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Stratford-upon-Avon One night only: March 17th at 19.30

Mel Graves plays Hamlet with Anthea Wise as Ophelia and Alan Hughes as Claudius

Special transport:
coach from Victoria Station, London:
departs 15:00 & returns to London after the performance.

Overall price: to include transport from London, front row seat and dinner in The Swan Restaurant: £55

This is part of a letter you receive from an English friend.

Yes, I'd like to see 'Hamlet' with you. When is it on? How much do the tickets cost? How will we get to Stratford from London? Who are the actors? Can you tell me about the play? What is the story? Write back soon, with more information...

Now you are writing a letter to this friend. Write your letter in about 100 words. Use these phrases to help you:

The performance starts at ...
We've got seats in the front row.
... is playing the part of ...

# INTERNET PROJECT: THE GLOBE THEATRE

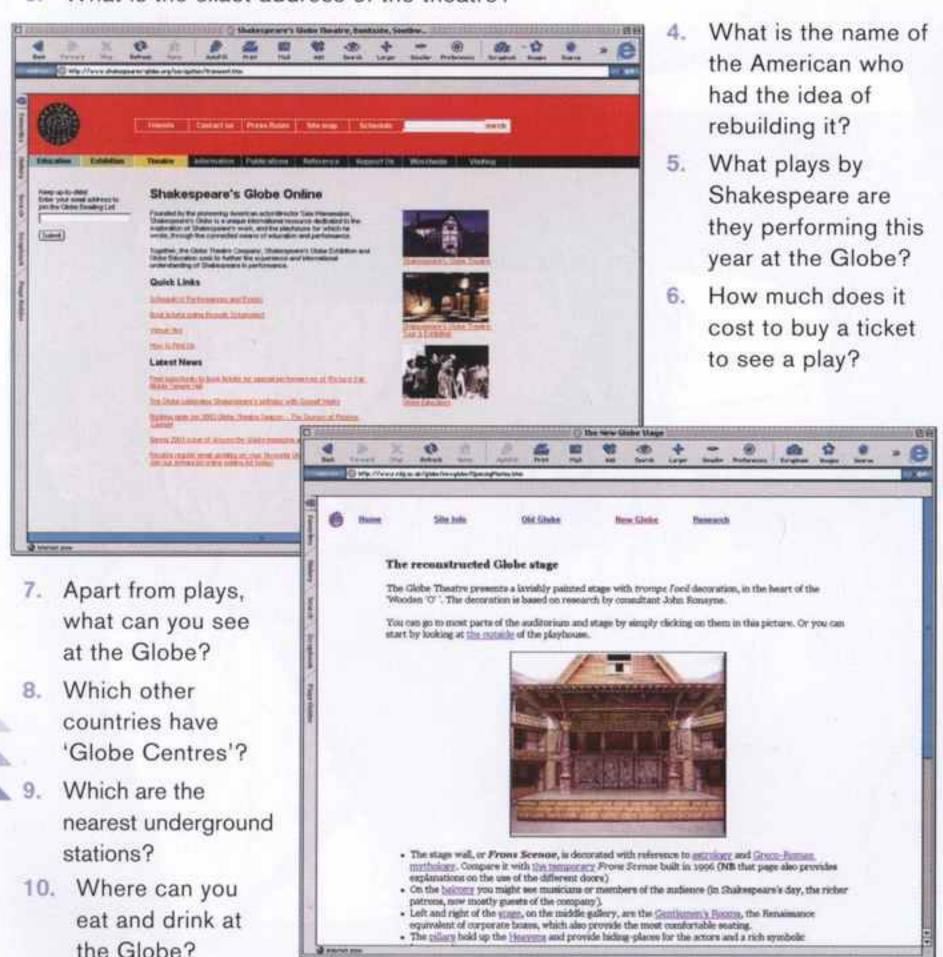
Many plays by Shakespeare took place at the Globe Theatre in London. The original Globe Theatre burnt down but in the late twentieth century, a group of people rebuilt it. Now, if you go to London, you can see the Globe Theatre.

What can you find out about the 'new' Globe Theatre from the Internet?

Use a search engine such as Google or Altavista and look for sites about the Globe Theatre.

Can you find the answers to these questions?

- 1. When did they finish rebuilding the 'new' Globe?
- 2. Where in London is the Globe?
- 3. What is the exact address of the theatre?







The Queen is afraid of Hamlet and she begins to scream 1. The spy behind the curtain shouts for help. Hamlet turns round quickly and, without thinking, kills the listener.



1. scream:大叫,尖叫。

2. rat :

When Hamlet pulls back 1 the curtain, he sees Polonius... dead!

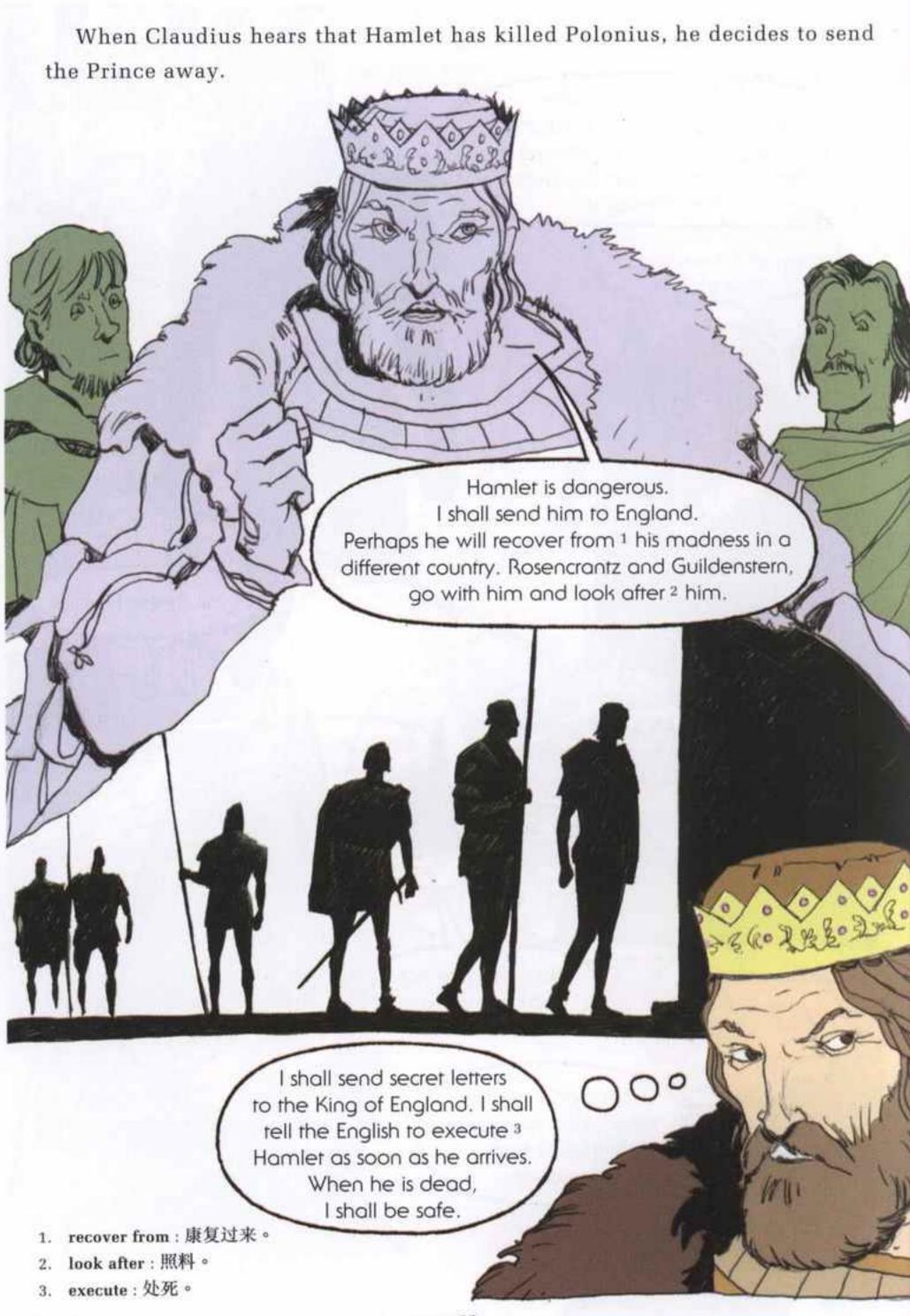
1. pulls back: 拉开。



Suddenly, the Ghost appears in the room. He has come to remind <sup>1</sup> Hamlet to take revenge before it is too late. Gertrude cannot see or hear him, so she thinks that Hamlet is crazy.







# What happened in Part Four?

- a. Who and where was the spy in the Queen's bedroom?
- b. Why did Gertrude begin to scream?
- c. Why did Hamlet kill Polonius?
- d. Why did the Queen think that Hamlet was mad?
- e. What did Hamlet show to the Queen?
- f. What was Claudius's secret plan?

### 2 What do you think?

Was Hamlet right to kill Polonius? Did the Queen know about her husband's murder? Will Hamlet succeed in getting revenge?

### 3 Look at the words in the box.

clever cruel evil intelligent obedient changeable dependable foolish kind strong confident depressed guilty loving unlucky confused dishonest innocent mad

Which words would you use to describe these characters? (You can use some words for more than one person!)



Can you think of any more words to describe them?

		cotton, i	nark the letter next to the correct answer – A, B, C or D.
	1.	Why is	Hamlet in a difficult situation?
		A .	Because his friends visit him from the university.
		В	Because Ophelia is angry with him.
		C	Because the Ghost lied to him.
		D	Because Horatio is his only real friend.
	2.	Why do	es Hamlet put the Ghost's story on the stage?
		A 🔲	Because the Players are his friends.
		В	To entertain the King and Queen.
		C	Because he wants to see Claudius's reaction.
		D 🔲	Because the Ghost wants him to do this.
	3.	Why is	Polonius behind the curtain in the Queen's bedroom?
		A 🔲	Because he wants to spy on Hamlet.
		В	Because the Queen calls for help.
		C	Because he is afraid of Hamlet.
		D [	Because he wants to catch a rat.
	4.	Why do	es the Ghost enter the bedroom?
		A	To tell Hamlet again to kill Claudius.
		В	To tell Hamlet to punish the Queen.
		C	To talk to the Queen.
		D 🔲	To show the Queen that Hamlet is mad.
	5.	Which	of the following is the best description of the death of Polonius?
		A	A violent murder by a mad prince.
		В	A good thing, because Polonius was a fool.
		C	A terrible thing, because Polonius was a good man.
		D	A mistake, which leads to Hamlet's journey to England.

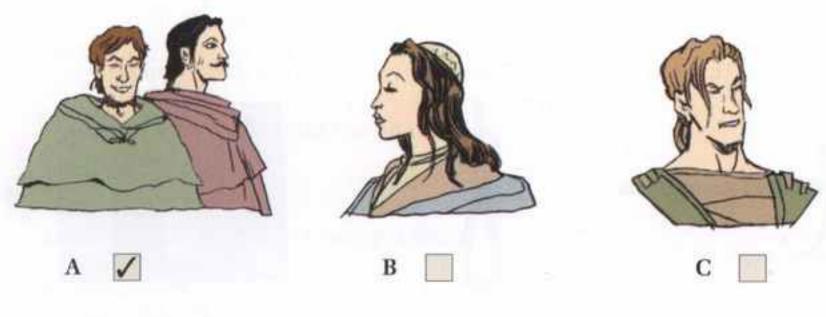
### 5 LISTENING

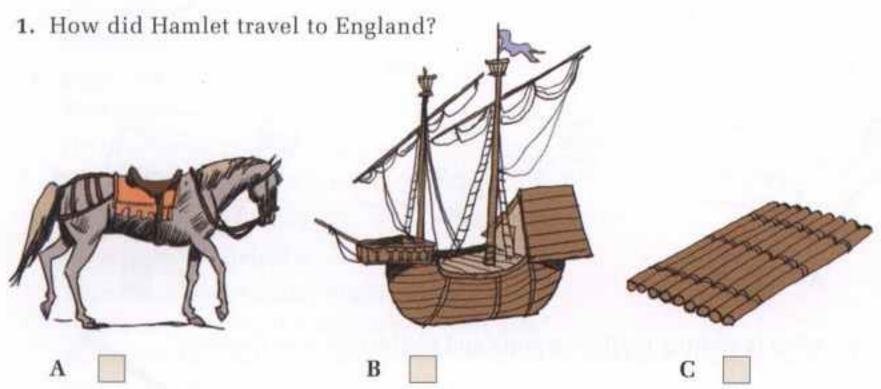
After the bells at the end of Part Four, you will hear a description of Hamlet's journey to England. There are seven questions in this part.

For each question, there are three pictures.

Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

Example: Who went to England with Hamlet?





2. What were Rosencrantz and Guildenstern doing?



C

B

A

### 6 MURDER AT ELSINORE!

Imagine you are a detective at Elsinore Castle. This is what you know:

- Polonius was killed in the Queen's bedroom
- · his body is missing

Who do you want to interview?

What questions do you want to ask?

Do you trust everybody? Will they tell the truth?

Write your interview with the characters.

### 7 A MURDER STORY

Look at these ideas for a murder story:

- · Somebody killed the film star, Andrea Angel.
- Where did they find the body? In her villa? In the film studio? In the nightclub?
- Inspector Francis investigated the crime.
   What did he find? A gun? A knife? A bottle of poison?
- He interviewed some witnesses.
   Who did he interview? Her ex-husband? The film director? Another actress?
- He found some fingerprints on the gun/knife/bottle.
- He arrested somebody.
- Who murdered Andrea Angel?
   Was it her ex-husband because she left him?
   Was it the film director because she wanted to work for another director?
   Was it another actress because she was jealous of her success?

Now use some of these ideas to write a story. Your story must begin with the sentence:

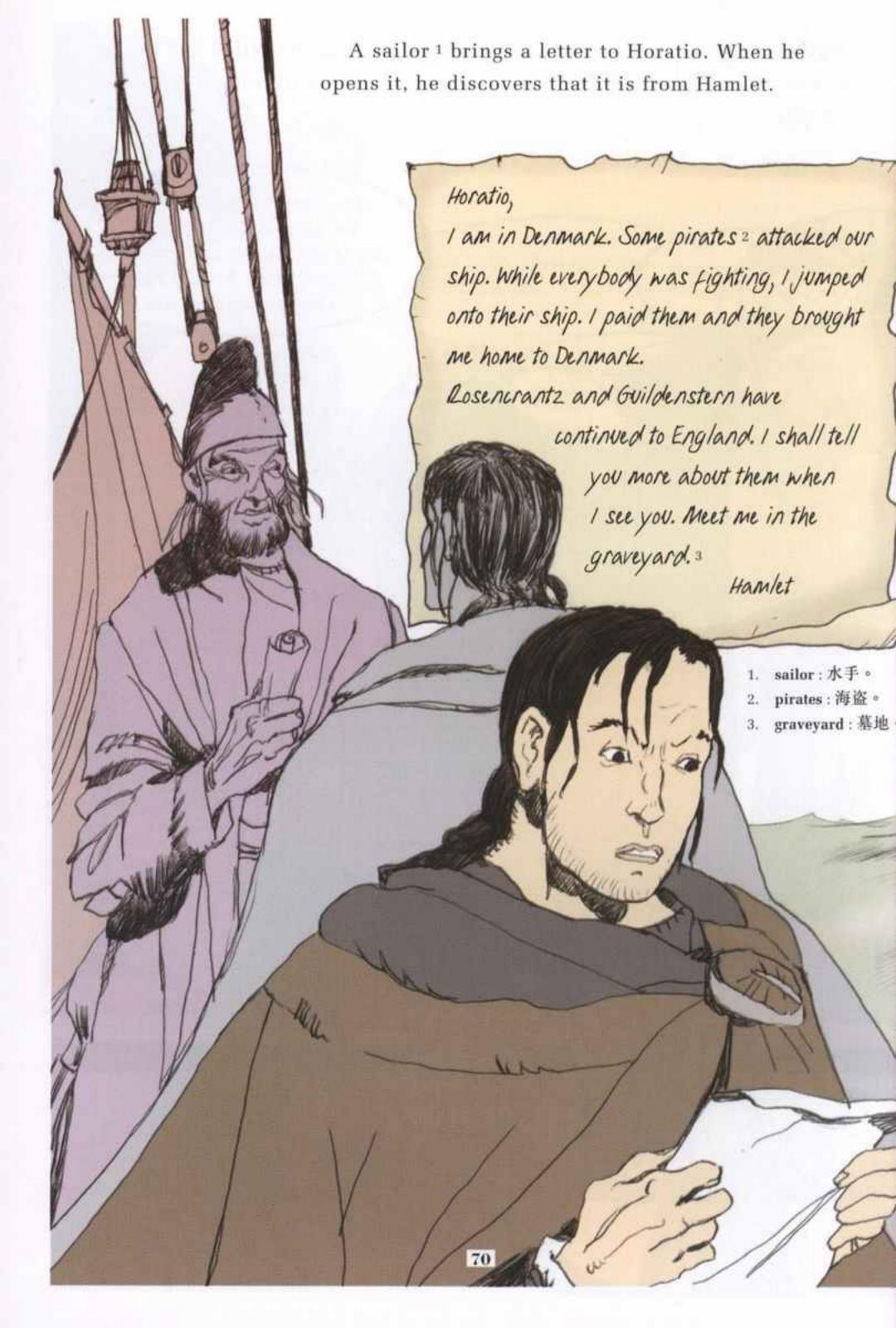
One night last month, somebody murdered Andrea Angel.

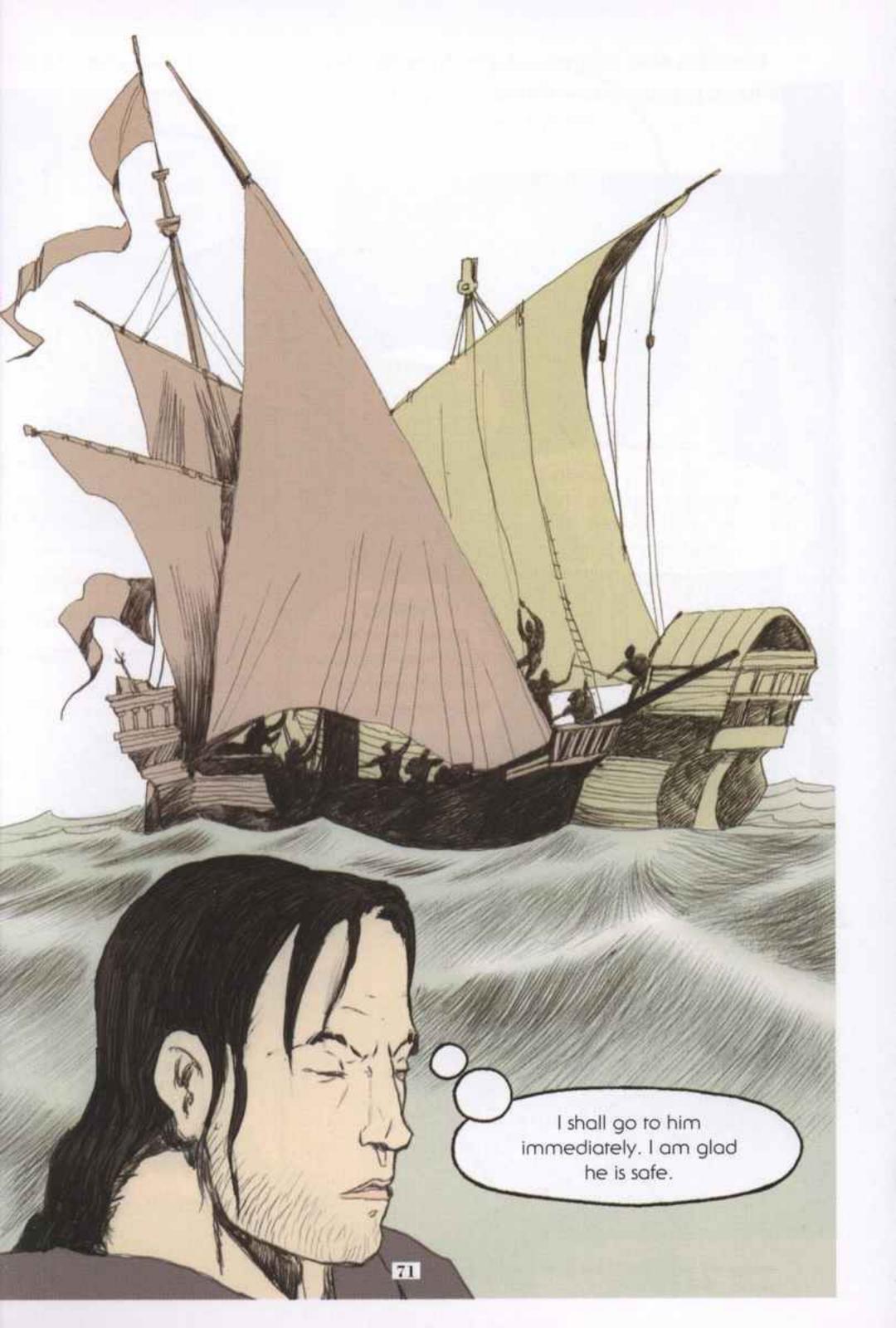
Write about 100 words.



Ophelia comes to see Laertes. She loved Hamlet but he killed her father. This has made her mad. She sings sad songs and gives flowers to everyone she meets.



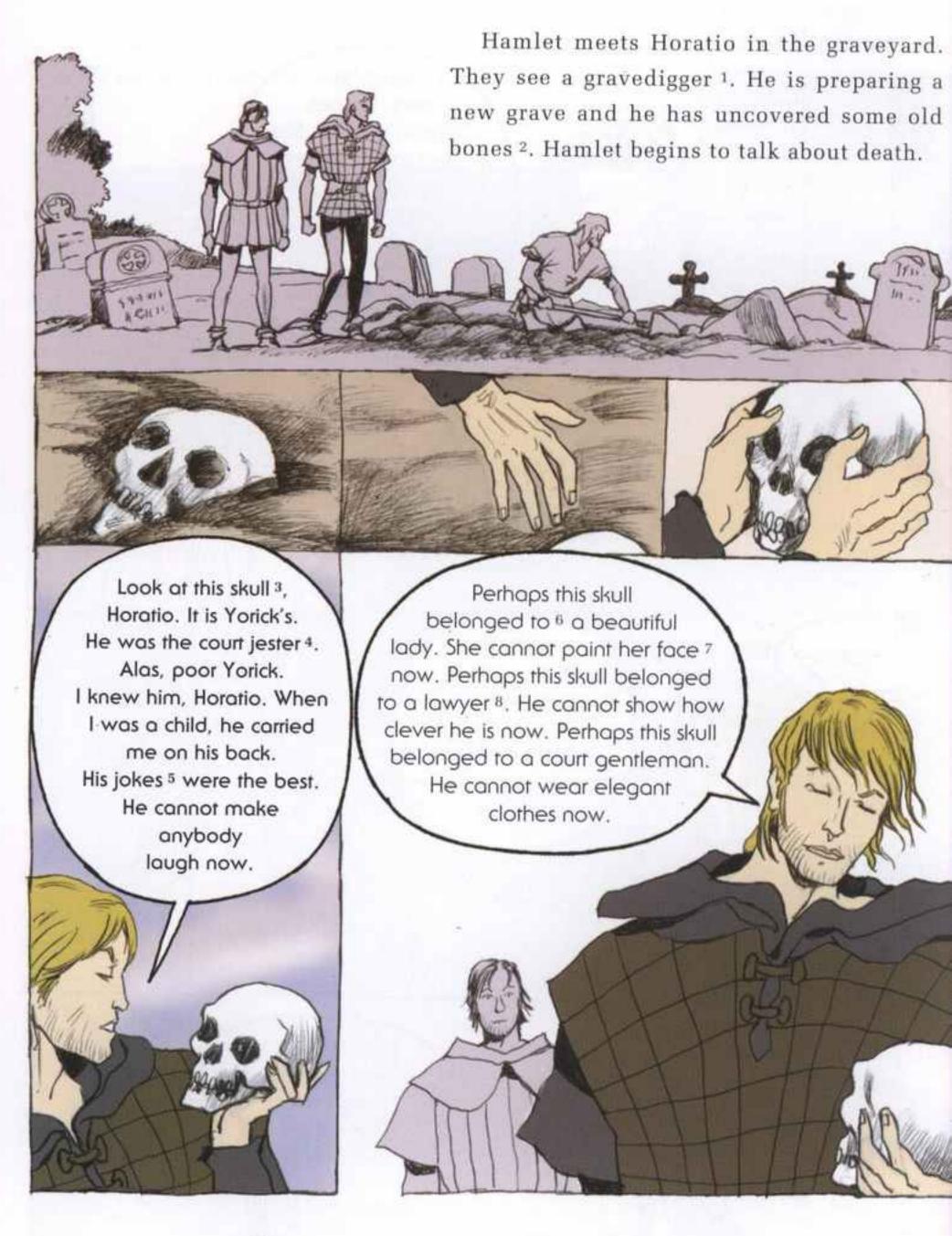




Claudius also receives a letter from Hamlet. He has a private conversation with Laertes.







1. gravedigger:



2. bones: 骨头。

3. skull : 😭

4. court jester: (贵族的) 逗乐小丑。

5. jokes:笑话。

6. belonged to : 属于。

7. paint her face: 化妆。

8. lawyer:律师。

# What happened in Part Five?

- a. Why did Laertes want to lead a revolution?
- b. What did Ophelia do when she was mad?
- c. How did Hamlet escape from the ship to England?
- d. Why didn't Claudius put Hamlet in prison?
- e. How did Ophelia die?
- f. How many skulls did Hamlet talk about? Whose were they?

### 2 What do you think?

Was Hamlet responsible for Ophelia's death? Did she commit suicide?

Put the correct verb from the box into the sentences a-l. Remember to use the Past Simple(一般过去时).

fall run feel send fight shake find sing hide stand meet think

- b. Polonius ....... behind the curtain.

  c. Hamlet ....... Horatio in the graveyard.

  d. Ophelia ...... into the river.

  e. Laertes and Claudius ....... hands.

  f. Hamlet ....... a lot about death.

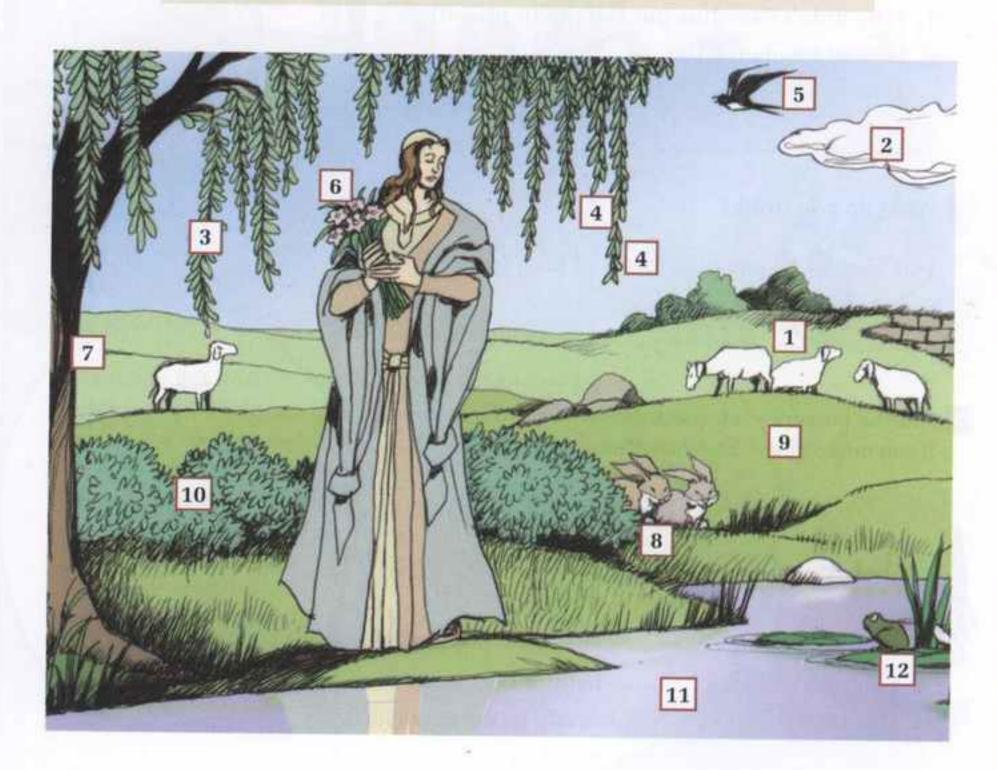
  g. Claudius ....... Hamlet to England.
- h. Ophelia ..... sad songs.
- i. They ...... her body in the river.

a. Hamlet ...... against the pirates.

- j. The King ..... out of the court.
- k. Hamlet ...... depressed after his father's death.
- 1. The guards ...... on the castle walls.

4 Look at this scene with Ophelia by the river. Choose the correct word from the box for numbers 1-12.

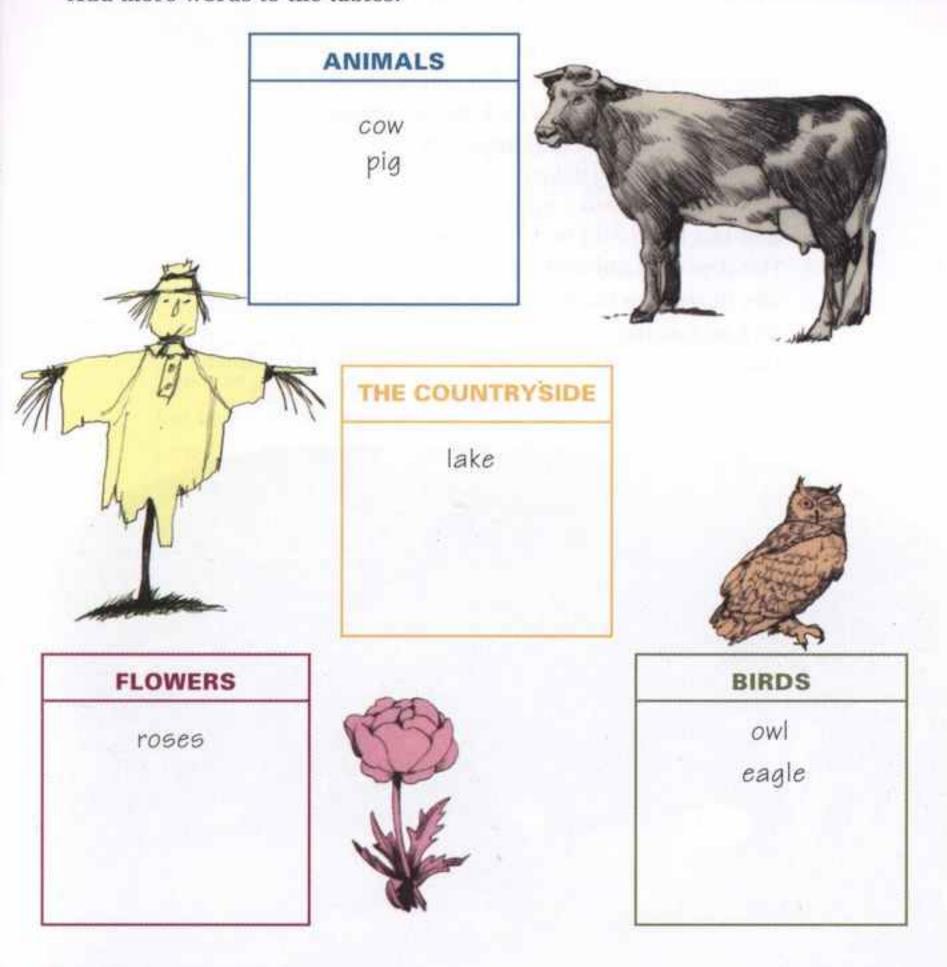
> branch leaves bushes rabbits cloud river flowers sheep frog swallow grass willow



Now use (these letters) to make a title for the picture:

What other English words about the countryside and nature do you know?

Add more words to the tables:



#### 6 TOPIC - WEEKEND ACTIVITIES

Find a picture of an activity/hobby that people usually do at the weekends or think about an activity that you normally do at the weekend.

Tell your friend(s) about this activity using these questions to help you:

- a. Where does the activity take place?
- b. Do you need any special training or knowledge to do this activity?
- c. What type of equipment do you need?
- d. Is this activity limited to a certain age group?

# 7 Here is a poem based on Shakespeare's language. Read it carefully. (Use a dictionary to help you.)

There is a willow by the river.

Its silver leaves shine in the glassy water.

Ophelia walked there, picking the flowers to hang on the graceful branches of the tree.

But as she was climbing up to the sky, a thin branch broke under her small feet and she fell down into the weeping 1 brook 2.

Her dress spread wide 3 and, like a mermaid 4, she floated on the surface, singing old melodies. She was as happy as a creature of the water but as her clothes grew heavy, they pulled her down to the dark bottom of the river, to muddy 5 death.



John Everett Millais, Ophelia (1852)

1. weeping: 哭泣。

2. brook: 小河。

3. spread wide:



4. mermaid:

mermaid:

5. muddy:泥土和水混在一起的。

Now listen to the Queen, after the bells at the end of Part Five. Cover the poem on page 78 and fill in the spaces.

There is a by the river.
Its silver leaves in the glassy water.
Ophelia walked there, the flowers
to hang on the branches of the tree.
But as she was up to the sky,
a thin branch under her small feet
and she fell into the weeping brook.
Her dress spread and, like a mermaid,
she floated on the, singing old melodies.
She was as as a creature of the water
but as her clothes grew they pulled her down
to the dark of the river, to death.

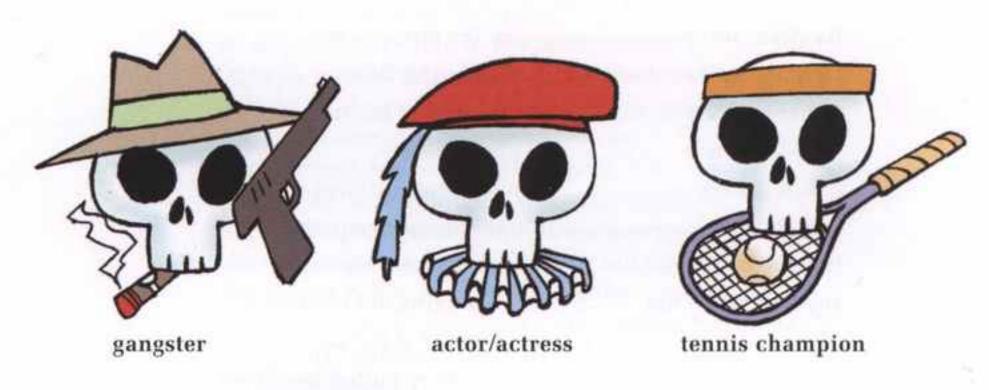
8 Here are some opinions about the characters in Hamlet. In each	box,	write
--	------	-------

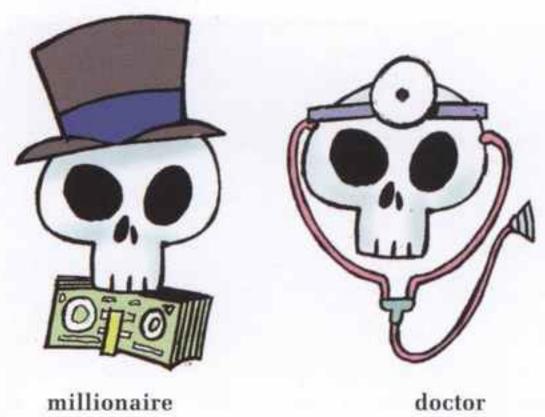
- A if you agree
- D if you disagree
- ? if you are not sure...

1.	Ophelia is a weak person.	
2.	Ophelia loved her father more than she loved Hamlet.	
3.	Everybody feels sorry for Ophelia.	
4.	Laertes is a good son and brother.	
5.	Laertes trusts Claudius too easily.	
6.	The Queen loves Hamlet.	
7.	Polonius was responsible for his own death.	
8.	Hamlet was lucky to escape death in England.	
9.	Claudius is the cleverest person in the story.	
10.	Horatio does not help the situation.	

#### 9 WRITING: LIFE STORY

In the graveyard, Hamlet picks up four skulls and imagines four people's lives. Here are some more skulls:





Here are some questions which help us to imagine the life of the actress.

Where was she born? When?
When did she become an actress?
When did she make her first film?
How many films did she make?
How many Oscars did she win?
What was her most famous film?
Who did she act with?

A C T I V I T I E S

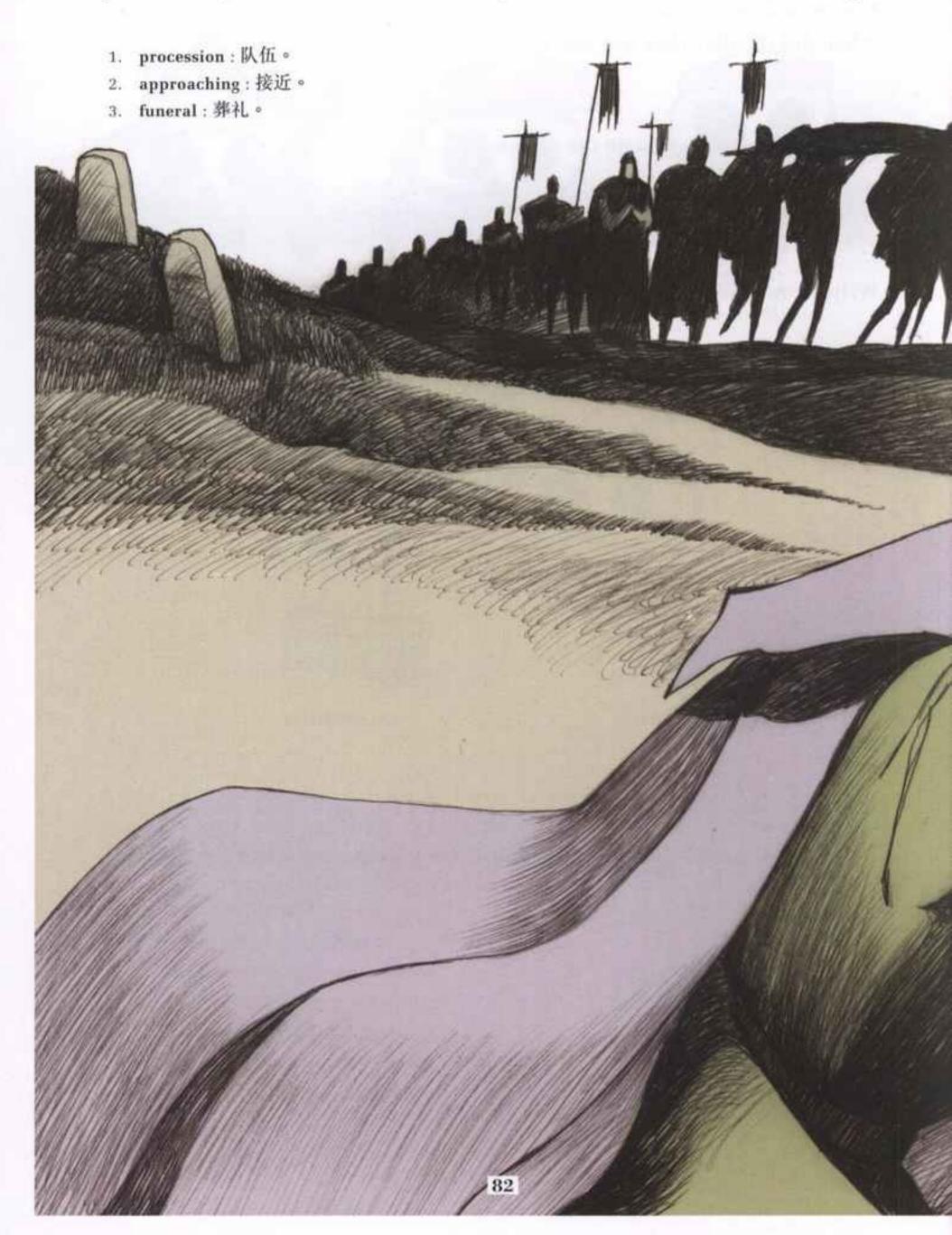
Was she married? How many times?
Did she have children?
Where did she live?
Was she always successful in her career?
When did she die? How old was she?

Your story must begin with the sentence:

Write about 100 words.

# Part Six The Rest is Silence

While he is standing in the graveyard, Hamlet sees a procession <sup>1</sup> approaching <sup>2</sup>. It is Ophelia's funeral <sup>3</sup>. The Queen throws flowers into the grave and



says, 'Sweets to the sweet.' Hamlet did not know that Ophelia was dead. He is shocked. He jumps into the grave and fights with Laertes.





1. challenge:挑战。

2. a fencing match: 击剑比赛。

3. tip:尖端。



Hamlet fights well and scores 1 the first points. The Queen is very happy. She picks up 2 the cup of poison. Claudius tries to stop her drinking – but it is too late!



Laertes wounds <sup>1</sup> Hamlet with the poisoned sword. Later, in the confusion, they exchange swords <sup>2</sup> and Hamlet wounds Laertes. The poison enters their blood.



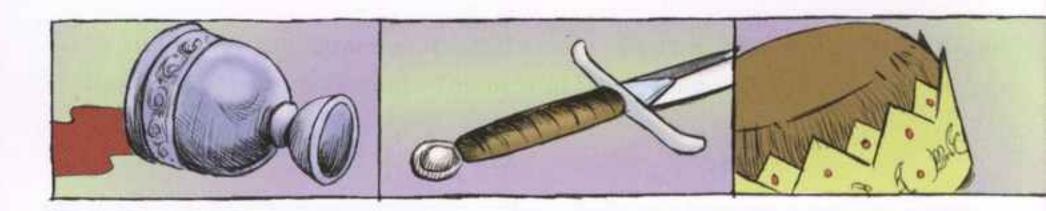
1. wounds:弄伤。

2. they exchange swords:他们把剑调换了。

Suddenly, the Queen screams in pain. Laertes falls to the ground and Hamlet begins to feel weak. The poison is working.







Hamlet is dying. Polonius, Ophelia, Laertes, Gertrude and Claudius are all dead. It is time for a new beginning in Denmark.



	correct, write	b in the	DOX.				
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	Laertes is ver	E (2005)					
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4.	Hamlet wants	s to kill I	aertes, so	he agrees	to fights w	vith him.	
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	The Queen d				CO-COLING-COLING		
	Claudius did	100					
	Before he die						
	Hamlet want		177.0				
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#### Be going to and will

We can use **be going to + verb** or **will + verb** to talk about the future. We generally use **be going to**:

- to talk about a fixed plan
   For example: I'm going to fly to New York next Monday.
- when we are sure that something is going to happen
   For example: Look at the black clouds. It's going to rain.

#### We generally use will:

 when we have an idea at the moment of speaking about the future For example: Look. The sun is shining. I'll go to the beach.

We often use short forms in speaking:

I'll/he'll/they'll etc.

I'm going to / she's going to / they're going to, etc.

4	Complete	the sentences	1-10 by	using	is/are	going	to or	will.	Use	short	forms.
---	----------	---------------	---------	-------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	--------

- 00. Look at this poster. Next month, the Royal Shakespeare Company is going to ........... act here.
  - 1. Look! The Ghost is coming. I ...... ask it some questions.
  - 2. 'Where are you going?' 'I ...... tell Hamlet about the Ghost.'
  - 3. How can I trick Claudius? I know! I ...... behave as if I'm crazy.
  - 4. This is the plan. Ophelia ...... meet Hamlet in the hall.
  - 5. 'What's the rest of your plan?' 'We ...... listen to their conversation.'
  - 6. 'Why are the actors here?' 'They ...... perform a play for the King.'
- 7. I've got an idea. We ...... use poison to kill Hamlet.
- 8. The Queen drank the poison. She ...... die soon.
- Come to the castle. Horatio ...... explain everything at a special meeting.
- 10. All right, I ..... come with you to the meeting.

## LISTENING

	shioned and difficult!) Which character is speaking? nich moment in the story?	can you decid
a.	Frailty,* thy name is woman.  Frailty: Fragility.	
b.	Something is rotten* in the state of Denmark. rotten: bad, wrong.	
c.	Adieu,* adieu. Remember me.  Adieu: Goodbye.	
d.	one may smile and smile, and be a villain—* villain: bad man (the opposite of 'hero').	
e.	The play's the thing Wherein* I'll catch the conscience of the King. Wherein: In which.	
f.	To be, or not to be, that is the question.	
g.	Madness in great ones must not unwatch'd go.	
h.	Suit the action to the word, the word to the action,*  Suit action,: Make your performance appropriate to the play.	
i.	My words fly up, my thoughts remain below. Words without thoughts never to heaven go.	
j.	How now? A rat! Dead for a ducat,* dead. ducat: silver coin.	
k.	Thou turn'st* my eyes into my very soul, Thou turn'st: You turn.	
l.	Sweet ladies, good night, good night.	Wile
m.	Alas, poor Yorick. I knew him, Horatio-	
n.	There's a divinity that shapes our ends,*  There's ends : a god which controls our lives.	
0.	The rest is silence.	

#### 6 Do you want to act the play?

#### THE SCRIPT:

You can use this story as a script for a performance of the story of Hamlet. A narrator reads the descriptions.

Actors read the parts in the speech bubbles.

#### ROLES:

You need 8 people to play the parts of: HAMLET

CLAUDIUS

GERTRUDE

THE GHOST

**HORATIO** 

OPHELIA

POLONIUS

LAERTES

You also need: A NARRATOR

You need more actors to play the parts of:

ROSENCRANTZ

GUILDENSTERN

THE GUARDS

THE PLAYERS

Remember One actor can play more than one part.

> Girls can take male parts or vice versa. Remember that in Shakespeare's time, boys always played the female parts! Different people can take the part of the Narrator.

#### SCENERY:

You can make your own scenery. Use a large piece of paper and coloured pens or paints to make a picture of the towers of Elsinore Castle. Fix it on the stage.

You can make cardboard swords for the fight between Laertes and Hamlet. Use chairs for the thrones of Gertrude and Claudius.

#### ACTING:

Practise speaking the lines. Pronounce the lines correctly and with emotion.

Think about where to stand and how to move.

Think about the expressions on your face – is your character happy, angry, calm, upset, sad?

#### THE PERFORMANCE:

You can act only one part of the play and read from your books.

OR

You can learn the parts and act the whole play from beginning to end.

OR

You can act the whole play for your friends and family.

#### PROGRAMME AND POSTERS:

You can advertise the play by designing posters.

You can write a programme for the audience. Write a paragraph about Shakespeare and about the story. Make a list of the actors. Write a paragraph about the reasons why you enjoy the play.

ENJOY ACTING THE PLAY!!!



# Who was Hamlet?

# Where did the story of Hamlet begin?

There is an old document about the history of Denmark. The name of the writer is Saxo Grammaticus and he lived in the twelfth century. That was more than four hundred years before Shakespeare. Saxo writes the story of a king and queen of Denmark and their son, Amleth. The king's brother murders him and marries the queen. Amleth wants revenge. He behaves like a fool, so the new king does not think that he is dangerous. He kills a friend of the bad king. Finally, he kills the bad king. In this legend, the prince does not die. He becomes a great soldier and leader. He marries a beautiful Scottish queen. The story has a happy ending! This is different from Shakespeare's drama.

Even before the time of Saxo Grammaticus, there are some poems from Iceland

which tell a similar story. We don't know the date of these.

Much later, in 1570, a French authorwrote about this story. The writer's name was Francois de Belleforest. A few years after this, an English dramatist 1, Thomas Kyd, wrote a play about Hamlet. We think that Shakespeare liked the story and decided to write his play, *Hamlet*, *Prince of Denmark*. He changed a lot of things in the story. Shakespeare's Prince Hamlet is very intelligent and thinks about life and death in a new way.

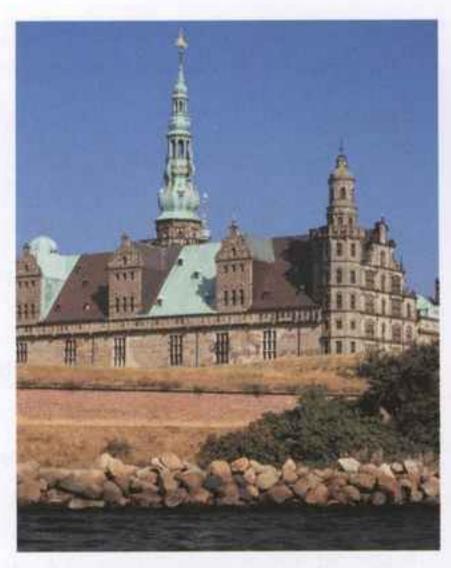
The title page of Saxo Grammaticus' history of Denmark, published in Paris in 1514.



1. dramatist:剧作家。

## Where is Hamlet's castle?

The name of Hamlet's castle is Elsinore. This is a place in Denmark. Shakespeare didn't go to Denmark but he knew the story of Prince Hamlet. Nowadays in Elsinore, you can see a fantastic old castle. The name is Kronberg Slot. But it is not Hamlet's castle. The real Hamlet lived many centuries before they built this castle. Sometimes, they act Shakespeare's play in Kronberg Slot. It is a wonderful thing to see.



A view of Kronberg Slot, Hamlet's castle.



A scene from Search Hamlet, a modern performance based on Hamlet acted in Kronberg Slot.

Complete the table by writing items from the box in the correct place. Write the items in the correct chronological order.

date unknown

late sixteenth century

a story by Belleforest

Shakespeare's Hamlet

Thomas Kyd's Hamlet

Shakespeare's Hamlet

Thomas Kyd's Hamlet

Shakespeare's Hamlet

Thomas Kyd's Hamlet

Thomas Kyd's Hamlet

	THE STORY OF HAMLET	
Date	Story	
(1)	(2)	
(3)	(4)	
(5)	(6)	
(7)	(8)	
(9)	(10)	

2 Now choose the right answers to these questions.

C

Windsor Castle

1.	Who wrote the first story about the prince?
	A Shakespeare
	B Saxo Grammaticus
	C Thomas Kyd
2.	What is the big difference in the story of <i>Amleth</i> from the story of Shakespeare's <i>Hamlet</i> ?
	A The prince doesn't die at the end.
	B Hamlet kills the bad king.
	C The bad king kills Hamlet's father.
3.	What is the name of Hamlet's castle?
	A St. Petersburg
	B Elsinore

# **EXIT TEST**

1			questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the ver – A, B, C or D.
	1.	Which of	these problems is NOT one of Hamlet's problems in the play?
		A 🗌	His uncle murdered his father.
		В	His mother married his father's killer.
		C .	His girlfriend's father and his friends spied on him.
		D 🗌	The Ghost did not tell the truth.
	2.	What did	Hamlet plan to do?
		Α 🔲	To kill Claudius while he was praying.
		В	To kill Polonius.
		C	To use the play to find out the truth.
		D 🗌	To marry Ophelia.
	3.	Why did	Claudius really send Hamlet to England?
		A 🗌	To punish him for killing Polonius.
		В	As part of a plan to kill him.
		C $\square$	To find work for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.
		D 🗌	To please the Queen.
	4.	What did	Hamlet do when he returned from the journey to England?
		A 🗌	He sent a letter to Claudius.
		В	He visited Ophelia.
		C $\square$	He asked Laertes to fight him.
		D	He went to the Queen's bedroom.
	5.	Which of	f the following is the best description of the end of the play?
		Α 🗌	There is a fight between Hamlet and Laertes. Hamlet wins, but also dies.
		В	The Queen tries to save Hamlet but dies before she can do this.
		С	The plans of Claudius and Laertes go wrong and finally Hamlet takes revenge.
		D	Shakespeare shows that it is bad to take revenge.

Example:  • Claudius stops Gertrude from drinking the poison  • The lords and ladies ask why  • They discover that the drink is poisoned  • They realise Claudius is a murderer  • Hamlet tells them that Claudius murdered King Hamlet  • Claudius confesses  • The guards take Claudius away  • Hamlet becomes the new king  Write the dialogue for your new ending.  Example:  CLAUDIUS: Gertrude, don't drink from that cup!  FIRST LORD: Why did he stop her from drinking?	2	Here are some opinions about Hamlet's character and action
if you disagree if you are not sure  a. Hamlet waited too long to kill Claudius. b. He was a murderer. c. He was cruel to Ophelia. d. He was wrong not to believe the Ghost immediately. e. He caused Ophelia's death. f. He was jealous of the relationship between his mother and Claudius. g. After he saw the Ghost, his life changed. h. He was really mad. He wasn't pretending. i. He was a hero. j. He did his best in a difficult situation.  3 Change the ending of Hamlet! Write your version.  Example: • Claudius stops Gertrude from drinking the poison • The lords and ladies ask why • They discover that the drink is poisoned • They realise Claudius is a murderer • Hamlet tells them that Claudius murdered King Hamlet • Claudius confesses • The guards take Claudius away • Hamlet becomes the new king  Write the dialogue for your new ending.  Example: CLAUDIUS: Gertrude, don't drink from that cup! FIRST LORD: Why did he stop her from drinking?		
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CLAUDIUS: Gertrude, don't drink from that cup! FIRST LORD: Why did he stop her from drinking?		Example:
FIRST LORD: Why did he stop her from drinking?		
		SECOND LORD: It's very strange. Perhaps there is something in the drink

## Focus on the context

- 4 Answer the following questions.
  - a. Where and when was William Shakespeare born?
  - b. How many plays did he write?
  - c. Where were many of Shakespeare's dramas performed?
  - d. Why was the Globe Theatre different from a modern theatre?
  - e. What can you visit if you go to Stratford?

## Focus on the story

Read the summary of the story. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space (1-8).

One night two guards 0. ...... the ghost of King Hamlet and 1. ...... Horatio, Prince Hamlet's friend. The Prince's father is 2. ..... and Gertrude, his mother, is now married to Claudius, his uncle. Hamlet doesn't like Claudius.

Hamlet sees the ghost of his father who tells him that the Queen was unfaithful to 3. ...... and that his brother murdered him. Hamlet decides to pretend to be mad.

Ophelia is in love with Hamlet. She tells her father, Polonius, that Hamlet looks sad and Polonius speaks to Claudius and Gertrude. They decide to listen to a conversation between Hamlet and Ophelia to discover the truth. Hamlet realises that this is a trap and tells Ophelia he doesn't love her. Hamlet's friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, visit him. He is suspicious of them when they ask a lot of questions.

When the travelling actors arrive at Elsinore, Hamlet decides to add words to their play and put King Hamlet's story on the stage. During the play, Claudius runs out of the court and goes to pray in the chapel. Hamlet sees him but decides not to kill him while he is praying.

Hamlet speaks to his mother 4. ...... the middle of the night. The Queen screams because she is afraid of him. Someone behind the curtain screams and Hamlet kills him. He thinks it is Claudius but it is Polonius.

0.	A	sees	В	seen	C	see	C	example		
1.	A	tell	В	telling	C	tells				
2.	A	dying	В	dead	C	dies				
3.	A	himself	В	her	C	him				
١.	A	in	В	on	C	at				
5.	A	on	В	with	C	of				
6.	A	on	В	into	C	down				
7.	A	one	В	this	C	a				
3.		and	В	when	C	until				
3.		and	В	when	C	until				
	A						Corre	ect the false	senten	ce
	A						Corre	ect the false	senten T	ce
Are	A		sente	nces true	(Т) от		Corre	ect the false		ce
Are	A the	following s	sente	nces true	(T) or d.	false (F)				[ [
Are 1. T	A the the st	following s	ente	nces true in Englan arried to P	(T) or d. rince	false (F)	uncle			[ [
Are 1. T 2. Q	A the the store of	following s fory takes p a Gertrude	ente	in Englan arried to P	(T) or d. rince st of	false (F)	uncle			[ [ [
Are  . T . Q . O	A the store of the	following s fory takes p Gertrude ight, Haml	olace is met se	nces true in Englan arried to P es the gho th Horatio	d. rince	false (F) Hamlet's	uncle			[ [ [ [
Are  . T . Q . O	A the store of the	following s fory takes p Gertrude ight, Haml ia is in lov	olace is met se et se e wi	in Englan arried to P es the gho th Horatio ful to King	d. rince st of	false (F) Hamlet's nis grandi	uncle ather.			
Are  . T  . Q  . O  . G	A the the store of the true true the true true the true true true true true true true tru	following s fory takes p Gertrude ight, Haml ia is in lov	olace is me et se e wi faith	in Englan arried to P es the gho th Horatio ful to King put Polon	d. rince st of	false (F) Hamlet's nis grandf nlet.	uncle ather.			[ [ [ [ [ [

# Mamlet

# KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES AND EXIT TEST

#### KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES

#### Page 12 - exercise 1

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. A

# Films of Hamkt

#### Page 16 – exercise 1

- 1. Almereyda
- 2. Olivier
- 3. Zeffirelli
- 4. Branagh
- 5. Kozintsev

#### Page 16 - exercise 2

- 1. Laurence Olivier
- 2. two Oscars
- 3. 1964
- 4. Grigory Kozintsev
- 5. Russia
- 6. Franco Zeffirelli
- 7. Castle
- 8. 1996
- 9. complete/full/whole

- Michael Almereyda
- 11. Ethan Hawke
- 12. New York

## Part One (pp.25-31)

#### Page 25 - exercise 1

- a. On the castle walls at Elsinore. / At Elsinore Castle.
- b. Because his father was dead.
- c. Claudius, Hamlet's uncle.
- d. To meet Horatio and because he wanted to see the Ghost.
- e. He poured poison in his ear.
- f. To pretend to be mad.

#### Page 25 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 25 – exercise 3

- 1. a better king
- 2. is prettier

3. is colder / cooler than

4. is happier than

5. more problems than

#### Page 26 - exercise 4

1. helmet 2. beard 3. guards

4. glove 5. belt 6. axe 7. boots

8. sword 9. shield 10. flag

#### The Ghost's message: Claudius murdered me!

Page 27 – exercise 5 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B

#### **Tapescript**

Narrator: So Hamlet, who was very intelligent, began to play the part of a madman. He did strange things and he talked in a crazy way. He often said things with a hidden meaning which only he understood. The people believed that Hamlet was mad and they hoped that he would soon get better. The Queen was very worried because she loved her son. Only Horatio and the guards knew the secret of Hamlet's meeting with the Ghost.

Page 28 - exercise 6

Open answers.

Page 29 - exercise 7

Open answers.

Page 30 - exercise 8

1. F 2. H 3. A 4. G 5. E

# Part Two (pp.39-41)

Page 39 - exercise 1

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B

7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

Page 39 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 39 - exercise 3

1. Claudius 2. Hamlet 3. Ophelia

4. Laertes

#### Page 40 - exercise 4

1. loves

2. is/'s reading

3. is / crying

4. hates

5. is/'s coming

**6.** is/'s talking

7. asks

8. is/'s speaking

9. see

10. are hiding

#### Page 41 - exercise 5

Open answer.

Page 41 – exercise 6

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B

#### **Tapescript**

Narrator: Hamlet enjoyed making fun of Polonius. One day, the Prince was reading a book when he met the foolish old lord.

Polonius: What are you reading? Hamlet: Words, words, words.

Polonius: But what is the book about?

Hamlet: It's full of lies. The writer says that old men are foolish, weak

and have grey hair. Polonius: Hmmph.

Hamlet: Can you see that cloud,

Polonius?

Polonius: Yes, my lord.

Hamlet: It looks like a camel, doesn't it?

Polonius: Yes, my lord.

Hamlet: No, I think it looks like a

weasel.

Polonius: Yes, my lord.

Hamlet: Or perhaps it looks like a

whale.

Polonius: Yes, my lord.

Hamlet: Goodbye, you foolish old

man.

#### Part Three (pp.50-54)

#### Page 50 - exercise 1

- a. Because they asked a lot of questions.
- b. To put the Ghost's story on the stage.
- c. The murder (by poison) of a king.
- d. No, he watched Claudius's face instead.
- e. He felt guilty.
- f. Because he did not want Claudius's soul to go to heaven.

#### Page 50 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 50 - exercise 3

- a. dramatist b. stage c. characters
- d. tragedy e. comedy f. audience
- g. costumes h. ticket i. box office
- j. interval k. Pirandello

#### The famous name: Shakespeare

#### Page 51 – exercise 4

- While Hamlet and Ophelia are talking, Polonius and Claudius are listening.
- While Claudius is praying, Hamlet is standing behind him.
- 3. While the actors are performing

- the play, Hamlet is watching Claudius carefully.
- 4. While the Player Queen is talking to the Player King, the murderer is planning to kill him.

#### Page 52 - exercise 5

- While the soldiers are guarding the castle, the Ghost appears.
- While Ophelia is sitting in her room, Hamlet enters.
- While the murderer is poisoning the Player King, Claudius stands up.
- While he is talking to the players, Hamlet has an idea.

#### Page 52 - exercise 6

- 1. too loudly
- 2. hands
- 3. speak clearly
- 4. meaning
- 5. add (any extra) lines
- words of the play or writer's words

#### **Tapescript**

Hamlet: It's good to see you again, my friends. Let me give you some advice for the play tonight. First of all, you shouldn't speak too loudly or too quietly. If the audience can't hear you, they won't be pleased. But if you shout, they won't like it. Secondly, you shouldn't move your hands too much. But it's important to speak clearly, so the audience will understand you. Next, remember to pay attention to the meaning of the words. Last of all, don't add any extra lines to the play and don't change the writer's words. I'll repeat all that because it's important.

First of all, don't speak too loudly or too quietly. Secondly, don't move your hands too much. Thirdly, you should speak clearly. Next, you should pay attention to the meaning of the words. Finally, don't add any extra lines or change the words of the play.

#### Page 53 - exercise 7

Open answers.

#### Page 53 - exercise 8

Open answers.

#### Page 54 - exercise 9

Open answer.

#### Page 55 - Internet Project

possible answers:

- 1. 1995-1996.
- (in Southwark) on the south bank of the Thames.
- address: 21 New Globe Walk, Bankside.
- 4. Sam Wanamaker.
- (The answer depends on the year's programme.)
- (At the time of publication): £11-£29.
- 7. Exhibitions.
- Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the USA.
- 9. The local stations are Mansion House (a 10 minute walk), Blackfriars and Cannon Street on the District and Circle Lines (a 15 minute walk), London Bridge on the Northern and Jubilee Lines (a 15 minute walk), Southwark on the Jubilee Line (a 15 minute walk), St Paul's and Bank on the Central Line (a 15 minute walk).

10. In the café, coffee shop or restaurant.

## Part Four (pp.63-67)

#### Page 63 - exercise 1

- Polonius was hiding behind the curtain.
- b. Because she thought Hamlet was going to murder her.
- c. Because he thought he was the King.
- d. Because she could not see the Ghost.
- e. The portrait of his father.
- He wanted the English King to execute Hamlet.

#### Page 63 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 63 - exercise 3

Possibile answers:

HAMLET: intelligent, depressed, confused, mad, changeable, strong

Horatio: dependable

OPHELIA: obedient, loving, unlucky,

innocent, kind

GERTRUDE: kind, loving

CLAUDIUS: clever, cruel, evil, intelligent,

confident, guilty, dishonest

POLONIUS: foolish, obedient, unlucky

ROSENCRANTZ: obedient GUILDENSTERN: obedient

#### Page 64 – exercise 4

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D

#### Page 65 - exercise 5

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. C

#### Tapescript

Narrator: It was a long journey by sea to England. One night, Hamlet could not sleep because he was thinking about all his problems. He got out of bed and walked around the ship. While Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were sleeping, he stole Claudius's letter to the King of England. To his surprise, he read these orders:

'As soon as Hamlet arrives, cut off his head.'

Hamlet quickly prepared another letter. 'Execute the people who bring you this letter,' he wrote. He signed it 'Claudius'. Then he went back to his cabin and hid the original letter. 'When Rosencrantz and Guildenstern arrive in England,' he thought, 'the English King will execute them. But how am I going to return to Denmark?'

The next morning, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern woke up without realising that the letter had been changed.

#### Page 67 - exercise 6

Possible questions include:
Why was Polonius in the bedroom?
When did you last see Polonius? Do
you know where the body is? Why
did you kill Polonius? Why did Hamlet come to your room? Did you see
Hamlet kill him?

#### Page 67 – exercise 7

Open answers.

### Part Five (pp.75-81)

#### Page 75 – exercise 1

- a. Because he thought that Claudius had killed his father.
- b. She sang sad songs and gave flowers to everyone.
- c. He jumped onto the pirates' ship.
- d. Because he was popular with the people.
- e. She drowned in the river.
- f. Four. They belonged to a jester, a lady, a lawyer and a court gentleman.

#### Page 75 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 75 - exercise 3

- a. fought b. hid c. met d. fell
- e. shook f. thought g. sent h. sang
- i. found j. ran k. felt l. stood

#### Page 76 - exercise 4

- 1. sheep 2. cloud 3. branch
- 4. leaves 5. swallow 6. flowers
- 7. willow tree 8. rabbits 9. grass
- 10. bushes 11. river 12. frog

#### The title is: Sweet Ophelia

#### Page 77 - exercise 5

Possibile answers:

Animals: horse, cow, sheep, cat, dog, chicken

The Countryside: field, meadow, barn, farm, farmer, crops, tractor

Flowers: daffodils, tulips, daisies,

lilies, orchids, carnations

Birds: blackbird, crow, nightingale, lark, robin

#### Page 77 – exercise 6

Open answers.

# Page 78 – exercise 7

(See book for answers.)

#### Page 79 - exercise 8

Open answers.

#### Page 80 – exercise 9

Open answer.

#### Part Six (pp.91-95)

#### Page 91 - exercise 1

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A

7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

#### Page 91 - exercise 2

Open answers.

#### Page 91 - exercise 3

- a. married b. rose c. saw
- d. brought e. left/heard f. took
- g. wrote h. broke i. know j. threw
- k. drank

#### Page 92 - exercise 4

- 1. 'll 2. 'm going to 3. 'll
- 4. is going to 5. 're going to
- 6. 're going to 7. 'll 8. 's going to
- 9. 's going to 10. 'll

#### Page 93 - exercise 5

(Line references follow the Oxford Shakespeare edition of *Hamlet*)

- a. Hamlet (I, ii, 146) Hamlet thinks his mother has remarried too quickly!
- b. A Guard (Marcellus) (I, iv, 67) The Guard sees Hamlet following the Ghost.
- c. The Ghost (I, v, 112) The Ghost has revealed the terrible secret of Elsinore to Hamlet!
- d. Hamlet (I, v, 109) Hamlet cannot believe that Claudius a murderer!
   can still smile.
- e. Hamlet (II, ii, 606-7) Hamlet wants to use the travelling actors' play to trap King Claudius.
- f. Hamlet (III, i, 58) Hamlet asks which is better: to live or to die?
- g. Claudius (III, i, 191) Claudius wants to watch Hamlet's madness carefully and, with the help of Gertrude, discover the reason why he is acting mad.
- h. Hamlet (III, ii, 17-18) Hamlet tells the actors to connect words/gestures to the action of their play.
- i. Claudius (III, iii, 97-8) Claudius

- knows that God is not listening to his words.
- j. Hamlet (III, iv, 23) Hamlet thinks the spy in Gertrude's bedroom is Claudius – a victim who doesn't cost much!
- k. Gertrude (III, iv, 79) Hamlet's words make Gertrude feel guilty about her (very quick) second marriage!
- Ophelia (IV, v, 71-2) Ophelia becomes mad after her father Polonius is murdered.
- m. Hamlet (V, i, 180) Hamlet remembers a man who was very comical – now only a skull.
- n. Hamlet (V, ii, 10) Hamlet declares that God decides what Man's destiny is. God influenced Hamlet to finalise the deaths of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.
- Hamlet (V, ii, 310) Death and the 'silence' of the grave – has arrived for Hamlet.

#### Who was Hamlet?

#### Page 98 - exercise 1

- 1. date unknown
- 2. Icelandic poems
- 3. twelfth century
- 4. a history by Saxo Grammaticus
- 5. 1570
- 6. a story by Belleforest
- 7. late sixteenth century
- 8. Thomas Kyd's Hamlet
- 9. late sixteenth century
- 10. Shakespeare's Hamlet

#### Page 98 - exercise 2

1. B 2. A 3. B

#### KEY TO EXIT TEST

#### 1. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

2-3. Open answers.

#### Focus on the context

4.

- a. In Stratford-upon-Avon on April 23rd, 1564.
- b. 38.
- c. At the Globe Theatre, London.
- d. The plays took place in the open air in daylight when the weather was good.
- e. Shakespeare's birthplace. (Also: Mary Arden's house, Anne Hathaway's cottage and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.)

#### Focus on the story

5.

- 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A
- 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A

- 6.
- a. F It takes place in Denmark.
- b. T
- c. F He sees the ghost of his father.
- d. F She is in love with Hamlet.
- e. T
- f. F They put the Ghost's (King Hamlet's) story on stage.
- g. T
- F Laertes prepares a poisoned sword.
- F Queen Gertrude drinks from the cup of poison by mistake.
- j. F Seven people are dead: king Hamlet, Prince Hamlet, Polonius, Ophelia, Laertes, Queen Gertrude and Claudius.

# Notes



# Level 3

Great English Monarchs and their Times 昔日的英国王室

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland 艾丽丝漫游奇境记

Oscar Wilde's Short Stories 王尔德短篇故事

Hamlet 王子复仇记

The Secret Garden 秘密花园



# 生存还是毁灭?

To be, or not to be: That is the question.这一被人无数次套用的名句,就出自莎士比亚四大悲剧之一的《王子复仇记》。全剧以丹麦王子哈姆雷特报杀父之仇为主线,穿插爱情、友情、亲情的两难抉择。为报父仇,哈

姆雷特不惜装疯卖傻,舍弃爱情,凭机智改编剧本嘲讽叔父,终于揭露真相。后误中叔父设下的圈套,不幸牺牲了性命。



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