

Travel

Robert Louis Stevenson

I should like to rise and go
Where the golden apples grow; —
Where below another sky
Parrot islands anchored lie,
And, watched by cockatoos and goats, 5
Lonely Crusoes building boats; —
Where in sunshine reaching out
Eastern cities, miles about,
Are with mosque and minaret
Among sandy gardens set, 10
And the rich goods from near and far
Hang for sale in the bazaar, —
Where the Great Wall round China goes,
And on one side the desert blows,
And with bell and voice and drum 15
Cities on the other hum; —
Where are forests, hot as fire,
Wide as England, tall as a spire,
Full of apes and cocoa-nuts
And the black hunters' huts; — 20
Where the knotty crocodile
Lies and blinks in the Nile,
And the red flamingo flies

Hunting fish before his eyes;—	
Where in jungles, near and far,	25
Man-devouring tigers are,	
Lying close and giving ear	
Lest the hunt be drawing near, or	
a comer-by be seen	
Swinging in a palanquin; —	30
Where among the desert sands	
Some deserted city stands,	
All its children, sweep and prince,	
Grown to manhood ages since,	
Not a foot in street or house,	35
Not a stir of child or mouse,	
And when kindly falls the night, in all	
the town no spark of light. There I'll	
come when I'm a man	
With a camel caravan;	40
Light a fire in the gloom	
Of some dusty dining-room; see	
the pictures on the walls,	
Heroes, fights and festivals;	
And in a corner find the toys	45
Of the old Egyptian boys.	

This poem is in the public domain.

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Because, but, so

I. Complete the sentence stem using but, because, and so.

It is clear that the narrator wants to travel...

1. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel because _____

2. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel _____

3. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel, so _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Transitions

II. Connect the following sentences by using a transition from the word bank.

as a result	specifically	in particular
for example	in addition	moreover

1. The author says he wants to visit fictional lands. _____, he mentions the places “where the golden apples grow,” and where there are “Lonely Crusoes building boats.”
2. Stevenson also says he wants to visit real places. _____, he mentions “where the Great Wall round China goes,” and “where the knotty crocodile/ lies and blinks in the Nile.”
3. In line 39, Stevenson says, “when I’m a man.” _____, the reader is led to believe that this poem is from the perspective of a child.
4. The author uses imagery in lines such as, “light a fire in the gloom/ of some dusty dining-room.” _____, Stevenson uses similes in lines such as, “where are forests, hot as fire” and “wide as England, tall as spire.”
5. It is clear from the author’s use of words that he wishes to convey an optimistic tone. _____, Stevenson says, “where in sunshine reaching out,” and “rich goods from near and far.”

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Subordinating Conjunctions

III. Complete the sentences.

1. Since the author uses terms like, “golden apples,” “sunshine reaching out,” and

“red flamingo,” _____

2. When the author says, “when I’m a man,” _____

3. Although the poem is about traveling, _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Single Paragraph Outline

IV. Complete the details for the given topic and concluding sentences.

T.S. In “Travel,” a poem by Robert Louis Stevenson, the author takes the reader on a journey through the imagination of a boy by discussing real and fictional places to which he would like to travel.

Fictional 1. _____

Fictional 2. _____

Real 3. _____

Real 4. _____

C.S. Certainly, Stevenson illustrates the theme of traveling by imagining all the places he has read and learned about.

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Because, but, so

I. Complete the sentence stem using but, because, and so.

It is clear that the narrator wants to travel...

1. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel because he mentions several places around the world that he would like to visit.
2. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel, but some of the places he talks about are imaginary.
3. It is clear that the narrator wants to travel, so his optimistic tone makes the reader excited about the idea of traveling.

Name: _____

Date: _____

“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Transitions

II. Connect the following sentences by using a transition from the word bank.

as a result	specifically	in particular
for example	in addition	moreover

1. The author says he wants to visit fictional lands. **For example**, he mentions the places “where the golden apples grow,” and where there are “Lonely Crusoes building boats.”
2. Stevenson also says he wants to visit real places. **Specifically**, he mentions “where the Great Wall round China goes,” and “where the knotty crocodile/ lies and basks in the Nile.”
3. In line 39, Stevenson says, “when I’m a man.” **As a result**, the reader is led to believe that this poem is from the perspective of a child.
4. The author uses imagery in lines such as, “light a fire in the gloom/ of some dusty dining-room.” **In addition**, Stevenson uses similes in lines such as, “where are forests, hot as fire” and “wide as England, tall as spire.”
5. It is clear from the author’s use of words that he wishes to convey an optimistic tone. **In particular**, Stevenson says, “where in sunshine reaching out,” and “rich goods from near and far.”

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Subordinating Conjunctions

III. Complete the sentences.

1. Since the author uses terms like, “golden apples,” “sunshine reaching out,” and “red flamingo,” **the reader is able to imagine exotic and colorful places.**
2. When the author says, “when I’m a man,” **the reader learns that this poem is told from the perspective of a boy.**
3. Although the poem is about traveling, **some of the places mentioned are not real.**

Name: _____

Date: _____



“Travel” by Robert Louis Stevenson

Single Paragraph Outline

T.S. In “Travel,” a poem by Robert Louis Stevenson, the author takes the reader on a journey through the imagination of a boy by discussing real and fictional places to which he would like to travel.

Fictional 1. “golden apples grow” (2)/ Hercules/ Greek mythology

Fictional 2. “lonely Crusoes building boats” (6)/ from book/ Robinson Crusoe

Real 3. “Great Wall round China goes” (13)/ actual historic site

Real 4. “forests/ full of apes and cocoa-nuts” (17 + 19)/ rainforests w/ exotic animals + foods

C.S. Certainly, Stevenson illustrates the theme of traveling by imagining all the places he has read and learned about.