



THE TURN OF THE SCREW HENRY JAMES

STAGE 4
B2
YOUNG ADULT READERS

ACTIVITY

Use the infinitive with 'to' or the 'ing' form of the verb in these sentences.

- 1 I intended to send / sending it later.
- 2 He found a divine way to keep / keeping me quiet.
- 3 I don't mind to spend/ spending time with you, dear child.
- 4 There was no reason to pretend / pretending that I had anything more to teach him.
- 5 I have always expected her to go / going back there.
- 6 She looked as I looked and denied to see / seeing anything.
- 7 He had worked hard at dinner to pretend / pretending to be calm and well-mannered.
- 8 I had to stop the boy from to see / seeing the presence, even though I could see it.



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TEST YOURSELF

Who said this?

Douglas
Flora
The Governess x2
Mrs Grose
Miles

- 1 I can't save them,' I cried, 'they're lost.' _____
- 2 'When I'm bad, I am bad.' _____
- 3 'She isn't there, little lady. Nobody's there, my sweet. Miss Jessel can't be here, she's dead and gone. We know, don't we love?'

- 4 'I don't know what you mean. I see nobody. I see nothing. I never have. I think you're cruel.' _____
- 5 That will become clear. I'm not going to tell you anything in advance.' _____
- 6 'Another figure ... just as horrific, just as evil a woman in black, pale and dreadful, with such an air and such a face!'

1 The Governess; 2 Miles; 3 Mrs Grose; 4 Flora; 5 Douglas; 6 The Governess



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FOCUS ON...

THE NOVELLA

A novella is a work of written, fictional, narrative prose normally longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. The English word “novella” derives from the Italian novella, feminine of novello, which means “new”. The novella is a common literary genre in several European languages. As a literary genre it began developing in the early Renaissance by the Italian and French literata, principally Giovanni Boccaccio, author of *The Decameron*. The *Decameron* featured 100 tales (novellas) told by 10 people (seven women and three men) fleeing the Black Death, by escaping from Florence to the Fiesole hills in 1348. This structure was then imitated by subsequent authors. Not until the late 18th and early 19th the Germans were the most active writers of the novelle (German: “Novelle”). For the German writer, a novella is a fictional narrative of indeterminate length—a few pages to hundreds—restricted to a single, suspenseful event, situation, or conflict leading to an unexpected turning point, provoking a logical but surprising end. Novellen tend to contain a concrete symbol, which is the narrative’s focal point.

