ENGLISH

THIS WAY

11-12

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BOOK II

prepared by English Language Services, Inc. Washington, D. C.

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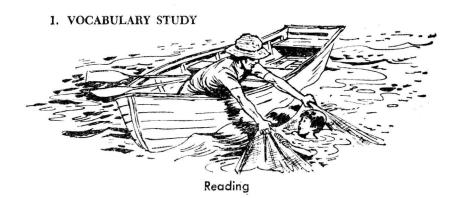
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UNIT ONE



adventure rescue (v.) pull away risk (n.) bound for (someplace) pull out

When Paolo was ten years old, he had a very exciting experience. It was a real adventure.

He and his father rose early to go fishing. They got in the boat and his father started rowing out to sea. The sun was rising as they pulled away from the shore. They were bound for an area about twelve miles away where the fishing was very good. When they got there, Paolo helped his father with the big net. As they threw the net into the water, it caught Paolo's foot, and he was pulled into the water. "Help!" he exclaimed. "I'm caught in the net!" His father was afraid that if he jumped in to rescue his son he would get caught in the net himself, and they would both drown. It was too big a risk to take. He quickly saw what he must do. He grasped the sides of the net and pulled Paolo out of the water, just like a big fish!

Paolo had been very frightened and swallowed a lot of water, but he was soon laughing with his father about his first real adventure.

Practice Sentences (1)

 flood (v.)
 severe

 determined (adj.)
 icy

 raft
 cease

 collect
 sleepless

- 1. The town where we used to live was near a large river.
- One spring there was a lot of rain, and the river flooded the town.
- 3. Water ran through the streets and into the houses.
- We had to leave our home and camp on a hill with the other people from the town.
- But my father would not leave our furniture and clothing behind.
- 6. He was determined to save everything he could.
- 7. Of course, we had no boat, so he decided to make a raft.
- 8. We took every large piece of wood we could find and tied them together with wire and rope.
- While we were making the raft, my mother gathered up all our things.
- 10. When they were collected, we began to load them on the raft.
- The cold was so severe that we were almost frozen, and the water was icu.
- 12. But we were glad it was not raining any more.
- 13. It had ceased during the morning.
- That night it was so cold on the hill that we could not lie down.
- 15. We had to keep moving to stay warm.
- 16. After a *sleepless* night, we were very happy the next morning to see that the flood was over.
- 17. The water was gone from the streets, and we could return to our homes and begin to clean them.

Practice Sentences (2)

raw

The meat had not been cooked.

The meat was raw.

confident

- He was sure he would succeed.
 He was confident.
- I'm sure our team is going to win.I'm confident our team will win.

accomplish

4. How much did you get done? How much did you accomplish?

birthplace

This is the place where I was born. This is my birthplace.

disturb

- They were not worried by the strange noises.
 They were not disturbed by the strange noises.
- 7. Is anything bothering you?

 Is anything disturbing you?

bound for

8. "Where are you going?" we asked.
"We're bound for California," they shouted.

scarce

- There was very little rice and many people were hungry.
 Rice was scarce and many people were hungry.
- There were only a few books and the children had to share them.

Books were scarce and the children had to share them.

Questions and Answers

compare oyster
scarce conquer
nature crazy
manners favorable
health backward

1. Have you compared our list with yours?

Yes, I read the names from our list, and Rita checked each one on yours.

The lists are alike.

2. Will there be more apples this year?

No, this was a bad year for apples, too.

They'll be as scarce as last year.

There was too little rain, and the trees were attacked by insects.

Nature has not been kind to apple growers the last two years.

3. How do you like that girl?

Well, she is not very polite.

Her manners are not very good.

But I'm sorry she's been sick so much.

Her health is poor.

4. What are oysters?

They're small sea animals that live in shells.

We eat them raw or cooked.

5. Do you use "conquer" only when you are talking about people or nations?

No, any time you win a fight against something, you can say that you have conquered it.

A man can conquer his fear or a bad habit.

6. Is he crazy?

Oh, no, his mind is all right.

But some of his actions are strange, aren't they?

7. Do you think Hollis will be elected?

It looks quite favorable.

I've heard many people say they're going to vote for him.

8. Why is the truck moving backward?

The driver wants to return to where he was.

But the road is not wide enough for him to turn the truck around.

So he has to drive the truck backward.

Questions on the Vocabulary

- 1. What kind of material is a raft usually made of?
- 2. Where is your birthplace?
- 3. What have you accomplished this year?
- 4. Do you exclaim in a loud voice or in a soft voice?
- 5. What causes a flood?

- 6. Can an airplane fly backward?
- 7. What do you do to stay in good health?
- 8. How do you learn good manners?

Vocabulary Building

Homework Assignment

Look up the words and expressions below in an all-English dictionary and add them to your vocabulary notebook.

Verbs

- 1. astonish: The news astonished me.
- bump: John wasn't looking where he was going and he bumped his head.
- land: We landed at Southampton after our trip across the Atlantic.
- 4. recall: I can't recall the answer now.
- 5. reply: Have you replied to his letter yet?
- 6. row: My friend and I row our boat every weekend.
- 7. struggle: The robber struggled, but he couldn't get away.
- 8. succeed: When I try to do something, I usually succeed.
- suffer: John hurt himself badly and he suffered for a long time.
- 10. swell: The balloon swelled out and burst.
- 11. wreck: Mr. Smith wrecked his car last night.

Other Words and Expressions

- 12. current: The fish seemed to follow the current of the stream.
- 13. honor: We gave a dinner in honor of Dr. Jackson.
- rail: The old lady always holds the rail when she goes up and down stairs.

15.	arrival	20.	gallon	25.	signal
16.	battle	21.	harkor	26.	speed
17.	campaign	22.	profit	27.	stiff
18.	critical	23.	rope	28.	stiffness
19.	flag	24.	salt	29.	tobacco

2. COMPOSITION

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with therefore or however. Use therefore if the information in the first sentence explains or gives a reason for the information in the second sentence; use however if the second sentence is in contrast or opposition to the first sentence. Therefore and however are often called "sentence connectors" in English because they relate one sentence to another in a paragraph.

Examples: Tom is going to be out of town next Saturday and won't be able to come to the party.

> However, we should be courteous and invite him anyway.

Tom will be out of town next Saturday.

Therefore, he won't be able to come to our party.

1. We're planning to spend the day at the seashore tomorrow. _____, I won't be able to play tennis with you. 2. My bicycle has a flat tire. _____, I'll have to walk downtown. 3. I like my job, and the people I work for are very nice. ____, the pay isn't very good. 4. It's almost time for dinner. _____, let's not start another game. 5. Most coins are made of silver. _____, pennies are made of copper. 6. We didn't expect to enjoy the movie. ____, after it started we found that it was extremely interesting. 7. You have probably never seen a polar bear. _____, I'll describe one for you. 8. The hotel was very noisy. ____, we were so tired from

EXERCISE 2

Here is a list of other sentence connectors:

traveling that we slept soundly.

nevertheless	oz
in addition	but
on the other hand	yet
furthermore	besides

	entence to the ones given below, beginning your name of the left.
Example: yet	He doesn't exercise very much. Yet he's very strong.
nevertheless	1. It would be a dangerous trip.
in addition	2. We have to organize a committee.
on the other hand	John and Mary aren't very good at arithmetic.
furthermore	4. He studied English because he enjoyed it.
so	The men couldn't keep the fire going.
but	One man couldn't do the job.
yet	7. He studied very hard.
besides	8. John thought it would be fun to row across
	the lake.
	exercise 3
Fill these blanks within parentheses.	with the proper word or expression from the pair
1. I don't know	whether he'll be on time or not, we'll
start the game	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition)
start the game	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition)
start the game 2. We tied the r	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless)
start the game 2. We tied the r blew our tent a 3. He tried and	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest
start the game 2. We tied the r blew our tent a 3. He tried and branch of the t	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all)
start the game 2. We tied the r blew our tent a 3. He tried and branch of the t 4. Mother was to	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) oo tired to cook dinner we went to a
 start the game We tied the restriction blew our tent and selection. He tried and selection branch of the tent and selection. Mother was to restaurant to earnest. 	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) so tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (s9, yet)
start the game 2. We tied the right blew our tent at a start and start and start and start and start at a start and	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) on tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (s9, yet) et him, I couldn't remember his name. It was
start the game 2. We tied the right blew our tent at a start the game 3. He tried and branch of the tied. Mother was to restaurant to each to the staurant to each the staurant	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) on tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (s9, yet) et him, I couldn't remember his name. It was (meanwhile, although)
start the game 2. We tied the right blew our tent at a start the game 3. He tried and branch of the tied. Mother was to restaurant to each to the staurant to each the staurant	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) on tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (s9, yet) et him, I couldn't remember his name. It was
start the game 2. We tied the right our tent at a branch of the tied. 3. He tried and branch of the tied. 4. Mother was to restaurant to each of the tied. 5 I've membarrassing. 6. Yes, I like here fact. 7. We haven't ha	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind the countried he was able to reach the lowest tree. (finally, first of all) on tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (so, yet) of the couldn't remember his name. It was (meanwhile, although), I like her very much. (in addition, in denough rain, the crops are not good.
start the game 2. We tied the right our tent at a branch of the tied. 3. He tried and branch of the tied. 4. Mother was to restaurant to each of the tied. 5 I've membarrassing. 6. Yes, I like here fact. 7. We haven't ha (besides, there	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind the lowest way. (in fact, nonetheless) tried he was able to reach the lowest ree. (finally, first of all) or tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (so, yet) or thim, I couldn't remember his name. It was (meanwhile, although), I like her very much. (in addition, in denough rain, the crops are not good. Fore)
start the game 2. We tied the restained of the testaurant to each of	at 6 o'clock. (but whatever happens, in addition) opes as tightly as we could, the wind the countried he was able to reach the lowest tree. (finally, first of all) on tired to cook dinner we went to a set. (so, yet) of the couldn't remember his name. It was (meanwhile, although), I like her very much. (in addition, in denough rain, the crops are not good.

9. You waste a lot of time this way, ____, you can't do the job

10. I'm not very good at tennis. ____ I enjoy it very much.

as well. (finally, furthermore)

(besides, yet)

3. READING PRACTICE

New York to France in a Rowboat

Incredible as it sounds, two men once rowed across the Atlantic Ocean in an open boat—the full 3,250 miles from New York to France. Compared with this exploit, the recent South Pacific trip of six men on a raft seems to be easy. Yet today the Atlantic adventure and the names of the heroes who accomplished it are forgotten.

Frank Samuelson and George Harbo, two Norwegians, lived in Brooklyn, New York, and fished for oysters off New Jersey. In 1896, the year of their trip, Samuelson was twenty-six, Harbo thirty. Both had spent their lives at sea and had strength far greater than their small size suggested.

"If anybody would row across the ocean," Samuelson told Harbo, "he would make a fortune. People would pay to see the boat." One man couldn't do it, they knew, but two men might make the trip in two months, if they rowed fifty-four miles a day. So why not risk trying it?

Harbo believed that the best route was eastward by way of the Gulf Stream. These currents would help the speed of a boat going in that direction. Also, this was the heavily traveled North Atlantic shipping route, which promised help if they were in trouble.

For two years the Norwegians gave their spare time to their campaign. Finally, they designed a double-pointed, eighteen-foot boat. At both ends were watertight compartments and tanks for several gallons of drinking water. Richard K. Fox, publisher of the *Police Gazette* magazine, paid for the boat. It was named *Fox* in his honor.

People shook their heads when the boat was rowed to the Battery in New York harbor. But Samuelson and Harbo were determined to go on with their plan. They had five pairs of oars, a compass, a sextant, a canvas sea-anchor, an air mattress, signal lights and five gallons of oil for the small stove.

Food included 250 eggs, 100 pounds of biscuits, nine pounds of coffee, and meat in cans. They took no clothing except oilskins and what they were wearing. They took no tobacco, liquor or sails.

A crowd of 2,000 gathered at the Battery on the afternoon of June 6, 1896, to see them go. The weather was good, but there was an air of gloom in the crowd. People said, "This is suicide. They won't succeed."

"We'll see you in Le Havre, France, or in heaven!" Shouted Harbo cheerfully as the Fox pulled out. They were cheered by the whistles of ships as they went down the bay and out to sea, with both Harbo and Samuelson rowing.

Out at sea, the two Norwegians began their planned routine. Each man was to row for fifteen and a half hours a day. At first the weather was wonderful, but they began soon to have trouble with the stove. It would not stay lighted in the wind. They could not make much coffee, and soon they had to eat their eggs raw.

On the fourth night at sea, Harbo was asleep under the canvas shelter. Suddenly he sat up, crying out: "Something bumped us!"

As they listened, they heard it again, a bump and a scrape of something on the bottom of the boat. They saw a white thing in the dark water.

"A shark!" said Harbo.

For two days the shark swam with the boat, while the men continued their pull for the horizon. It did not frighten them.



A week out, they met the Canadian ship Jessie on its way to New York.

"Come here and we'll take you aboard," the captain shouted.

"No, thank you!" Samuelson shouted back. "We're on a trip."

"Where are you going?"

"Europe!"

The crew shook their heads as the Jessie sailed on.

On the next day, Sunday, the two men had their first bad weather. A severe gale blew from the east, almost in front of them. Waves rose higher and higher until they washed over the Fox. At 9 a.m. the two men stopped rowing and threw out the sea anchor. By 5 p.m. Harbo found that during the day they had gone twenty-five miles backward, but they were not disturbed.

Two days later, the Count Bismarck, the biggest ship of the German Lloyd Company, met the Fox. Good manners must be kept among all kinds of ships, and Harbo raised an American flag. The big steamer raised the German flag in reply.

"Are you wrecked?" the captain shouted.

"No, we are bound for Europe!"

"Are you crazy?" he exclaimed.

"No, not at all."

Passengers looked down to cheer as the Fox pulled away on its trip to the east.

On the two men rowed, sometimes singing but usually working quietly. On July 1, off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, they met a fishing boat. The astonished captain invited the men aboard. For the first time in three weeks Harbo and Samuelson had a cooked meal.

On July 7 a gale blew from the west, and for two days and sleepless nights they fought seas as large as mountains. It was terrifying. Ten times a day the boat had to be bailed out. Only the watertight compartments kept it afloat.

On the second night of the storm, Samuelson saw a great wave swelling over them.

"Look out!" he shouted.

"We'll never get past it!" cried Harbo.

Suddenly, the Fox was overturned, and the two men were struggling in icy water. But they had planned for this. Each wore a lifebelt tied by rope to the boat. Each held to a rail on the bottom of the boat which had been especially built for this emergency.

They finally turned the boat over, crawled into it, and began to bail out the water that had flooded in. Some of their food had been washed away; their clothes were full of water. Sleepless and hungry, they looked out over a calm sea when the sun finally came up. They dried their clothes. Then they began to row again to take the stiffness from their bodies. And after doing its worst to the Fox, the sea became kind; the rain ceased. Winds were favorable and the sun smiled. The men became confident again.

But now there were other troubles. The wind, sun, and salt water had made their hands raw. And now food was scarce. Once it had been amusing to meet ships and to talk with them; now it "was a matter of life or death to find another ship.

On July 15 they met a sailing ship. They tied a blanket to an oar and began to wave it. As it came closer, they saw the name Cito.

"It must be Italian," said Harbo.

But the ship was the Cito of the town of Lavick, in Norway, birthplace of the two men, and it was on its way to Canada. Harbo and Samuelson climbed on the ship for a huge meal and a reunion with their own countrymen. Before the Cito left, the Norwegians filled the Fox's water tanks, gave the men food and so rescued them from starvation.

Now the trip was half over. Harbo and Samuelson began to row again. The weather still was fair, and for more than a week the average speed was sixty-five miles a day. August 1 was the day of their arrival in the Scilly Islands, near the southwestern tip of England.

Just fifty-five days after leaving New York, they landed at St. Mary's and met the American consul. After resting for only one day, during which Harbo wrote a three-paragraph letter to be printed in the New York World, saying: "We are satisfied with our records," the Fox went to Le Havre, France, 250 miles away. There the trip ended in victory on August 7 to the cheers of thousands.

The Norwegians could not stand on their stiff legs after they landed, and their raw hands made them suffer greatly. All during the days at sea they had been in good health; their first day on land they both caught bad colds.

But in spite of their battle with the sea, these two men never collected the fortunes that they had hoped for from their wonderful exploit. People paid to see their boat in Le Havre, Paris, and