

# ENGLISH

THIS WAY

9—10



# ENGLISH THIS WAY

## BOOK 9

prepared by  
English Language Services, Inc.

Collier-Macmillan International  
A Division of The Macmillan Company  
Collier-Macmillan Publishers, London

Copyright © 1964 THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Philippines Copyright, 1964  
by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

*All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information, storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Publisher.*

*Sixth Printing 1972*

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgment is made for permission to print slightly adapted versions of the following:

"Do the Same for Him," "Seventeen Camels," "The Recital," and "Mozart's First Recital" from *Five Hundred Tales To Tell Again*, by H. L. Gee; adapted by permission of The Epworth Press.

"Paul Bunyan and the Popcorn Blizzard" from *Paul Bunyan Swings His Axe*, by Dell J. McCormick; adapted by permission of The Caxton Printers, Ltd. and Laurence Pollinger Ltd.

"Four Men and a Box," by Leslie Gordon Barnard, from *THIS WEEK*, August 24, 1947; adapted by permission of Mrs. Margaret E. Barnard and of *THIS WEEK*.

"The Song Caruso Sang," by Patrick McCallum; adapted by permission of the author.

The Macmillan Company  
866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022  
Collier-Macmillan Canada, Ltd., Don Mills, Ontario  
*Printed in the United States of America*

# CONTENTS

## UNIT ONE

1. VOCABULARY STUDY	Definitions and Examples.	<i>page</i>
	Practice Sentences (1). Practice Sentences (2).	
	Dialogue. Questions and Answers. . . . .	1
2. COMPOSITION	A Good Dictionary. The Alphabet.	
	The Letters of the Alphabet in English.	
	Order of Words in the Dictionary. . . . .	4
3. READING PRACTICE	"Do The Same For Him".	
	Seventeen Camels. . . . .	9
4. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES	Check-Up. . . . .	12

## UNIT TWO

5. VOCABULARY STUDY	Conversation Practice.	
	Definitions and Examples. Dialogue.	
	Practice Sentences (1). Practice Sentences (2). . .	16
6. COMPOSITION	-Parts of the Dictionary.	
	How to Read a Dictionary Entry.	
	Vocabulary Building. . . . .	20
7. READING PRACTICE	The Recital. Mozart's First Recital.	25
8. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES	Check-Up. . . . .	28

## UNIT THREE

9. VOCABULARY STUDY	Definitions and Examples.	
	Practice Sentences. Reading. Dialogue.	
	Questions and Answers. Vocabulary Building. . . . .	34
10. COMPOSITION	Capitalization. Punctuation. Summary .	39
11. READING PRACTICE	Paul Bunyan and the Popcorn Blizzard.	43
12. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES	Check-Up. . . . .	47

## UNIT FOUR

13. VOCABULARY STUDY Dialogue. Questions and Answers.  
Definitions and Examples. Practice Sentences.  
Reading. Vocabulary Building. . . . . 52
14. COMPOSITION Conjunctions. . . . . 57
15. READING PRACTICE Four Men and a Box.  
Dictionary Practice. . . . . 59
16. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES Check-Up. . . . . 64

## UNIT FIVE

17. VOCABULARY STUDY Dialogue.  
Definitions and Examples. Practice Sentences (1)  
Practice Sentences (2). Reading.  
Conversation Practice. Vocabulary Building. . . . . 70
18. COMPOSITION The Exclamation Point (!).  
The Semicolon (;). . . . . 76
19. READING PRACTICE The Song Caruso Sang (Part 1).  
Dictionary Practice. . . . . 79
20. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES Check-Up. . . . . 85

## UNIT SIX

21. VOCABULARY STUDY Dialogue. Practice Sentences (1).  
Practice Sentences (2). Practice Sentences (3).  
Questions and Answers. Definitions and Examples.  
Vocabulary Building. . . . . 90
22. COMPOSITION Correlative Conjunctions.  
Sentence Modifiers. . . . . 95
23. READING PRACTICE The Song Caruso Sang (Part 2).  
Dictionary Practice. . . . . 98
24. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES Check-Up. . . . . 107

## UNIT SEVEN

25. VOCABULARY STUDY Definitions and Examples.  
Practice Sentences. Dialogue.  
Questions and Answers. Vocabulary Building. . . . . 112
26. COMPOSITION Sentence Connectors. The Colon (:).  
Collective Nouns. Indefinite Pronouns. . . . . 117
27. READING PRACTICE A New Kind of Whale (Part 1).  
Dictionary Practice. . . . . 120
28. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES Check-Up. . . . . 126

## UNIT EIGHT

29. VOCABULARY STUDY Definitions and Examples. Reading.  
Questions and Answers. Practice Sentences (1).  
Practice Sentences (2). Vocabulary Building. . . . . 131
30. COMPOSITION Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Modifiers.  
Questions With Question Words.  
Noun Expressions That Are Always Plural. . . . . 136
31. READING PRACTICE A New Kind of Whale (Part 2).  
Dictionary Practice. . . . . 139
32. ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES Check-Up. . . . . 145

# UNIT ONE

## 1. VOCABULARY STUDY

### Definitions and Examples

lend ( <i>p. and p. part. lent</i> )	beg
sack	puzzle ( <i>v.</i> )
honor ( <i>v.</i> )	gratitude
soon afterwards	

1. **lend:** *give something to someone for his use, with the understanding that he will return it later*  
Will you lend me your pencil? I left mine at home today.  
John didn't have any money. I lent him a dollar to buy his lunch.
2. **sack:** *a container to carry smaller things in, usually made of paper or cloth*  
The man at the grocery store put the oranges in a sack.  
Do you have a sack to put your lunch in?
3. **soon afterwards:** *a short time later*  
I arrived first. Soon afterwards the others came.  
There was a fire at the hotel about eight o'clock. Soon afterwards a large crowd gathered to watch it.
4. **honor:** *have great respect for*  
We honor great men.  
For his fine work he is honored by all his friends.
5. **beg:** *ask very earnestly, plead; ask others for money, food, etc., because one is poor*  
June begged her mother to let her go to the circus.  
He's too proud to beg.

6. **puzzle:** *cause (someone) to be confused or not to understand*  
 Her answer puzzles me. I don't know what she means.  
 I know he didn't understand. He looked puzzled.
7. **gratitude:** *a feeling of wanting to thank someone*  
 He showed his gratitude. He said thanks.  
 I didn't know how to show my gratitude. I didn't know how to thank him.

### Practice Sentences (1)

camel	appear
(something) to spare	as soon as
presently	

1. You see many *camels* in North Africa and the Near East.
2. We rode out on a camel to visit a famous place.
3. A camel is an animal which is used in many countries to carry men and heavy things over long distances.
4. Camels can live for many days without drinking water.
5. The driver had four camels, and there were only three of us.
6. He had *one to spare*.
7. It took us a while to get where we were going.
8. But after a short time we saw it. *Presently* we saw it. It *appeared*.
9. When we got there the driver made the camel get down on its knees so we could get off its back.
10. *As soon as* it got down on its knees, we got off.

### Practice Sentences (2)

favor ( <i>n.</i> )	lift
grateful	slip ( <i>v.</i> )
lend a hand or lend (someone) a hand	share ( <i>n. and v.</i> )

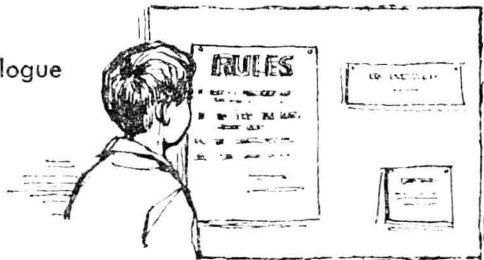
1. I asked my friend to be kind enough to do something for me. I asked him to do me a *favor*.
2. I said, "Thank you very much." I told him I was *grateful*.
3. I had asked him to help me take a heavy sack of apples from my car.



4. I said to him, "Take one end of the sack in your hands, and I'll take the other."
5. I wanted him to *lend me a hand*.
6. He helped me *lift* it from the car.
7. We were careful not to let it fall out of our hands.
8. We didn't want to let it *slip* to the ground.
9. I said I would pay him for his help. I would give him some of the apples.
10. I said I would *share* them with him. I would give him a *share*.

### Dialogue

advice  
obey  
disobey  
dare  
discover



- FRED: What do you think I should do? What is your *advice*?
- JOHN: I think you should always do what the rules say.
- FRED: Well, I usually do *obey* them. I get in trouble if I *disobey* them. I don't *dare* disobey them.
- JOHN: That's right. And besides, you'll find it's not so hard. You'll *discover* that it's easy.

### Questions and Answers

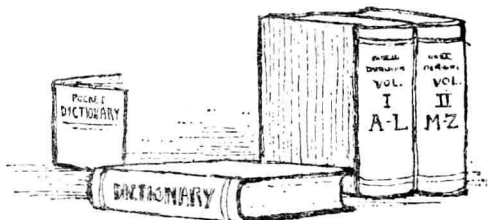
die	mill	castle
kill	sink ( <i>past sank, p. part. sunk</i> )	once upon a time
	(someone's) heart sinks	

1. Didn't I hear that the taxi driver *died*?  
Yes, his taxi was hit by another car.  
He was *killed* in an automobile accident.
2. Why is wheat an important crop?  
People eat wheat.  
They take it to a *mill*, where it is made into flour.  
From flour they make bread and other foods.

3. What did John mean when he said *his heart sank*?  
Well, "sink" means to go down, like falling or going under water.  
He meant he felt as if his heart was falling.  
In other words, he felt discouraged and unhappy.
4. Are they going to build a *castle*?  
Oh, no. Nobody builds houses like that now.  
Castles are too big.  
Stories often begin, "*Once upon a time*," meaning no exact time, but probably long ago.  
People used to live in castles a long time ago.

#### Questions on the Vocabulary

1. Can you see something which has appeared?
2. Can you eat a sack? Can you lift one?
3. Would you be grateful if someone spilled your coffee?
4. Can you lift a camel?
5. Can you get into trouble by disobeying the rules?
6. Have I done you a favor if I lend you a hand?
7. Do you put on your clothes as soon as you get up in the morning?
8. Do you eat breakfast soon afterwards?
9. Does "once upon a time" refer to the future or the past?
10. What happens at a mill?



## 2. COMPOSITION

### A Good Dictionary











It is important for every student to have a good English dictionary. Ask for your teacher's advice before you buy one. There are many different kinds of dictionaries, and you will want to have the best one you can get.

## The Alphabet

English is written and printed in the Roman alphabet. (It is called *Roman* because the Romans used it to write Latin; later many other languages were written in it.) If your language uses the Roman alphabet, you will already know most of what is in this section. Even if your language does not use the Roman alphabet, you have had a lot of practice reading English, and much of this information will be familiar to you.

These are the letters that are used for writing English. Each letter has four forms: capital and small letters, printed and handwritten. There are several ways to write some of the letters.

### The Letters of the Alphabet in English

Printed		Handwritten	
capital	small	capital	small
A	a		
B	b		
C	c		
D	d		
E	e		
F	f		
G	g		
H	h		
I	i		
J	j		

K	k	KK	k
L	l	LL	l
M	m	MM	m
N	n	NN	n
O	o	OO	o
P	p	PP	p
Q	q	QQ	q
R	r	RR	r r
S	s	SS	s s
T	t	TT	t
U	u	UU	u
V	v	VV	v
W	w	WW	w
X	x	XX	x
Y	y	YY	y
Z	z	ZZ	z

If you do not already know this list, you should memorize it. You should also learn the names of the letters in English.

The list is arranged in *alphabetical* order. Words in the dictionary and many other lists are arranged in this way.

## Order of Words in the Dictionary

Words in a dictionary are arranged alphabetically according to their spelling. We take the letters one at a time. For instance, all of the following words begin with *a*, and so we have to look at the second letters in order, to arrange the words alphabetically:

about	after	am
accept	against	approve
adventure	all	arrow

If the first and second letters of words are the same, we must look at the third:

amaze	amenity	ample
amble	amnesty	Amsterdam

There is one case where the length of the word is a factor in the arrangement. If we have, for example, the word *at*, with two letters, and the word *ate*, which has both of the letters of *at* plus the letter *e*, then the rule is that "nothing comes before something," and the short word comes first. Both *at* and *ate* come before *ay*, because of their second letters.

Names of people are arranged according to the family name. For instance, *George Washington* would be listed under *Washington*, not *George*. If there are several people all with the same family name, then we use the first name, or the second if the first names are the same.

Johnson, Albert  
Johnson, David William  
Johnson, Frank James  
Johnson, Frank Kenneth  
Johnson, Fred

Phrases of more than one word are arranged according to the first word of the phrase.

beast  
beast of burden  
beast of prey  
beastly  
beat

In most dictionaries, a hyphen (-) is considered the same as a space between words.

hand  
hand-me-down  
handily  
handrail  
handy

Your dictionary may have different rules for putting its words and phrases in order. You should study it to find out what its rules are.

### EXERCISE 1

Make a list of all the new words and expressions in Lesson 1 of this Unit and arrange them in alphabetical order.

### EXERCISE 2

Make an alphabetical list of 25 names. You can include people you know, historical names, etc.

### EXERCISE 3

Arrange these two lists of expressions alphabetically.

(a) conclusive

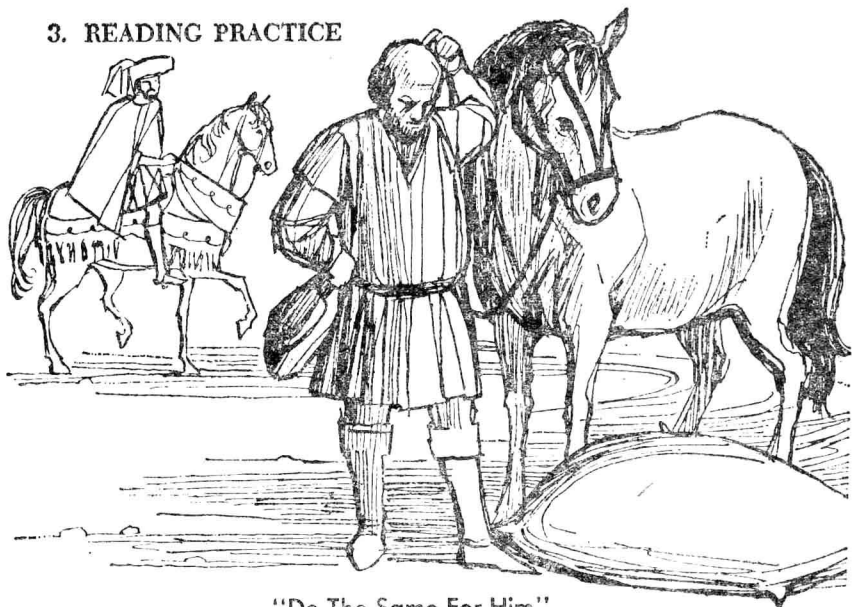
conclave  
conclusion  
concord  
concluded  
conclude  
concave  
concluding

(b) happy

handsome  
hand's breadth  
handmade  
hand of the master  
handout  
hamster  
ham



### 3. READING PRACTICE



#### "Do The Same For Him"

Once upon a time a poor farmer taking a sack of wheat to the mill did not know what to do when it slipped from his horse and fell into the road. The sack was too heavy for him to lift, and his only hope was that presently someone would come riding by and lend a hand.

It was not long before a rider appeared, but the farmer's heart sank when he recognized him, for it was the great man who lived in a castle near by. The farmer would have dared to ask another farmer to help, or any poor man who might have come along the road, but he could not beg a favor of so great a man.

However, as soon as the great man came up he got off his horse, saying, "I see you've had bad luck, friend. How good it is that I'm here just at the right time." Then he took one end of the sack, the farmer the other, and between them they lifted it on the horse.

"Sir," asked the farmer, "how can I pay you?"

"Easily enough," the great man replied. "Whenever you see anyone else in trouble, do the same for him."

H. L. GEE (*adapted*)

### Questions on the Reading

1. Where was the farmer taking the sack of wheat?
2. Where did the sack fall?
3. Why did the farmer need help to lift the sack?
4. Who appeared soon afterwards?
5. Where did he live?
6. Why did the farmer's heart sink?
7. What did the great man say to him?
8. When they had lifted the sack on the horse, what did the farmer ask?
9. What did the great man say?

### Seventeen Camels

Once upon a time there was an old man who had three sons. Calling them together, he said, "Sons, my end is near. To my oldest son I give half my camels, to my second one-third, and to my youngest one-ninth." Soon afterwards he died.

Now, the old man had seventeen camels, and the three brothers were puzzled to know how to share them as their father had said. They thought a long time about the problem, and it seemed that they must either kill some of the camels and cut them into pieces, or disobey their father. At last they went to their father's old friend and asked his advice. As soon as he heard their story he said, "I will help you. I honored your father. I am old. I have only one camel, but take it—it is yours."

Gratefully the three sons took the old man's camel, finding that it was now easy to divide the camels as their father had wished. The oldest took half—that was nine camels; the second took one-third, which was six; and the youngest took one-ninth, which was two.

Only when each had received his share of camels did they discover that there was a camel to spare. So, out of gratitude to their father's friend, they returned the camel.

H. L. GEE (*adapted*)





#### Questions on the Reading

1. How many sons did the old man have?
2. Why was he giving them his camels?
3. How many camels did the old man have?
4. What share did he give to each son?
5. What was the sons' problem?
6. What did they think they might have to do?
7. Whose advice did they ask?
8. What did he give them?
9. How many camels did each son have at the end of the story?
10. Why did the sons return the camel to their father's friend?