

12A | Loot

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in small groups. Look at the movie posters and discuss these questions.



- What have these movies got in common?
- Do you know anything about the stories the films tell?
- Do you know of any other films or books that tell stories about pirates and treasure?

READING

- 1 Read the text about a real-life treasure island and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of treasure is hidden there?
- 2 Has it all been found?
- 3 When was treasure last found there?

- 2 Read the text again and match the headings 1–5 to the sections A–E.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Success at last | 4 Death by greed |
| 2 A tale of trickery | 5 Pirate base |
| 3 A failed attempt | |

COCOS ISLAND

One small Pacific island became a treasure bank for a string of pirates and a magnet for treasure hunters. But even after 300 years, Cocos Island has not yet yielded up all its secrets. Cocos Island, 500km (300 miles) off Costa Rica, Central America, has been used by at least three pirates for hiding treasure. Treasure hunters are still drawn to the island, hoping that some of its riches can still be found.

A

In the 1680s, the English pirate Edward Davies used Cocos as a base for his ship, the *Bachelor's Delight*. He would attack passing ships and raid coastal towns before returning to the thickly-wooded island to store his treasure. No one knows if he collected it all before his mysterious disappearance in 1702.

In 1819, a Portuguese pirate named Benito Bonito carried out a raid on the Mexican port of Acapulco, making off with a cargo of gold and silver coins. He too headed for Cocos Island, hiding his treasure in an area known as Wafer Bay.

Two years later, Bonito was killed in a fight, leaving only a confusing map to indicate where the treasure might be.

B

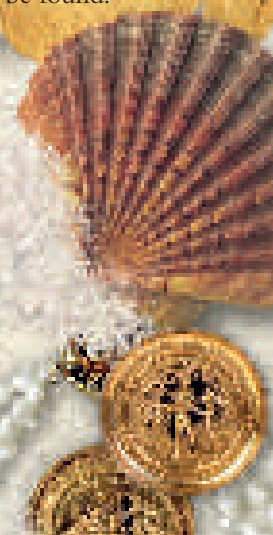
The biggest haul of all was left by a Scottish sailor, William Thompson. During a revolution in 1821, the government of Peru hired him to carry their most valuable treasures to Panama to keep them safe. Thompson promptly stole them and buried them on Cocos Island.

The rulers of Peru forced him to take them back to the spot where he had buried the treasure, but he escaped and hid on the island until they had left. He was rescued by a passing ship, and planned to come back to collect the treasure. But he never made it. On his deathbed, he told a friend, John Keating, where the loot could be found.

- 3 Find the words 1–7 in the text and explain in your own words what they mean.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 string | 5 hoard |
| 2 yielded up | 6 scoured |
| 3 haul | 7 clasped |
| 4 loot | |

- 4 Do you know of any stories of buried treasure in your country?



C

Many attempts have been made to track down the Cocos Island treasure – some more successful than others. In 1880, Benito Bonito's map fell into the hands of a German sailor, August Gissler, who realized that the island on the map must be Cocos. Gissler spent nearly 20 years searching the island. All he found was one single doubloon (a Spanish gold coin), and he died in poverty.

D

In 1846, John Keating, who had been given William Thompson's treasure map, set sail for Cocos with a companion named Boag. They found the cave Thompson had described, with a hoard of treasure which included a life-size solid gold statue. But when they returned to their ship, the crew demanded a large share of the loot and threatened violence. Keating and Boag jumped overboard and swam to the island to escape. The sailors searched in vain for the treasure, then sailed away, leaving the two men behind. Boag died, but Keating escaped on a passing whaling ship. No one knows what he took with him, but he lived the rest of his life a wealthy man, returning to Cocos several times before his death in 1882. He left his widow clues about how to find the treasure cave, but she was never able to decode them.


E

Other treasure hunters have scoured Cocos, but with little success. However, in 1966, a French team found fifteen gold bars and some gold coins. Nearby lay two skeletons, one with an axe clasped in one hand and a knife between its ribs, the other with a large hole in its skull. Two treasure hunters had obviously killed each other in their desperation to grab the loot for themselves.

- 3** Rewrite the phrases in *italics* in the passive. Do not include the agent (eg *by someone*) if it is unnecessary.

Saxon treasure found in garden

(1) *Someone found a priceless hoard of 3,000 Saxon coins yesterday as a woman was digging in her garden.*
 (2) *Someone had packed the coins into a wooden box which broke as*
 (3) *she was digging it out of the ground.* The coins are in the care of a local museum where (4) *museum workers are cleaning them in a special laboratory.* (5) *Someone will then take them to the museum in York for further examination.* A legal expert said that even though Mrs Barrett found the coins on her property, (6) *the local authorities could still rule them as the property of the state.*

 **2.28** Listen to check.

- 4** Work in pairs. Look at the headline and imagine a story to go with it. Use at least five passive verbs. Look at the verbs in the box for ideas.

dig call give clean
leave forget take lose

Hidden treasure found in children's park

Use a passive form when you want to bring the object of the verb to the front of the sentence

- in order to emphasize the object of the action or the action itself (rather than the subject of the active verb).
- because the subject of the verb is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.

Use *be* + past participle to form the passive.

*The treasure **is hidden** somewhere on the island.*

*He **may have been killed** in a fight.*

GRAMMAR: passives review

- 1** Underline the passive verbs in the sentences.

- 1 Cocos Island, 500 km off Costa Rica, Central America, has been used by at least three pirates for hiding treasure.
- 2 Treasure hunters are hoping that some of its riches can still be found.
- 3 Two years later Bonito was killed in a fight.
- 4 Many attempts have been made to track down the Cocos Island treasure.
- 5 He was rescued by a passing ship.
- 6 On his deathbed, he told a friend, John Keating, where the loot could be found.

- 2** Look at the text and find the sentences in exercise 1. Work in pairs.

- 1 Look at the rules of use in the grammar box and discuss why the writer used the passive rather than the active.
- 2 Rewrite the sentences with an active verb.

12B | Bounty hunter

SPEAKING & VOCABULARY: idioms (money)

- 1 Work in pairs. Can you think of any stories to illustrate the proverbs below?

Money is the root of all evil.

Money makes the world go round.

There's one law for the rich, another for the poor.

- 2 Put the idioms in the box into two groups: (a) being rich, (b) being poor.

hard up have money to burn in the red
in the lap of luxury live hand to mouth
on the breadline worth a fortune
be without a penny to your name

- 3 Replace the words in italics with the appropriate form of the expressions in exercise 2.

- 1 What would you do if you *had more money than you needed*?
- 2 Who would you turn to for help if you *had absolutely no money*?
- 3 Is it good for children to grow up living *in an extremely wealthy environment*?
- 4 Do you know anyone who is *short of money* at the moment?
- 5 What would you miss most if you were *really poor and only just had enough money to survive*?
- 6 Would it worry you if you were *in debt*?

- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.

- 5 Work in pairs. Can you think of three ideas to add to the list below?


TOP TEN WAYS TO MAKE MONEY

- Go out with a metal detector
- Speculate on the stock exchange
- Inherit a fortune
- Marry into money
- Become a model, actor or pop star
- Write a bestseller
- Dig for gold
- _____
- _____
- _____

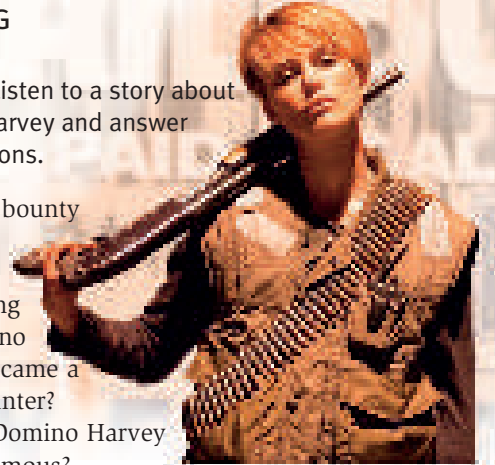
Which way is ...


- the quickest?
- the hardest work?
- the most unlikely?
- the one you'd choose if you could?

LISTENING

- 1  2.29 Listen to a story about Domino Harvey and answer the questions.

- 1 What is a bounty hunter?
- 2 Why is it surprising that Domino Harvey became a bounty hunter?
- 3 How did Domino Harvey become famous?



- 2  2.29 Listen again and tick the information that is mentioned.

- 1 It is sometimes possible to borrow money to stay out of prison in the US.
- 2 Bounty hunters are illegal in most countries.
- 3 Domino was badly affected by the death of her father.
- 4 Her mother went to live with a restaurant owner.
- 5 She followed a training course to become a bounty hunter.
- 6 She worked for a time as the manager of a night club.
- 7 She was arrested for possessing drugs.
- 8 She was found dead in her bath.
- 9 In the film of her life, the role of Domino was played by Keira Knightley.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- 1 If the bounty hunter manages to catch _____ with the robber, he will collect the reward money.
- 2 Domino's time was running _____.
- 3 All the money and the glamour could not make _____ for the loss of her father.
- 4 Tony Scott tracked Domino _____ and persuaded her to sell her life story.
- 5 If you don't turn _____ for your court appearance, you lose the money.

Check your answers in tapescript 2.29 on pages 162–163.

- 4 Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

- Do you think that bounty hunting should be legal or not? Why?
- Have you seen the film of Domino's life? If so, what do you remember about it? If not, do you think it would make a good film?

PRONUNCIATION: sentence stress

- 1 2.30 Listen to an extract from a trailer for the film, *Domino Harvey*. Mark the stressed words. The first sentence has been done for you.

My name is Domino Harvey. I am a bounty hunter. You're probably wondering how a girl like me arrived here. What I say will determine whether or not I spend the rest of my life in prison. Let's start at the beginning.

- 2 2.30 Listen again and read the text at the same time as the recording.

GRAMMAR: passive reporting structures

We can use passive reporting structures to report opinions and facts without naming the source. Here are two common reporting structures.

<i>It</i>	<i>is</i> <i>was</i>	<i>said</i> <i>thought</i> <i>believed</i> <i>reported</i> <i>known</i> <i>rumoured</i>	<i>that</i>	+ clause.
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It is believed that she took a course in acting.

<i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>to</i>	+ infinitive
<i>She</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>thought</i>		<i>be + verb + -ing</i>
<i>etc</i>	<i>etc</i>	<i>etc</i>		<i>have + past participle</i>

Domino was said to be a very difficult child.
She was reported to be feeling unhappy.
She was said to have worked with the Ford agency.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 124

- 1 Rewrite the sentences using the words given.
- Some papers have reported that she worked as a model.
It has _____.
 - Certain members of her family have said that she was a difficult child.
It has _____.
 - A number of people think that she was not comfortable in her mother's world.
It is _____.
 - There are a lot of rumours that she was very unhappy with the film.
It is widely _____.
 - People who knew her believe that the happiest years of her life were those spent on the streets of LA.
It is _____.
 - Her bounty hunter colleagues knew that she carried a knife at all times.
It was _____.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences 1–6 in the poster using the verbs in the box and the passive reporting structure *He is (said) to ...*

believe know report rumour say think

JAMES T GREENBERG

Wanted in connection with the murder of a police officer in Pennsylvania.

Do not approach.

Considered armed and extremely dangerous.

- 1 he uses a number of different names
- 2 he is carrying a knife
- 3 he is extremely dangerous
- 4 he has a tattoo of a dragon on his left arm
- 5 he may be working as a barman
- 6 he may be travelling with a young woman and two small children

A reward of up to \$100,000 is being offered for information leading directly to the arrest of James T Greenberg.

- 3 Work in pairs. Imagine that you work for a magazine that reports gossip about celebrities in your country.
- Choose a celebrity that people are interested in reading about. Invent a news story about this person that will encourage people to buy your magazine.
 - Use passive reporting structures to report your story.
 - Work with other students and compare your stories. Whose story is (a) the most believable, (b) the least believable, (c) the best story to help sell the magazine?