

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

Extracts from a Sailor's Journal

19 May 1845 – Greenhithe, England

Today we left England. Two ships, **HMS Erebus** and **HMS Terror**, sailed towards the Arctic. Sir John Franklin was the leader of the expedition. There were 134 men on the ships. Our mission was to find the **Northwest Passage**, a sea route through the Arctic. The ships were strong and we had food and supplies for several years. Everyone was excited. We believed that this journey would be a great success.

28 July 1845 – Greenland

We reached Greenland safely. A supply ship met us here and brought us more food and supplies. Five men left the expedition and went back to England. There are now **129 men** on the two ships. We are ready to continue our journey. The Arctic is waiting for us.

Winter 1845–1846 – Beechey Island

The days became shorter and colder. We stopped at Beechey Island and spent the winter there. The ships were surrounded by ice, but we were prepared. We waited. The cold was terrible, but spring finally came. When the ice opened, we continued west.

September 1846 – Somewhere in the Arctic

We cannot move. The ice closed around **Erebus** and **Terror**, and the ships became prisoners of the Arctic. At first, we were not afraid. We had food and supplies, and we expected the ice to open again. But it did not. Winter came again.

11 June 1847

Sir John Franklin died today. He was 61 years old. We do not know what caused his death. The expedition continued, but the situation became more difficult every day. The ships were still trapped in the ice. We waited for spring.

22 April 1848

We have been trapped in the ice for more than a year. Twenty-four officers and sailors have died, including Sir John Franklin. Today, Captain Francis Crozier and James Fitzjames left a message in a stone cairn. It said that **105 men were still alive**. But we could not stay on the ships any longer. We left **Erebus** and **Terror** behind. Our plan was to travel south on foot, towards the Great Fish River. We took our equipment with us and started walking.

After April 1848

There were no more messages from the expedition. The men disappeared into the Arctic. Years later, search parties found graves, human remains, clothes, books and other objects. Inuit people also told the searchers about the men and the ships. But nobody knew exactly what had happened.

For more than 160 years, **Erebus** and **Terror** were missing. Then, in 2014, explorers found **Erebus** under the Arctic sea. Two years later, they found **Terror**. But the fate of the 129 men is still not completely clear.

What happened to the Franklin expedition?

HANY ISTÓK

The Boy from the Marsh

I had spent most of my life on boats, so I thought I knew water. I had sailed on rivers and lakes, I had worked in storms and fog, and I had seen strange things floating in the dark. But I had never seen anything like the boy we found in the Hanság.

It was a cold morning in March when we went into the marsh. The water was dark, and a thin mist covered the reeds. We were looking for fish when I heard something moving in the water. At first, I thought it was an animal. Then I saw a small hand come out of the water. I shouted to the others, and we all stopped. A moment later, a boy stood up among the reeds.

I swear I had never seen a child like him. He was about eight years old, perhaps a little older. He had no clothes, his hair was long and dirty, and his skin was covered with mud. He looked at us without saying a word. There was something wild in his eyes that made me take a step backwards.

One of the men moved towards him. The boy ran. He did not run towards the forest or the houses. He ran straight into the water. I followed him with my eyes, but suddenly he disappeared. For a moment, I thought he had drowned. Then I saw his head on the other side of the reeds.

He was swimming.

I had been a sailor for many years, but I had never seen anyone move through water like that. He was fast, silent and completely at home in the marsh. He turned between the reeds as if he knew every hidden channel. We tried to catch him. It took several men to do it.

When we finally brought him back, people came from all around to see him. Some crossed themselves. Others whispered that he was a creature from the marsh. I did not believe them. At least, I told myself I did not.

The boy did not speak to us. When we tried to put clothes on him, he fought and pulled them off. He refused our bread and meat, too. Instead, he ate grass, hay and straw. I watched him eating and felt a strange coldness in my stomach.

What kind of child could live like this?

People began to tell stories. Some said his parents had left him in the marsh. Others said that the water had taken him when he was very young. An old woman told me that the spirits of the marsh had raised him. I laughed when she said it.

But that night, I remembered the way the boy had disappeared under the water. And I did not laugh anymore.

Was Hany Istók a real person or is it just a legend?

THE GIRL WHO DISCOVERED SHE WAS A PRINCESS

Sarah's Story

Once there was a little girl who lived in America. She had a loving family, a home, friends and a happy childhood. But there was one thing she did not know. She did not know where she really came from.

Sarah knew that she was adopted. She knew that her birth mother was American and that her birth father came from Africa. But she did not know who he was or where he lived. For many years, she did not think about it very much. Then, when she was twenty-eight, she decided to look for him.

She searched for his name and found some information about him. He was alive. He lived very far away, in a country called Sierra Leone. Sarah decided to travel there.

When she arrived, she did not know what to expect. She had never been to Africa before. She did not know if her father would remember her or if he would want to meet her. Then she saw him.

He looked at her, and suddenly Sarah was standing in front of the father she had spent so many years wondering about. He welcomed her.

He told her about her family, about his childhood and about the people who lived in the place where he grew up. Sarah listened carefully. Every new story was like finding a missing piece of a very old puzzle.

Then her family told her something that sounded impossible.

They said that Sarah was not an ordinary member of the family. She came from an important family, they said. Her grandfather had been a powerful traditional leader. And Sarah had a special place in the family.

They called her a princess.

Sarah could hardly believe it.

A princess?

She had grown up in America. She had gone to school, played with her friends and lived an ordinary life. She had never lived in a palace. She had never worn a crown. She had never imagined that one day someone would tell her that she was a princess.

It sounded like something from a fairy tale.

But Sarah had travelled thousands of kilometres to find her family. And now her family was telling her that she had royal blood.

Could it really be true?

THE ROMANOV MYSTERY: HAS ANASTASIA RETURNED?

A startling claim that has thrown Berlin into a fever of excitement

BERLIN — A sensational story is racing through the city tonight, and if it is true, it will change everything we thought we knew about the fate of Russia's Imperial family.

ANASTASIA MAY BE ALIVE!

Four years have passed since the terrible night when Tsar Nicholas II, his wife, their children and those who remained with them were believed to have met their tragic end. The world mourned them. Their names became part of history.

But what if one of the young Grand Duchesses escaped? What if Anastasia — the lively youngest daughter of the Tsar — did not die in that terrible house in Ekaterinburg? What if she is here, among us?

Such a claim would be unbelievable under ordinary circumstances. Yet tonight, in Berlin, people are whispering about a young woman who says exactly that.

The woman was first known only as an unknown patient in a Berlin hospital. She had tried to take her own life and refused to tell anyone who she was. For months, her past remained a mystery.

Then came the astonishing revelation.

She claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia.

At first, many laughed at the idea. Surely a princess of the Russian Imperial family could not simply appear in a Berlin hospital under a false name!

But then the questions began.

The mysterious woman spoke of the Romanov family. She knew names and stories connected with the Imperial household. She remembered places and events from the family's life. And, most astonishingly, some people who had known the Romanovs saw something familiar in her face and manner.

Could this really be the lost Grand Duchess?

One doctor who met the woman was deeply impressed by her story. Others who knew the Imperial family have also refused to dismiss her claim as mere fantasy.

But there is one person whose opinion carries extraordinary weight.

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna — Anastasia's own aunt — has met the woman.

Imagine the scene: a woman who claims to be your lost niece stands before you after four years of silence. You look into her face. You hear her voice. You ask the questions that only a member of the family should be able to answer.

Did Olga recognize her? No. The Grand Duchess was not convinced. And yet the mystery remains.

How could this woman know so much? Why does she insist that she is Anastasia? Is she a remarkable impostor, someone who has learned the secrets of the Romanov family? Or is there another explanation — one so extraordinary that we scarcely dare to believe it?

Perhaps the greatest mystery left by the fall of the Russian Empire is no longer a mystery of the dead. Perhaps it is a mystery of the living.

Berlin waits. Europe watches. And somewhere behind this woman's extraordinary story may lie the truth about the fate of Anastasia Romanov.

HAS THE LOST PRINCESS REALLY COME BACK FROM THE DEAD?

STORYPOLY – FINAL STORY TASK BANK

4 stories × 50 tasks = 200 unique tasks

I. THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

50 tasks

Multiple Choice

FR-001

Where did the expedition leave from?

- A) Greenland
- B) England
- C) Canada
- D) Scotland

Answer: B

FR-002

What was the expedition trying to find?

- A) A new island
- B) Gold
- C) The Northwest Passage
- D) A new fishing route

Answer: C

FR-003

How many men were originally on the expedition?

- A) 105
- B) 129
- C) 134
- D) 184

Answer: C

FR-004

What were the names of the two ships?

- A) Erebus and Terror
- B) Terror and Victory
- C) Erebus and Victory
- D) Arctic and Terror

Answer: A

FR-005

Who was the leader of the expedition?

- A) Francis Crozier
- B) James Fitzjames
- C) Sir John Franklin
- D) An Inuit leader

Answer: C

FR-006

Where did the expedition spend the winter of 1845–1846?

- A) Greenland
- B) Beechey Island
- C) England
- D) The Great Fish River

Answer: B

FR-007

What happened to the ships in September 1846?

- A) They sank.
- B) They returned to England.
- C) They became trapped in ice.
- D) They reached the Northwest Passage.

Answer: C

FR-008

What happened to Sir John Franklin?

- A) He returned to England.
- B) He disappeared while travelling alone.
- C) He died.
- D) He became the captain of another ship.

Answer: C

FR-009

How many men were still alive when the ships were abandoned?

- A) 24
- B) 105
- C) 129
- D) 134

Answer: B

FR-010

Where did the surviving men plan to travel?

- A) North towards Greenland
- B) East towards England
- C) South towards the Great Fish River
- D) West towards Alaska

Answer: C

FR-011

What did the men leave behind?

- A) Their food
- B) Their equipment
- C) Erebus and Terror
- D) The message in the cairn

Answer: C

FR-012

Who found Erebus in 2014?

- A) Inuit hunters
- B) Explorers
- C) The British Navy
- D) Fishermen

Answer: B

FR-013

When was Terror found?

- A) 1848
- B) 1900
- C) 2014
- D) 2016

Answer: D

True / False

FR-014

The expedition left England in 1845.

Answer: TRUE

FR-015

The expedition had 134 men when it left England.

Answer: TRUE

FR-016

The men were travelling to Africa.

Answer: FALSE

FR-017

Five men left the expedition in Greenland.

Answer: TRUE

FR-018

The expedition had 129 men after the five men left.

Answer: TRUE

FR-019

The ships were trapped in ice in 1846.

Answer: TRUE

FR-020

The men immediately abandoned the ships when they became trapped.

Answer: FALSE

FR-021

Sir John Franklin died in 1847.

Answer: TRUE

FR-022

Twenty-four officers and sailors had died by April 1848.

Answer: TRUE

FR-023

The men left the ships because they could no longer stay on them.

Answer: TRUE

FR-024

The men travelled south by ship after abandoning Erebus and Terror.

Answer: FALSE

FR-025

The men took some equipment with them when they left the ships.

Answer: TRUE

FR-026

There were no more messages from the expedition after April 1848.

Answer: TRUE

FR-027

The Inuit people gave searchers information about the expedition.

Answer: TRUE

FR-028

Both ships were found in the same year.

Answer: FALSE

Choose the correct statement

FR-029

Which statement is correct?

- A) The ships were trapped in ice for only a few days.
- B) The ships remained trapped for more than a year.
- C) The ships returned to England after one winter.
- D) The ships were destroyed immediately.

Answer: B

FR-030

Which statement is correct?

- A) Franklin died before the expedition reached Greenland.
- B) Franklin died after the ships became trapped in ice.
- C) Franklin survived until the men reached England.
- D) Franklin died after Terror was discovered.

Answer: B

FR-031

Which statement is correct?

- A) Five men joined the expedition in Greenland.
- B) Five men left the expedition in Greenland.
- C) Twenty-four men left in Greenland.
- D) 105 men left in Greenland.

Answer: B

FR-032

Which statement is correct?

- A) The men stayed on the ships until they were rescued.
- B) The men abandoned the ships and travelled south on foot.
- C) The men sailed back to Greenland.
- D) The men built a new ship.

Answer: B

FR-033

Which statement is correct?

- A) The expedition was completely understood within a few years.
- B) The fate of the men remained unclear for many years.
- C) All the men returned safely.
- D) Nobody searched for them.

Answer: B

FR-034

Which statement is correct?

- A) Erebus was found before the expedition disappeared.
- B) Erebus was found in 2014.

- C) Erebus was found in England.
- D) Erebus was never found.

Answer: B

Ordering

FR-035

Which happened first?

- A) Franklin died.
- B) The expedition left England.
- C) The ships became trapped.
- D) The ships were abandoned.

Answer: B

FR-036

Which happened first?

- A) The ships were abandoned.
- B) Franklin died.
- C) Terror was found.
- D) Erebus was found.

Answer: B

FR-037

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) The expedition reached Greenland.
- B) The expedition left England.
- C) Five men returned to England.

Answer: B → A → C

FR-038

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) The ships were abandoned.
- B) Franklin died.
- C) The ships became trapped.

Answer: C → B → A

Short answer / inference

FR-039

Why did the men initially believe they could survive the situation?

Answer: They had food and supplies and expected the ice to open.

FR-040

Why did the situation become more difficult?

Answer: The ships remained trapped in the ice and men began to die.

FR-041

Why did the men leave the ships?

Answer: They could no longer stay on them.

FR-042

What was the purpose of the message in the stone cairn?

Answer: To record what had happened and show that 105 men were still alive.

FR-043

Why was the fate of the expedition difficult to discover?

Answer: There were no more messages after April 1848 and the men disappeared into the Arctic.

Number / detail**FR-044**

How many men left the expedition in Greenland?

Answer: 5

FR-045

How many men were left after they departed?

Answer: 129

FR-046

How many men were still alive in April 1848?

Answer: 105

FR-047

How many years passed before Erebus was found?

Answer: 166 years

(1848 → 2014)

FR-048

How old was Sir John Franklin when he died?

Answer: 61

Final comprehension**FR-049**

What happened to the two ships?

Answer: They became trapped in the Arctic ice and were later abandoned. They were eventually found in 2014 and 2016.

FR-050

Is the fate of all 129 men completely known?

Answer: No.

II. HANY ISTÓK

THE BOY FROM THE MARSH

50 tasks

Multiple Choice

HI-001

Where did the sailors find the boy?

- A) In a forest
- B) In the Hanság marsh
- C) On a ship
- D) In a village

Answer: B

HI-002

When did they find him?

- A) A cold morning in March
- B) A hot summer evening
- C) A winter night
- D) A warm afternoon in July

Answer: A

HI-003

What were the sailors looking for?

- A) Treasure
- B) Fish
- C) A lost child
- D) A boat

Answer: B

HI-004

What did they first think was moving in the water?

- A) A fish
- B) An animal
- C) A boat
- D) A person

Answer: B

HI-005

How old was the boy?

- A) About five
- B) About eight
- C) About twelve
- D) About fifteen

Answer: B

HI-006

What was the boy wearing?

- A) Old clothes
- B) A coat
- C) Nothing
- D) A sailor's uniform

Answer: C

HI-007

Where did the boy run?

- A) Into the forest
- B) Towards the houses
- C) Into the water
- D) Onto a boat

Answer: C

HI-008

How did the boy move through the water?

- A) Slowly
- B) Fast and silently
- C) Noisily
- D) With difficulty

Answer: B

HI-009

What did the boy eat?

- A) Bread and meat
- B) Fish
- C) Grass, hay and straw
- D) Fruit

Answer: C

HI-010

What did the boy do when the men tried to dress him?

- A) He accepted the clothes.
- B) He fought and pulled them off.
- C) He hid them.
- D) He cried.

Answer: B

HI-011

What did some people think the boy was?

- A) A lost prince
- B) A creature from the marsh
- C) A sailor
- D) A fisherman

Answer: B

HI-012

Who said that the spirits of the marsh had raised the boy?

- A) A sailor
- B) The narrator
- C) An old woman
- D) The boy

Answer: C

HI-013

How many men were needed to catch the boy?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Several
- D) Twenty

Answer: C

HI-014

What was unusual about the boy's swimming?

- A) He was slow.
- B) He was fast, silent and completely at home in the marsh.
- C) He was afraid of the water.
- D) He could only swim short distances.

Answer: B

HI-015

What did the narrator feel when he watched the boy eating?

- A) Happiness
- B) A strange coldness in his stomach
- C) Hunger
- D) Anger

Answer: B

True / False

HI-016

The narrator had spent most of his life on boats.

Answer: TRUE

HI-017

The sailors were looking for treasure.

Answer: FALSE

HI-018

The boy was about eight years old.

Answer: TRUE

HI-019

The boy ran towards the houses.

Answer: FALSE

HI-020

The boy disappeared under the water for a moment.

Answer: TRUE

HI-021

The narrator had seen someone swim like the boy before.

Answer: FALSE

HI-022

The boy seemed to know the hidden channels of the marsh.

Answer: TRUE

HI-023

It took several men to catch him.

Answer: TRUE

HI-024

The boy happily ate the bread and meat.

Answer: FALSE

HI-025

The boy spoke to the people who found him.

Answer: FALSE

HI-026

Some people thought the boy was a creature from the marsh.

Answer: TRUE

HI-027

The narrator immediately believed the marsh-spirit story.

Answer: FALSE

HI-028

The old woman believed the marsh spirits had raised him.

Answer: TRUE

HI-029

The narrator laughed when the old woman told him her story.

Answer: TRUE

HI-030

The narrator was still laughing about the story that night.

Answer: FALSE

Choose the correct statement

HI-031

Which statement is correct?

- A) The boy ran into the forest.
- B) The boy ran into the water.
- C) The boy ran towards the houses.
- D) The boy climbed into a boat.

Answer: B

HI-032

Which statement is correct?

- A) The boy moved slowly through the marsh.
- B) The boy was afraid of the water.
- C) The boy was fast and silent in the marsh.
- D) The boy could not swim.

Answer: C

HI-033

Which statement is correct?

- A) The boy wore old clothes.
- B) The boy had no clothes.
- C) The boy wore the sailors' clothes.
- D) The boy wore a coat.

Answer: B

HI-034

Which statement is correct?

- A) Everyone agreed about the boy's past.
- B) People had different ideas about where the boy came from.
- C) Nobody cared about him.
- D) Everyone thought he was a sailor.

Answer: B

HI-035

Which statement is correct?

- A) The boy ate only meat.
- B) The boy refused all food.
- C) The boy ate grass, hay and straw.
- D) The boy ate only fish.

Answer: C

HI-036

Which statement is correct?

- A) The narrator believed the old woman immediately.
- B) The narrator laughed at her story at first.
- C) The narrator never thought about the story again.
- D) The narrator was the boy's father.

Answer: B

Ordering**HI-037**

Which happened first?

- A) The sailors caught the boy.
- B) The boy disappeared into the water.
- C) The sailors heard something moving.
- D) People came to see him.

Answer: C

HI-038

Which happened first?

- A) The boy ran into the water.
- B) One of the men moved towards him.
- C) The sailors caught him.
- D) People came to see him.

Answer: B

HI-039

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) The boy ran into the water.
- B) The sailors heard something moving.
- C) The sailors caught the boy.

Answer: B → A → C

HI-040

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) The boy ate grass, hay and straw.
- B) The sailors found the boy.
- C) People came to see him.

Answer: B → C → A

Vocabulary

HI-041

What does “marsh” mean?

- A) A wet area of land
- B) A mountain
- C) A deep sea
- D) A dry forest

Answer: A

HI-042

What are “reeds”?

- A) Small boats
- B) Tall plants growing in wet places
- C) Fishing nets
- D) Animal tracks

Answer: B

HI-043

What does “at home” mean in “he was completely at home in the marsh”?

- A) He lived in a house there.
- B) He felt comfortable and knew the place very well.
- C) He wanted to go home.
- D) He was looking for his family.

Answer: B

HI-044

What does “creature” mean?

- A) A living being or animal
- B) A boat
- C) A kind of food
- D) A sailor

Answer: A

Short answer / inference

HI-045

Why did the sailors think the boy might have drowned?

Answer: Because he disappeared under the water.

HI-046

Why was the narrator impressed by the boy's swimming?

Answer: Because he was fast, silent and completely at home in the marsh.

HI-047

Why did some people think the boy was not an ordinary child?

Answer: Because he lived in the marsh, did not speak, did not wear clothes, ate grass/hay/straw and could swim extremely well.

HI-048

Why did the narrator stop laughing about the old woman's story?

Answer: Because he remembered the way the boy disappeared under the water.

HI-049

What made the boy different from an ordinary child?

Answer: He lived in the marsh, did not speak, ate plants and was an extremely strong swimmer.

HI-050

Did the narrator believe that the marsh spirits really raised the boy?

Answer: No. He did not believe the story, although the boy's behaviour made him think about it.

III. THE GIRL WHO DISCOVERED SHE WAS A PRINCESS

50 tasks

Multiple Choice

SP-001

Where did Sarah grow up?

- A) Sierra Leone
- B) England
- C) America
- D) France

Answer: C

SP-002

What did Sarah know about her birth parents?

- A) Both were African.
- B) Her mother was American and her father came from Africa.
- C) Both were American.
- D) Her father was English.

Answer: B

SP-003

How old was Sarah when she decided to look for her birth father?

- A) 18
- B) 21
- C) 28
- D) 35

Answer: C

SP-004

Where did her birth father live?

- A) Ghana
- B) Sierra Leone
- C) Kenya
- D) Nigeria

Answer: B

SP-005

Why did Sarah travel there?

- A) To find a job
- B) To visit a friend
- C) To meet her birth father
- D) To become a princess

Answer: C

SP-006

What did Sarah learn about her grandfather?

- A) He was a sailor.
- B) He was a doctor.
- C) He had been a powerful traditional leader.
- D) He lived in America.

Answer: C

SP-007

What did her family call Sarah?

- A) Queen
- B) Princess
- C) Duchess
- D) Leader

Answer: B

SP-008

How did Sarah react to the news?

- A) She could hardly believe it.
- B) She was angry.
- C) She was frightened.
- D) She was bored.

Answer: A

SP-009

What was Sarah's childhood like?

- A) She lived in a palace.
- B) She had an ordinary and happy childhood.
- C) She travelled around Africa.
- D) She lived with her grandfather.

Answer: B

SP-010

What did Sarah's family say about her place in the family?

- A) She was an ordinary member.
- B) She had a special place in the family.
- C) She was the oldest member.
- D) She was going to become a doctor.

Answer: B

SP-011

How did Sarah's father react when he saw her?

- A) He refused to meet her.
- B) He welcomed her.
- C) He sent her home.
- D) He did not recognize her.

Answer: B

SP-012

What did Sarah learn from her family?

- A) Stories about her family's past
- B) How to sail
- C) How to become a doctor
- D) How to speak English

Answer: A

SP-013

What did Sarah compare the new information to?

- A) Pieces of an old map
- B) Pieces of a very old puzzle
- C) Pages in a book
- D) Pieces of a crown

Answer: B

SP-014

What had Sarah never done?

- A) Gone to school
- B) Played with friends
- C) Lived in a palace
- D) Lived in America

Answer: C

SP-015

What was Sarah worried about before meeting her father?

- A) Whether he would remember her or want to meet her
- B) Whether she could speak English
- C) Whether she had enough money
- D) Whether she would find a palace

Answer: A

True / False

SP-016

Sarah was adopted.

Answer: TRUE

SP-017

Sarah's birth mother came from Africa.

Answer: FALSE

SP-018

Sarah knew where her birth father lived when she was a child.

Answer: FALSE

SP-019

Sarah's birth father lived in Sierra Leone.

Answer: TRUE

SP-020

Sarah had never been to Africa before the journey.

Answer: TRUE

SP-021

Sarah's father welcomed her.

Answer: TRUE

SP-022

Sarah's grandfather had been a powerful traditional leader.

Answer: TRUE

SP-023

Sarah grew up in a palace.

Answer: FALSE

SP-024

Sarah had always known that she was a princess.

Answer: FALSE

SP-025

Sarah was surprised when her family called her a princess.

Answer: TRUE

SP-026

Sarah had worn a crown as a child.

Answer: FALSE

SP-027

Sarah travelled thousands of kilometres to find her family.

Answer: TRUE

SP-028

Sarah immediately believed that she was a princess.

Answer: FALSE

SP-029

Sarah's story sounded like something from a fairy tale.

Answer: TRUE

SP-030

Sarah had an unhappy childhood.

Answer: FALSE

Choose the correct statement**SP-031**

Which statement is correct?

- A) Sarah had always wanted to be a princess.
- B) Sarah had never imagined that she could be connected to a royal family.
- C) Sarah grew up knowing about her grandfather.
- D) Sarah lived in a palace in America.

Answer: B

SP-032

Why did Sarah travel to Sierra Leone?

- A) To become famous
- B) To meet her birth father
- C) To attend a royal ceremony
- D) To have a holiday

Answer: B

SP-033

Which statement is correct?

- A) Sarah's father did not want to see her.
- B) Sarah's father welcomed her and told her about her family.
- C) Sarah's father sent her away.
- D) Sarah never found her father.

Answer: B

SP-034

Which statement is correct?

- A) Sarah knew everything about her family before the journey.
- B) Her family told her new stories about her past.
- C) Her father told her that she had no family.
- D) She learned nothing about her past.

Answer: B

SP-035

Which statement is correct?

- A) Sarah had lived like a princess all her life.
- B) Sarah had grown up with an ordinary life in America.
- C) Sarah had lived in a palace in Sierra Leone.
- D) Sarah had never gone to school.

Answer: B

SP-036

Which statement is correct?

- A) Sarah immediately accepted that she was a princess.
- B) Sarah could hardly believe that she was a princess.
- C) Sarah was angry about being called a princess.
- D) Sarah already knew about her royal blood.

Answer: B

Ordering

SP-037

Which happened first?

- A) Sarah travelled to Sierra Leone.
- B) Sarah decided to look for her birth father.
- C) Sarah was told she was a princess.
- D) Sarah met her father.

Answer: B

SP-038

Which happened first?

- A) Sarah met her father.
- B) Sarah found information about him.
- C) Sarah was called a princess.
- D) Sarah learned about her grandfather.

Answer: B

SP-039

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) Sarah met her birth father.
- B) Sarah decided to look for him.
- C) Sarah discovered that he lived in Sierra Leone.

Answer: B → C → A

SP-040

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) Sarah's family told her she was a princess.
- B) Sarah searched for her father's name.
- C) Sarah travelled to Sierra Leone.

Answer: B → C → A

Vocabulary

SP-041

What does "adopted" mean?

- A) Raised by parents who are not one's birth parents
- B) Born in another country
- C) Living alone
- D) Moving to another school

Answer: A

SP-042

What does “ordinary” mean?

- A) Very strange
- B) Normal and not special
- C) Very difficult
- D) Very rich

Answer: B

SP-043

What does “royal blood” mean?

- A) A special type of blood
- B) A connection to a royal family
- C) Being a doctor
- D) Being born in America

Answer: B

SP-044

What does “traditional leader” mean?

- A) A person with an important leadership role in the traditional community
- B) A school teacher
- C) A ship captain
- D) A famous actor

Answer: A

Short answer / inference

SP-045

Why did Sarah decide to look for her birth father?

Answer: Because she wanted to find him and learn more about him.

SP-046

Why was Sarah surprised by the story about being a princess?

Answer: Because she had grown up with an ordinary life and had never lived in a palace or worn a crown.

SP-047

What did Sarah discover about her family?

Answer: Her grandfather had been a powerful traditional leader and she had a special place in the family.

SP-048

Why did Sarah compare the new stories to pieces of a puzzle?

Answer: Because she was discovering information about her family and her past.

SP-049

What was unusual about Sarah's story?

Answer: She had grown up as an ordinary girl in America but discovered that she came from an important family and was called a princess.

SP-050

What was Sarah's life like before she discovered her family history?

Answer: She lived an ordinary, happy life in America with a loving family.

IV. THE ROMANOV MYSTERY

HAS ANASTASIA RETURNED?

50 tasks

Multiple Choice

AR-001

Where did the mysterious woman appear?

- A) Moscow
- B) Berlin
- C) London
- D) Paris

Answer: B

AR-002

How many years had passed since the Romanovs were believed to have died?

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Ten

Answer: C

AR-003

Who did the woman claim to be?

- A) Olga Romanov
- B) Maria Romanov
- C) Grand Duchess Anastasia
- D) The Tsarina

Answer: C

AR-004

Where was the woman first known as an unknown patient?

- A) A Berlin hospital
- B) A Russian palace
- C) A London hospital
- D) A railway station

Answer: A

AR-005

Why was she in the hospital?

- A) She had been injured.
- B) She had tried to take her own life.
- C) She was looking for Anastasia.
- D) She was seriously ill.

Answer: B

AR-006

What did she refuse to tell people?

- A) Where she lived
- B) What she wanted to eat
- C) Who she was
- D) Where she worked

Answer: C

AR-007

Why did some people take her story seriously?

- A) She had a royal passport.
- B) She knew names and stories connected with the Romanov family.
- C) She was wearing a crown.
- D) She travelled with Russian soldiers.

Answer: B

AR-008

What did some people who had known the Romanovs notice?

- A) Something familiar in her face and manner
- B) A royal tattoo
- C) A family photograph
- D) A special necklace

Answer: A

AR-009

Who was Olga Alexandrovna?

- A) Anastasia's mother
- B) Anastasia's sister
- C) Anastasia's aunt
- D) Anastasia's cousin

Answer: C

AR-010

What did Olga Alexandrovna think after meeting the woman?

- A) She was completely convinced.
- B) She was not convinced.
- C) She immediately called the police.
- D) She refused to speak to her.

Answer: B

AR-011

What did one doctor think about the woman's story?

- A) He was deeply impressed.
- B) He thought it was impossible.
- C) He refused to meet her.
- D) He knew she was an impostor.

Answer: A

AR-012

What did the woman know about the Romanovs?

- A) Nothing
- B) Names and stories connected with the Imperial household
- C) Only their names
- D) Only where they lived

Answer: B

AR-013

What possibility does the article suggest?

- A) The woman could be a remarkable impostor.
- B) The woman could be a doctor.
- C) The woman could be a journalist.
- D) The woman could be an English princess.

Answer: A

AR-014

What is the main question of the article?

- A) Where did the Romanovs live?
- B) Who was the Russian Tsar?
- C) Was the woman really Anastasia?
- D) Why did people travel to Berlin?

Answer: C

AR-015

What is the article mainly about?

- A) The history of Berlin
- B) A woman claiming to be Anastasia
- C) The life of a doctor
- D) The Russian army

Answer: B

True / False

AR-016

The mysterious woman appeared in Berlin.

Answer: TRUE

AR-017

Everyone immediately believed her story.

Answer: FALSE

AR-018

She was first known as an unknown patient.

Answer: TRUE

AR-019

She told everyone her real name when she arrived at the hospital.

Answer: FALSE

AR-020

She claimed to be Anastasia.

Answer: TRUE

AR-021

Some people laughed at her claim at first.

Answer: TRUE

AR-022

She knew names and stories connected with the Romanov family.

Answer: TRUE

AR-023

Nobody saw anything familiar in her.

Answer: FALSE

AR-024

A doctor was impressed by her story.

Answer: TRUE

AR-025

Olga Alexandrovna immediately believed that the woman was Anastasia.

Answer: FALSE

AR-026

Olga Alexandrovna was Anastasia's aunt.

Answer: TRUE

AR-027

The article proves that the woman was really Anastasia.

Answer: FALSE

AR-028

The article suggests that the woman could have been an impostor.

Answer: TRUE

AR-029

The woman's past remained a mystery for some time.

Answer: TRUE

AR-030

The article ends by asking whether Anastasia really came back.

Answer: TRUE

Choose the correct statement

AR-031

Which statement is correct?

- A) The woman told everyone who she was immediately.
- B) She refused to tell people who she was at first.
- C) She said she was a journalist.
- D) She never went to hospital.

Answer: B

AR-032

Which statement is correct?

- A) The woman claimed to be Anastasia before anyone knew about her.
- B) Her claim came after months of mystery about her identity.
- C) A doctor announced that she was Anastasia.
- D) Olga announced that she was Anastasia.

Answer: B

AR-033

Which statement is correct?

- A) Everyone believed her.
- B) Nobody believed her.

- C) Some people took her seriously, while others doubted her.
- D) Olga confirmed her identity.

Answer: C

AR-034

Which statement is correct?

- A) The woman knew nothing about the Romanovs.
- B) She knew names and stories connected with the Imperial household.
- C) She had never heard of Anastasia.
- D) She claimed to be a doctor.

Answer: B

AR-035

Which statement is correct?

- A) Olga recognized the woman immediately.
- B) Olga refused to meet her.
- C) Olga met her but was not convinced.
- D) Olga had never known Anastasia.

Answer: C

AR-036

Which statement is correct?

- A) The article gives a final answer.
- B) The article proves she was an impostor.
- C) The article leaves the mystery unresolved.
- D) The article proves Anastasia survived.

Answer: C

AR-037

Which statement is correct?

- A) The woman's claim created excitement in Berlin.
- B) Nobody cared about the story.
- C) The story was only known in Russia.
- D) The woman refused to speak to anyone.

Answer: A

Ordering

AR-038

Which happened first?

- A) The woman claimed to be Anastasia.
- B) She was an unknown patient in a Berlin hospital.
- C) Olga Alexandrovna met her.
- D) People discussed whether she was an impostor.

Answer: B

AR-039

Which happened first?

- A) The woman claimed to be Anastasia.
- B) She appeared as an unknown patient.
- C) Olga Alexandrovna met her.
- D) People questioned her identity.

Answer: B

AR-040

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) The woman claimed to be Anastasia.
- B) She was an unknown patient.
- C) People became interested in her story.

Answer: B → A → C

AR-041

Put the events in the correct order:

- A) Olga met the woman.
- B) The woman claimed to be Anastasia.
- C) People questioned whether she was really Anastasia.

Answer: B → C → A

Vocabulary

AR-042

What does “claim” mean?

- A) To say that something is true
- B) To forget something
- C) To hide something
- D) To prove something scientifically

Answer: A

AR-043

What does “impostor” mean?

- A) Someone pretending to be another person
- B) A family member
- C) A doctor
- D) A journalist

Answer: A

AR-044

What does “mysterious” mean?

- A) Easy to understand
- B) Difficult to explain or understand
- C) Very funny
- D) Very old

Answer: B

AR-045

What does “convinced” mean?

- A) Certain that something is true
- B) Angry about something
- C) Unable to speak
- D) Afraid of someone

Answer: A

Short answer / inference

AR-046

Why did some people take the woman's claim seriously?

Answer: Because she knew names and stories connected with the Romanov family, and some people saw something familiar in her face and manner.

AR-047

Why was Olga Alexandrovna's opinion important?

Answer: Because she was Anastasia's aunt.

AR-048

Why did some people doubt the woman's claim?

Answer: Because it seemed unbelievable that Anastasia could have survived and appeared years later under another name.

AR-049

Why does the article not give a definite answer?

Answer: Because there was evidence that made people wonder, but there was also doubt about her identity.

AR-050

What is the central mystery?

Answer: Whether the woman was really Anastasia Romanov or an impostor.