



PETER PAN

PETER PAN

A never-ending childhood

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INTRODUCTION

There are five main types of stories: myths, sagas, fables, folk-tales, and fairy-tales.

Myths are legendary stories that ancient people created to explain the mysteries of life, death, the beginning of the world, and natural powers. Since myths are imaginary stories, they have imaginary characters in them like dragons, monsters, fairies, giants, and gods. All these characters had magical powers and were much more powerful than human beings.

The word "**saga**" was originally used for any story of heroic deeds of a medieval Norwegian hero. Gradually, it came to mean a long eventful narrative about a family, social group, or dynasty with several chapters, cantos or even volumes. A saga has several legends of heroes added to it. These heroes may be real or half-real and half-imaginary, but on the whole, the frame work of the main story is based on truth.

A **fable** is a short tale with a moral ending. It often employs as characters animals that speak and act like human beings. It can also be a story about legendary people and exploits. The lessons imparted by fables are very useful: fables are a good source of wisdom. Examples of **fables** are those of *Aesop's Fables*, including "The Goose with the Golden Eggs" and "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing". "The Lion King" is another notable fable.

Folk-tales are light imaginary stories handed down orally from generation to generation. They are popular because they describe the hopes and fears of common people in a natural fanciful way. The element of fancy and imagination gives them color and interest thus, making them very fascinating.

A **fairy tale** is a fanciful tale of legendary deeds and creatures, usually intended for children. It often involves mythical characters such as elves, fairies, giants, goblins, or trolls. A famous collection of fairy tales is that of Hans Christian Andersen, including "The Emperor's New Suit", "The Princess and the Pea", and "The Ugly Duckling". Another collection of fairy tales is that of the Brothers Grimm.

Comprehension – Match

1. Myths	A. light imaginary stories handed down orally from generation to generation
2. Sagas	B. a fanciful tale usually intended for children
3. Fables	C. legendary stories created to explain the mysteries of life
4. Folk tales	D. a short tale with a moral ending
5. Fairy tales	E. any story of heroic deeds of a medieval Norwegian hero

LIFE AND WORKS OF JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE

James Matthew Barrie was born on 9 May 1860 in Scotland, the son of textile worker David Barrie and his wife Margaret Ogilvy. A large family, James had three brothers and six sisters. One of his brothers, David, died at the age of fourteen in a skating accident, and James remained deeply affected by the tragedy. Some say David, the brother who could never grow up, was the inspiration for Peter Pan.

As a child, James loved to entertain, playing with his friends and **siblings**. He wanted to be a writer and loved to read. In 1882, he graduated from university and soon got a job as a writer with the Nottingham Journal. In 1885, he moved to London.


Barrie married actress Mary Ansell in July 1894. However, they had no children and later divorced in 1909. It was around this time that he met Sylvia Llewellyn Davies and her children, all of whom were boys, in Kensington Park, London, and became a close friend. He started telling stories to the boys and from this grew the idea for the play featuring Peter Pan. Barrie was already a famous writer when he created his masterpiece.

In 1913, Barrie was made a baronet, and was granted the Order of Merit for his service during World War I. He died in London, on July 19, 1937, and was buried at Kirriemuir, next to his parents and one of his sisters and a brother.

Barrie wrote a lot of works during his lifetime, but only the story of Peter Pan is considered a classic today, loved by both children and adults. The idea of a never-ending childhood enchants universally.

siblings: brothers and sisters

Comprehension - Answer the questions. Give complete answers.

1. Where was James Matthew Barrie born? _____
 2. How many brothers or sisters did he have? _____
 3. How did his brother David die? _____
 4. How old was David? _____
 5. What was his wife's name? _____
 6. Did James M. Barrie like telling stories? _____
 7. Where and when did he die? _____
 8. What's the main idea in Peter Pan? _____
- 

GETTING INTO THE STORY

Answer the questions. Give complete answers.

Do you like fairy tales?
Can you tell fairy tales?
How often do you tell fairy tales?
Do you prefer telling, listening to or reading fairy tales?
What is your favourite fairy tale? Why?
Imagine you are the character of a fairy tale. What would you be?
Imagine someone turns you into a fairy tale... which one would you like to become?

Do you know the story of Peter Pan?
Peter Pan can fly. Would you like to fly?
What's your main dream?

Friendship is a wonderful word. What does it mean?
Have you got any friends?
Who is your best friend?
Can you describe your best friend?
Why is friendship important?
What do you do with your friends?
How often do you go out with your friends?

5

Activity

Introduce yourself with an **ACROSTIC**

Example

Peter Pan always flies
Especially with friends
Towards wonderful places
Early in the morning
Rarely alone

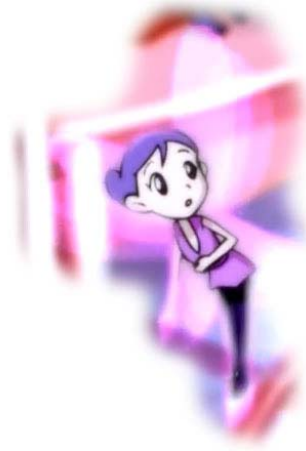
Peter Pan is
A child who
Never grows up

PETER PAN

PRESENTATION OF THE CHARACTERS



Peter Pan



Tinker Bell



Wendy



John



Michael



Captain Hook



pirates



crocodile

BUILDING VOCABULARY

1. Read the clues and then fill in the missing letters.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. A piece of land surrounded by water. | I _ _ L _ _ N D |
| 2. A person who attacks and robs ships at sea. | P _ _ R A _ _ _ |
| 3. The state or feeling of being jealous. | J _ _ _ L O _ _ _ _ |
| 4. A small imaginary female being of human form with magical powers. | F A _ _ _ Y |
| 5. A woman thought to have evil magic powers. | W _ _ T _ _ H |
| 6. An accessory worn around your neck. | _ _ _ _ K L _ _ _ E |
| 7. We throw an ... with a bow. | _ _ R _ _ _ W |
| 8. An object used to cut things. | K _ _ _ F _ _ |

2. Match the words from Column A with their definitions in Column B.

1. Shadow	A. the action of inflicting hurt or harm on someone for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands
2. Hook	B. an act of swallowing something, especially food or drink
3. Revenge	C. a shaft sharpened at the front and with feathers or vanes at the back, shot from a bow as a weapon or for sport.
4. Swallow	D. a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface
5. Arrow	E. a piece of metal or other material, curved or bent back at an angle, for catching hold of or hanging things on

PETER PAN

Around midnight, when everyone in the house was asleep...

“Peter Pan!”

“Sshhhh...”

“Wait...not so fast! Ouch!”

“Who is that? Peter Pan...”

“What? Is it really?”

“It is! It’s Peter Pan!”

“Hold on tight!”

“Ready!”

“There...now your shadow can’t get away from you any more Peter Pan!”

“Thank you! Here, take this as a token of my gratitude.”

Peter Pan had come from the land of fairytales, and Wendy was an ordinary girl, but they became friends. He invited her and her brothers, John and Michael, to visit his island. They used Tinker Bell’s golden fairy dust to help them fly.

“Look, the village looks like a toy from up here!”

“I’m flying! Look at me! Weeee!”

Finally, they arrived in Neverland.

“Look out!”

“I see you have returned! Have you missed me Peter Pan?”

“Ah! Captain Hook!”

Captain Hook was a malicious pirate, who hated Peter Pan because he had lost one of his hands in a fight with him. Now he had a metal hook instead. Ever since then, he had been waiting for the opportunity to get his revenge.

“I will not let him get away this time! Ha ha ha! Watch him run for cover! Ready...Aim! Aim at Peter and make sure you get him! Understood?”

“Aye, Captain!”

“I won’t let you get me that easily! Ha ha ha! Hey Hook, catch me if you can!”

“Peter Pan! It’s easy to fly around and taunt me when you’re out of reach!”

“Why don’t you get down here and fight like a man!”

“That is exactly what I intend to do!”

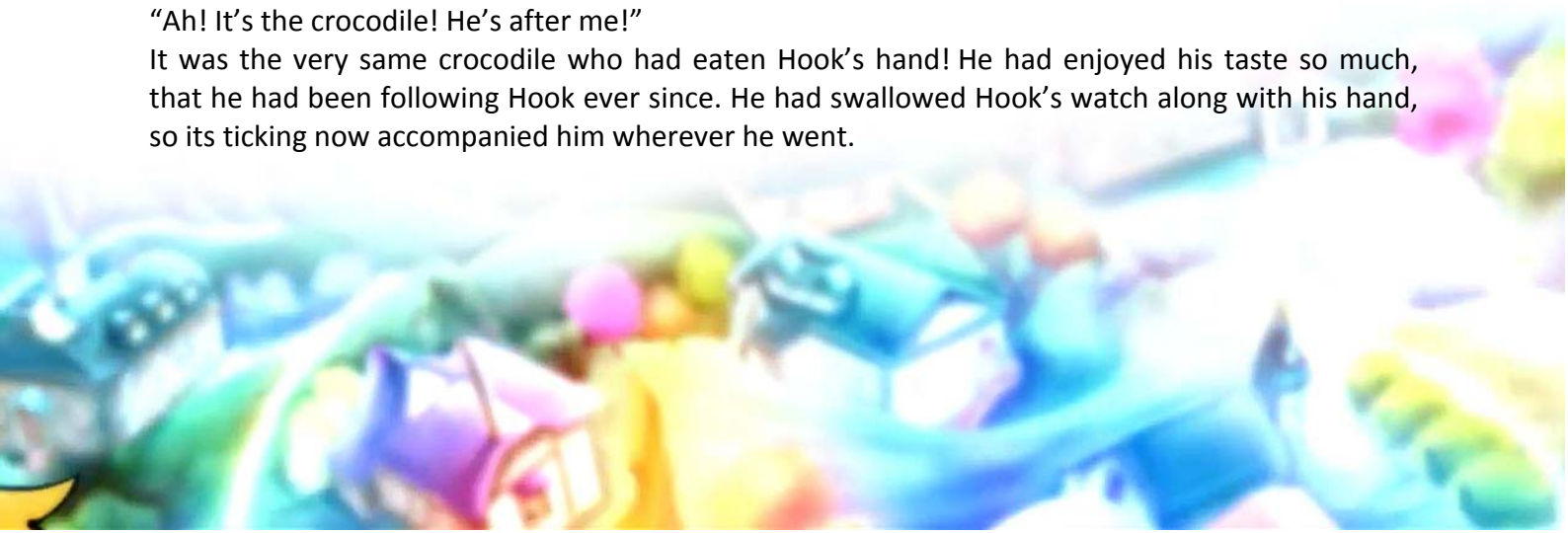
“Bring it on! Captain Hook!”

“Ohhh... Peter Pan!”

“Captain... Hmm... I think it’s here...”

“Ah! It’s the crocodile! He’s after me!”

It was the very same crocodile who had eaten Hook’s hand! He had enjoyed his taste so much, that he had been following Hook ever since. He had swallowed Hook’s watch along with his hand, so its ticking now accompanied him wherever he went.



Meanwhile, Wendy had gotten separated from her brothers and was flying around in search of them.

“John, Michael! Where are you?”

Suddenly an arrow flew towards her out of nowhere.

“Oh, no! What we have done!? She isn’t a witch at all...”

“Look Tinker Bell, she’s just a person.”

“I think she’s dead. What do we do?”

“Of course she’s a witch! She has disguised herself as a little girl to trick us!”

“Why did we let Tinker Bell talk us into this!?”

“Wendy! What happened?”

“Wendy..!!”

“We’re sorry, we shot her down because we thought she was a witch.”

“That’s what Tinker Bell told us!”

“Tinker Bell! How could you? Why would you lie like that?”

“Because I hate you, Peter! You like her more than me!”

Peter Pan was furious when he realized Tinker Bell’s actions had been prompted by jealousy.

“You wicked, evil fairy! I never want to lay eyes on you again!”

“Well...I never want to see you again either!”

“Wendy!!! You’re alive!”

Fortunately for Wendy, the arrow had only hit the acorn necklace Peter Pan had given her. She was alright.

“Oh...we are so glad her alive!”

After that, Wendy stayed with the children in Peter Pan’s house.

“Come, let’s have dinner everyone!”

“But there’s nothing on the plates!”

“What are they eating?”

“We can eat whatever we imagine! Try it!”

“Uh...how?”

Wendy taught the children how to read and write, and baked delightful cakes for them. They grew to love her for her kind and caring nature.

“I know I did an awful thing. But can’t Peter Pan still forgive me?”

“So here is what I saw.”

“So Wendy is staying with Peter Pan and the children?”

“That’s right, Captain.”

“If we want to take her, now is the time. Peter Pan is away from home.”

“Excellent! And we’ll leave him a poisoned cake before we go!”

“What a brilliant idea! He will probably think Wendy had left it for him and will have some right away.”

“Our plan cannot fail! Peter Pan will pay for what he has done!”

“He’ll be sorry!”

“Let’s go!”

“Oh no, I must get to Peter first, and warn him!”



PETER PAN

“Peter! Peter! Where are you?”

She looked for him everywhere, but he was nowhere to be found.

“I’m starving! Oh...where is everyone? Has Wendy left me some of her cake? Ah, she knows I love her baking...it looks delicious!”

“Oh, Peter! No!”

“Tinker Bell! What are you doing? You’ve ruined Wendy’s cake!”

“You don’t understand, it’s poisoned!”

“Stop it! I don’t want to hear any more of your lies! Why would it be poisoned?”

“It was brought by Hook, not Wendy! Look, I will show you myself!”

“Tinker Bell....no!”

“You must believe me. It’s Hook, he kidnapped Wendy and poisoned the cake...”

“Oh Tinker Bell, I am so sorry....please don’t leave me! Wake up! Tinker Bell!”

As Peter Pan’s tears fell on his fading friend, something incredible occurred. Her golden light began to glow again and she was restored to life.

“Oh! Peter ...”

Meanwhile, Captain Hook held Wendy captive.

“Perhaps this crocodile will leave me be once he has tasted some of your flesh!”

“A splendid idea!”

“Over here, Peter!”

“Peter Pan, help please!”

“Let her go, you villain! Release her now!”

“Peter Pan!?! You must have more lives than a cat! I was sure I had finally killed you!”

“You will not win this time Hook!”

“We shall see about that!”

“Tinker Bell?”

“Wendy, please forgive me. I was awful to you before.”

“It’s alright, I understand.”

Peter Pan’s friends and the pirates had a fierce battle, and everyone fought valiantly. Finally, the pirates were defeated and Peter Pan hurled Hook into the ocean.

“No! Help! Not you again...let me go! Help! Help!!!!”

“Good luck, Hook!”

“Peter? Tinker Bell? Where are you?”

Wendy thought it had been a dream, but then she saw Peter Pan’s acorn necklace still around her neck. She kept that necklace with her always, waiting for Peter Pan to return and take her on another adventure.

(Adaptation from <http://www.multimedia-english.com/>)

PETER PAN

READING COMPREHENSION

1. MATCH - Match the words with the pictures.

1. Wendy

2. Tinker Bell

3. Crocodile

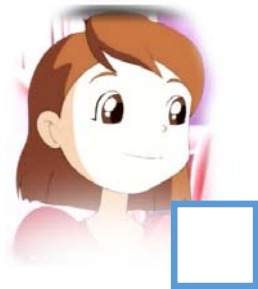
4. Pirates

5. Michael

6. John

7. Peter Pan

8. Captain Hook





PETER PAN

2. COMPLETE - Complete the following table.

General information	
Title of the story	_____
Author of the story	_____
Setting of the story	_____
The setting is...	<input type="checkbox"/> real <input type="checkbox"/> fantastic
The setting is well described	<input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false
Characters of the story	_____
In the story characters are	<input type="checkbox"/> real <input type="checkbox"/> fantastic
The main character of the story is	_____
In your opinion ...	
•Do you like it? Why?	_____
•What do you like in the story?	_____
•What don't you like in the story?	_____
•Write about a different ending for the story	_____


3. MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the correct alternative.

- Captain Hook hated ...
A. A. Peter Pan B. John C. the pirates
- ... poisoned the cake for Peter Pan.
A. Tinker Bell B. Captain Hook C. Wendy
- ... ate Captain Hook's hand.
A. a crocodile B. a shark C. a whale
- Wendy cooked ...
A. a cake B. meat C. fish
- Peter Pan fought with ...
A. Pirates B. children C. Tinker Bell
- Peter Pan didn't eat
A. some sweet meat B. a dangerous fish C. a poisoned cake
- Peter Pan gave Wendy a ...
A. bracelet B. cap C. necklace
- Tinker Bell loved
A. Wendy B. Peter Pan C. Captain Hook
- Peter Pan forgave
A. Children B. Tinker Bell C. the pirates

4. TRUE/FALSE - Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.

- Peter Pan gave Wendy the necklace
- The pirates defeated Peter Pan
- The children hit Wendy by an arrow
- The crocodile ate Captain Hook's foot
- Peter, Wendy and her brothers flew from the fantastic land
- Wendy and her brothers lived in London
- Tinker Bell cried for Peter Pan
- Captain Hook was a malicious pirate
- Wendy forgave Tinker Bell in the sky
- Wendy's brothers were crying because Wendy was dead
- Peter Pan ate the cake
- The pirates had a party and they invited Peter Pan and his friends

5. SCRAMBLED - Reorder the letters in the brackets in order to get words.

- REVDNAL
 - EAS
 - APTRIE
 - COOLECDRI
 - KACE
 - LISNDA
- 
- A colorful illustration of a fantastical island with a purple-roofed house and a large tree. The title "PETER PAN" is written in a stylized, white, serif font with a black outline.

6. SCRAMBLED - Reorder the main sentences from the story.

1. Wendy cake cooked a
2. Pan pirates the Peter defeated
3. cake the poisoned pirate the
4. is John brother Wendy's
5. Wendy Pan with Peter flew
6. children the Wendy hit
7. Hook's Crocodile ate Captain hand the
8. necklace acorn Pan gave Peter Wendy an

7. FILL IN THE GAP – Complete the following sentences.

1. Captain Hook prepared a _____ cake for Peter Pan.
2. The crocodile _____ Captain Hook's hand
3. _____ forgave Tinker Bell
4. Peter Pan and _____ flew everywhere together
5. Captain Hook fought against _____
6. _____ ate Captain Hook's poisoned cake.
7. Peter Pan invited Wendy and her brothers to _____
8. The _____ organized a plan.
9. _____ was kidnapped by the pirates

8. MATCHING - Match each sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

1. Peter Pan and Tinker Bell	A. used their imagination to eat
2. Captain Hook and his pirates	B. by Tinker Bell
3. Tinker Bell started crying	C. went into Wendy' house at night
4. While Wendy was flying	D. the crocodile arrived
5. Wendy taught	E. while the pirates were planning to kill Peter Pan
6. While the pirates were fighting	F. made a plan
7. The children on the island	G. an arrow hit her
8. Wendy was saved	H. with love

9. CORRECT - Correct mistakes.

1. Tinker Bell didn't flew with Peter Pan
2. Tinker Bell live in Neverland
3. Wendy cooking for the children
4. Peter Pan fights against Captain Hook always
5. Do Wendy forgive Tinker Bell?
6. John and Michael was flying in the sky
7. The crocodile eat Captain Hook's hand last week
8. Wendy want cook for us tomorrow.

10. MATCHING - Match the words from Column A with their opposites in Column B.

1. Good	A. Beautiful
2. Big	B. Young
3. Long	C. Closed
4. Happy	D. False
5. Old	E. Dirty
6. Open	F. Difficult
7. Slow	G. Bad
8. Furious	H. Expensive
9. Lovely	I. Sad
10. Interesting	J. Empty
11. Clean	K. Small
12. Easy	L. Short
13. Light	M. Terrible
14. Full	N. Quiet
15. Rich	O. Heavy
16. Soft	P. Empty
17. True	Q. Poor
18. Thin	R. Boring
19. Up	S. Fast
20. Full	T. Fat
21. Ugly	U. Down
22. Cheap	V. Hard

11. MATCHING - Match the words from Column A with their Italian equivalent from Column B.

A	B
Cave	Isola
Earth	Lago
Hill	Grotta
Island	Collina
Lake	Pianura
Path	Terra
Plain	Valle
River	Sentiero
Valley	Cascata
Waterfall	Fiume

WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple is used for:

Actions that took place at a definite moment in the past.

Ex. Around midnight Peter Pan arrived.

Past habits and routines.

Ex. When he was in Neverland, Peter Pan always smiled.

Actions in the past with no connection with the present.

Ex. James Matthew Barrie died in 1937.

We form the Past Simple by adding **-ed** to the end of regular verbs.

Start > Started, Walk > Walked

For the negative we use: **did + not + verb**

Play > Did not play.

To make questions we use: **did + subject + verb**

Study > Did you study?

Key words: *yesterday, last night, 2 years ago, in 1999.*

Irregular verbs have their own form in the Past Simple, which you must memorise. However, in the negative and interrogative they are left in their base form.

Ex. Eat > I ate it. I did not eat it. Did you eat it?

1. Write the correct form of the Past Simple.

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
Use	
Become	
Invite	
Fly	
Let	
Get	
Tell	
Think	
Eat	
Pay	
Hate	
Sleep	
Arrive	
Be	
Shoot	
Grow	



PETER PAN

Kidnap	
Stay	
Begin	
Have	
Go	
Read	
Write	
Wake	
Fight	

2. Fill in the blanks using the Past Simple of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Michael, Wendy and John _____ (sleep) at night.
2. Peter, Wendy, Tinker Bell, John and Michael _____ (fly) to Neverland last night.
3. Peter _____ (go) to Wendy's house at night.
4. Wendy _____ (stay) with the children in Peter Pan's house yesterday.
5. Captain Hook _____ (fight) against Peter Pan yesterday afternoon.
6. Wendy _____ (forgive) Tinker Bell at the end of the story.
7. Peter Pan _____ (invite) Wendy and her brothers last night.
8. Wendy _____ (tell) fairy tales to children.
9. Captain Hook's cake _____ (be) poisoned.
10. Wendy _____ (cook) delicious cakes for children.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Continuous is used to talk about:

an action in progress at a particular moment in the past.

Ex. In the afternoon Wendy was flying around.

two or more past simultaneous actions.

Ex. While Captain Hook was fighting the crocodile was arriving.

We use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually an action in the Past Simple.

Ex. While Peter Pan was eating the cake, Tinker Bell stopped him.

We form the Past Continuous with the verb **To Be in the Past** and the main verb + **ing**.

Read > I was reading, Walk > I was walking

We form the negative with the verb **To Be in the Past** + not + the main verb + **ing**.

Read > I wasn't reading, Walk > I wasn't walking.

To make questions we use the verb **To Be in the Past** + subject + the main verb + **ing**.

Read > Were you reading?

3. Fill in the blanks using the Past Continuous of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Wendy _____ (go) to Peter Pan's house yesterday.
2. John, Michael and Wendy _____ (fly) to Neverland yesterday.
3. Wendy _____ (cook) delicious cakes for the children and Peter Pan yesterday afternoon.
4. Tinker Bell _____ (swallow) the poisoned cake.
5. Peter Pan _____ (fight) with Captain Hook.
6. John, Michael and Wendy _____ (use) Tinker Bell's golden fairy dust.
7. Tinker Bell _____ (save) Peter Pan.
8. The watch of the crocodile _____ (tick).

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4. Fill in the blanks using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs given in brackets.

1. John, Michael and Wendy _____ (sleep) when Peter Pan and Tinker Bell arrived.
2. Wendy, John, Michael, Peter Pan and Tinker Bell were arriving in Neverland when they _____ (meet) Captain Hook.
3. While Captain Hook _____ (speak), the crocodile arrived.
4. While Captain Hook was fighting, he _____ (lose) his hand.
5. Wendy was flying when an arrow _____ (arrive).
6. While Wendy was flying, the children _____ (shoot) her down.
7. The children were crying when Wendy _____ (wake) up.

FUTURE TENSES

The Present Continuous is used:

for pre-arranged events in the future.

Ex. Tomorrow we are flying to Neverland.

Going to ... is used for:

future intentions which have already been decided.

Ex. Peter Pan is going to eat the cake.

prediction based on a present situation or evidence.

Ex. We can't fly. It's going to rain.

personal decisions or intentions.

Ex. Wendy is going to cook for Peter Pan and the children.

Will + base form is used for:

assertions

Ex. I will be your friend.

predictions.

Ex. You will won the battle.

willingness.

Ex. I will help you.

promises.

Ex. I will fly with you forever.

offers.

Ex. I will give you my support.

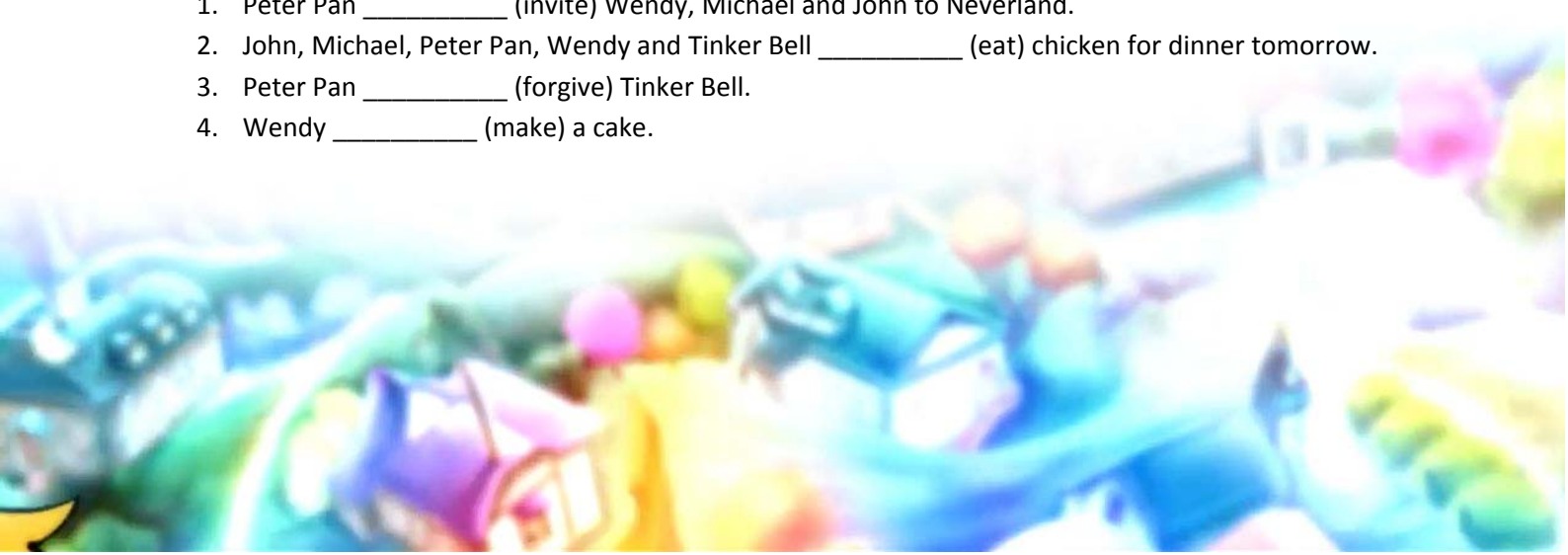
Immediate decisions.

Ex. I will fight against Captain Hook.

5. Fill in the blanks using the arranged future of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Wendy _____ (cook) a cake for children next week.
2. Peter Pan _____ (fight) with Captain Cook tomorrow.
3. The pirate _____ (poison) Peter Pan's cake tomorrow afternoon.
4. Peter Pan, Tinker Bell, John, Michael and Wendy _____ (go) to Neverland tomorrow.
5. Captain Hook _____ (make) a plan for killing Peter Pan on Saturday.
6. Peter Pan and the children of the island _____ (save) Wendy tomorrow.
7. Peter Pan _____ (help) Wendy at night.
8. Peter Pan is _____ (give) an acorn necklace to Wendy at night.

6. Fill in the blanks using the intentional future of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Peter Pan _____ (invite) Wendy, Michael and John to Neverland.
 2. John, Michael, Peter Pan, Wendy and Tinker Bell _____ (eat) chicken for dinner tomorrow.
 3. Peter Pan _____ (forgive) Tinker Bell.
 4. Wendy _____ (make) a cake.
- 



PETER PAN

7. Fill in the blanks using the Will future of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Captain Hook and the pirates _____ (poison) Peter Pan.
 2. Peter Pan _____ (give) Wendy an acorn necklace.
 3. Captain Hook _____ (fight) against Peter Pan.
 4. Tinker Bell _____ (help) Wendy.
 5. Peter Pan _____ (save) Wendy.
-

ADVERBS

Adverbs tell us in what way someone does something.

Rule Adverbs are often formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective

Ex. John was flying slowly.

Exceptions

If the adjective ends in **-y**, change **-y** to **-i**. Then add **-ly**.

Ex. happy - happily

If the adjective ends in **-le**, the adverb ends in **-ly**.

Ex. terrible - terribly

Irregular forms

Good	well
Fast	fast
hard	hard

8. Turn the adjectives into adverbs and fill in the blanks

1. John, Michael and Wendy were sleeping _____ (quiet).
2. Wendy cooks the cake _____ (good).
3. Peter Pan flew _____ (fast).
4. Tinker Bell was crying _____ (strong).
5. Captain Hook entered Peter Pan's house _____ (quick).
6. While Captain Hook was speaking, _____ (sudden) the crocodile arrived.
7. The crocodile eats Captain Hook's hand _____ (happy).
8. Captain Hook was creating a plan _____ (genial).
9. Captain Hook and Peter Pan fight _____ (furious).
10. John, Michael, Wendy, Tinker Bell and Peter Pan were flying _____ (slow).
11. Tinker Bell forgives Wendy _____ (sad)
12. Peter Pan forgave Tinker Bell _____ (hard).

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives have comparative and superlative forms.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>smallest</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>most expensive</i>
<i>intelligent</i>	<i>more intelligent</i>	<i>most intelligent</i>

- We use the comparative when we compare two things or people.

Ex. Tinker Bell is **smaller than** Peter Pan.

Ex. You're **more generous than** I am

- We use the superlative when we compare three or more things or people.

Ex. Which is the **oldest** character in the story?

Ex. Peter, you are the **most intelligent** person I know

- We generally use *than* after the comparative and *the* before the superlative.

Ex. **Smaller than – the smallest**

- Form of comparative and superlative adjectives:**
 - short adjectives (adjectives of one syllable) add *-er/-est*.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>smallest</i>

- longer adjectives (adjectives of three or more syllables) take *more/most...*

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>expensive (ex-pen-sive)</i>	more expensive	most expensive
<i>intelligent (in-tel-li-gent)</i>	more intelligent	most intelligent

- adjectives of two syllables ending in a consonant + *-y* (eg *-py*) take away the *-y* and add *-ier/-iest*.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>happy (hap-py)</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>Happiest</i>

- most other adjectives of two syllables take *more/most*.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>boring (bor-ing)</i>	more boring	most boring
<i>nervous (ner-vous)</i>	more nervous	most nervous

- some words have irregular comparative and superlative forms. For example:

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>further/farther</i>	<i>furthest/farthest</i>

We use *as...as* to say that two things or people are the same.

Ex. Peter, I'm **as strong as** you are.

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We use *not as...as* to say that two things or people are not the same.

Ex. I'm not as generous as you.

9. Circle the correct alternative.

- Wendy is as _____ as Tinker Bell.
a. kind b. kinder c. the kindest
- The crocodile is _____ dangerous than Peter Pan for Captain Hook.
a. more b. the most c. as
- Tinker Bell is _____ than Michael.
a. sad b. sadder c. saddest
- Wendy is _____ tall than Peter Pan.
a. less b. more c. very
- Pirates are _____ dangerous.
a. the very b. very c. as
- Peter Pan is the _____.
a. good b. better c. best
- Captain Hook is _____ than Peter Pan.
a. old b. older c. oldest
- The crocodile is _____ animal in the story.
a. the longest b. the longer c. longest

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10. Complete the sentences.

- The crocodile is very _____.
- The crocodile is _____ terrible as Captain Hook.
- Wendy is a _____ good chef.
- John and Michael are _____ happiest.
- Wendy is _____ jealous than Tinker Bell.
- John is older _____ Michael.
- Pirates are _____ loyal to Captain Hook.
- Wendy's room is _____ biggest in the house.

11. Use the table below to write sentences about Peter Pan.

PEOPLE	Tall +	Short =	Quiet -	Happy +	Sad +
ANIMALS	Big +	Dangerous +	Intelligent -	Noisy +	Long =
THINGS	Fast +	Small =	Big -	Old +	Dirty +
PLACES	Far +	Beautiful +	Silent =	Light =	Dark +

= comparativo uguaglianza

- comparativo minoranza

+ comparativo maggioranza

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to non-specific beings, objects, or places.

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things or places without saying exactly who or what or where they are. We use pronouns ending in *-body* or *-one* for people, pronouns ending in *-thing* for things, and pronouns ending in *-where* for places.

The most important indefinite pronouns are:

<i>somebody</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
<i>anybody</i>	<i>anyone</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>anywhere</i>
<i>nobody</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>nowhere</i>
<i>everybody</i>	<i>everyone</i>	<i>everything</i>	<i>everywhere</i>

We use a singular verb after an indefinite pronoun:

Ex. Everybody loves Peter Pan.

Ex. Everything was ready for fighting.

We use indefinite pronouns with *no-* as the subject in negative clauses (not pronouns with *any*.)

Ex. Nobody came.

We do not use another negative in a clause with *nobody*, *no one* or *nothing*:

Ex. Nobody came.

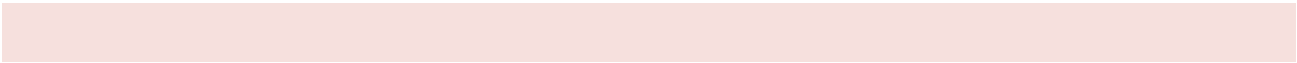
Ex. Nothing happened.

12. Choose the right alternative

- _____ is going to poison Peter Pan's cake.
A. something B. anywhere C. somebody
- There is a fantastic place _____.
A. nobody B. somewhere C. anything
- _____ is flying in the sky now
A. someone B. anyone C. nothing
- Peter Pan doesn't find his friends _____.
A. someone B. anything C. anywhere
- _____ eats Captain Hook's cake
A. everyone B. something C. someone
- The crocodile looks for Captain Hook _____.
A. nowhere B. someone C. everywhere
- _____ was at home when Captain Hook brought the poisoned cake
A. nothing B. nobody C. nowhere
- Where is _____?



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- A. somewhere B. somebody C. everybody
9. Wendy cooked _____ for the children yesterday
A. anywhere B. nothing C. somebody
10. The children are sleeping _____
A. somewhere B. anything C. something
11. Wendy is imprisoned _____
A. somewhere B. everywhere C. someone
12. _____ went to save Wendy
A. nobody B. anyone C. everyone
- 



RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. The most common relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *that*, *where*, *when*, *why*. The relative pronoun we use depends on what we are referring to and the type of relative clause.

<i>who</i>	people and sometimes pet animals
<i>which</i>	animals and things
<i>that</i>	people, animals and things; informal
<i>whose</i>	possessive meaning; for people and animals usually; sometimes for things in formal situations
<i>whom</i>	people in formal styles or in writing; often with a preposition; rarely in conversation; used instead of <i>who</i> if <i>who</i> is the object
<i>where</i>	places in informal language instead of <i>at which</i>
<i>when</i>	times in informal language instead of <i>on which</i>
<i>why</i>	reasons in informal language instead of <i>for which</i>

Examples

We know the person who/that is flying in the sky.

We went to Neverland, which/that is a fantastic place.

The child, whose name was John, was going to Neverland.

The children whom we met were Peter Pan's friends.

This is the day when everything comes true.

I know a place where everything is wonderful.

Do you know the reason why the crocodile is arriving?

13. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE

- This is the day _____ Wendy and her brothers find Neverland
a. when b. where c. whose
- The main character, _____ name is Peter Pan, is a child
a. which b. whose c. when
- I know Wendy _____ is very kind.
a. why b. who c. whose
- Wendy and her brothers know the people _____ are in Neverland.
a. which b. when c. who
- The children threw an arrow _____ hit Wendy
a. which b. when c. who



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6. The animal _____ teeth are sharp is the crocodile
a. when b. whose c. where
7. The place _____ Wendy, her brothers and Peter Pan are flying is Neverland
a. where b. who c. whose
8. What is the reason _____ Captain Hook hates Peter Pan?
a. where b. who c. why

14. COMPLETE

1. Children ____ are speaking are Wendy's brothers
2. Does anyone know _____ Wendy was hit?
3. The island _____ name is Neverland is an imaginary place
4. This is the day _____ Peter Pan's story begins
5. The object _____ hit Wendy is an arrow.
6. The place _____ Peter Pan went to capture his shadow was Wendy's room

BEYOND THE TEXT

♣ BEST FRIENDS

The story of Peter Pan tells about a wonderful friendship between Peter and Wendy. Answer the following questions:

- Have you got any friends?
- Who is your best friend?
- Can you describe your best friend?
- Why is friendship important?
- What do you do with your friends?
- How often do you go out with your friends?


♣ FOOD

In the fairy tale, Wendy cooks for Peter Pan and his friends. And you? With a classmate discuss the following questions:

1. What do you like eating and drinking?
2. What's your favourite food?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?
4. What did you have for breakfast/lunch/dinner yesterday?
5. What are you going to have for breakfast/lunch/dinner today?
6. What time do you have your main meals?
7. Who do you generally have dinner with?
8. Do you prefer eating at home or eating out?
9. Do you ever buy take away food?
10. What is your favourite kind of restaurant?
11. What do you think of fast food?
12. Can you give examples of junk food?

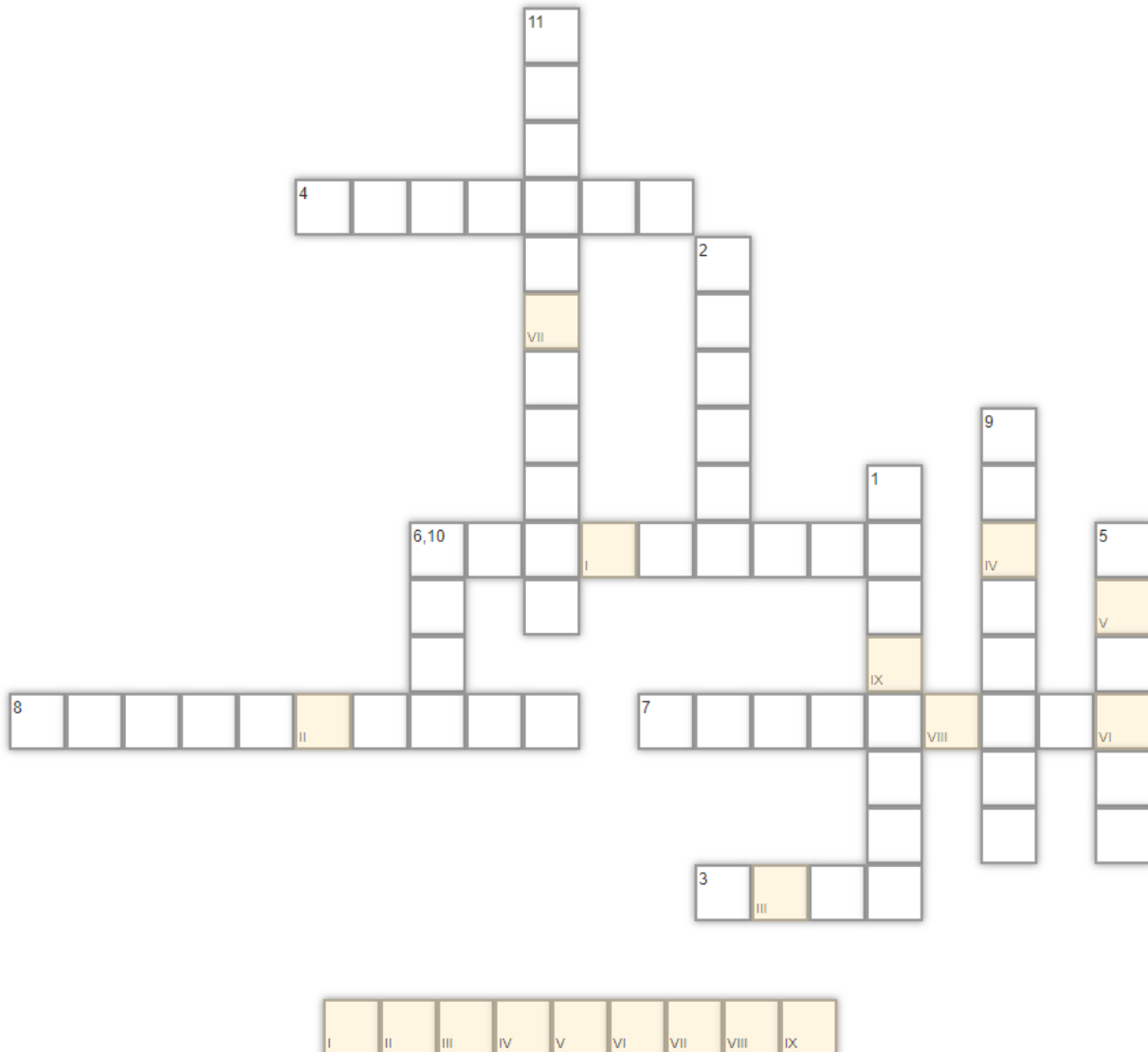
♣ HOLIDAYS

In the fairy tale, Peter and his friends love adventures. And you? With a classmate talk about an exciting adventure you had on holiday. Include:

- Where you went
 - Who you went with
 - What you saw
- 
- A vibrant, colorful illustration of a fantastical landscape with a purple and green structure in the foreground. The scene is filled with various colorful elements, including a yellow and red structure, a blue and green structure, and a pink and purple structure, all set against a bright, hazy background.

FINAL ACTIVITIES

1. Solve the following crossword



ACROSS

3. Wendy's brother
4. Bad people travelling by ship
6. The animal that eats Captain Hook's hand
7. Peter Pan's island
8. Peter Pan's best friend

DOWN

1. The main character of the story
2. A place in the middle of the sea
5. Wendy's city
9. Peter Pan's gift for Wendy
10. Poisoned sweet by Captain Hook
11. Malicious pirate

2. Unscramble the words and complete the passage.

No doubt, the story “Peter Pan” is a fairy tale. In a fairy (1) _____ (LETA), we find **unreal characters** like fairies, giants, witches and talking (2) _____ (MALSANI). It is a story which is hard to believe. The events of a fairy tale do not happen in real (3) _____ (FELI). Moreover, like a fairy tale, it has a happy conclusion.

In Peter Pan we can find all the elements of a fairy tale:

1. Firstly, fairy tales put the (4) _____ (NARYORDI) into the extraordinary. The protagonist of a fairy tale is never a superhero, never a fairy, and never a magical (5) _____ (TURECREA). Fairy stories are about someone ordinary, someone seemingly unimportant, who then travels into an extraordinary realm full of wonder, and (6) _____ (GICMA), and fantastical beings. That is what happens to our characters, flying to Neverland.
2. Secondly, fairy tales evoke wonder: Peter Pan, Wendy and her (7) _____ (THERSBRO) fly to Neverland using Tinker Bell’s golden fairy dust.
3. Thirdly, the end of the story is typical of a fairy tale: (8) _____ (TESPIRA) are defeated while Peter Pan hurls Hook into the ocean; Wendy waits for Peter Pan to return and take her on another adventure.

3. Who is your favourite character? Why? Describe him/her in 25-35 words.

4. Imagine

Imagine that you have your own personal fairy. What’s her/his name? What does he/she look like? What could he/she do for you?
