
ERASMUS THEATRE
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND

PIRATE FLAG

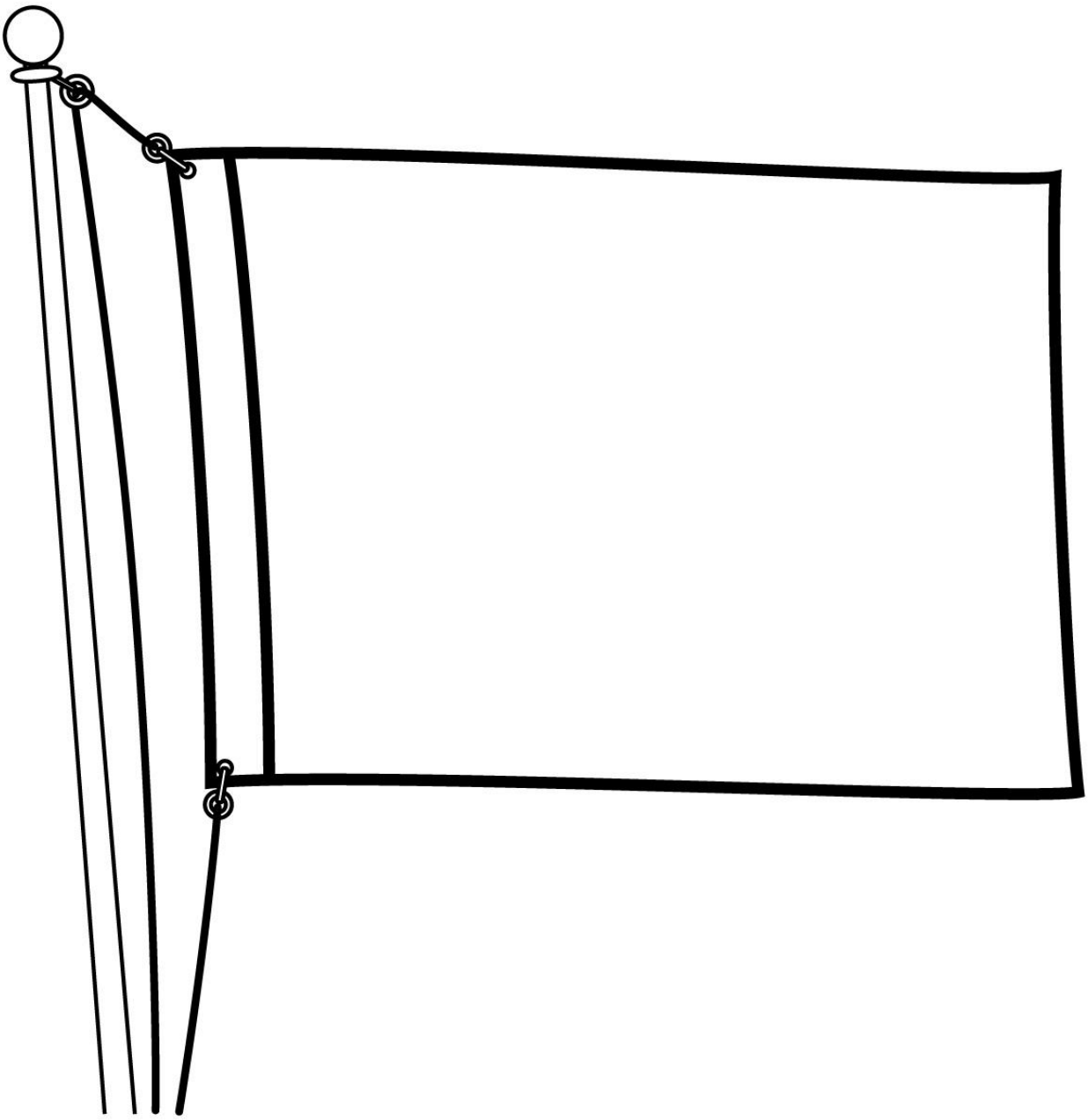
The traditional pirate flag is known by the English name of Jolly Roger, flown to identify a pirate ship about to attack during the early 18th century. Nowadays, the flag most commonly identified as the Jolly Roger is depicted as crossbones topped by a white skull on a black background. Skull and crossbones are a common symbol used in many contexts, but they are often connected with the concept of death.

The origin of the name is unclear. It is believed that the name comes from the French "jolie rouge", which in English became "Jolly Roger". This might be plausible, as the red flags mean certain death. According to another theory, the name comes from the English "Old Roger" that was a nickname for the devil.
There were many variations and other symbols on the pirate flags:

- Calico Jack Rackham e Thomas Tew had a flag with two swords in place of bones;
- Edward Teach (known as "Blackbeard") had a flag with a skeleton holding an hourglass in one hand and a sword or an arrow in the other, placed near a bleeding heart;
- Bartholomew Roberts (known as Black Bart) used two variations: a man and a skeleton holding a sword in one hand and an hourglass or a cup in the other or an armed man standing on two skulls.

Now it's time to design your own personal pirate flag! This can be painted, drawn, collaged using paper or other materials. Think about what you want to tell people: the flag is all about communication!

When you finished designing your personal flag, give it a name. Of course, it must be consistent with the meaning of the flag.



WORDSEARCH

Z	I	X	S	D	Z	E	K	C	N	W	O	Z	L	B	E	N	G	U	N	N	C	Q
C	Y	M	Q	Q	H	S	N	I	K	W	A	H	S	R	M	E	E	A	A	R	N	R
R	R	I	T	E	L	L	O	M	S	N	I	A	T	P	A	C	K	Z	J	A	Z	E
B	T	J	B	I	L	L	Y	B	O	N	E	S	L	S	V	T	D	B	D	W	D	V
F	K	L	Q	A	R	S	N	S	W	G	Z	R	I	W	Q	O	O	I	N	F	B	L
C	K	E	T	A	R	I	P	C	X	K	V	L	M	C	S	J	U	R	A	B	B	I
P	T	B	Q	N	O	S	R	E	D	N	A	B	O	J	X	F	E	W	L	V	A	S
D	V	E	Z	N	F	T	H	E	H	I	S	P	A	N	I	O	L	A	S	G	S	N
V	N	Z	B	K	G	A	I	S	L	O	R	G	W	S	G	H	S	S	I	G	U	H
F	J	J	C	C	S	A	I	L	O	R	B	S	I	K	H	O	S	H	S	Z	M	O
L	X	W	T	O	J	Y	O	J	R	B	L	I	N	D	P	E	W	I	I	K	E	J
A	D	M	I	R	A	L	B	E	N	B	O	W	I	N	N	R	F	P	J	I	G	G
Y	M	F	J	Q	Y	W	V	X	Y	W	L	S	T	B	F	V	V	E	K	K	T	N
C	J	Z	I	W	P	M	W	H	P	N	V	Z	F	O	B	Q	I	A	C	F	N	O
F	U	W	E	R	C	Q	O	Y	A	S	E	V	I	L	R	D	H	Y	G	H	U	L
V	P	Q	Y	H	A	N	D	S	B	G	J	J	D	Y	V	D	B	Y	R	E	S	V

Can you find these words from "Treasure Island" in the square above?
They run forwards, backwards, vertically, horizontally and diagonally.

MRS HAWKINS
BILLY BONES
DR LIVESAY
LONG JOHN SILVER
HANDS
THE HISPANIOLA
ISLAND
CREW
SAILOR
JIM
BLIND PEW
CAPTAIN SMOLLET
JOB ANDERSON
BEN GUNN
ADMIRAL BENBOW INN
SHIP
PIRATE

NAUTICAL TERMS

Part 1: Can you match each word with its definition?

..... 1. Sea-dog	A. A map of the sea
..... 2. To weigh anchor	B. Sailor's sword
..... 3. Kraken	C. Warning signal for ship
.....4. Crew	D. To come to land or shore
..... 5. Hull	E. Veteran sailor
..... 6. Fathom	F. The front of a ship
..... 7. Deck	G. A rope wheel on a ship used for hoisting weights
..... 8. To set sail	H. The hollow lowermost portion of a ship
..... 9. Capstan	I. An opening in the deck of a ship, used as a passageway
..... 10. Yard	J. To start a journey by ship
..... 11. Tide	K. A place of water deep enough for anchoring a ship and providing protection from the weather
..... 12. Foghorn	L. The floor surface taking up one level of a hull of a ship
..... 13. Hatch	M. The regularly occurring rise and fall of the waters of the ocean
..... 14. To land	N. The people who sail or operate a ship
..... 15. Bow	O. The kitchen area of a ship
..... 16. Mutiny	P. A long spar, supported more or less at its centre, to which the head of a square sail is bent
..... 17. Cutlass	Q. To raise a ship's anchor
..... 18. Harbour	R. Nautical unit of length equal to 6 feet
..... 19. Galley	S. Sea monster
..... 20. Chart	T. Rebellion of sailors against superior officers
..... 21. Scupper	U. An opening at the edge of a ship's deck that allows water to drain away

Part 2: Can you associate each word its Italian equivalent?

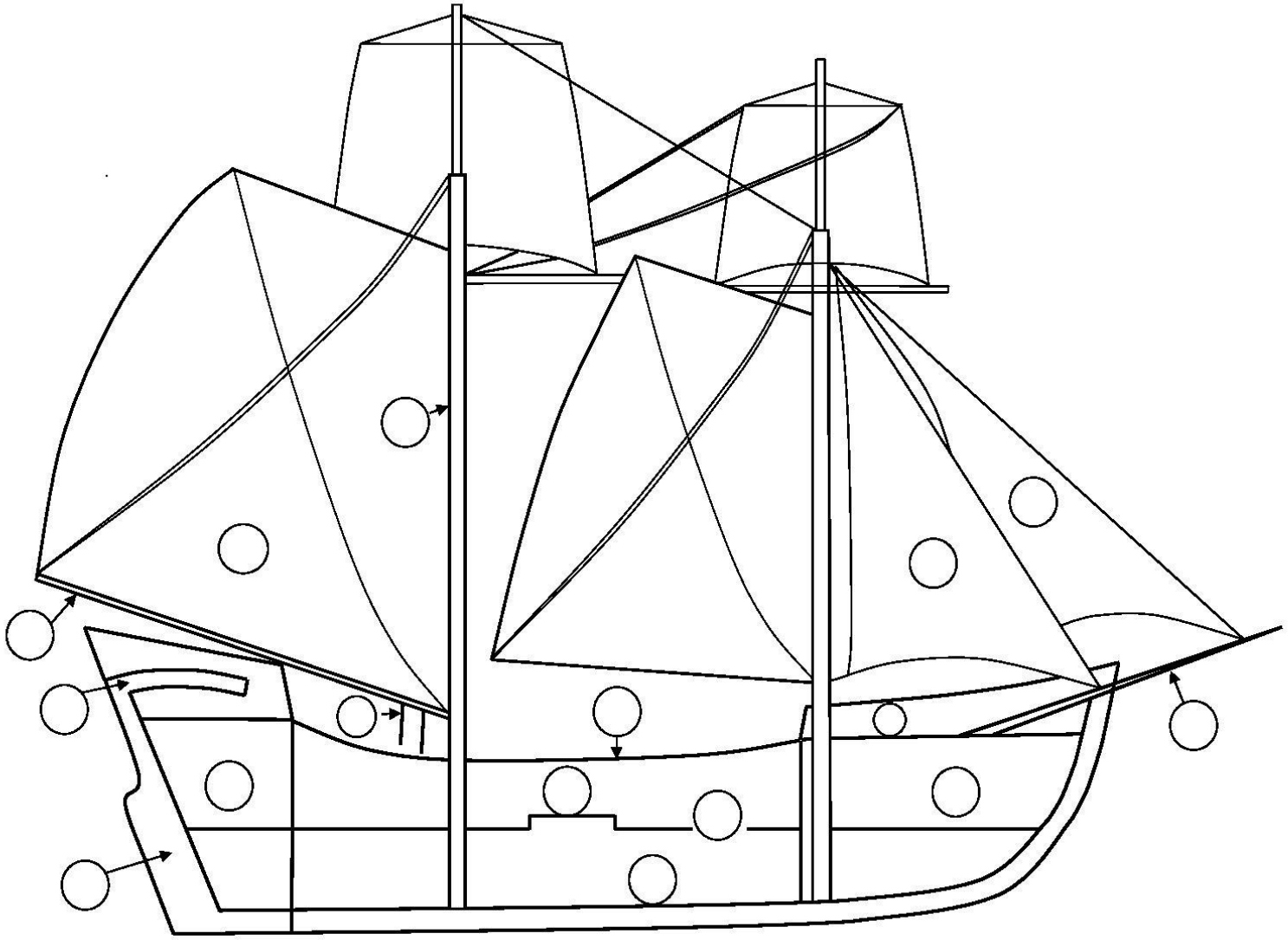
1. Sea-dog
2. To weigh anchor
3. Kraken
4. Crew
5. Hull
6. Fathom
7. Deck
8. To set sail
9. Capstan
10. Yard
11. Tide
12. Foghorn
13. Hatch
14. To land
15. Bow
16. Mutiny
17. Cutlass
18. Harbour
19. Galley
20. Chart
21. Scupper

Cambusa – Ammutinamento – Prua – Braccio – Argano –Scafo – Lupo di mare – Ponte – Porto – Sirena da nebbia – Cartina – Equipaggio – Ombrinale – Sciabola da abbordaggio – Portello – Levare l'ancora – Salpare – Marea – Pennone – Sbarcare – Kraken.

DIAGRAM OF THE HISPANIOLA

Write the right number in each circle corresponding to the different part of the vessel.

1. **Flying jib**: a light sail that is set forward of the jib and is attached to an extension of the jib boom.
2. **Jib**: a triangular sail set in front of the other sails on a ship.
3. **Mainsail**: the largest and lowermost sail on a mainmast.
4. **Bowsprit**: a spar projecting from the upper end of the bow of a sailing vessel.
5. **Mainmast**: the principal mast of a ship, typically the second mast in a sailing ship of three or more masts.
6. **Shrouds**: a set of ropes forming part of the standing rigging of a sailing boat and supporting the mast.
7. **Main boom**: the spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail.
8. **Forecastle deck (crew's quarters)**: any sailors' quarters located in the forward part of a vessel.
9. **Forecastle**: a structure sticking up at or immediately aft of the bow of a vessel.
10. **Main deck**: the highest deck running the full length of a vessel.
11. **Bulwarks**: a solid wall enclosing the perimeter of a weather or main deck for the protection of persons or objects on deck.
12. **Hold**: the cargo space in the hull of a vessel.
13. **Hatch**: an opening, usually rectangular, in the deck through which passangers can pass, cargo can be loaded, etc.
14. **Captain's cabin**: the room in a ship used as living quarters by the captain.
15. **Tiller**: a bar on the top of a ship's rudder, for turning the rudder and steering.
16. **Rudder**: a vertical blade at the stern of a vessel that can be turned horizontally to chnge the vessel's direction when in motion.



COMPASS ROSE

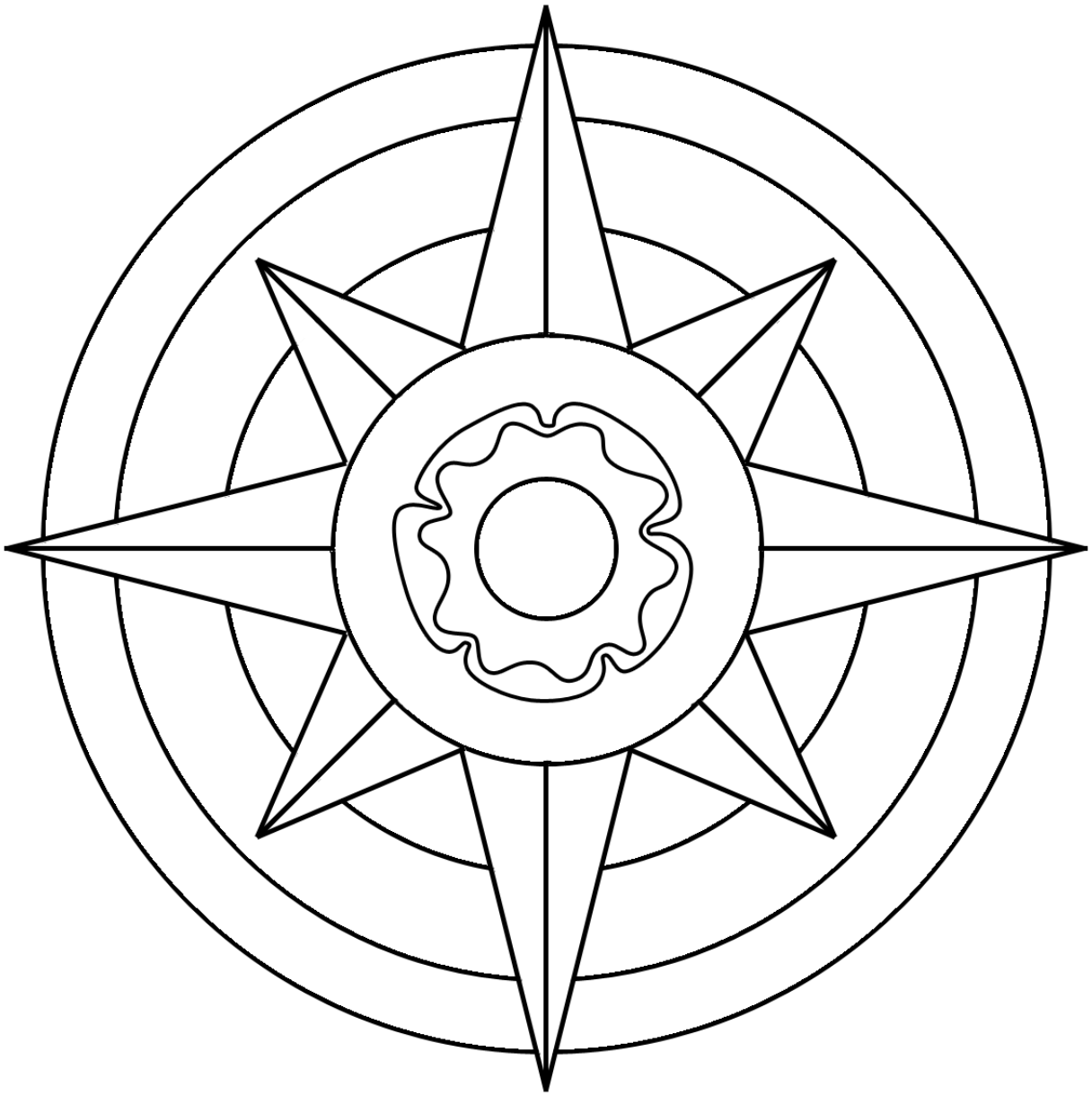
A compass rose is an old figure found on a compass, a map or a nautical chart that displays the orientation of the cardinal directions. We can found:

- 4 point compass roses that use only the four basic cardinal directions (north south, east and west);
- 8 point compass roses that use the four cardinal directions plus the four "ordinal or intercardinal directions" (northeast, southeast, northwest, southwest);
- 16 point compass roses, obtained by bisecting the angles between the principal cardinal direction (North-northeast, North-northwest, East-northeast, West-northwest, East-southeast, West-southeast, South-southeast, South-southwest).

Older sources sometimes use the term "compass star" or "star of the sea" to refer to the compass rose. Early forms of the compass rose were known as "wind roses", since no differentiation was made between a directional point and the wind that emanated from that direction.

Use two coloured crayons to colour the 8 point compass rose. Cut and glue on a separate piece of coloured paper. Then, cut apart the direction pieces and glue them in the correct places to complete the compass rose.

NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST
NORTHEAST	NORTHWEST	SOUTHEAST	SOUTHWEST



VOCABULARY

Can you find the Italian equivalent?

NOUNS

Rabble	Fuliggine
Tankard	Turno di guardia
Soot	Indicazioni
Route	Gabbiano
Markings	Esplosione
Arrangements	Buon senso
Watch	Cassa
Wit	Marmaglia
Parting glass	Cappio
Seagull	Schiaffo
Barrel	Cassaforte
Noose	Granchio
Safe	Percorso
Chest	Preparativi
Outburst	Nemico
Crab	Medusa
Jellyfish	Bicchiere di commiato
Clearing	Vanga
Spade	Boccale
Slap	Barile
Foe	Radura

ADJECTIVES

Naive	Zoppicante
Salty	Navigato
Foreboding	Indifferente
Weathered	Congedato
Abrasive	Incrollabile
Unimpressed	Profetico
Keen	Malconcio
Unwavering	Umile
Humble	Appassionato
Dismissed	Audace
Limp	Ingenuo
Battered	Intrattabile

VERBS

To daydream	Arrivare
Tu run aground	Stare al gioco
To turn up	Invitare
To bellow	Minacciare
To play along	Sognare ad occhi aperti
To threaten	Sollevare
To beckon	Arenarsi
To heave	Fare a pezzi
To pore over	Leggere attentamente
To tear up	Gridare

To pull together	Recuperare
To sink	Trafiggere
To tie off	Temporeggiare
To retrieve	Finire
To slur	Sistemare
To topple	Scattare contro
To stall	Annodare
To look over	Spaventare
To run out of	Affondare
To startle	Saturare
To dip down	Lavorare tutti insieme
To glut	Balzare
To lash out at	Cadere
To lunge	Esaminare
To mend	Scendere
To skewer	Biascicare

THE PLOT

Read the paragraphs carefully. They are in the wrong order! Put them in the correct chronological order according to the story.

When you have finished, you will have the full summary of the story.

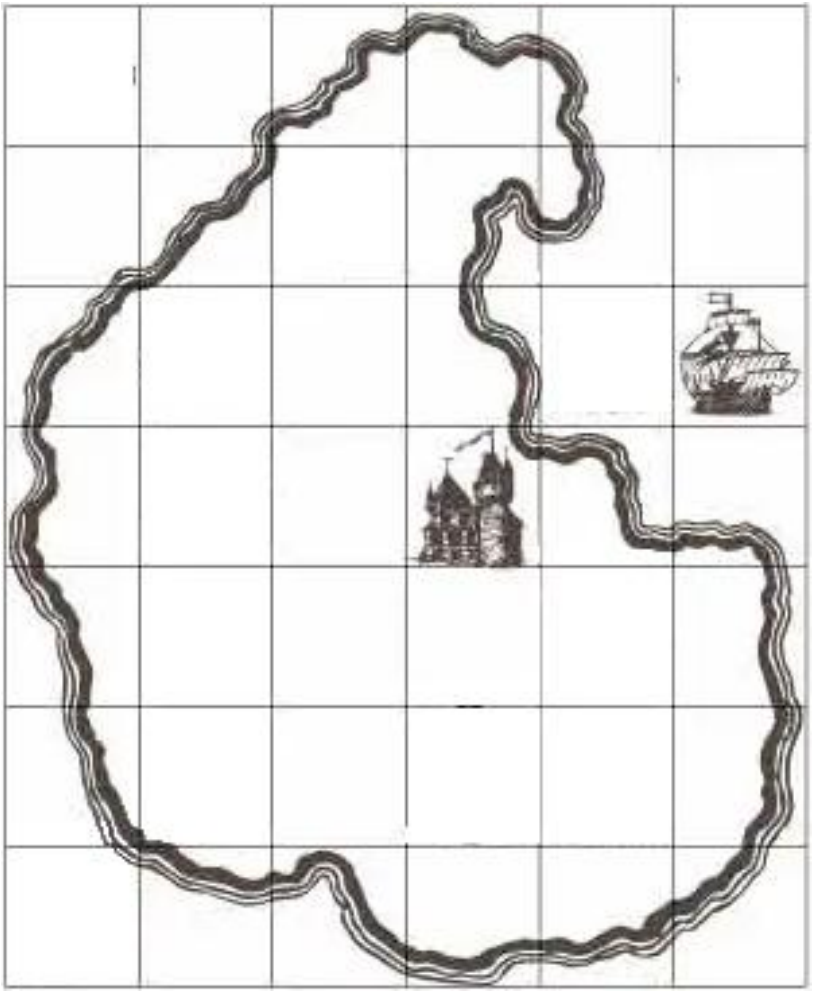
	A - One day, an old sailor called Billy Bones comes to the inn. He warns Jim about a dangerous one-legged man. Soon, Blind Pew arrives and gives Billy the "black spot", a pirate warning. Billy dies soon after, but before he dies, he gives Jim a treasure map.
	B - Jim and Ben go to find the treasure, but the pirates follow them. When Hands tries to kill Jim, Long John Silver kills Hands and saves Jim.
	C - After, the inn is attacked and burned, Jim and his mother take the map to Dr Livesay. He understands that the map may lead to a great treasure. Jim wants to go on the adventure, so he joins Dr Livesay and Captain Smollett on the ship The Hispaniola.
	D - Jim returns to the Hispaniola and finds Captain Smollett and Dr Livesay. They have escaped from the pirates. Silver is taken prisoner, but Jim stops Captain Smollett from killing him because he saved his life.
	E - As they get close to the island, Jim discovers that Silver, Hands and Job Anderson are planning a mutiny. They want to take control of the ship and get the treasure map. Jim tells Captain Smollett about their plan, but the pirates take control of the ship when they reach the island. Captain Smollett is injured and captured, while Jim escapes.
	F - *Treasure Island* is the story of Jim Hawkins, a young boy who lives with his mother at The Admiral Benbow Inn. Jim dreams of adventures and a different life.
	G - Ben explains that the real treasure is not gold. For him, the most important thing is home and the chance to return to the life he lost.
	H - At last, Jim and Ben find the treasure chest. But when the pirates open it, they find no gold. There are only papers and scraps inside. Job Anderson becomes angry and tries to kill Jim, but Silver shoots him and saves Jim again.

	I - On the ship, Jim meets Long John Silver, the cook. Silver is friendly and kind to Jim, so Jim trusts him. However, Captain Smollett does not trust the crew and warns Jim to be careful.
	J - In the end, Jim understands that his adventure was not really about gold. He has learned about courage, friendship, family and home. The real treasure is what he has discovered during his journey.
	K - On the island, Jim meets Ben Gunn, a strange man who has lived there alone for many many years. Ben knows where the treasure is. He agrees to help Jim if Jim promises to take him home.

TREASURE MAP

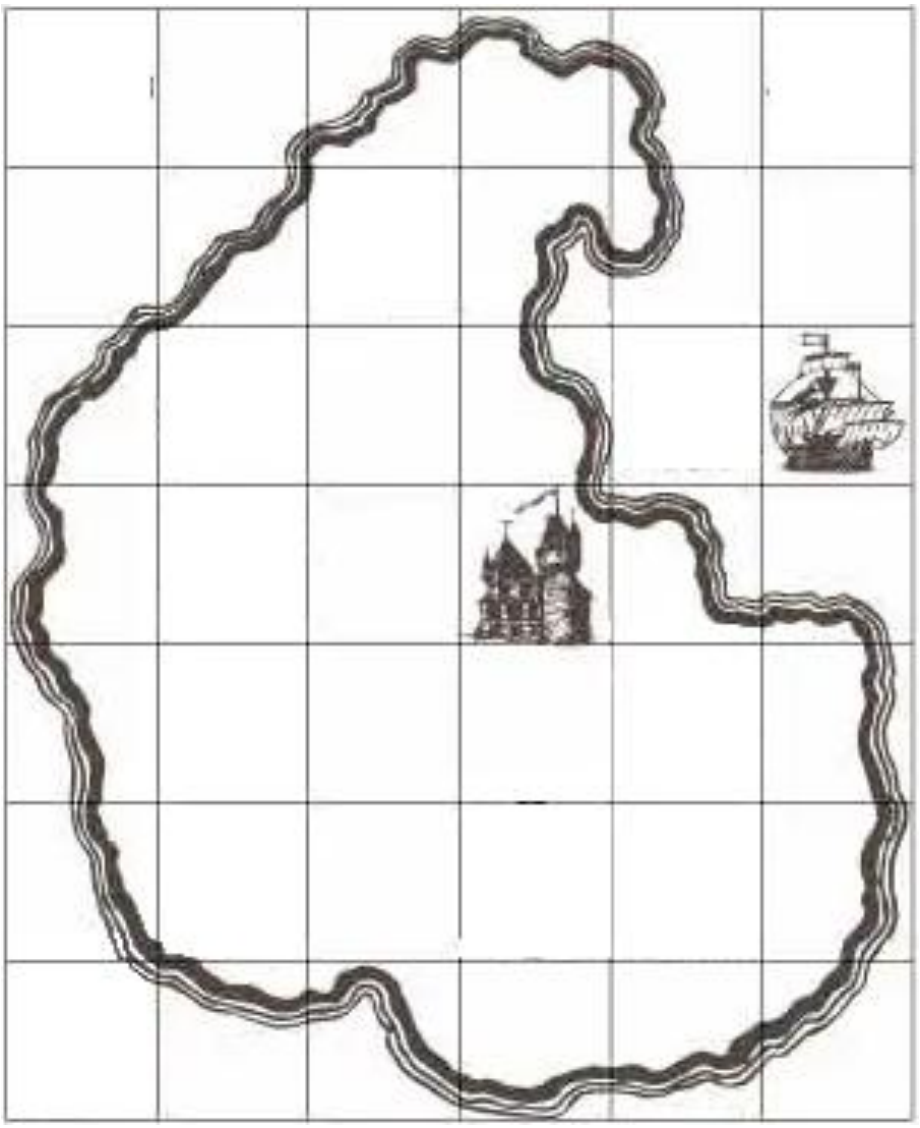
Option1. Read carefully to the directions and follow the route to the treasure!

1. Start at the square with the ship. Go left 5 squares and up 2 squares. Draw the sun.
2. Go right 2 squares and down 1 square. Draw a sword.
3. Go right 1 square and down 1 square. Draw a bottle.
4. Go right 1 square and down 2 squares. Draw a mountain.
5. Go left 1 square and down 2 squares. Draw a pig.
6. Go left 2 squares and up 3 squares. Draw a flag.
7. Go right 3 squares and down 2 squares. Draw a bird.
8. Go left 4 squares and down 1 square. Draw a whale.
9. Go right 5 squares and up 6 squares. Draw a cloud.
10. Go left 1 square and down 2 squares. Draw a wave.
11. Go left 3 squares and down 3 squares. Draw a tree.
12. The treasure is between the tree and the flag.



TREASURE MAP

Option2. Listen carefully to the directions and follow the route to the treasure!



STORY QUIZ

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who is Jim Hawkins?
- **A.** A pirate
- **B.** A young boy who lives at an inn
- **C.** A ship captain

2. What happened to Jim's father?
- **A.** He went to buy cigarettes and never come back
- **B.** He wento to the sea and never come back
- **C.** He got a new family

3. Billy Bones tell Jim to look out for:
- **A.** A man with one leg
- **B.** An angry sailor
- **C.** A stormy weather

4. Why does Jim decide to go on the journey?
- **A.** He wants to find the treasure and have an adventure.
- **B.** He wants to become a pirate.
- **C.** He wants to escape from his mother.

5. Who is Long John Silver?
- **A.** The ship's doctor
- **B.** The ship's cook
- **C.** The ship's captain

6. Why does Jim trust Long John Silver at first?
- **A.** Silver gives him the treasure map.
- **B.** Captain Smollett tells him to trust Silver.
- **C.** Silver is friendly and kind to him.

7. What are Silver, Hands and Job Anderson planning?
- **A.** To return home with the treasure.
- **B.** To help Captain Smollett find the treasure.
- **C.** To start a mutiny and take control of the ship.

8. What happens when the ship reaches the island?
- **A.** The pirates take control of the ship.
- **B.** Jim finds the treasure immediately.
- **C.** The crew decides to return home.

9. What happens to Captain Smollett?
- **A.** She is killed by Silver.
- **B.** She escapes from the island.
- **C.** She is injured and captured by the pirates.

10. Why does Ben Gunn agree to help Jim?
- **A.** Jim promises to take him home.
- **B.** Jim promises to give him the treasure.
- **C.** Jim promises to make him captain.

11. Why does Long John Silver kill Hands?
- **A.** Hands has stolen the treasure.
- **B.** Hands tries to kill Jim.
- **C.** Hands attacks Job Anderson.

12. What happens when Job Anderson opens the treasure chest?
- **A.** He finds a large amount of gold.
- **B.** He finds only papers and scraps.
- **C.** He finds weapons and food.

13. What does Silver's decision to save Jim show?
- **A.** Silver has completely changed and is no longer a pirate.
- **B.** Silver is afraid of Jim.
- **C.** Silver has developed a bond with Jim, even though he is still a dangerous pirate.

14. Why does Jim stop Captain Smollett from killing Silver?
- **A.** Silver gives Jim the treasure.
- **B.** Silver saved Jim's life.
- **C.** Silver promises to become a good man.

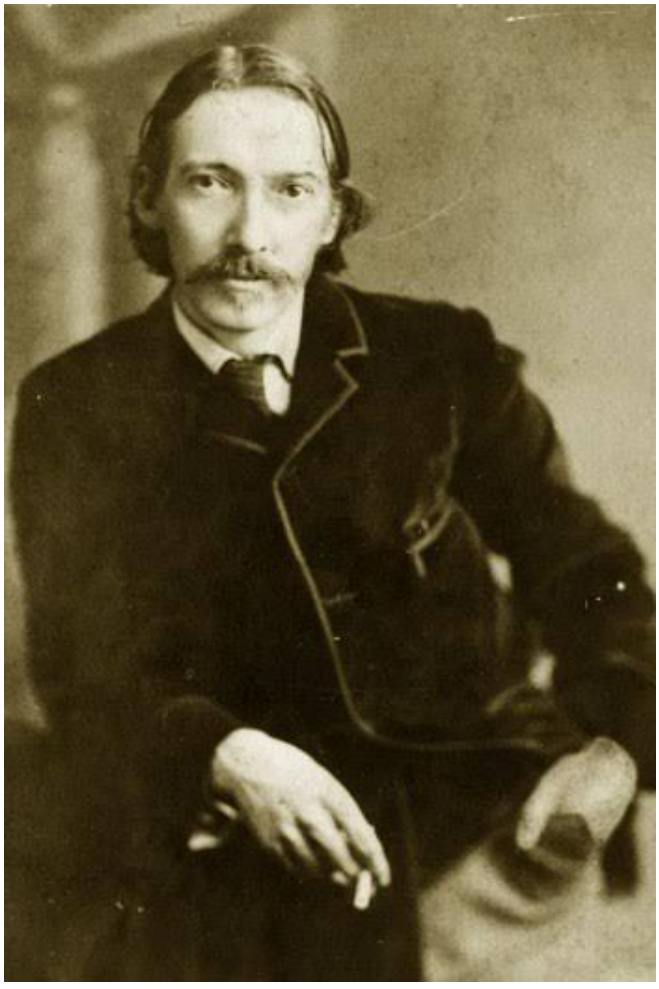
15. What is the main message of the story?
- **A.** Courage, friendship, family and home can be more important than treasure.
- **B.** Adventures are always dangerous and should be avoided.
- **C.** Treasure is the most important thing in life.

BIOGRAPHY OF R. L. STEVENSON

Replace the gaps with the following words:

Illness – author – sea – writer – settled – publishers – nineteenth – novel – books – sailed – travel – writing – wife – journeys – travelled – adventures – relationship – environment – father – engineering – famous – essays.

Robert Louis Stevenson was a Scottish writer, poet, essayist and **A)** …….. writer. He was born in Edinburgh on November 13, 1850. He became one of the most popular and highly respected British writers of the **B)** …….. century.



At the age of sixteen, Stevenson entered Edinburgh University to study **C)** …….. However, he was already fascinated by writing and had started to develop his skills as an **D)** …….. He deliberately tried to improve his writing by studying and imitating different models of prose and poetry. Because of his poor health, he often **E)** …….. abroad, and these journeys inspired two of his early books, *An Inland Voyage* (1878) and *Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes* (1879). His career as a **F)** …….. developed gradually.

A major turning point in Stevenson's personal life came in September 1876, when he met Fanny Osbourne, the woman who would later become his **G)** …….. They married in 1880. Around the same time, Stevenson's **H)** …….. offered him financial support, and the couple **I)** …….. for Scotland in an attempt to rebuild their **J)** …….. with Stevenson's father.

Despite periods of **K)** ……., Stevenson continued to work and embarked on *Treasure Island*. The **L)** ……. was first published as a serial in *Young Folks* in October

1881, under the title *The Sea-Cook*. In the same year, Stevenson published *Virginibus Puerisque*, his first collection of **M)** ……, many of which had previously appeared in *The Cornhill*.

After several **N)** ……, the threat of a cholera epidemic forced the Stevensons to return to Britain, where they stayed from 1884 to 1887. During this period, Stevenson revised *A Child's Garden* and wrote *Kidnapped* and *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886).

Still searching for better health, Stevenson travelled to America. There, he became **O)** ……., receiving offers of lucrative contracts from editors and **P)** ……. His American experiences became an important source of inspiration for his **Q)** ……. *The Silverado Squatters* (1883), for example, describes his honeymoon **R)** ……., while *The Amateur Emigrant from Clyde to Sandy Hook* (1892) tells the story of his journey to California.

In 1890, Stevenson and his wife finally **S)** …….. on the island of Upolu in Samoa. The beautiful island **T)** …… stimulated his imagination and strongly influenced his work during this period. Several of his later **U)** …….. were inspired by the Pacific islands, including *The Wrecker* (1892), *Island Nights' Entertainments* (1893), *The Ebb-Tide* (1894) and *In the South Seas* (1896).

Robert Louis Stevenson died of a cerebral haemorrhage on December 3, 1894. He was buried at the top of Mount Vaea, overlooking the **V)** …….. At the time of his death, he had left *Weir of Hermiston* unfinished, a work that many believed could have become his greatest novel.