

JULES VERNE

JULES GABRIEL VERNE (February 8, 1828 - March 24, 1905) was a French author who pioneered the science fiction genre. He is best known for his novels *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (written in 1864), *From the Earth to the Moon* (written in 1865), *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea* (written in 1870), and *Around the World in Eighty Days* (written in 1873). Verne wrote about space, air, and underwater travel before navigable aircraft and practical submarines were invented, and before any means of space travel had been devised. He is the second most translated author of all time, only behind Agatha Christie with 4021 translations. Some of his work has been made into films. Verne, along with H.G. Wells, is often referred to as the "Father of Science Fiction".

Early Years

Jules Gabriel Verne was born to Pierre Verne and his wife, Sophie Henriette Allotte de la Fuy  (died in 1887), in the bustling harbor city of Nantes in Western France. The oldest of five children, he spent his early years at home, with his parents. The family spent summers in a country house just outside the city, on the banks of the Loire River. Jules and his brother Paul would often rent a boat for a franc a day. The sight of the many ships navigating the river sparked Jules's imagination, as he describes in the autobiographical short story "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse". When Jules was nine, he and Paul were sent to boarding school at the Saint Donatien College. As a child, he developed a great interest in travel and exploration, a passion he showed as a writer of adventure stories and science fiction.

At the boarding school, Verne studied Latin, which he used in his short story "Le Mariage de Monsieur Anselme des Tilleuls" in the mid-1850s. One of his teachers may have been the French inventor Brutus de Villeroi, professor of drawing and mathematics, and who later became famous for creating the US Navy's first submarine, the USS *Alligator*. De Villeroi may have inspired Verne's conceptual design for the Nautilus in *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, although no direct exchanges between the two men have been recorded.

Literary debut

After completing his studies at the *lycée*, Jules Verne went to Paris to study law. About 1848, in conjunction with Michel Carré, he began writing librettos for operettas. For some years his attentions were divided between the theatre and work, but some travelers' stories which he wrote for the *Musée des Familles* revealed him his talent for writing fiction.

When Verne's father discovered that his son was writing rather than studying law, he promptly withdrew his financial support. Verne was forced to support himself as a stockbroker, which he hated despite being successful at it. During this period, he met ALEXANDRE DUMAS père and VICTOR HUGO, who offered him writing advice. Dumas would become a close friend of Verne. Verne also met HONORINE DE VIANE MOREL, a widow with two daughters. They were married on January 10, 1857. With her encouragement, he continued to write and actively looked for a publisher. On August 3, 1861, their son, Michel Jean Verne, was born. A classic *enfant terrible*, Michel was sent to Metray Penal Colony in 1876 and later married an actress (in spite of Verne's objection), had two children by his 16-year-old mistress, and buried himself in debts. The relationship between father and son did improve as Michel grew older.

Verne's situation improved when he met PIERRE-JULES HETZEL, one of the most important French publishers of the 19th century, who also published Victor Hugo, Georges Sand and Erckmann-Chatrian, among others. They formed an excellent publisher-writer team until Hetzel's death. Hetzel helped improve Verne's writings, which until then had been repeatedly rejected by other publishers. Hetzel read a draft of Verne's story about the balloon exploration of Africa, which had been rejected for other publishers for being "too scientific". With Hetzel's help, Verne rewrote the story, which was published in 1863 in book form as *Cinq Semaines en ballon* (*Five Weeks in a Balloon*). Acting on Hetzel's advice, Verne added comical accents to his novels, changes sad endings into happy ones, and toned down various political messages.

From that point to years after Verne's death, Hetzel published two or more volumes a year. The most successful of these include: *Voyage au Centre de la terre* (*Journey to the Center of the Earth*, 1864); *De la Terre à la Lune* (*From the Earth to the Moon*, 1865); *Vingt Mille lieues sous les mers* (*Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, 1869), and *Le Tour du Monde en quatre-vingts jours* (*Around the World in Eighty Days*), which

first appeared in *Le Temps* in 1872. The series is collectively known as "LES VOYAGES EXTRAORDINAIRES" (Extraordinary voyages).

Verne could not live on his writings. But most of his wealth came from the stage adaptations of *Le Tour du Monde en quatre-vingts jours* (1874) and *Michel Strogoff* (1876), a relatively conventional adventure tale set in Tsarist Russia, which he adapted for stage with Adolphe d'Ennery. In 1867 Verne bought a small ship, the *Saint Michel*, which he successively replaced with the *Saint Michel II* and *Saint Michel III* as his financial situation improved. On board the *Saint Michel III*, he sailed around Europe. In 1870, he was appointed "Chevalier" (knight) of the Légion d'honneur. After his first novel, most of his stories were first serialised in the *Magazine d'Éducation et de Récréation*, a Hetzel biweekly publication, before being published in the form of books. His brother Paul contributed to *40th French climbing of the Mount-Blanc* and a collection of short stories, *Doctor Ox* (1874).

Last years

On March 9, 1886, as Verne approached his own home, his twenty-five-year-old nephew Gaston, who suffered from paranoia, shot twice at him with a gun. One bullet missed, but the second entered Verne's left leg, giving him a permanent limp. Gaston spent the rest of his life in an asylum.

After the death of Hetzel and his beloved mother in 1887, Verne began writing darker works. This may have been due partly to changes in his personality, but an important factor was that Hetzel's son, who took over his father's business, was not as rigorous in his edits and corrections as Hetzel Sr.

In 1888, Jules Verne entered politics and was elected town councilor of Amiens, where he championed several improvements and served for fifteen years. In 1905, ill with diabetes, Verne died at his home, 44 Boulevard Longueville (now Boulevard Jules Verne). His son Michel oversaw publication of his last novels *Invasion of the Sea* and *The Lighthouse at the End of the World*. The "Voyages Extraordinaires" series continued for several years afterwards in the same rhythm of two volumes a year. It was later discovered that Michel Verne had made extensive changes in these stories, and the original versions were published at the end of the 20th century.

In 1863, Jules Verne wrote *Paris in the 20th Century*, a novel about a young man who lives in a world of glass skyscrapers, high-speed trains, gas-powered automobiles, calculators and a worldwide communications network, yet cannot find happiness and comes to a tragic end. Hetzel thought the novel's pessimism would damage Verne's the booming career, and suggested he wait 20 years to publish it. Verne put the manuscript in a safe, where it was discovered by his great-grandson in 1989. It was published in 1994.

Death

Jules Verne died on March 24, 1905 and was buried in the Madeleine Cemetery in Amiens. There are recently (2008) initiated efforts to have him reburied in the Panthéon, alongside France's other literary giants.

Reputation in English-speaking countries

While Verne is considered in France as an author of quality books for young people, with a good command of his subjects, including technology and politics, his reputation in English-speaking countries suffered for a long time as a result of poor translation.

Some critics felt *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* portrayed the British Empire in bad light, and the first English translator, Reverend Lewis Page Mercier, working under a pseudonym, removed many offending passages, such as those describing the political actions of Captain Nemo in his incarnation as an Indian nobleman. Such negative depictions were not, however, invariable in Verne's works; for example, *Facing the Flag* features, in the character of Lieutenant Devon, a heroic, self-sacrificing Royal Navy officer worthy of any created by British authors. In *20,000 Leagues under the Sea* itself, Captain Nemo, an Indian, is balanced by Ned Land, a Canadian. Some of Verne's most famous heroes were British (e.g. Phileas Fogg in *Around the World in Eighty Days*).

Mercier and subsequent English translators also had trouble with the metric system that Verne used, sometimes dropping significant figures, at other times changing the units to an Imperial measure without changing the corresponding value. Thus Verne's calculations, which in general were remarkably exact, were converted into mathematical gibberish. Also, artistic passages and sometimes whole chapters were cut to fit the work into a constrained space for publication.

For these reasons, Verne's work initially acquired a reputation in English-speaking countries of not being fit for adult readers. This in turn prevented it from being taken seriously enough to merit new translations, and those of Mercier and others were reprinted decade after decade. Only from 1965 on have some of his novels received more accurate translations, but even today Verne's work has not been fully rehabilitated in the English-speaking world.

Verne's work may also reflect the bitterness France felt in the wake of its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) and the consequent loss of Alsace and Lorraine. *The Begum's Millions* (*Les Cinq cents millions de la Begum*) of 1879 gives a highly stereotypical depiction of Germans as monstrously cruel militarists. By contrast, almost all the protagonists in his pre-1871 works, such as the sympathetic first-person narrator in *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*, are German.

Hetzel's influence

Hetzel substantially influenced the writings of Verne, who was so happy to finally find a willing publisher that he agreed to almost all changes that Hetzel suggested. Hetzel rejected at least one novel (*Paris in the 20th century*), and asked Verne to make significant changes in his other drafts. One of the most important changes Hetzel imposed in Verne was the adoption of a more optimistic tone. Verne was in fact not an enthusiast of technological and human progress, as can be seen in the works he created both before he met Hetzel and after the publisher's death. Hetzel's insistence on a more optimistic text proved correct. For example, *The Mysterious Island* originally ended with the survivors returning to mainland forever nostalgic about the island. Hetzel decided that the heroes should live happily, so in the revised draft, they use their fortunes to build a replica of the island. Many translators are like this. Also, in order not to offend France's then-ally, Russia, the famous Captain Nemo was changed from a Polish refugee avenging the partitions of Poland and the death of his family, killed in the reprisals following the January Uprising, to an Indian prince fighting the British Empire after the Sikh War.

20000 Leagues under the sea

The title refers to the distance traveled under the sea and not to a depth, as 20,000 leagues is over 12 times the radius of the earth. The greatest depth mentioned in the book is 4 leagues. A literal translation of the French title would end in the plural "seas", thus implying the "seven seas" through which the characters of the novel travel. However the regular English translation of the title uses "sea", meaning the ocean in general, as in "going to sea".

The word "leagues" in the English title is a literal translation of *lieues*, but refers to French leagues. The French league had been a variable unit but in the metric era was standardized as 4 km. Thus the title distance is equivalent to 80,000 km (twice around the Earth) or roundly 50,000 statute miles. In common English usage 1 league equals 3 statute miles.

PLOT SUMMARY

As the story begins in 1866, a mysterious sea monster, theorized by some to be a giant narwhal, is sighted by ships of several nations; an ocean liner is also damaged by the creature. The United States government finally assembles an expedition in New York City to track down and destroy the menace. Professor Pierre Aronnax is a noted French marine biologist and narrator of the story; as he happens to be in New York at the time and is a recognized expert in his field, he is issued a last-minute invitation to join the expedition, and he accepts Canadian master harpoonist Ned Land and Aronnax's faithful assistant Conseil are also brought on board.

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The expedition sets sail from Long Island aboard a naval ship, the [*Abraham Lincoln*](#), which travels down around the tip of [South America](#) and into the [Pacific Ocean](#). After much fruitless searching, the monster is found, and the ship charges into battle. During the fight, the ship's steering is damaged, and the three protagonists are thrown overboard. They find themselves stranded on the "hide" of the creature, only to discover to their surprise that it is a large metal construct. They are quickly captured

and brought inside the vessel, where they meet its enigmatic creator and commander, [Captain Nemo](#). ("Nemo" means "no man" or "no-body" in [Latin](#))

The rest of the story follows the adventures of the protagonists aboard the [submarine](#), the *Nautilus*, which was built in secrecy and now roams the seas free of any land-based government. (As further discussed below, the story was written decades before submarines of such size and utility became a reality.) Captain Nemo's motivation is implied to be both a scientific thirst for knowledge and a desire for revenge on (and self imposed exile from) [civilization](#). Captain Nemo explains that the submarine is [electrically](#) powered, and equipped to carry out cutting edge marine biology research; he also tells his new passengers that while he appreciates having an expert such as Aronnax with whom to converse, they can never leave because he is afraid they will betray his existence to the world. Aronnax is enthralled by the vistas he is seeing, but Land constantly plots to escape.

Their travels take them to numerous points in the world's oceans, some of which were known to Jules Verne from real travelers' descriptions and guesses, while others are completely fictional. Thus, the travelers witness the real [corals](#) of the [Red Sea](#), the wrecks of the [battle of Vigo Bay](#), the [Antarctic](#) ice shelves, and the fictional submerged [Atlantis](#). The travelers also don [diving suits](#) to go on undersea expeditions away from the ship, where they hunt [sharks](#) and other marine life with specially designed guns and have a funeral for a crew member who died when an accident occurred inside the *Nautilus*. When the *Nautilus* arrives back in the [Atlantic Ocean](#), "poulps" (usually translated as [giant squids](#), although the French "poulpe" means [octopus](#)) attacks the vessel and devours a crew member. Shortly afterward, they are tracked and attacked by a mysterious ship. Nemo ignores Arronax's pleas for amnesty for the boat and attacks. Nemo attacks the ship under the waterline, sending it to the bottom of the ocean with all crew aboard as Arronax watches from the saloon. Nemo bows before the pictures of his wife and children and is plunged into deep depression after this encounter, and, "voluntarily or involuntarily" allows the submarine to wander into an encounter with the [Moskstraumen](#), more commonly known as the Maelstrom, whirlpool off the coast of [Norway](#). This gives the three prisoners an opportunity to escape; they make it back to land alive, but the fate of Captain Nemo and his crew is not revealed.

REFERENCES TO HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CURRENT SCIENCE

Captain Nemo's name is a subtle allusion to Homer's [*Odyssey*](#), a Greek [epic poem](#). In *The Odyssey*, Odysseus meets the monstrous [cyclops Polyphemus](#) during the course of his wanderings. Polyphemus asks Odysseus his name, and Odysseus replies that his name is "οὐτις," which translates as "No-man" or "No-body"). In the [Latin](#) translation of the *Odyssey*, this [pseudonym](#) is rendered as "*nemo*", which in Latin also translates as "No-man" or "No-body". Similarly to Nemo, Odysseus is forced to wander the seas in exile (though only for 10 years) and is tormented by the deaths of his ship's crew (though in *The Odyssey*, every last crew member save Odysseus himself is ultimately killed).

Commander [Matthew Fontaine Maury](#), "Captain Maury" in Verne's book, a real-life oceanographer who explored the winds, seas, currents, and collected samples of the bottom of the seas and charted all of these things, is mentioned a few times in this work by Jules Verne. Jules Verne certainly would have known of Matthew Maury's international fame and perhaps Maury's French ancestry.

Some of Verne's ideas about the not-yet-existing submarines which were laid out in this book turned out to be prophetic, such as the high speed and secret conduct of today's nuclear attack submarines, and (with [diesel](#) submarines) the need to surface frequently for fresh air.

Verne took the name "Nautilus" from one of the [earliest successful submarines](#), built in 1800 by [Robert Fulton](#), who later invented the first commercially successful [steamboat](#). Fulton's submarine was named after the [paper nautilus](#) because it had a sail. The world's first operational nuclear powered submarine, the [United States Navy's USS Nautilus \(SSN-571\)](#) was named for Verne's fictional vessel.

Verne can also be credited with glimpsing the military possibilities of submarines, and specifically the danger which they possessed for the naval superiority of the British Navy, composed of surface warships. The fictional sinking of a ship by Nemo's *Nautilus* was to be enacted again and again in reality, in the same waters where Verne predicted it, by German [U-boats](#) in both World Wars.

No less significant, though more rarely commented on, is the very bold political vision (indeed, revolutionary for its time) represented by the character of Captain Nemo. As revealed in the later Verne book [*The Mysterious Island*](#), Captain Nemo is an Indian, who took to the underwater life after the suppression of the 1857 [*Indian Mutiny*](#) in which his close family members were killed by the British.

This change was made on request of Verne's publisher, [*Pierre-Jules Hetzel*](#) (who is known to be responsible for many serious changes in Verne's books) since in the original text the mysterious captain was a [*Polish*](#) nobleman, avenging his family who were killed by Russians. They had been murdered in retaliation for the captain's taking part in the Polish [*January Uprising*](#) (1863). As France was allied with [*Tsarist Russia*](#), to avoid trouble the target for Nemo's wrath was changed to France's old enemy: the [*British Empire*](#).

The national origin of Captain Nemo was changed during most movie realizations; in nearly all picture-based works following the book he was made into a European. Nemo was represented as an Indian by [*Omar Sharif*](#) in the 1973 European [*miniseries The Mysterious Island*](#). Nemo is also depicted as Indian in a silent film version of the story released in 1916 and later in both the graphic novel and the movie [*The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen*](#).

RECURRING THEMES IN LATER BOOKS

Jules Verne wrote a sequel to this book: *L'Île mystérieuse* ([*The Mysterious Island*](#), 1874), which concludes the stories begun by *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea* and [*In Search of the Castaways*](#).

Verne returned to the theme of an outlaw submarine captain in his much later [*Facing the Flag*](#). That book's main villain, Ker Karraje, is a completely unscrupulous pirate, acting purely and simply for gain, completely devoid of all the saving graces which gave Nemo - for all that he, too, was capable of ruthless killings - some nobility of character.

Like Nemo, Ker Karraje plays "host" to unwilling French guests - but unlike Nemo, who manages to elude all pursuers, Karraje's career of outlawry is decisively ended by the combination of an international task force and the rebellion of his French captives. Though also widely published and translated, it never attained the lasting popularity of *Twenty Thousand Leagues*.

More similar to the original Nemo, though with a less finely worked-out character, is Robur in [Robur the Conqueror](#) - a dark and flamboyant outlaw rebel using an aircraft instead of a submarine - later used as a basis for the movie [Master of the World](#).

FILM, TV, AND THEATRICAL ADAPTATIONS AND VARIATIONS

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The *Nautilus* as envisioned in the [Walt Disney](#) film.

- [20,000 lieues sous les mers](#) (1907)
- [20,000 Leagues Under the Sea](#) (1916)
- *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* (1952) - a two-part adaptation for the science fiction television anthology [Tales of Tomorrow](#). (Part One was subtitled *The Chase*, Part Two was subtitled *The Escape*)
- [20,000 Leagues Under the Sea](#) (1954) - produced by [Walt Disney](#)
- [Captain Nemo and the Underwater City](#) (1969) - British film based on characters from the novel, starring [Robert Ryan](#) as Nemo.
- [20,000 Leagues Under the Sea](#) (1972) - [Rankin-Bass](#) animated version
- *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* (1973) - Australian [Famous Classic Tales](#) cartoon.
- [The Black Hole](#) (1979). A very free [sci-fi](#) variation on the novel. [Maximilian Schell](#)'s mad captain is obviously a more murderous, and considerably less sympathetic, version of Captain Nemo. Even his hair, mustache, and beard resemble those of [James Mason](#) in the 1954 film.
- [20,000 Leagues Under the Sea](#) (1985) - [made-for-television animated film](#) by [Burbank Films Australia](#), starring [Tom Burlinson](#) as Ned Land.

Study Guide

KEY QUESTIONS

Captain Nemo, antisocial reprobate and oceangoing Robin Hood, raises the themes of revenge and redemption.

Verne's publisher, Hetzel, strongly objected to some of the savage aspects of Nemo, especially his sinking of the British ship at the end of the second volume.

Is the contradictory Nemo believable? Was Verne right in defending his creation against suggestions of playing down or rationalizing his character? As Robert Evans points out in his book *Jules Verne rediscovered* (1988), Captain Nemo is the archetype of the Romantic hero of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. A discussion of this concept may lead to other writers who have created similar protagonists.

What are the traits of the Romantic hero, and his role in fiction?

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Many critics describe Captain Nemo as one of the greatest villains in literature. Do you see him as only a villain? Why or why not? Use incidents from the book to back up your opinion.

Choose and analyze three or four episodes from *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* in which Aronnax behaves as a man of intellect and Ned Land behaves as a man of action.

Some writers have seen Captain Nemo as a man who defies God. Do you take any theological implications out of this book? Explain your answer.

What is the meaning of Captain Nemo's final words, "Almighty God, enough! Enough!"?

Discuss the environmental concerns expressed in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*.

Have you read any other science fiction that had valid predictions for man's future? Discuss the inventions first appearing in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*.

IDEAS FOR REPORTS AND PAPERS

1. Professor Aronnax is the narrator of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. What thematic advantages do you see in his being the narrator?
2. Captain Nemo is an enigmatic character. Write a character analysis of him, explaining his motivations for specific actions in the book.
3. The works of Edgar Allan Poe influenced Verne's literary career. Read Poe's "*Descent into the Maelstrom*" (1841). What similarities do you find to *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*?

LITERARY PRECEDENTS

Melville's *Moby Dick* (1851) can be compared to Verne's novel for a number of reasons. Like Captain Nemo, Captain Ahab is sailing the ocean possessed by the idea of revenge. Ahab, like Nemo, is deeply affected by the ocean, which encompasses his life. Yet the Nautilus, as vehicle of destruction, can hardly be compared to the great white whale, Moby Dick. While the whale is the nemesis of Ahab, the Nautilus is merely a creation of Nemo; it may resemble a ferocious sea creature, but it has no life...

ADAPTATIONS

Film versions of Jules Verne are popular, especially in the modern cinema, with its endless possibilities of special effects.

In 1954, Walt Disney created a lively and entertaining version of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. James Mason is impressive as the somber Captain Nemo, while Kirk Douglas plays a swashbuckling Ned Land and Peter Lorre is both pedantic and comical as Coseil. The real hero of the motion picture is the Nautilus, a menacingly sharklike vessel with

barbs for ramming unfortunate ships, and an opulent Victorian-style interior.

The earliest motion picture version of the novel is probably *20,000 Lieues sous les Mers*, a 1907 french production. It was directed by Georges Melios. Its emphasis is on showing the wonders of the ocean rather than on the story line.

SOLUTION OF MIND PROBLEMS BY THE IMAGINATION

Jules Verne, 1928

The article *Solution of Mind Problems by the Imagination* is purported to be by Jules Verne, and was solicited for publication by *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, New York in 1903. It was first published by that same magazine in 1928.

"No form of mental exercise is more entrancing than that of allowing one's mind to run upon the possible outcome of inventions which while all unfinished and impracticable now, may in some years come within the domain of ordinary life.

The imagination is the greatest invention in the world, for unlike the scientist, it knows no bar to the completion and to the success of any plan it has conceived. I have been called -and I think wrongly called- the father of the submarine, the airship and the automobile. I did, it is true, many years ago, describe these things as actually existent, but my doing so was, you must understand, a tribute to the superiority of the imagination as a solver of mental problems, rather than any tribute to my own personal ingenuity or knowledge of science (...)

I am inclined to think that in the future the world will not have many more novels in which mind problems will be solved by the imagination. It may be the natural feeling of an old man with a hundred books behind him, who feels that he has written out his subject, but I really feel as though the writers of the present day and of past time who have allowed their imaginations to play upon mind problems, have, to use a colloquialism, nearly filled the bill (...)

Put in a few words, the solution of mind problems by the imagination consists of this - a wish that some invention may be achieved, and then the detailed description of its achievement as though it had actually taken place. The wish is father to the thought, says the old proverb.

The solution of all problems of the mind undoubtedly may claim imagination for its mother.

Around the world... and back again

**The following books are all about journeys.
Can you name the books?**

1. A German professor of Geology discovers an old manuscript that leads him to organise a subterranean expedition..
 - a) Journey to the Centre of the Earth, by Jules Verne
 - b) 20,000 leagues Under the Sea, by Jules Verne
 - c) The Time Machine, by H.G. Wells
 - d) The Mysterious Island, by Jules Verne

2. A ship's surgeon goes on four fantastic voyages. In his travels he meets tiny people, giants, Houyhnhnms and Yahoos.
 - a) The Invisible Man, by H.G. Wells
 - b) Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe
 - c) Gulliver's Travels, by Jonathan Swift
 - d) Island of the Blue Dolphins, by Scott O'Dell

3. A family miraculously survives a shipwreck and must find a way to live on an island in the middle of nowhere.
 - a) Swiss Family Robinson, by Johann David Wyss.
 - b) Treasure Island, by R.L. Stevenson
 - c) Voyage, by Diana Gabaldon
 - d) The Great Gatsby, by F. Scott Fitzgerald

4. A professor agrees to investigate a series of attacks by a mysterious sea monster.

- a) Finding Nemo
- b) Moby Dick, by Herman Melville
- c) The Lost World, by Michael Crichton
- d) 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, by Jules Verne

5. An eccentric English gentleman accepts a challenge to travel around the world. He is accompanied by a loyal valet called Passepartout.

- a) Brave New World, by Aldous Huxley
- b) Around the World in 80 Days, by Jules Verne.
- c) Master and Commander, by Patrick O'Brien
- d) The Time Machine, by H.G. Wells

6. A young boy escapes his wicked father and finds himself floating down a river with a slave named Jim.

- a) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain
- b) The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain
- c) Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- d) Gone with the Wind, by Margaret Mitchell

7. In a journey to the Northern edge of the earth, a young girl comes across a compass that measures truth, polar bears, witches and a city that is visible in the Aurora.

- a) The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, by C.S. Lewis
- b) The Chronicles of Narnia, by Diana Wynne Jones
- c) Northern Lights, by Philip Pullman
- d) The Thief Lord, by Cornelia Funke.

8. A Labrador, a bull terrier and a Siamese cat set out through the Canadian wilderness to find their way back to their human family.
- a) The Incredible Journey, by Sheila Burnford
 - b) Ring of Bright Water, by Gavin Maxwell
 - c) The Plague Dogs, by Richard Adams
 - d) Neverwhere, by Neil Gaiman
9. A warren of rabbits has to flee the destruction of their home and find a safe place to live. They encounter many dangers along the way.
- a) The Wind in the Willows, by Kenneth Grahame
 - b) Watership Down, by Richard Adams
 - c) Shardik, by Richard Adams
 - d) Redwall, by Brian Jacques
10. A man travels to the future and finds a land inhabited by two races - the Eloi and the disgusting and terrifying Morlocks.
- a) The War of the Worlds, by H.G. Wells
 - b) The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H.G. Wells
 - c) The Invisible Man, by H.G. Wells
 - d) The Time Machine, by H.G. Wells

Five Great Books About

How to Survive a Desert Island

- 1. SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON - Johann Wyss
- 2. TREASURE ISLAND - R.L. Stevenson
- 3. THE SOUTH SEAS ADVENTURE - Willard Price
- 4. SWALLOWS AND AMAZONS - Arthur Ransome
- 5. WILLIAM'S TREASURE TROVE - Richmal Crompton