



## The Best Christmas Present in the World



0849CH01

### Before you read

*There are some dates or periods of time in the history of the world that are so significant that everyone knows and remembers them. The story you will read mentions one such date and event: a war between the British and the Germans in 1914. Can you guess which war it was?*

*Do you know which events the dates below refer to?*

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 4 July 1776   | (b) 17 December 1903 |
| (c) 6 August 1945 | (d) 30 January 1948  |
| (e) 12 April 1961 | (f) 20 July 1969     |

*The answers are on page 23.*

### I

I spotted it in a junk shop in Bridport, a roll-top desk. The man said it was early nineteenth century, and oak. I had wanted one, but they were far too expensive. This one was in a bad condition, the roll-top in several pieces, one leg clumsily mended, scorch marks all down one side. It was going for very little money. I thought I could restore it. It would be a risk, a challenge, but I had to have it. I paid the man and brought it back to my workroom at the back of the garage. I began work on it on Christmas Eve.

I removed the roll-top completely and pulled out the drawers. The veneer had lifted almost everywhere — it

**spotted it:**

saw it; found it  
(informal)

**scorch marks:**

burn marks

**was going for:**

was selling for  
(informal)

**restore:**

(here) repair

**veneer:**

a thin layer of  
plastic or  
decorative  
wood on  
furniture of  
cheap wood

taken their  
toll on:  
damaged  
stuck fast:  
shut tight



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scruples:  
feelings that  
make you  
hesitate to do  
something  
wrong



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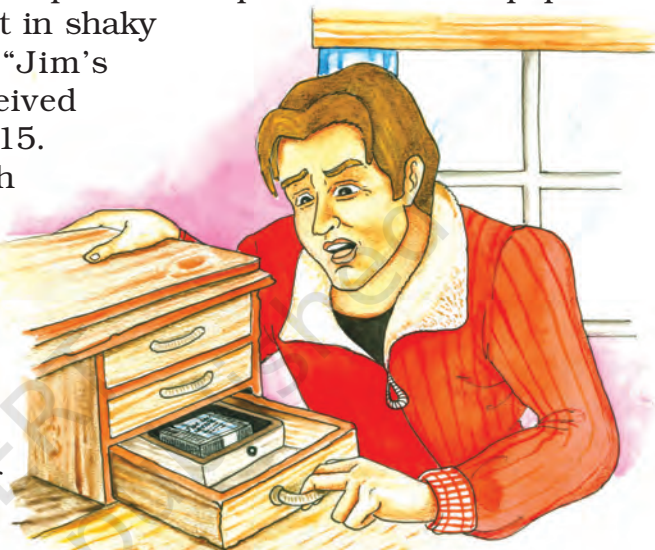
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10 Honeydew

looked like water damage to me. Both fire and water had clearly taken their toll on this desk. The last drawer was stuck fast. I tried all I could to ease it out gently. In the end I used brute force. I struck it sharply with the side of my fist and the drawer flew open to reveal a shallow space underneath, a secret drawer. There was something in there. I reached in and took out a small black tin box. Sello-taped to the top of it was a piece of lined notepaper, and written on it in shaky handwriting: "Jim's last letter, received January 25, 1915. To be buried with me when the time comes." I knew as I did it that it was wrong of me to open the box, but curiosity got the better of my scruples. It usually does.



Inside the box there was an envelope. The address read: "Mrs Jim Macpherson, 12 Copper Beeches, Bridport, Dorset." I took out the letter and unfolded it. It was written in pencil and dated at the top — "December 26, 1914".

### Comprehension Check

1. What did the author find in a junk shop?
2. What did he find in a secret drawer? Who do you think had put it in there?

## II

Dearest Connie,  
I write to you in a much happier frame of mind because something wonderful has just happened that I must tell

you about at once. We were all standing in in our trenches yesterday morning, Christmas morning. It was crisp and quiet all about, as beautiful a morning as I've ever seen, as cold and frosty as a Christmas morning should be.

I should like to be able to tell you that we began it. But the truth, I'm ashamed to say, is that Fritz began it. First someone saw a white flag waving from the trenches opposite. Then they were calling out to us from across no man's land, "Happy Christmas, Tommy! Happy Christmas!" When we had got over the surprise, some of us shouted back, "Same to you, Fritz! Same to you!" I thought that would be that. We all did. But then suddenly one of them was up there in his grey greatcoat and waving a white flag. "Don't shoot, lads!" someone shouted. And no one did. Then there was another Fritz up on the parapet, and another. "Keep your heads down," I told the men, "it's a trick." But it wasn't.

One of the Germans was waving a bottle above his head. "It is Christmas Day, Tommy. We have schnapps. We have sausage. We meet you? Yes?" By this time there were dozens of them walking towards us across no man's land and not a rifle between them. Little Private Morris was the first up. "Come on, boys. What are we waiting for?" And then there was no stopping them. I was the officer. I should have stopped them there and then, I suppose, but the truth is that it never even occurred to me I should. All along their line and ours I could see men walking slowly towards one another, grey coats, khaki coats meeting in the middle. And I was one of them. I was part of this. In the middle of the war we were making peace.

You cannot imagine, dearest Connie, my feelings as I looked into the eyes of the Fritz officer, who approached me, hand outstretched. "Hans Wolf," he said, gripping my hand warmly and holding it. "I am from Dusseldorf. I play the cello in the orchestra. Happy Christmas."

**standing to:**

taking up positions

**trenches:**

long deep ditches in the ground where soldiers hide from the enemy

**Fritz:**

(here), a name for a German soldier (Fritz is a common German name)

**Tommy:**

a common English name, used here to refer to British soldiers

**that would be that:**

that was all; that was the end of the matter

**schnapps**

(pronounced, *sh-naps*):

a German drink made from grain

**cello:**

a musical instrument like a large violin

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## 12 Honeydew

## 12 Honeydew





Connie, Fritz won, two goals to one. But as Hans Wolf generously said, our goal was wider than theirs, so it wasn't quite fair.

The time came, and all too soon, when the game was finished, the schnapps and the rum and the sausage had long since run out, and we knew it was all over. I wished Hans well and told him I hoped he would see his family again soon, that the fighting would end and we could all go home.

"I think that is what every soldier wants, on both sides," Hans Wolf said. "Take care, Jim Macpherson. I shall never forget this moment, nor you." He saluted and walked away from me slowly, unwillingly, I felt. He turned to wave just once and then became one of the hundreds of grey-coated men drifting back towards their trenches.

That night, back in our dugouts, we heard them singing a carol, and singing it quite beautifully. It was *Stille Nacht*, Silent Night. Our boys gave them a rousing chorus of *While Shepherds Watched*. We exchanged carols for a while and then we all fell silent. We had had our time of peace and goodwill, a time I will treasure as long as I live.

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**dugout:**  
a shelter for soldiers made by digging a hole in the ground and covering it

Dearest Connie, by Christmas time next year, this war will be nothing but a distant and terrible memory. I know from all that happened today how much both armies long for peace. We shall be together again soon, I'm sure of it.

Your loving, Jim.

### Comprehension Check

1. Who had written the letter, to whom, and when?
2. Why was the letter written — what was the wonderful thing that had happened?
3. What jobs did Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson have when they were not soldiers?
4. Had Hans Wolf ever been to Dorset? Why did he say he knew it?
5. Do you think Jim Macpherson came back from the war? How do you know this?

### III

I folded the letter again and slipped it carefully back into its envelope. I kept awake all night. By morning I knew what I had to do. I drove into Bridport, just a few miles away. I asked a boy walking his dog where Copper Beeches was. House number 12 turned out to be nothing but a burned-out shell, the roof gaping, the windows boarded-up. I knocked at the house next door and asked if anyone knew the whereabouts of a Mrs Macpherson. Oh yes, said the old man in his slippers, he knew her well. A lovely old lady, he told me, a bit muddle-headed, but at her age she was entitled to be, wasn't she? A hundred and one years old. She had been in the house when it caught fire. No one really knew how the fire had started, but it could well have been candles. She used candles rather than electricity, because she always thought electricity was too expensive. The fireman had got her out just in time. She was in a nursing home now, he told me, Burlington House, on the Dorchester road, on the other side of town.

burned out:  
destroyed by  
fire

boarded-up:  
covered with  
wooden  
boards

muddle-  
headed:  
confused

## Comprehension Check

1. Why did the author go to Bridport?
2. How old was Mrs Macpherson now? Where was she?

I found Burlington House Nursing Home easily enough. There were paper chains up in the hallway and a lighted Christmas tree stood in the corner with a lopsided angel on top. I said I was a friend come to visit Mrs Macpherson to bring her a Christmas present. I could see through into the dining room where everyone was wearing a paper hat and singing. The matron had a hat on too and seemed happy enough to see me. She even offered me a mince pie. She walked me along the corridor. "Mrs Macpherson is not in with the others," she told me. "She's rather confused today so we thought it best if she had a good rest. She has no family you know, no one visits. So I'm sure she'll be only too pleased to see you." She took me into a conservatory with wicker chairs and potted plants all around and left me.

The old lady was sitting in a wheelchair, her hands folded in her lap. She had silver white hair pinned into a wispy bun. She was gazing out at the garden. "Hello," I said. She turned and looked up at me vacantly. "Happy Christmas, Connie," I went on. "I found this. I think it's yours." As I was speaking her eyes never left my face. I opened the tin box and gave it to her. That was the moment her eyes lit up with recognition and her face became suffused with a sudden glow of happiness. I explained about the desk, about how I had found it, but I don't think she was listening. For a while

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lit up:

became bright with happiness, excitement

suffused with:

(glow of happiness) spread all over her face



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she said nothing, but stroked the letter tenderly with her fingertips.

Suddenly she reached out and took my hand. Her eyes were filled with tears. "You told me you'd come home by Christmas, dearest," she said. "And here you are, the best Christmas present in the world. Come closer, Jim dear, sit down."

I sat down beside her, and she kissed my cheek. "I read your letter so often Jim, every day. I wanted to hear your voice in my head. It always made me feel you were with me. And now you are. Now you're back you can read it to me yourself. Would you do that for me, Jim dear? I just want to hear your voice again. I'd love that so much. And then perhaps we'll have some tea. I've made you a nice Christmas cake, marzipan all around. I know how much you love marzipan."

MICHAEL MORPURGO

### Comprehension Check

1. Who did Connie Macpherson think her visitor was?
2. Which sentence in the text shows that the visitor did not try to hide his identity?

### working with the text

1. For how long do you think Connie had kept Jim's letter? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Why do you think the desk had been sold, and when?
3. Why do Jim and Hans think that games or sports are good ways of resolving conflicts? Do you agree?
4. Do you think the soldiers of the two armies are like each other, or different from each other? Find evidence from the story to support your answer.
5. Mention the various ways in which the British and the German soldiers become friends and find things in common at Christmas.
6. What is Connie's Christmas present? Why is it "the best Christmas present in the world"?
7. Do you think the title of this story is suitable for it? Can you think of any other title(s)?



1. Look at these sentences from the story.

I *spotted* it in a junk shop in Bridport... The man *said* it was made in the early nineteenth century... This one *was* in a bad condition...

The *italicised verbs* are in the past tense. They tell us what happened in the past, before now.

(i) Read the passage below and underline the verbs in the past tense.

A man got on the train and sat down. The compartment was empty except for one lady. She took her gloves off. A few hours later the police arrested the man. They held him for 24 hours and then freed him.

Now look at these sentences.

The veneer *had lifted* almost everywhere. Both fire and water *had taken* their toll on this desk.

Notice the verb forms *had lifted*, *had taken* (their toll).

The author found and bought the desk in the past.

The desk was damaged before the author found it and bought it.

Fire and water **had damaged** the desk *before* the author **found** it and **bought** it.

❖ We use verb forms like *had damaged* for an event in the 'earlier past'. If there are two events in the past, we use the 'had...' form for the event that occurred first in the past.

❖ We also use the past perfect tense to show that something was wished for, or expected before a particular time in the past. For example, *I had always wanted one...*

❖ Discuss with your partner the difference in meaning in the sentences below.

When I reached the station, the train left.

When I reached the station, the train *had left*.

(ii) Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

My little sister is very naughty. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back from school yesterday, she had \_\_\_\_\_ (tear) her dress.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her how it had \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). She \_\_\_\_\_ (say) she \_\_\_\_\_ (have, quarrel) with a boy. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have, beat) him in a race and he \_\_\_\_\_ (have, try) to push her. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have,

tell) the teacher and so he \_\_\_\_\_ (have, chase) her,  
and she \_\_\_\_\_ (have, fall) down and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (have, tear) her dress.

(iii) Underline the verbs and arrange them in two columns, **Past** and **Earlier** past.

- (a) My friends set out to see the caves in the next town, but I stayed at home, because I had seen them already.
- (b) When they arrived at the station, their train had left. They came back home, but by that time I had gone out to see a movie!
- (c) So they sat outside and ate the lunch I had packed for them.
- (d) By the time I returned, they had fallen asleep!

| Past | Earlier past |
|------|--------------|
|      |              |
|      |              |
|      |              |
|      |              |

## 2. Dictionary work

By the end of the journey, we had run out of drinking water.

Look at the verb *run out of* in this sentence. It is a phrasal verb: it has two parts, a verb and a preposition or an adverb. Phrasal verbs often have meanings that are different from the meanings of their parts.

Find these phrasal verbs in the story.

 burn out    light up    look on    run out    keep out 

Write down the sentences in which they occur. Consult a dictionary and write down the meaning that you think matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in the sentence.

## 3. Noun phrase

Read the following sentence.

I took out a *small black tin box*.

 The phrase in *italics* is a noun phrase.

 It has the noun — *box* — as the head word, and three adjectives preceding it.

- Notice the order in which the adjectives occur — *size* (small), *colour* (black) and *material* (tin) of which it is made.
- We rarely use more than four adjectives before a noun and there is no rigid order in which they are used, though there is a preferred order of modifiers/adjectives in a noun phrase, as given below.

| determiner   | modifier 1<br>(opinion,<br>feeling) | modifier 2<br>(size, shape, age) | modifier 3<br>(colour)   | modifier 4<br>(material) | head word                    |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a/an/<br>the | nice/lazy/<br>beautiful             | tall/<br>round/<br>old/young     | red/white/<br>light/dark | silk/cotton/<br>woollen  | woman<br>man/<br>table/chair |

4. The table below contains a list of nouns and some adjectives. Use as many adjectives as you can to describe each noun. You might come up with some funny descriptions!

| Nouns    | Adjectives                                                                                                            |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| elephant | circular, striped, enormous, multicoloured,<br>round, cheerful, wild, blue, red, chubby,<br>large, medium-sized, cold |
| face     |                                                                                                                       |
| building |                                                                                                                       |
| water    |                                                                                                                       |

### speaking

- In groups discuss whether wars are a good way to end conflicts between countries. Then present your arguments to the whole class.
- What kind of presents do you like and why? What are the things you keep in mind when you buy presents for others? Discuss with your partner. (For example, you might buy a book because it can be read and re-read over a period of time.)

1. Imagine that you are Jim. You have returned to your town after the war. In your diary record how you feel about the changes you see and the events that occur in your town. You could begin like this

25 December, 1919

*It's Christmas today, but the town looks.....*

Or

Suppose you are the visitor. You are in a dilemma. You don't know whether to disclose your identity and disappoint the old lady or let her believe that her dear Jim has come back. Write a letter to a friend highlighting your anxiety, fears and feelings.

2. Given below is the outline of a story. Construct the story using the outline.

A young, newly married doctor \_\_\_\_\_ freedom fighter \_\_\_\_\_ exiled to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the British \_\_\_\_\_ infamous Cellular Jail \_\_\_\_\_ prisoners tortured \_\_\_\_\_ revolt by inmates \_\_\_\_\_ doctor hanged \_\_\_\_\_ wife waits for his return \_\_\_\_\_ becomes old \_\_\_\_\_ continues to wait with hope and faith.

*War is the greatest plague that can afflict humanity; it destroys religion, it destroys states, it destroys families.*

— Martin Luther

*This book is to be neither an accusation nor a confession, and least of all an adventure, for death is not an adventure to those who stand face to face with it. It will try simply to tell of a generation of men who, even though they may have escaped shells, were destroyed by the war.*

— Erich Maria Remarque, author of *All Quiet on the Western Front*





## The Ant and the Cricket



*A fable is a story, often with animals as characters, that conveys a moral. This poem about an ant and a cricket contains an idea of far-reaching significance, which is as true of a four-legged cricket as of a 'two-legged one'. Surely, you have seen a cricket that has two legs!*

A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing  
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring,  
Began to complain when he found that, at home,  
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.

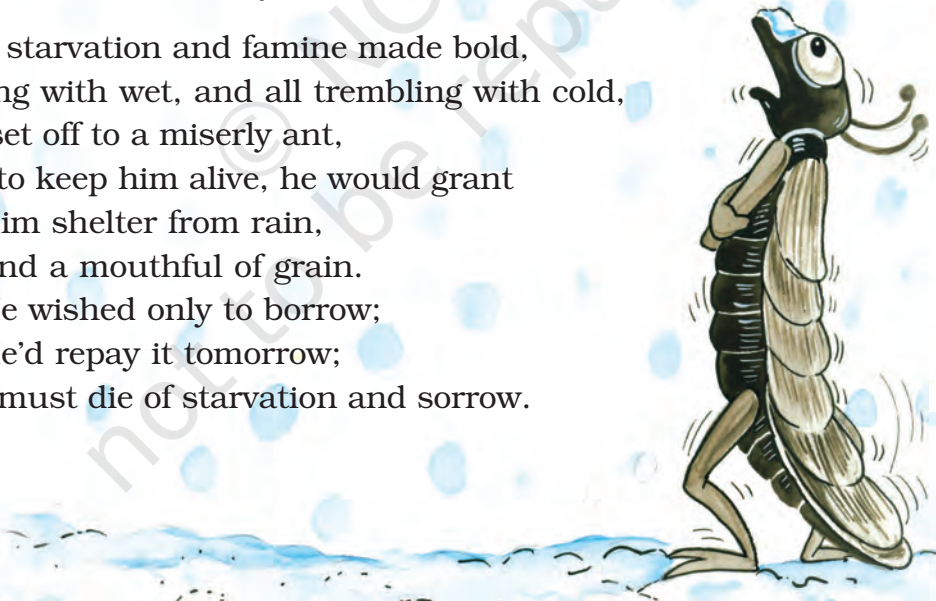
Not a crumb to be found  
On the snow-covered ground;  
Not a flower could he see,  
Not a leaf on a tree.

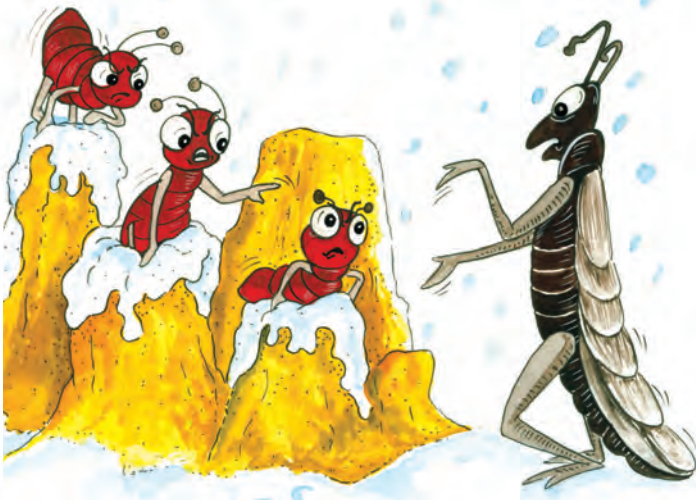
"Oh! what will become," says the cricket, "of me?"

At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,  
Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant

Him shelter from rain,  
And a mouthful of grain.  
He wished only to borrow;  
He'd repay it tomorrow;

If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.





Says the ant to the cricket, "I'm your servant and friend,

But we ants never borrow; we ants never lend.

But tell me, dear cricket, did you lay nothing by When the weather was warm?" Quoth the cricket, "Not I!

My heart was so light  
That I sang day and night,  
For all nature looked gay."

"You sang, Sir, you say?

Go then," says the ant, "and dance the winter away."

Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,  
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket.  
Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true:  
Some crickets have four legs, and some have two.

adapted from *Aesop's Fables*

### glossary

**accustomed to sing:** used to singing; in the habit of singing

**famine:** scarcity of food; having nothing to eat

**lay nothing by:** save nothing

**quoth:** (old English) said

## working with the poem

1. The cricket says, “Oh! what will become of me?” When does he say it, and why?
2. (i) Find in the poem the lines that mean the same as “Neither a borrower nor a lender be” (Shakespeare).  
(ii) What is your opinion of the ant’s principles?
3. The ant tells the cricket to “dance the winter away”. Do you think the word ‘dance’ is appropriate here? If so, why?
4. (i) Which lines in the poem express the poet’s comment? Read them aloud.  
(ii) Write the comment in your own words.

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If you know a fable in your own language, narrate it to your classmates.

### *Answers to Questions on page 9.*

- (a) *American Declaration of Independence.*
- (b) *Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first flight, remaining in the air for 12 seconds and covering 120 feet.*
- (c) *Hiroshima Day: an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in Japan on this day.*
- (d) *Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.*
- (e) *Yuri A. Gagarin became the first human to orbit the Earth.*
- (f) *Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the Moon.*