



THEY DID IT IN CANADA

R o n R e a b u r n

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THEY DID IT IN CANADA

An Intermediate ESL Reader

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King Edward Campus

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This book is dedicated to our students who have taken on the unenviable task of learning our language, English.

Ron Reaburn



Introduction

This book was written for students of English as a second language reading at the Intermediate level. Although the vocabulary has not been rigidly controlled, most of it lies within the first 1,500 words of English.

When I began this project, I was dismayed by the lack of suitable Canadian content reading material for ESL learners. While being focused on the development of reading skills, vocabulary enhancement, and grammatical practice, the stories will, we hope, introduce our students to some of the people who have contributed to the vibrancy of the Canadian experience.

Ron Reaburn

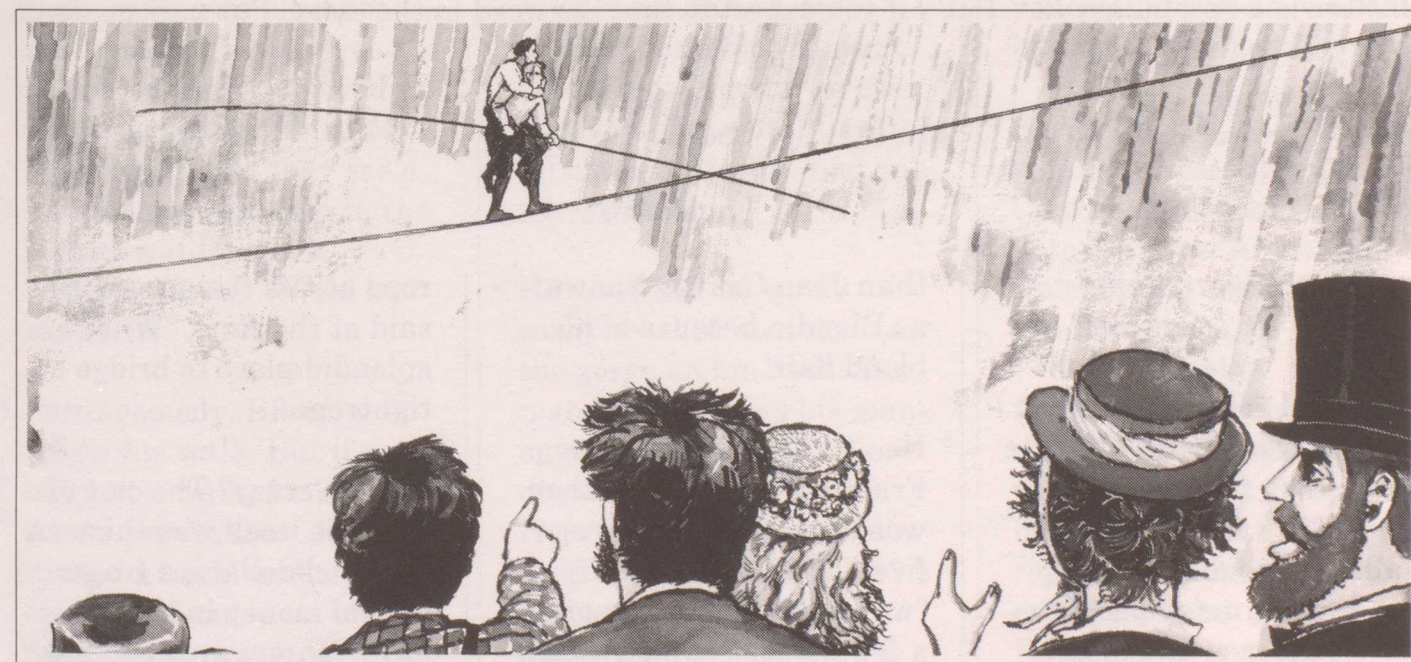


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the DAREDEVIL OF NIAGARA





PRE-READING EXERCISE

1. A daredevil is a person who does something dangerous. If you have visited Niagara Falls, or if you have seen a picture, you know how dangerous they are.

Blondin is a daredevil who crossed Niagara Falls. Do you think he

- ☐ a) swam across?
☐ b) went across in a boat?
☐ c) crossed some other way?

2. Here is a vocabulary list. Put \checkmark if you expect to find the word in the story. Put x if you don't expect to find the word.

- ☐ water
☐ crowd
☐ fall
☐ life

- ☐ danger
☐ boring
☐ easy
☐ homework

- ☐ crazy
☐ terrified
☐ cheered
☐ money

Niagara Falls, a 167-foot high waterfall, is a great **attraction**

for visitors from all over the world. The falls are situated in the city of Niagara Falls, Ontario. In spite of the danger, many people have gone over the falls — some by accident and few **on purpose**. Annie Taylor, who was an American school teacher, was the first person to go over the falls on purpose. She used a wooden barrel, and surprisingly she lived to tell the story.

- ² Of all the people who have been attracted to the Falls, none was more **daring**

than Jean Gravet, known as Blondin because of his blond hair.

- ³ He was born in St. Omer, France in 1824. His father was an acrobat and at age five, Blondin started to "walk the rope". After only a few months of instruction at a school for acrobats, he made his first public **appearance** as "The Little Wonder".

- ⁴ Blondin was brought to America in 1855 by P.T. Barnum, who called him the world's greatest tight-rope walker. In 1858, Blondin saw Niagara for the first time and made up his mind that he would string a

rope across the **gorge**. He said at the time, "What a splendid place to bridge a tightrope."

- ⁵ Was he crazy? The cost of the rope itself was thirteen hundred dollars, a **huge** sum of money in those days. **However**, he found someone to pay the cost. Once the rope was in place, a **local** newspaper said, "Even with the rope pulled tight, it sagged fifty feet at midpoint."

- ⁶ Blondin inspected the rope very carefully. He said: "If my life **depends** on the security of the rope, I will put it up myself." Then he

announced he would walk the rope on June 30, 1858.

- ⁷ Hordes of people came to Niagara Falls — vacationers, gamblers, pickpockets and salesmen. Honeymooners came too, for even in those days, Niagara Falls was a favourite place for newlyweds. Twenty-five thousand people showed up to watch the daredevil of Niagara. Would they see a man fall to his death in the boiling waters of the Niagara River? Would he **make it**?

- ⁸ Courageously, Blondin began his walk. But it was not just a walk, for he was a true **performer**. He turned a backward somersault and landed on his feet! Halfway across the rope, he lowered another rope to a boat named the Maid of the Mist. After a bottle of champagne was attached, Blondin raised it and then sat on the rope to drink it. When he reached the other side of the river, the crowd roared its approval and the band played the French national anthem. That day many gamblers lost a lot of money.

The Niagara Falls Gazette, a local newspaper, said about Blondin: "He has performed the greatest feat of modern times."

- ⁹ That summer he crossed the rope three more times, and each time his **tricks** grew more daring. He crossed blindfold; he went across on a bicycle; he even stood on his head. But after all of that, Blondin had one trick **left**.

- ¹⁰ He promised he would carry another man across the gorge on his back. The man he chose was his manager, Harry Colcord. Blondin was not a large man. He weighed only one hundred and forty pounds (63.5 kg), and Colcord one hundred and thirty-five (61.2 kg)! The **odds** against Blondin were very great — and soon money was rapidly changing hands as the betting began.

- ¹¹ How did Colcord feel? In later years he said that for the **rest** of his life he had **nightmares** and often woke up **terrified** in the middle of the night. Someone has said that he was

the only manager in history to **earn** his money.

- ¹² Before setting out on their famous walk, Blondin advised Colcord, "Harry, be sure to let yourself rest like a dead weight on my back. Do not try to **balance** yourself. If you do, we shall both go to our deaths."

- ¹³ Seven times Blondin had to stop for a rest. Seven times Colcord climbed off his back onto the rope. And seven times he got back onto Blondin's back.

- ¹⁴ As they were finishing the walk, Blondin, who was very tired, wanted to rest his foot on one of the guy ropes. It snapped. The crowd let out a loud gasp! But Blondin kept his balance and ran another twenty feet to the next guy rope. They were safe! It is said that some gamblers cut the rope in order to win their bets.

- ¹⁵ That day, three hundred thousand people cheered the mighty Blondin, and onlookers **collected** forty thousand dollars for the daredevil of Niagara.





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

☒ True ☐ False

- ☐ 1) Annie Taylor, the teacher, died while going over the falls.
- ☐ 2) Blondin was a Canadian.
- ☐ 3) He had a sponsor who paid for the rope.
- ☐ 4) The rope was level.
- ☐ 5) Niagara Falls has been popular with tourists for a long time.
- ☐ 6) Blondin walked across without stopping.
- ☐ 7) The gamblers did not expect him to succeed.
- ☐ 8) The manager weighed almost as much as Blondin.
- ☐ 9) The manager relaxed and enjoyed the trip across the Falls on Blondin's back.
- ☐ 10) While Blondin was carrying his manager, he had to keep stopping because he was tired.

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little, for example "depend" to "depended".

attraction	performer
daring	tricks
huge	odds
depend	nightmares
make it	terrified

- 1) Blondin's life _____ on the rope.
- 2) The _____ against crossing safely were very high.
- 3) The local newspaper congratulated the _____.
- 4) Niagara Falls has always been a popular _____.



- 5) The people watching didn't know if he would _____.
- 6) The manager had _____ for the rest of his life.
- 7) Blondin was extremely _____.
- 8) The rope cost a _____ amount of money.
- 9) The manager felt _____ while he was crossing the Falls.
- 10) While he was crossing, Blondin showed the crowd other _____.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete each sentence. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the word slightly.

on purpose	left
appearance	rest
gorge	earn
however	balance
local	collect

- 1) An airline pilot is well paid; however, when something goes wrong with the plane he really _____ his money.
- 2) The Vancouver Sun is a _____ newspaper.
- 3) The Capilano Suspension Bridge crosses a _____.
- 4) A child learning to ride a bicycle has to learn to _____.
- 5) My neighbour is an immigrant; _____, her English is wonderful.
- 6) Everyone was waiting for the Pope's _____ in front of the crowd.
- 7) I went shopping and now I have only \$20.00 _____.
- 9) The students at the school _____ money for charity last year.
- 10) My son said that he broke his toy by accident, but I think he did it _____.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

during because
of as
if even

- 1) Jean Gravet was known _____ Blondin.
- 2) The rope across the gorge sagged fifty feet _____ when it was pulled tight.
- 3) Blondin turned a somersault and drank champagne _____ his first walk over the falls.
- 4) The newspaper said that his tightrope walk was the greatest feat _____ modern times.
- 5) "I will put up the rope myself _____ my life depends on it" said Blondin.
- 6) Many gamblers lost money on his first walk. _____ he had fallen, they would have won.

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Make one long sentence from each group of sentences.

- 1) Blondin became famous in North America.
He was born in France.



- 2) He saw the Falls in 1858.
He decided to cross them on a tight rope.

- 3) Many people expected him to fail.
They came to watch.

- 4) He was walking across.
He stopped to drink champagne.

- 5) During his fifth crossing he had to stop several times.
He was carrying his manager.

- 6) A rope broke.
Everyone expected them to fall.
They made it safely across.

EXERCISE 5

WORK WITH A PARTNER

In which paragraph(s) do you find:

- ☐ 1) information about earlier crossings.
- ☐ 2) background details about Blondin.
- ☐ 3) an account of his first crossing.



Look at paragraph 9.

The first sentence

- ☐ a) continues the story about Blondin.
- ☐ b) goes back to his earlier crossings.
- ☐ c) tells about another person.

The second sentence

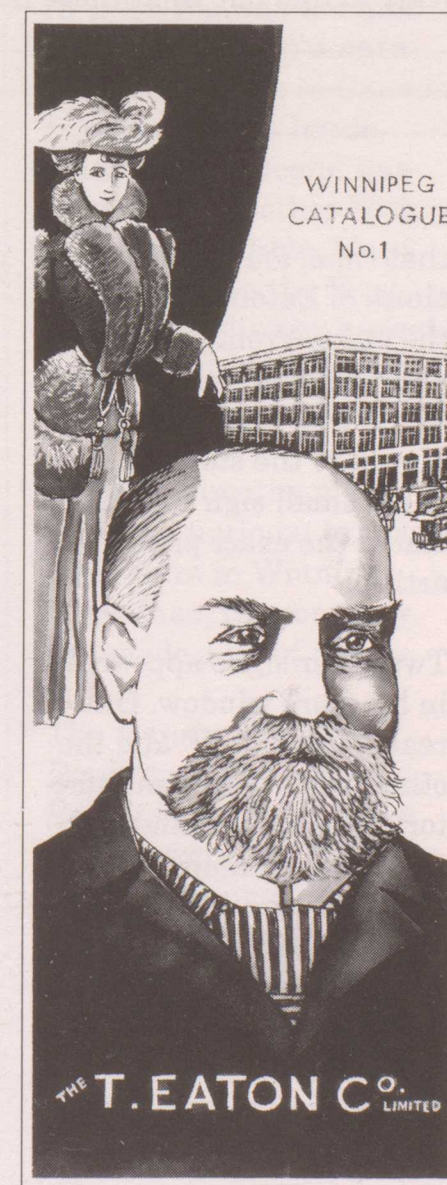
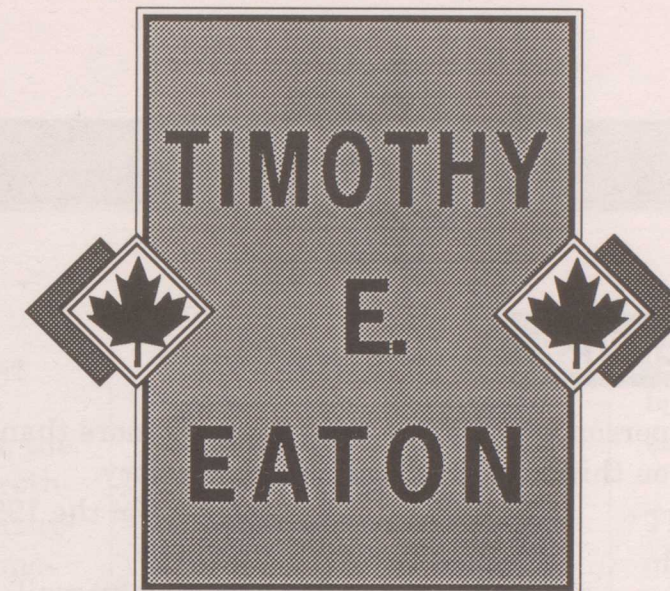
- ☐ a) describes more crossings.
- ☐ b) gives details about the crossings in the first sentence.
- ☐ c) tells us what he wanted to do next time.

The third sentence

- ☐ a) tells us that something more is coming.
- ☐ b) continues the story.
- ☐ c) describes his last trip.

The best way to summarize paragraphs 10-15 is

- ☐ a) a brave manager takes a trip.
- ☐ b) stopping to rest.
- ☐ c) his life in someone else's hands.





PRE-READING EXERCISE

1. This story is about the person who started Eaton's stores more than 100 years ago. Put ✓ beside the topics that you think will be discussed in the story.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> inflation | <input type="checkbox"/> fashions in the 1990's |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prices | <input type="checkbox"/> unions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> guarantees | <input type="checkbox"/> shopping by mail |

2. Now look through the story quickly to find out what these numbers and dates refer to.

62 _____	1884 _____
35,000 _____	1905 _____
1869 _____	

Have you ever shopped at Eaton's? Most Canadians have. From coast to coast, Eaton's has sixty-two stores selling more than 25 million dollars **worth** of goods each week. With 35,000 employees, it is one of the largest employers in the country. Eaton's is also the largest privately-owned department store in Canada.

- ² It all began on December 8th, 1869 when Timothy Eaton, a poor immigrant, opened his first store on Yonge Street, which is now in the heart of Toronto. His staff **consisted** of a man, a woman and a boy. Since

that time, four **generations** of Eatons have run the store. From the beginning it was a store with a difference. Each **item** displayed in the store window had a small sign which stated the exact price of the article.

- ³ Two other signs appeared in his store window. One read, "Cash Only" and the other said, "Goods satisfactory or money refunded." One businessman who saw the signs said, "It will never **work**." At that time, trade was often carried on by barter, and when cash was involved, customers would **haggle** for the best price they could get.

- ⁴ Timothy worked hard in his new store and he expected his employees to do the same. As he stated in his 1901 catalogue, his goal was to give "the greatest good for the greatest number." He did not believe in unions and, until very recently, no Eaton store had been unionized. His motto for his employees was

"Early to bed,
Early to rise,
Never get tight
And **advertise**."

Timothy hated tobacco, and even today, no tobacco is sold in Eaton's.

- ⁵ Timothy Eaton was born in a small village in Northern

Ireland in 1834. Because his father had died two months before his birth, the Eaton family of eight brothers and sisters had to struggle to make a living. Timothy left school at thirteen to work in a drygoods store where he was **employed** from dawn to dusk. At night, he often slept under the counter because he was too tired to go home. When the Great Potato **Famine** hit Ireland in the 1850's, Timothy, like thousands of others, decided to sail away to Canada.

- ⁶ He had already learned some things about business in Ireland. In Canada, he began to add his own ideas, and his business grew. People liked the **policy** of giving refunds and exchanging unsatisfactory goods. Five years after opening his first store, Timothy was sending out 40,000 flyers each month to advertise his merchandise.

As well, he took full advantage of newspapers to tell his customers about his sales and **bargains**. In fact, Eaton **invented** the idea of a "bargain day" as a way to get rid of old stock quickly.

- ⁷ In 1884, his was the first business to begin a **catalogue** operation in Canada. In many prairie households, the catalogue was often the only other book **besides** the Bible. Many immigrants in the West learned English by **associating** words with pictures in the catalogue.

- ⁸ In 1905, Timothy made the company national by opening a store in Winnipeg. Since then, the company has made a lot of money.

- ⁹ The man **in charge** of Eaton's today is Frederik Eaton. Since Eaton's is a private company, no one knows how much money the company makes each

year, but the Eaton family is probably one of the richest in Canada.

- ¹⁰ The most famous member of the Eaton family was probably Flora, who later became Lady Eaton. She built herself a seventy-room castle in a small town north of Toronto. In Canada she used to travel around the country in her own private railway car. She also had a private villa in Italy.

- ¹¹ One of the **descendants** of Timothy is Young John Eaton, who is the company's chairman. He has said, "There is something **special** about being an Eaton. Canada has given a lot to us and we should give a lot back."

- ¹² Frederik Eaton says, "The **basis** of our business will always be to offer the best value for money, because our market is still the great **mass** of people."





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. Timothy Eaton's first store was different from the others stores because of
☐ a) the window
☐ b) the prices
☐ c) the signs on the goods
2. Eaton's employees
☐ a) have always had a union
☐ b) have only had a union for a short time
☐ c) still don't have a union
3. Timothy's family left Ireland because of
☐ a) political problems
☐ b) health problems
☐ c) shortage of food
4. His business grew because
☐ a) he advertised widely
☐ b) he guaranteed his goods
☐ c) both
5. The Eatons
☐ a) have sold the business
☐ b) have retired
☐ c) still run the business

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the word a little.

haggle
advertise
employed

famine
policy
bargain



catalogues
besides

descendants
mass

- 1) Timothy Eaton's _____ still own Eaton's stores.
- 2) Timothy Eaton introduced _____ shopping.
- 3) A lot of people died during the _____ in Ireland.
- 4) When he was young, Timothy was _____ in a store.
- 5) Prices were not fixed; customers could _____ for a good price.
- 6) Timothy used newspapers to _____.
- 7) People were attracted by the _____ at Eaton's.
- 8) A _____ of people shopped at Eaton's.
- 9) Eaton's had a _____ of giving good value.
- 10) _____ this policy, they also gave refunds and exchanges.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the word slightly.

worth
consist
generation
item
work

invented
associate
in charge
special
basis

- 1) Three _____ live together in that house.
- 2) Many people _____ the colour black with death.
- 3) My friend runs a day-care centre. She is _____ of twenty five children.
- 4) The _____ of a sentence is the verb.
- 5) The police officer asked me to describe the _____ which had been stolen.



- 6) A person from Hungary _____ the ball point pen.
- 7) That car is old; it isn't _____ much.
- 8) New Year is a _____ time in many countries.
- 9) My breakfast _____ of cereal, toast and coffee.
- 10) I learned five new words every day. It _____ ; I passed my reading test.

EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Change these sentences to passive.

- 1) One family owns Eaton's.

- 2) Timothy Eaton opened the first store in 1869.

- 3) He guaranteed all the items.

- 4) We will refund your money if the goods don't satisfy you.

- 5) He advertised his bargains in the newspaper.



Change these sentences to active.

- 6) Unions are allowed in the stores now.

- 7) Many people were forced by the bad conditions to leave Ireland.

- 8) The catalogue was used by immigrants to learn English.

- 9) We don't know how much money is made by the Eaton family.

- 10) Cigarettes are not sold in Eaton's.

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Make one long sentence from each group of sentences.

- 1) Eaton's has sixty-two stores.

They sell twenty-five million dollars worth of goods each week.

- 2) The famine hit Ireland.

Timothy left for Canada.

Thousands of others left too. (omit "too")



- 3) Eaton's has always had a policy.
This is to give refunds or exchanges.

- 4) Many immigrants learned English.
They looked at the words and pictures in the catalogue. (use "by")

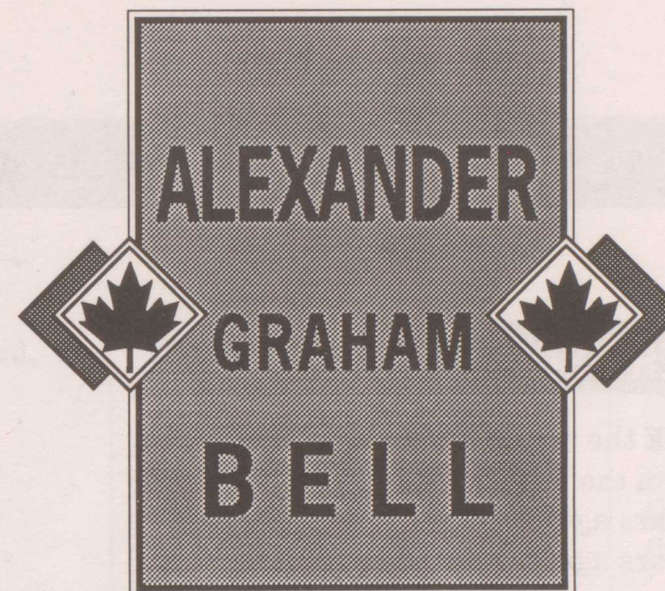
- 5) No one knows how much money Eaton's makes.
It is a private company.

EXERCISE 5

STORY ORGANIZATION

The author has covered three topics in this story. What is this story **mainly** about?

- ☐ a) famine, immigration and shopping.
☐ b) Timothy Eaton, Eaton's stores, and the Eaton family.
☐ c) barter, catalogue shopping and advertising.



ALEXANDER
GRAHAM
BELL





PRE-READING EXERCISE

1) When do you think the telephone was invented?

You can check from the story.

- ☐ a) about 200 years ago
- ☐ b) about 100 years ago
- ☐ c) about 50 years ago

2) Which of these uses of the telephone is the most important to you?

- ☐ a) getting information
- ☐ b) keeping in touch
- ☐ c) safety
- ☐ d) convenience in shopping

3) Can you think of other ways in which the telephone is used?

One day, in the early 1870's, a young man was writing to the girl he was later to marry. In his letter he **described** his father's home in Canada. The house was built on the heights **overlooking** the Grand River at Brantford, Ontario. "This is my dreaming place!" the young man wrote. "Miles of country lie below me..."

² Alexander Bell was not just a dreamer. He was also a man of action. At his American home in Boston,

he worked by day as a teacher of the deaf, and by night he **experimented** with the electrical transmission of **sound**. At the age of twenty-seven, Alexander had worked out the basic **principle** of transmitting **speech** electrically.

³ Bell was born on March 3, 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. In July, 1870, after two of his brothers had died of tuberculosis, the Bell family sailed to Canada. They bought property at Tutelo Heights, where the

Bell family home still **stands** today.

⁴ During his youth, Bell had been, like his father and grandfather before him, interested in human speech. At one time he had trained the family dog to say, "How are you, grandmother?" Bell was given a job in Boston using his father's system of "**visible** speech" in teaching the deaf to speak and he gained a wide **reputation** for his work.

⁵ In time he joined with a

partner, Thomas Watson, in his electrical experiments. They were supported in their work by some wealthy clients.

⁶ In 1874, during a vacation in Brantford, the **basic** idea of the telephone came to Bell. This was to use a membrane to change sound into electricity and back again.

⁷ Bell and Watson continued with their experiments and the first **clear** voice transmission by wire occurred in 1876. The world's first telephone message was: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." Later that year, back in Brantford, Bell asked the Dominion Telegraph Company for the use of their line between Brantford and Paris, Ontario, which was eight miles away. Bell **installed** a transmitter at Brantford and drove by horse and buggy to Paris, where a receiver had been placed.

⁸ Over the line, Bell heard a voice which he thought he **recognized**. He thought it was his father's voice, but his father was **supposed** to have been out of town. Bell sent a wire to Brantford to find out if it was his father. On the telephone, he heard clearly: "Yes Alex, it is I, your father speaking." This was the world's first long-distance telephone call. It had to go over a line sixty-eight miles long, because the battery **power** came from Toronto.

⁹ After his great invention, Bell did not retire. For more than forty-five years after he invented the telephone, he lived a **creative** life, mostly in Washington, and at his summer home at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. One of his other great **achievements** was the development of a hydrofoil boat which in 1919 **set** a world record of 70.86 miles per hour.

¹⁰ After years of experiments flying kites, Bell was convinced that it would be possible to build a heavier-than-air machine that could fly.

¹¹ Bell never became a Canadian citizen, but he once said, "Though I cannot **claim** to be a Canadian... I have a warm spot in my heart for Canada." He died at his home in Nova Scotia in August 1922. His **advice** to his children in his old age was, "Don't keep forever on the public road, going only where others have gone. Leave the highway occasionally and go into the woods. You will be certain to find something you have never seen before."

¹² Bell's home at Brantford was marked as a National Historic Site in 1953, and a large statue of Bell can be seen in downtown Brantford.





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. Alexander Bell's job was in

- ☐ a) Canada
- ☐ b) The United States
- ☐ c) Scotland

2. His job was

- ☐ a) doing experiments
- ☐ b) teaching deaf people
- ☐ c) training dogs

3. The first telephone call was made in 1876 in

- ☐ a) Canada
- ☐ b) The United States
- ☐ c) Scotland

4. The first long distance call was between

- ☐ a) Brantford and Paris
- ☐ b) Brantford and the U.S.
- ☐ c) Brantford and Toronto

5. Bell also worked on

- ☐ a) developing a fast boat
- ☐ b) inventing kites
- ☐ c) building airplanes

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

experiment

reputation

sound

clear

stand

install



power

set

achievement

advice

1) Bell had a good _____ as a teacher of the deaf.

2) He and his partner did experiments on the transmission of _____.

3) The _____ for the first long distance phone call came from Toronto.

4) The voice on the line was very _____.

5) They _____ a transmitter in Brantford.

6) His fast boat _____ a world record in 1919.

7) A statue of Bell _____ in Brantford.

8) He gave good _____ to his children.

9) He is remembered for his _____.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words slightly.

describe

basic

overlook

recognize

principle

supposed

speech

creative

visible

claim

1) Although I had not seen my friend for a long time, I _____ her easily at the airport.

2) The refugee _____ that his life would be in danger if he returned to his country.



- 3) The Canadian political system is based on the _____ of democracy.
- 4) The hotel _____ the mountains.
- 5) _____ is what makes us different from animals.
- 6) On a clear day, Vancouver Island is _____ from Vancouver.
- 7) My friend, who is new to Canada, needs to learn _____ English.
- 8) The police officer asked the witness to _____ the robber.
- 9) I was surprised when my son came home at lunch time because he was _____ to be in school.
- 10) That student is very _____. He should get a job in the theatre or in television.

EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Find the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- 1) He worked _____ a teacher of deaf people.
- 2) He experimented _____ the transmission of sound.
- 3) He discovered the principle _____ transmitting sound.
- 4) Two of his brothers died _____ tuberculosis.
- 5) The family immigrated _____ Canada.
- 6) _____ his youth, Bell was interested in human speech.
- 7) They were supported _____ wealthy people.
- 8) He went _____ horse-and-buggy to Paris.
- 9) He thought his father was _____ town.
- 10) He moved _____ eastern Canada and then died _____ Nova Scotia.



EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Answer the group of questions in one sentence. Your eight sentences will make a summary of the story.

Example:

- 1) Where was Alexander Bell born? When was he born?
Alexander Bell was born in Scotland in 1847.

- 2) Who died in the family? How did they die? What did the rest of the family do?

- 3) What was Bell interested in? What did he teach?

- 4) What idea came to him in 1874? Where was he at the time?

- 5) Who was his partner? What did they do in 1876?

- 6) When was the first long-distance conversation? Where?

- 7) Why was Bell interested in kites? What did he want to make?



8) When did Bell die? Where did he die? How old was he?

EXERCISE 5

DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER

1) Bell was a dreamer. He probably dreamed about

- ☐ a) his girlfriend
- ☐ b) future inventions
- ☐ c) his home country, Scotland

2) Wealthy people supported Bell's experiments. They probably wanted

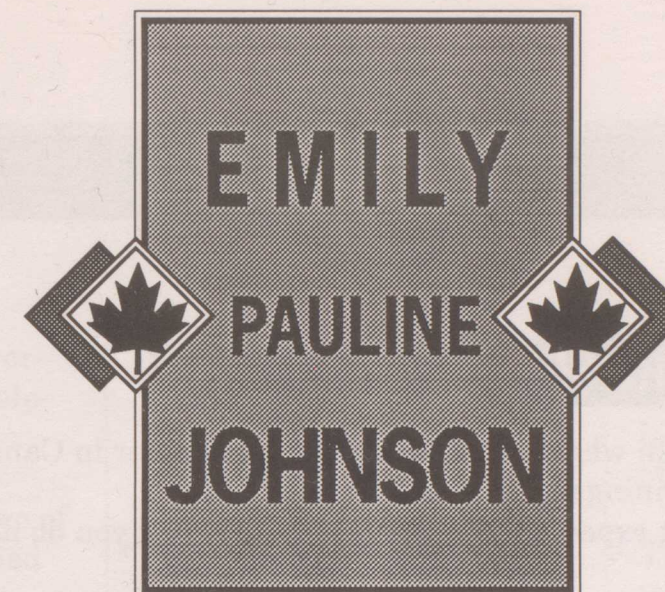
- ☐ a) to own a telephone themselves
- ☐ b) to send messages
- ☐ c) to make money

3) Who probably said:

"Mr. Watson, come here. I want you."?

4) Which of these shows what Bell probably thought?

- ☐ a) You can get all the education you want in school.
- ☐ b) You can find information if you look in many different places.
- ☐ c) If you have enough money, you should retire.



EMILY
PAULINE
JOHNSON





PRE-READING EXERCISE

This story is about a woman who was famous as an entertainer in Canada at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Put ✓ beside the words you expect to find in the story. Put x if you do not expect to find the word.

- ☐ performer
- ☐ Las Vegas
- ☐ screen
- ☐ touring
- ☐ stage
- ☐ theatre
- ☐ lonely
- ☐ money

In Vancouver's Stanley Park, near the teahouse at Ferguson Point, there is a large stone that **marks** the place where Pauline Johnson was buried in 1913. Who was Pauline Johnson? The newspapers called her an Indian Princess and a great **performer**. At a time when women were supposed to stay at home, she travelled back and forth across Canada from sleepy fishing villages in Newfoundland to **wild** mining towns in British Columbia. She and her partner, Walter McRaye, gave stage performances in

theatres, schools, churches, barrooms and **barns**.

² Pauline Johnson was born on an Indian reservation near the small **manufacturing** town of Brantford, Ontario. Her mother was an immigrant from England. Her father, however, was an Indian chief. Their beautiful home on the reservation was called Chiefswood. Pauline's Indian name - Tekahionwake - means the smoky air of an Indian summer.

³ As a young girl, Pauline loved to read. Her favourite reading was **verses**. From

her grandfather, Old Smoke Johnson, she learned the stories or **legends** of her **ancestors**. Pauline was always very **proud** of her Indian **heritage**.

⁴ When Pauline was 23 years old, her father died **unexpectedly**. Because they had very little **income**, Pauline, her mother and sister had to move to a rented house in Brantford. **Although** her older sister went to work in an office, Pauline stayed at home and wrote verses and stories. She wanted to be a writer. She **published** a few verses and stories but made

very little money and worried that she was not helping her family.

⁵ Fortunately, in 1889, two of her verses were published in an important book. A couple of years later, she was asked to read some of her verses to a group in Toronto. She became an instant **"hit"**.

⁶ Pauline began her stage career during the entertainment season of 1892-93. It was a difficult life moving from town to town. She was often very lonely, but she was making money. That first year, she gave 125 performances in towns and villages in eastern Canada.

⁷ Shortly before Christmas, 1897, Walter McRaye, a young entertainer, had just arrived in Winnipeg. He was told by a friend that he should see the Pauline Johnson show that night at the Winnipeg Theatre. After the show, the two were introduced and found they had a lot **in common**.

They shared Christmas dinner and did a few shows together the following week. Then they **parted**.

⁸ However, two years later, in 1899, Pauline and Walter began a ten-year tour of North America. They lived a **restless** kind of life, travelling by train, steamer, ox-cart, dog sled and even on horseback. For many people in the small towns of western Canada, they were the only **entertainment**. They never made much money, but they made a lot of friends.

⁹ One year, they travelled up the Cariboo Road by horse and buggy to the old gold-mining town of Barkerville. It was over five hundred miles from Vancouver so the miners were very happy to see them when they arrived.

¹⁰ In 1909, Pauline was forced to retire because of cancer. She decided to make her home in Vancouver and wrote some stories for The

Province newspaper. She even wrote a book about the legends of the Indian people of British Columbia.

¹¹ The following report **appeared** in The Province dated March 7, 1913: "Miss Pauline Johnson passed away this morning at the Bute Street Hospital in this city at 11:30 o'clock....Mr. Walter McRaye, who was Miss Johnson's touring manager for some years, was with her at the last."

¹² A few days later, a special ceremony was held in Stanley Park. Mr. McRaye read the following lines from one of Pauline's verses:

THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

Sailing into the cloud land,
sailing into the sun,
Into the crimson doors ajar
when life is done
O! dear dead race,
my spirit too
would sail westward unto
you.





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

- 1) Pauline Johnson was famous mostly as a
☐ a) writer
☐ b) performer
☐ c) traveller
- 2) She was unusual because she
☐ a) travelled alone a lot
☐ b) worked
☐ c) both
- 3) She was
☐ a) ashamed of her Indian heritage
☐ b) proud of her Indian heritage
☐ c) ignorant of her Indian heritage
- 4) She worked with Walter McRae for
☐ a) all of her working life in the theatre
☐ b) most of her working life in the theatre
☐ c) more than half of her working life in the theatre
- 5) When she had to retire from the theatre, Pauline
☐ a) stopped working altogether
☐ b) went back home to Vancouver
☐ c) took up writing again

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use the words below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the word slightly.

performer
wild
barn

manufacturing
verses
proud



income
hit

restless
entertainment

- 1) Pauline Johnson and Walter McRae had a _____ life travelling across Canada.
- 2) The family's _____ was very small.
- 3) She read and wrote _____.
- 4) She sometimes gave shows in _____.
- 5) She was famous across Canada as a _____.
- 6) When she gave her first show she was a _____ immediately.
- 7) There was not much _____ in small towns in Canada.
- 8) Some of the places in the West were quite _____.
- 9) Ontario has a lot of _____ cities.
- 10) She was very _____ of her Indian background.

VOCABULARY B

Use the words below to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the word slightly.

mark
legend
ancestor
heritage
unexpectedly

although
publish
in common
part
appear

- 1) This school has _____ a lot of English books.
- 2) Students here have one thing _____; they all need to learn English.
- 3) I will always remember _____ from my family when I came to Canada.



- 4) News about the crime _____ in all the newspapers.
- 5) His _____ came from Europe a long time ago.
- 6) I _____ the important chapter in the book.
- 7) Immigrants want their children to know about their _____.
- 8) He passed the test _____ he didn't have time for a lot of home-work.
- 9) The teacher gave us an _____ test.
- 10) Every country has its own _____ about the sun and the moon.

EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Complete the sentences.

- 1) If her father hadn't died... _____
- 2) Pauline's father, who... _____
- 3) When she read her verses in Toronto... _____
- 4) If she hadn't got cancer... _____
- 5) Although they never made much money... _____
- 6) There is a large stone in Stanley Park which... _____



EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Answer the group of questions in one sentence. Your seven sentences will make a summary of the story.

- 1) Who was Pauline Johnson? Where was she born? When was she born?

- 2) Who was her father? What name did he give Pauline? What does that name mean?

- 3) What happened when Pauline was 23 years old? What did her family have to do? (because)

- 4) What did Pauline like to do? Why did she worry? (but)

- 5) In 1897, who did she meet? What was he? (who)

- 6) What happened in 1909? Why did Pauline retire? What happened in 1913?

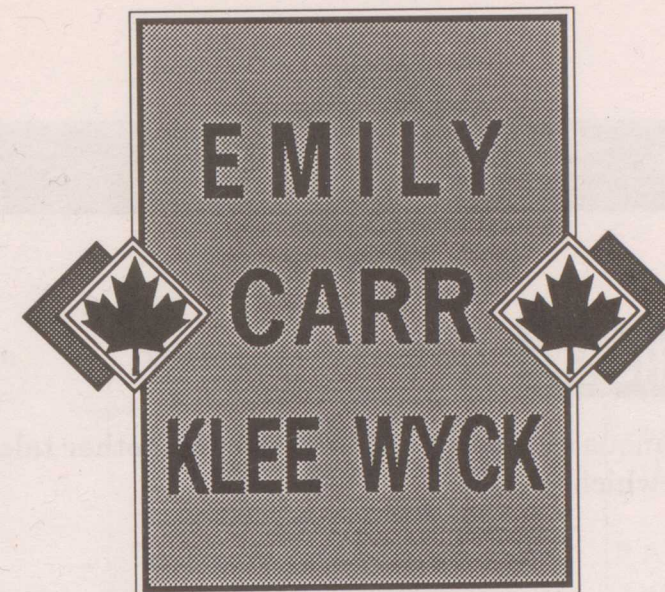


EXERCISE 5

DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER

1) Do you think Pauline and Walter were lovers?

2) In the past, why was it difficult for a woman to be an entertainer?





PRE-READING EXERCISE

- 1) Emily Carr was famous as a painter. She also had another talent. Before you read the story, try to guess which it was.
☐ a) writing
☐ b) music
☐ c) teaching
- 2) During her lifetime, people did not always understand Emily Carr's work and laughed at it. Now she is famous. Do you know of any other artist who became famous only after his/her death?

Emily's real name was not Klee Wyck. That was the name the Indian people of British Columbia gave her because she was always laughing. Her Indian name means "the laughing one."

- 2) Emily Carr was born in Victoria, B.C. on December 13, 1871. Her father, who was a wholesale grocer, was a very **strict** man who believed that a father should be the boss of his family. Emily did not **get on** with her father. Her mother died when she was 12 years old. Then, Emily often went off into the woods by herself to get away from the rest of the family.

- 3) She was the baby of the family, and she gave herself the name "Small". At one time, she badly wanted to have a dog, but her father said no. She decided to draw a dog. She said, "This is fun! I would like to draw a lot of things." At school, when she was supposed to be studying, she would often draw pictures at her desk. One day, her teacher shouted, "If I **catch** you drawing again, I will send you home! Pay attention!"

- 4) Because she enjoyed art so much, her father permitted her to have a little studio in the barn, where she used to give painting lessons to other children in the neigh-

bourhood. As she grew older, she was not **satisfied** with life in Victoria. She believed that there must be someone who could teach her new ways of seeing and painting. She said, "I need to see deeper into the spirit of what I am painting."

- 5) She travelled to London, San Francisco and Paris in order to study art. In Paris, her teacher said, "You will be one of the great women painters of our day."

- 6) However, back in Canada, people did not like her **style** of painting. Her father was so upset by her art that he refused to let anyone in the house **discuss** painting. It



seemed to Emily that no one wanted to have anything to do with her.

- 7) She continued to teach painting and carefully saved her money, which she put in two shoes. One shoe was used to save money for summer trips along the coast of B.C. Into the other shoe went money for her own art lessons.

- 8) When she finally settled down after her travels, she opened a boarding house in Victoria and spent most of her time cooking, cleaning and washing. It was a very difficult time for her because people continued to **ignore** her, and people who lived in her boarding house often laughed at her work. Because she felt so much rejection, her **behaviour** became a bit strange. Some days she could be seen on

the streets of Victoria pushing an old-fashioned baby carriage with her pet monkey "Woo" inside. She ran the boarding house for a **period** of twenty-two years and for a time she even **gave up** painting. However, there were times when she escaped to the coast to find **subjects** to paint. She came to admire the Indian people for their honesty and their respect for nature. The trees in the forests and the old **totem poles** carved by the Indians **fascinated** her.

- 9) In 1927 she had a meeting with a famous artist from eastern Canada, Lawren Harris, who was one of Canada's famous Group of Seven painters. He liked her work so much that, with his **encouragement**, her work became better known and her popularity

grew. Harris said, "You can contribute something new and different to the art of this country."

- 10) After **suffering** a heart attack, she was no longer **able** to paint, so she took up writing.
- 11) Finally, a publisher, William Clarke, became interested in her writing and accepted her manuscript. To her great surprise, the book won a Governor-General's **Award**, which helped to **create** an interest in her painting. In 1941, Victoria at last recognized its famous daughter and gave her an **official** birthday party. She was seventy years old. During the last six years of her life she was happy to know that her art was being accepted for **exhibitions** both in North America and in Europe.



EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

☒ True ☐ False

- ☐ 1) Emily's father spoiled her.
- ☐ 2) Emily often got into trouble because of her drawing.
- ☐ 3) Emily travelled in order to learn about painting.
- ☐ 4) Art teachers in Europe discouraged her.
- ☐ 5) She made money by teaching art.
- ☐ 6) Sometimes she behaved strangely.
- ☐ 7) Another Canadian painter liked her work.
- ☐ 8) She had to give up painting because of poor health.
- ☐ 9) Her writing was rejected.
- ☐ 10) When she died, she was becoming well-known.

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

strict	period
catch	give up
style	totem poles
discuss	encouragement
behaviour	award

- 1) Emily ran a boarding house for a long _____.
- 2) Her father was very _____ and did not give his children much freedom.
- 3) In Victoria, Emily's _____ was very strange.
- 4) Harris's _____ helped Emily.
- 5) She was very interested in Indian _____.



- 6) Her father did not even like to _____ painting.
- 7) She won an _____ for her book.
- 8) The teacher said "Don't let me _____ you drawing again."
- 9) Emily was discouraged so she _____ painting for a time.
- 10) Emily's _____ of painting was unpopular at first.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words slightly.

get on	suffer
satisfied	able
ignore	create
subject	official
fascinate	exhibition

- 1) Painters often choose B.C.'s mountains as a _____ for painting.
- 2) I'm applying for a new job because I'm no longer _____ with my present one.
- 3) Tourism in B.C. _____ jobs.
- 4) There is a permanent _____ of Emily Carr's work at the Vancouver Art Gallery.
- 5) Canada has two _____ languages.
- 6) Pictures of Vancouver taken a long time ago are really _____.
- 7) She finds it difficult to _____ with her neighbour.
- 8) That student is no longer _____ to come to school because she has a full time job.
- 9) The students tried to _____ the noise from the next classroom.
- 10) My mother _____ from high blood pressure.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Rewrite these sentences, keeping the same meaning.

- 1) The Indians gave Emily the name Klee Wyck.
Emily was _____
- 2) Her teacher said, "If I catch you drawing again, I will send you home."
Her teacher said that if _____
- 3) She travelled in order to study art.
She travelled because _____
- 4) The Indians carved totem poles.
Totem poles _____
- 5) Emily saved money for trips and for painting lessons in two different shoes.
Emily used one shoe _____

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Answer the groups of questions in one sentence. Your nine sentences will then make a summary of the story.

- 1) What was Emily called by the Indians? Why?



- 2) Where was Carr born? Where is that city? When was she born?

- 3) Did Emily get on with her father? Why? Why not?

- 4) What did Emily want when she was a child? What did her father say? What did she do?

- 5) What foreign cities did she study in? What did one of her teachers tell her?

- 6) How did Canadians react to Carr's painting? What influence did that have on her?

- 7) What trips did she like to take? How did she save for them?

- 8) Who encouraged her work? Who was he? What did he say?

- 9) Why did Emily take up writing? What award did she win? How did that help her art?



EXERCISE 5

WORK WITH A PARTNER

- 1) In general, Emily's father did not encourage her in her painting. However, he probably paid for her trips to London, San Francisco and Paris. What else shows his kindness to Emily?

- 2) Do you think Emily's life would have been different if her mother had lived longer?

- 3) Do you think that her contact with the Indian people had a positive or negative effect on Emily's work?

- 4) Do you think that if people had appreciated her work earlier she would have been happier? Do you think that she would have painted more? Do you think that she would have painted better?





PRE-READING EXERCISE

Skim through the story to find out what Glenn Gould did

- a) when he was thirteen _____
- b) when he was eighteen _____
- c) when he was twenty _____

During his lifetime, Canada's most famous musician, Glenn Gould, recorded more than 80 records which sold 1,250,000 copies. His first recording in 1955 was the "Goldberg Variations" by Johann Sebastian Bach. He had just recorded a second **version** of the same piece of music for the CBC at the time of his death. Said a friend, "With the release of the new "Variations" he supplied his life with the perfect bookend."

- ² Gould grew up in the Beaches area of the east end of Toronto, near Lake Ontario. As a child he suffered from poor health and was not a very active boy. His mother, Florence, was a **distant** relative of the famous Norwegian composer, Edvard Grieg. Per-

haps Gould **inherited** his musical **ability** from her.

- ³ When he was only three years old, it became so **obvious** that Gould was musical that his mother decided to teach him to play the piano. Each year, his father, who was a violinist, had Glenn's piano transported to their summer cottage on Lake Simcoe, north of Toronto. And each fall it was brought back again so that it wouldn't be **damaged** by the cold weather.

- ⁴ Gould never liked to sit on a piano bench when he played the piano, so his father built him a special 'chopped-down' chair which became Glenn's trademark. However, the chair squeaked so badly it could be heard on his records. Columbia Records decided

to build him a special chair that didn't make any noise.

- ⁵ At the age of thirteen, Gould gave his first concert with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. On that **occasion** he played a Beethoven concerto. When he was eighteen, he gave his first radio recital, and at twenty he appeared on CBC Television.

- ⁶ After that, Gould played the piano in concerts around the world, and he became especially **popular** in the Soviet Union. However, not everybody liked Gould's music. Once, when he gave a concert in New York, Leonard Bernstein, the conductor, told the **audience**, "I don't agree with Mr. Gould's interpretation."

- ⁷ Once he made a **documen-**

tary for TV which was called "Glenn Gould's Toronto." In one scene, he sings at dawn to the polar bears at the Toronto Zoo. Since he was an **insomniac**, he often drove his Lincoln Continental around the streets of Toronto very fast, late at night. His unusual habits of dressing, eating and behaving gave him a reputation of being **eccentric**, but that didn't **bother** him.

- ⁸ After giving a concert in Chicago in 1964, he decided to leave his successful stage career. He had several reasons for doing so. A friend of his once said, "Gould was always **nervous** about being watched."

And as far back as 1956, he himself had said, "In ten to fifteen years I want to be known **primarily** as a composer, not a pianist." His final reason for leaving the stage was to write about music.

- ⁹ During the following years, he spent a lot of his time making recordings and experimenting with orchestral conducting. During the summer months he was often **drawn** to northern Canada, where he enjoyed meeting people like lumberjacks and fishermen. At Christmas he often visited North Carolina where, he said, the weather was just right for him: cloudy and cool.

- ¹⁰ In October, 1982, when he was fifty, Glenn Gould died suddenly at the Toronto General Hospital. He never **regained** consciousness after suffering a **stroke** late in September. Doctors said that even if he had lived, he would never again have played the piano.

- ¹¹ When the great pianist, Arthur Rubenstein, was told of Gould's death, he said, "He was a very great musician, and it is a great **loss** to the world."

- ¹² At Gould's funeral in Toronto, a man was overheard to say, "I just came to pay my respects to a great and **extraordinary** man."





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

☒ True ☐ False

- ☐ 1) Glenn Gould was a recording artist for about twenty five years.
- ☐ 2) He may have got his musical ability from his mother's family.
- ☐ 3) When he was a child no one knew that he was musical.
- ☐ 4) He had to use a new chair when he was recording.
- ☐ 5) When he was thirteen he appeared on TV.
- ☐ 6) Some people disagreed with his style of playing.
- ☐ 7) His behaviour was sometimes strange.
- ☐ 8) He was probably completely comfortable on the stage.
- ☐ 9) After he left the stage he composed a lot of music.
- ☐ 10) If he had survived his stroke he would have continued to play the piano.

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

version	insomniac
distant	eccentric
inherit	bother
popular	nervous
audience	stroke

- 1) Glenn Gould probably _____ his musical talent from his mother's family.
- 2) He was known as an _____ person.
- 3) He was usually _____ when he was on stage.
- 4) His playing was _____ all around the world.
- 5) The _____ enjoyed the concert.



- 6) Glenn was an _____ ; he had trouble sleeping.
- 7) It didn't _____ him that people thought he was eccentric.
- 8) He died of a _____ .
- 9) Glenn had a _____ relative who was a composer.
- 10) He recorded two _____ of the same piece of music.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words slightly.

ability	primarily
obvious	drawn
damage	regain
occasion	loss
documentary	extraordinary

- 1) People who like to help others are often _____ to the job of nursing.
- 2) My car was badly _____ in the accident.
- 3) Extra police were on duty on the _____ of the Pope's visit.
- 4) It was a great _____ to the school when that teacher retired.
- 5) I saw an interesting _____ on T.V. yesterday.
- 6) His listening _____ is excellent.
- 7) I am learning English _____ to get a better job.
- 8) My friend _____ his job in the factory when the economy improved.
- 9) He is an _____ student; he always get 100%.
- 10) It is _____ that immigrants to Canada need English.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Complete the sentences.

- 1) Gould left the stage _____
- 2) Gould was a man who _____
- 3) Although he was popular around the world _____
- 4) Gould, whose father _____

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Answer the groups of questions in one sentence. Your six sentences will then make a summary of the story.

- 1) Who was Canada's most famous musician? How many recordings did he make?

- 2) Where was Gould born? How old was he when his ability for music was recognized?

- 3) What kind of chair did he like? What was wrong with it? What did Columbia decide to do?



- 4) What did Gould do at the age of 13? What did he play?

- 5) Was his stage career successful? Why did he leave? What did he decide to do?

- 6) What did he die of? Where? When?

EXERCISE 5

DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER

- 1) What is a genius?

- 2) Describe a genius that you have heard about.

- 3) In addition to musical talent, what other abilities are inherited?



NOTES





PRE-READING EXERCISE

Anne Murray is a famous Canadian entertainer. Do you think that

- a) she gets a lot of money? _____
- b) she has time for a family life? _____
- c) she still mixes with her old friends? _____

In 1967, Anne Murray was just a young girl who had graduated from the University of New Brunswick. She had just started out as a high school teacher in Prince Edward Island and was earning \$4,500 per year. When Bill Langstroth, who is now her husband, once asked her if he could become her singing manager, Anne just laughed and said, "There is **no way** that a manager could **live on** 10% of what I make."

² Today, Anne Murray has become Canada's highest paid entertainer. She supports a full-time staff of twenty-one people; this staff costs her \$1 million a year. For 1983 alone, her **gross** income was **estimated** at \$4.5 million.

³ Anne's father was a **surgeon**, and her mother a coal **miner's** daughter. Anne was born in the Nova Scotia mining town of Springhill. As long as she can remember, music has been a part of her life. She has said, "There was always music around the house. I have five brothers and we all took music lessons. I did a bit of singing in high school. Then I took **voice** lessons for two years. I used to get up every Saturday morning around seven and travel eighty kilometres by bus to a small town and not get back until nine at night."

⁴ At that time, music was something she did for fun. She says, "Singing was something you did in the bathtub and around campfires."

⁵ In 1967, Anne had to make a **choice**. Either she would return to her teaching job or work at singing full time. She **chose** singing. One day she met a young man at a recording studio who told her he had written a song with her **in mind**. The song was called "Snowbird." Anne recorded it, and it became a **top** hit not only in North America, but around the world.

⁶ Her popularity has been based partly on her good **relationship** with Capitol Records with whom she has been recording for more than a **decade**. In all, she has sold more than 18 million records for the company. More than thirty of her records have turned gold. This means that she has sold at least 500,000

copies in the United States. She has also had twenty platinum records - 1 million copies. "Snowbird", which is her most popular song, continues to sell between 5,000 and 8,000 copies per year.

⁷ Although she has become a top international recording star, she always takes at least six weeks off in the summer to spend with her husband and children, and she always takes another month to be with her family at Christmas.

⁸ Anne used to appear regularly on television doing **commercials** for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. She has been a customer of theirs since she was fifteen.

⁹ At one time, she made just a few dollars for her **appearances** on CBC television. Now, however, for each one hour special show she gets \$100,000 and when she puts on shows at Las Vegas, she earns \$1 million for a four-week program. Not bad for a Canadian girl who was once told by a Canadian radio station,

"We're never going to play your records because you don't have the right **sound**."

¹⁰ So what does Anne think of her fame and fortune? "Sure, making money is important, but so is making time to enjoy all the **worth-while** things in life that money buys. To me it is not all **glamour**. It's a farmer and his wife down east **dropping around** with a jar of strawberry jam and you all put your feet up and have a couple of drinks. Now that's real living."





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

- ☒ True ☒ False or ☐ ? the story doesn't say.
- ☐ 1) Anne used to be a teacher.
- ☐ 2) Bill Langstroth has never worked as her manager.
- ☐ 3) Anne employs a lot of people.
- ☐ 4) She took voice lessons in her home town.
- ☐ 5) Her school supervisor told her she had to make a choice between teaching and singing.
- ☐ 6) 'Snowbird' was written specially for Anne.
- ☐ 7) She has made thirty platinum records.
- ☐ 8) She and her family travel in the summer.
- ☐ 9) Everyone has always liked her singing.
- ☐ 10) Anne likes simple things.

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

live on	choice
gross	choose
surgeon	top
miner	copy
voice	commercial

- 1) Many _____ of 'Snowbird' were sold.
- 2) Anne used to make TV _____ for a bank.
- 3) Anne's father worked in a hospital as a _____.
- 4) 'Snowbird' was one of the _____ records that year.
- 5) Anne had a difficult _____ to make.



- 6) Finally she _____ singing.
- 7) She needed to train her _____.
- 8) One year, her _____ income was more than four million dollars.
- 9) Anne's grandfather was a _____.
- 10) "You need more than that to _____," said Anne.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words slightly.

no way	appearance
estimate	sound
in mind	worthwhile
relationship	glamour
decade	drop around

- 1) For most people, it is _____ to finish school.
- 2) The carpenter _____ that the job would cost two thousand dollars.
- 3) I was upset in the listening test because the _____ on my tape wasn't very good.
- 4) People are attracted by the _____ of Las Vegas.
- 5) I really like it when my friends _____.
- 6) The teacher told us, "There is _____ you can pass the course if you miss classes".
- 7) The Prime Minister made a short _____ in front of the crowd.
- 8) What kind of party do you have _____?
- 9) The war in that country started a _____ ago.
- 10) She has a really good _____ with her boss.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Choose the correct 2-word verb for each sentence below. Check in the story to see how the verb is used and write out each sentence in full.

drop around

get up

take off

put on

start out

get back

- 1) Anne/ verb/ high school teacher/ 1967. _____
- 2) She likes/ neighbours/ verb/ a present. _____
- 3) She usually/ verb/ six weeks/ summer. _____
- 4) She used/ verb/ from singing class/ 9 pm. _____
- 5) Sometimes she/ verb/ shows in Las Vegas. _____
- 6) She had/ verb/ early every Saturday. _____

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Combine each group of sentences. You will then have a summary of the story.

- 1) Anne Murray is now famous as a singer.
She used to be a high school teacher.



- 2) She was born in Springhill.
This is a town in Nova Scotia.

- 3) All the family enjoyed music.
Only Anne took voice lessons.

- 4) Her first recording was 'Snowbird'.
A young man wrote it for her.

- 5) She was young.
She didn't make much money.
Now she makes millions.

- 6) She works hard and travels a lot.
She always spends the summer with her family.

- 7) She enjoys her time in Nova Scotia.
This is very different from Las Vegas.
She often appears there.



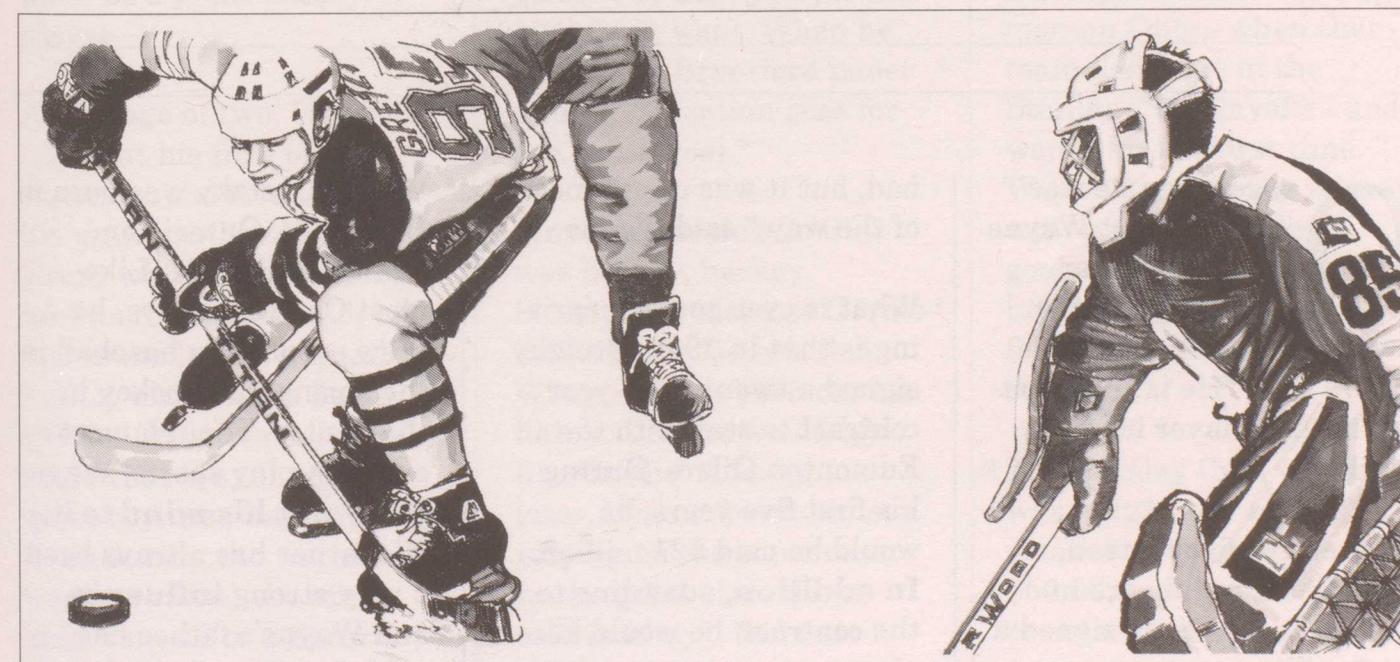
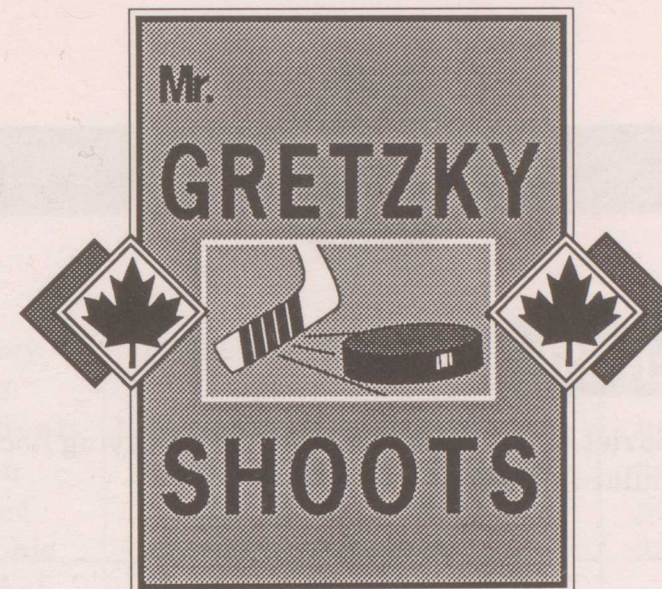
EXERCISE 5

WORK WITH A PARTNER

Match the people with what they said.

- ☐ 1) "I'm afraid you have a big tax bill."
- ☐ 2) "Get up! It's almost seven o'clock."
- ☐ 3) "What would you really like to be doing in ten years?"
- ☐ 4) "I wrote it for you."
- ☐ 5) "Sorry, your voice is wrong."
- ☐ 6) "What time should I pick you up at the airport?"

- a) Anne's husband
- b) A young man
- c) Anne's accountant
- d) Anne's mother
- e) Anne's best friend
- f) A radio station manager





PRE-READING EXERCISE

1) Canada and the Soviet Union are both famous for playing hockey. Why do you think the sport is so popular in these two countries?

2) Do you know the name of the Vancouver hockey team?

Once when he was asked about Wayne Gretzky, Peter Pocklington, the owner of the Edmonton Oilers said, "He is the greatest hockey player in the world."

² At the age of seventeen, when most people are in high school, Wayne signed a \$1.7 million contract to become a professional hockey player. That contract was signed on a flight between Vancouver and Edmonton. Wayne was in a private jet owned by Vancouver real estate speculator, Nelson Skalbania. Before they left on the flight, Skalbania had taken Gretzky on a six-and-a-half mile run just to make sure he was in good **shape**. "It wouldn't have been too

bad, but it was uphill most of the way," said Wayne.

³ What is even more surprising is that in 1982, Gretzky signed a twenty-one-year contract to stay with the Edmonton Oilers. During his first five years, he would be paid \$21 million. **In addition**, according to the contract, he would be given a shopping centre in 1988.

⁴ Wayne Gretzky is a true sports star. He has been only the second Canadian in twenty-nine years to be chosen Sportsman of the Year by "Sports Illustrated", a famous American sports magazine. How did a young boy from a small Ontario city rise to become a superstar?

⁵ Wayne Gretzky was born in Brantford, Ontario on January 26, 1961. Like most Canadian boys, he grew up playing baseball in the spring and hockey in the winter. Though most children play sports, Wayne really **put his mind** to it. His father has always been a very strong **influence** and Wayne's father has said about young hockey players, "They learn responsibility and the importance of **team effort**. They also discover if they want something in life, they have to work hard to get it."

⁶ As a youngster, Wayne would slide around his grandmother's kitchen in his socks, **pretending** he was skating like the players on TV. His grandmother

bought him a little hockey stick and a ball, and the young Gretzky would **shoot** goals at her as she sat in her big chair. **Even** when he was still very young, his grandmother believed that one day Wayne would grow up to be a great hockey player.

⁷ At the age of two, Wayne tried out his first pair of skates on the river behind his grandmother's house. Every winter, from the time he was three years old, his father made him a small hockey **rink** in the backyard of their home. It was there that Wayne, a shy quiet boy, was happiest. Even during the warm weather, when the other kids went off to a Saturday afternoon show, Wayne **preferred** to stay home shooting a ball against the wall of his parents' home. Once, when he was at his grandmother's, Wayne broke a window while practising. His father had just finished putting in a new pane when Wayne let go with another shot. Smash! His grandfather chased after him with a hockey stick, while his grand-

mother stood laughing.

⁸ Wayne started playing hockey in Brantford, and by the age of five he had **scored** his first **goal** in a real game. The following year it was twenty-seven goals. The next year, it was 104! On it went. When he was ten, a Brantford paper wrote, "Sensation goes for the 700th goal."

⁹ Wayne's **passion** in life was hockey, hockey, hockey. His idol was Gordie Howe of the Detroit Red Wings. Wayne even cut his hair so that he would look like Gordie. A few years later, Wayne found himself playing on the same team as the great star. Howe said to him, "I feel nervous."

¹⁰ On April 10, 1974, Wayne scored his 1,000th goal. His father said, "What would normally **thrill** a boy doesn't thrill Wayne anymore, but last night he was definitely thrilled."

¹¹ Wayne is not regarded as the best skater in the major league, but when it comes to shooting at the goal, he

picks his target, and even at impossible angles, somehow puts the **puck** in the net. He says, "One hundred per cent of the shots you don't shoot, don't go in."

¹² In 1984, Gretzky showed his importance to the Edmonton Oilers when that team took part in the Stanley Cup playoffs - and won it for the first time. Wayne finished the **season** with a **remarkable** 87 goals and 118 assists to become the leading scorer for the fourth season in a row.

¹³ The Stanley Cup, which was **originally** much smaller and valued at \$50.00, has become the priceless **symbol** of hockey. It was first presented to hockey by Lord Stanley in the 1893-94 season.

¹⁴ In 1984, as Gretzky carried the prize cup around the ice at Northlands Coliseum in Edmonton, he said, "There is no feeling like this. Nothing compares." And later, in the locker room, after the game was over, he said, "I hope we can carry ourselves as champions."





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION.

- ☒ True ☒ False or ☐ the story doesn't say.
- ☐ 1) A hockey team can be owned by one person.
 - ☐ 2) Nelson Skalbania is a good runner.
 - ☐ 3) Wayne was born in Edmonton, Alberta.
 - ☐ 4) His father played hockey very well.
 - ☐ 5) Wayne practised on ice when he was very young.
 - ☐ 6) He had to pay for the window which he broke.
 - ☐ 7) He was excited when he scored his 1,000th goal.
 - ☐ 8) His skating is better than his shooting.
 - ☐ 9) Edmonton won the Stanley Cup immediately after Wayne joined the team.
 - ☐ 10) Wayne was the top goal scorer for more than one year.

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

shape	score
put his mind	goal
team	puck
shoot	season
rink	symbol

- 1) Any professional sportsman has to be in good _____.
- 2) Wayne scored more _____ than anyone else in 1984.
- 3) He may not be the best skater, but he usually puts the _____ into the net.
- 4) He _____ his first goal when he was five.



- 5) The Stanley Cup is a _____ of hockey.
- 6) Many children enjoy hockey, but Wayne really _____ to it.
- 7) He had a _____ in his backyard at home.
- 8) People on a _____ have to work together.
- 9) Fans looked forward every year to the hockey _____.
- 10) Wayne takes every chance to _____ at the goal.

VOCABULARY B

The words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete each sentence. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the word slightly.

in addition	prefer
influence	passion
effort	thrill
pretend	remarkable
even	originally

- 1) The little girl dressed up and _____ to be a movie star.
- 2) John wanted to take a trip, but his wife _____ to stay home.
- 3) My friend is studying English; _____, he is taking a Math Course.
- 4) Some people play tennis, _____ in winter.
- 5) She lives in Hong Kong, but her family was _____ from China.
- 6) I was _____ when I passed my driving test.
- 7) Since Mary started school, her progress has been _____.
- 8) My high school teacher had a great _____ on me.
- 9) She likes popular music, but her real _____ is classical music.
- 10) That student is making a great _____ to solve his problems.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Change these phrases to clauses.

Example

- 1) At the age of seventeen (paragraph 2)
When he was seventeen, _____

- 2) On a flight between Vancouver and Edmonton (paragraph 2)

- 3) From a small Ontario city (paragraph 4)

- 4) As a youngster (paragraph 6)

- 5) During the warm weather (paragraph 7)

- 6) of the Detroit Red Wings (paragraph 10)

- 7) in the locker room (paragraph 14)



EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Combine the answers to each group of questions, to make a summary of the story.

- 1) When was Wayne born? Where was he born? Where is Brantford?

- 2) What did he like to watch on TV? What did his grandmother buy him?

- 3) Where did he first start skating? How old was he?

- 4) What kind of boy was he? What did he like to do on Saturday afternoons?

- 5) How old was he when he scored his first goal? Is he still scoring?

- 6) Who was his idol? What special haircut did Wayne have?

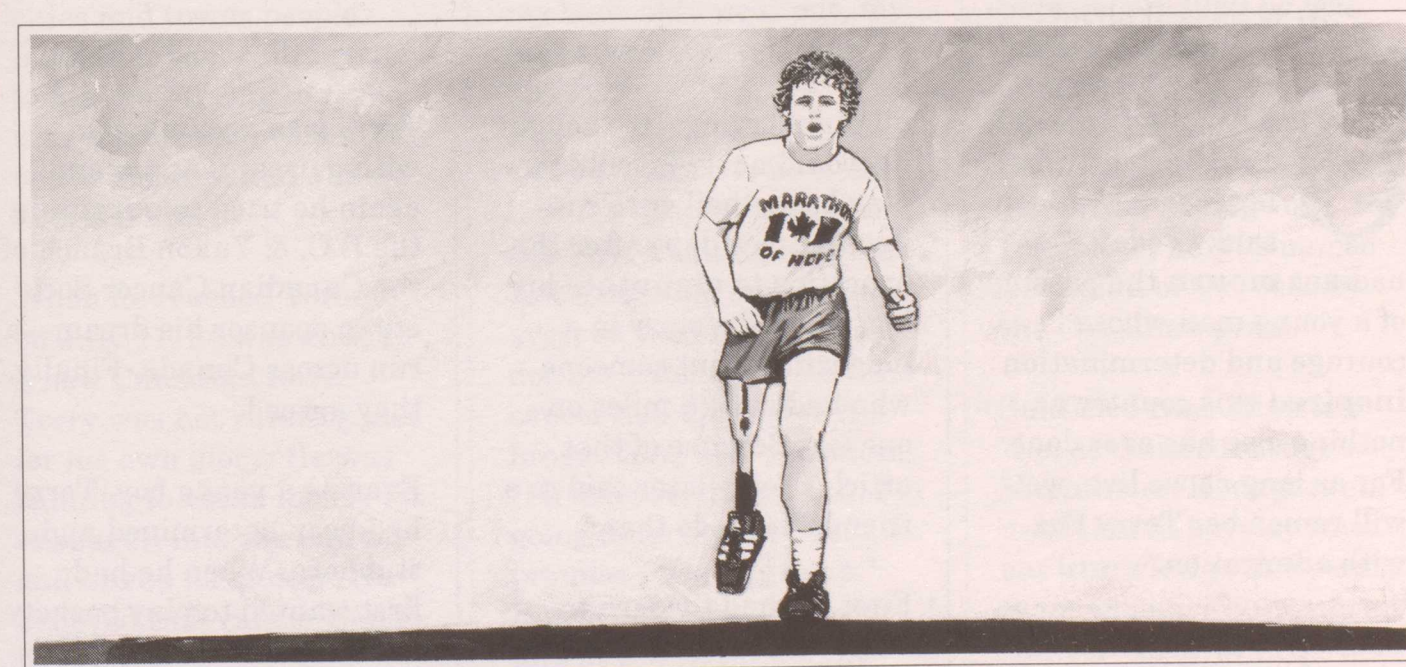
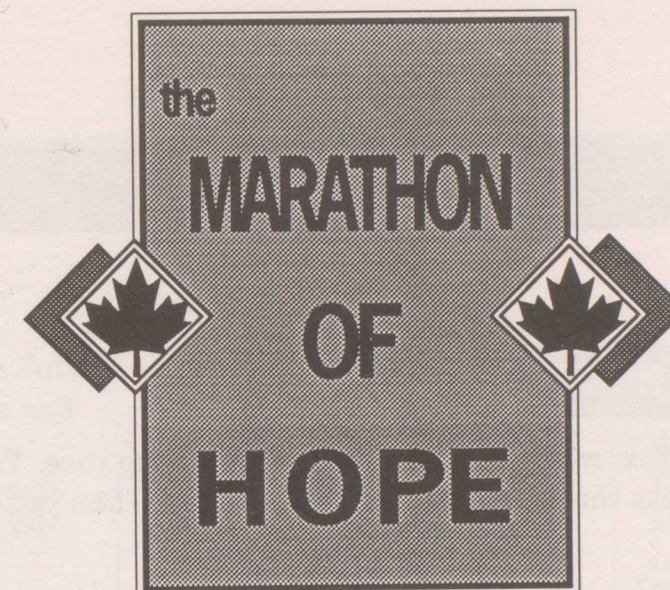
- 7) Is Wayne a hockey star? What special contract did he sign?



EXERCISE 5

DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER

- 1) Wayne says, "One hundred per cent of the shots you don't shoot, don't go in." What do you think he means?
☐ a) Only one shot out of every hundred goes into the goal.
☐ b) He has missed one hundred goals.
☐ c) If you don't shoot, you won't get a goal.
- 2) Wayne now plays hockey for a team in Los Angeles in the U.S. He earns even more money than he did in Canada. Many Canadians think that he should have stayed in Canada. Why do they think this? What do you think?





PRE-READING EXERCISE

This story is about Terry Fox, who ran a marathon, a very long race. You may already know something about him. Guess the answers to these questions. Then you can check by reading the story.

- 1) Where was he born? _____
- 2) Was he good at sports? _____
- 3) Is he still alive? _____

On Sunday, June 29, 1981 Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said, "Today, Canadians **mourn** the passing of a young man whose courage and determination **inspired** this country as nothing else has ever done. For as long as we live, we will remember Terry Fox with admiration."

² One day, Terry Fox found his right knee swollen and painful while playing basketball at Simon Fraser University. The physician who examined him prescribed painkillers. However, after the drug had worn off, Terry was examined by a specialist, who told him he had cancer.

³ Shortly after, when Terry was told that he was going to lose his leg, he stayed up

all night crying. He thought he would never be able to play basketball or to run again. A few days after the operation to **amputate** his leg, he read a story in a magazine about someone who had run 26 miles on one leg. Because of that article, Terry later said to a friend, "I can do that."

⁴ First, he had to learn to walk with an **artificial** leg which was made of metal tubes. Then he taught himself to run two hops on his left leg, one on his artificial leg.

⁵ Soon after his **treatment** for cancer, he became a **familiar** sight on the streets of Port Coquitlam, his home town. People wondered what the strange one-legged runner was doing.

⁶ Terry was a young man with a dream. Again and again he tried to **persuade** the B.C. & Yukon Branch of the Canadian Cancer Society to sponsor his dream—a run across Canada. Finally, they agreed.

⁷ Even as a young boy, Terry had been determined and stubborn. When he had first wanted to play basketball in grade school, the coach took one look at him and told him to try something else. But Terry wouldn't **give up** and he became a good basketball player.

On April 12, 1980, Terry dipped his artificial leg in the Atlantic Ocean at St. John's, Newfoundland. At first, few people paid much attention, so it was a lonely run through the Maritime

THEY DID IT IN CANADA



provinces. However, on July 1, he arrived in Ottawa and took part in the Canada Day celebrations. Through Ontario, Terry was joined by his brother, Cancer Society officials and a police escort. As he ran through cities and towns people lined the road, calling out to him and trying to touch him. One young woman ran out to hug him and almost knocked him over.

⁹ When he reached Toronto on July 11, he was already a new Canadian **hero**. Terry was not running just for his own glory. He was running to **raise** money for **research** into the **causes** and **cures** for cancer. He believed that cancer could be beaten.

¹⁰ The question on everybody's mind was, "Can he do it - all the way across

Canada?" **Unfortunately** the answer was no. But before he reached the end of the road at Thunder Bay, Ontario, Terry said, "If I don't make it, it won't be because I gave up and quit. My stump may wear down, my back may wear out, my heart may give up. Who knows?"

¹¹ On September 1, he went into the hospital at Thunder Bay, thinking he was suffering from a cold. However, on the following day, doctors announced that the cancer had **spread** to his lungs. Terry told reporters, "I'll do everything I can. I'm going to do my very best. I promise I won't give up." But in January, 1981, doctors at the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster announced that the cancer had spread to other parts of Terry's body. Six months later, at the end of

June, Terry passed away.

¹² By the time of his death, Terry had raised more than \$23 million for cancer research. Terry received many honours for his **courageous struggle**. In September, 1980 he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada, and in October he received British Columbia's highest **award**, The Order of Dogwood. In December, he was named Canadian of the Year by the Canadian press.

¹³ Said the Prime Minister: "Let us make sure that his Marathon of Hope goes on, until that happy day when our **knowledge** and persistence will have **conquered** cancer." Meanwhile people can remember Terry when they pass his statue in Vancouver at the foot of Robson Street near the Stadium.

THEY DID IT IN CANADA



EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

- 1) Terry first noticed something wrong with his leg while he was
☐ a) in school
☐ b) at the university
☐ c) running a race
- 2) He got the idea of running a long distance on one leg from
☐ a) a basketball friend
☐ b) a magazine
☐ c) his doctor
- 3) His cross-Canada run was sponsored by
☐ a) the people of Port Coquitlam
☐ b) his family
☐ c) the Canadian Cancer Society
- 4) This race started
☐ a) on the East Coast
☐ b) on the West Coast
☐ c) in the capital
- 5) The run from St. John's, Newfoundland to Ottawa took
☐ a) 12 days
☐ b) one month
☐ c) more than 2 months
- 6) Terry had to stop running in
☐ a) Toronto
☐ b) Thunder Bay
☐ c) New Westminster
- 7) Terry died
☐ a) after receiving honours from Canada
☐ b) before receiving honours from Canada
☐ c) while receiving honours from Canada



EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

artificial	spread
give up	courageous
hero	award
research	knowledge
unfortunately	conquer

- 1) Canada gave Terry several _____.
- 2) Terry always tried hard; he didn't _____.
- 3) Now he is a _____ to many people.
- 4) People admired him because he was so _____.
- 5) He wanted people to give money for cancer _____.
- 6) _____, he couldn't finish his run across Canada.
- 7) One of his legs was _____.
- 8) He had to stop running because the cancer _____ through his body.
- 9) We need more _____ to _____ cancer.



VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete the sentences. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words slightly.

mourn	persuade
inspire	raise
amputate	cause
treatment	cure
familiar	struggle

- 1) My friend is disabled, so it is a _____ for her to come to school every day.
- 2) Vancouver Chinese people _____ the students who died in Beijing in June 1989.
- 3) A story in a magazine _____ Terry.
- 4) I think we have met before; your face is _____.
- 5) The ambulance men had to _____ the driver's leg after the accident.
- 6) The Symphony _____ a lot of money for charity last year.
- 7) Some people think that pollution is a _____ of cancer.
- 8) I am trying to _____ my mother to come to English class but she says that she is too old.
- 9) My neighbour goes to the hospital every day for _____.
- 10) No one has found a _____ for cancer yet.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Change to reported speech

- 1) The specialist said to Terry, "You have cancer."
The specialist told Terry that _____
- 2) Terry said, "I can run twenty-six miles on one leg."
Terry said that he _____
- 3) Terry asked the Canadian Cancer Society, "Please sponsor me."
Terry asked the Canadian Cancer Society to _____
- 4) Everyone in Canada was asking, "Can he do it?"
Everyone in Canada was asking _____
- 5) Terry said, "I'll do my best to run across Canada."
Terry said that he _____

EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Answer the groups of questions in one sentence. Your 5 sentences will then make a summary of the story.

Example

- 1) Who ran the Marathon of Hope? When? Why?
Terry Fox ran the Marathon of Hope in 1980 to raise money for cancer research.
- 2) When did he first get a pain? What did the doctors tell him was wrong? (Use "and")



3) What did he think when he had the operation? (Use "but") What did he read? What was the story about?

4) Where did he start his run? When? (Use "but") Where did he have to stop? Why?

5) When did he die? How much money had he raised?

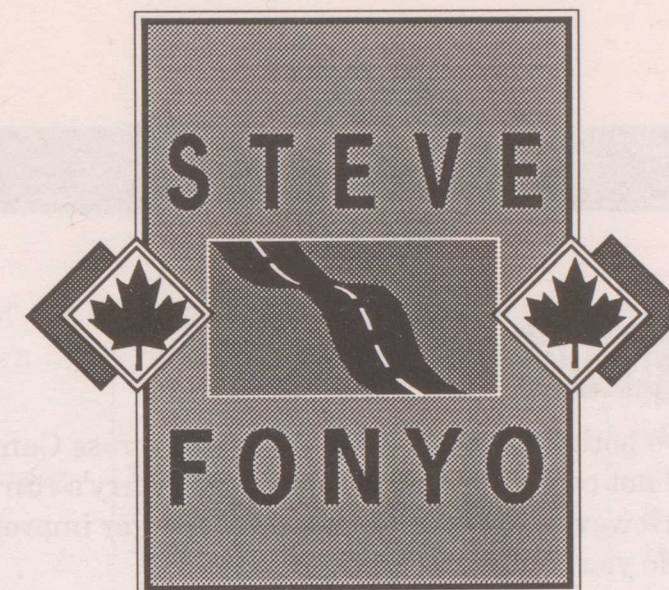
EXERCISE 5

1) Discuss with your partner which of these would make a good title for the story.

- ☐ a) A dream that came true
- ☐ b) A dream that died
- ☐ c) A dream that lives on

2) Discuss with your partner which is the best way to describe the organization of this story.

- ☐ a) paragraphs 1-5, par. 6-11, par. 12-13
- ☐ b) paragraph 1, par. 2-7, par. 8-11, par. 12-13
- ☐ c) paragraphs 1-3, par. 4-8, par. 9-10, par. 11-13





PRE-READING EXERCISE

Terry Fox and Steve Fonyo both had the same goal - to run across Canada to raise money for cancer patients. Terry did not complete the run; Steve did. Terry's run was a long time ago; Steve's was more recent. However, Terry made a much stronger impression on most Canadians than Steve did. Why do you think this is?

It was a cold winter's day, March 31, 1984, when Steve Fonyo began his long run across Canada. He had hoped to run 32 km per day, but because of snow, freezing rain and wind, he was unable to **keep up** the pace, and covered only half that **distance** each day.

² By the middle of May, he had covered 925 km, reaching Port Aux Basques on the west coast of Newfoundland. Up to that point, the Canadian Cancer Society had refused to sponsor him but later agreed to do so.

³ Steve knew that he was running in the shadow of Terry Fox, but, like Terry, he was **determined** to do something for the victims of cancer. He was shocked when he learned that Terry had to **give up** his run, but

it gave him the **courage** to try a run of his own.

⁴ Steve's parents, who are from Hungary, left that country in 1957 when Russian tanks **moved in** to stop a civil uprising. They immigrated to Canada in 1959, first living in Montreal, where Steve Junior was born in 1965. Then in 1970, the family moved to British Columbia, finally **settling** in Vernon, a small town in the Okanagan Valley. For years the Fonyos owned and operated a restaurant there, which served European food.

⁵ Fonyo remembers that when he was 12, he often felt tired. The doctors told the Fonyos that Steve had cancer and if Steve's leg weren't amputated, he had only a 25 per cent chance of **surviving**, so they agreed

to the operation. Of his time in the hospital, Steve said, "I saw a lot of suffering. I saw a guy die right beside me. That is why I am running. I want to give those kids hope. If I did not run, many of them might see me give up and think they can stop taking their treatment. I know how they feel. I almost did."

⁶ Throughout eastern Canada, Steve had a hard time **attracting** donations. Most people **ignored** the one-legged runner, and others said he was just a Terry Fox copycat.

⁷ On November 29, 1984 he passed the white highway marker near Thunder Bay, Ontario that marks the end of Terry's Marathon of Hope. The small sign says, "Terry Fox 3,339 miles." Steve stopped his run there

for a day **in memory** of Terry. After that his own run really began.

⁸ When he reached Winnipeg on January 31, the city gave him the warmest welcome of his run, even though the weather was a freezing -31° C.

⁹ After reaching Winnipeg, he began to gather support. Unfortunately, on February 19, he suddenly had to stop running in Brandon, Manitoba because of a swelling above his right knee. He had to go back to the hospital in Vancouver, where his doctor told him he was free of cancer, but advised him to take it more slowly.

¹⁰ Even though the weather was terrible on the Prairies during the winter, Steve **pushed on**. In the little town of Prince Albert, residents **contributed** \$100,000 to his Journey for Lives.

¹¹ On one lonely stretch of the Trans-Canada Highway, he was stopped by a farmer, who pressed some money into his hand. The farmer, with tears in his eyes, said,

"I have lost my brother to cancer, but I still have you, son."

¹² On a **typical** day, Steve would get up at 5 a.m., have a glass of milk and **talk over** the weather with his father, who drove the mobile home in which they lived. Then, without eating breakfast, Fonyo would **set out** in darkness to begin his run. About the mornings he said, "I usually don't wake up until the sun comes up." As he headed westward, he would **turn up** the volume of his Sony Walkman, listening to his favourite rock music. Steve, who is a fast food addict, was supplied with hamburgers and fried chicken from outlets right across the country.

¹³ Although usually a good-natured kid, at times Steve showed his temper, and after meeting with hockey star Wayne Gretzky, he was reported to have called Gretzky a "wimp." That didn't **go over** very well with many people but they forgave him because he was so young.

¹⁴ At one point, Steve's family had trouble raising the money for their \$100,000 mortgage on the restaurant in Vernon, and Steve said he might have to give up the run to help save the family business. But within three days, the Bank of B.C., which held the mortgage, **came through** with the money.

¹⁵ As he approached Vancouver in May, Steve said, "It's going to feel great that it's over. I know that." When he was asked about the hardest part of his run, he said, "The toughest part was running in northern Ontario and Manitoba in the harsh winter weather." But he said he would always remember the children who ran out to greet him. He said, "They're my main supporters. That is what the run is all about. Everybody wants to cure cancer so the kids won't have to **go through it**."

¹⁶ The money Fonyo collected from his run was divided three ways: a third each to research, public education and patient services.





EXERCISE 1

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

- 1) When did Steve complete his run?
☐ a) in the fall of 1984
☐ b) in the winter of 1984-85
☐ c) in the summer of 1985
- 2) Where was Steve born?
☐ a) in Hungary
☐ b) in Montreal
☐ c) in Vernon
- 3) During the first part of his run, people
☐ a) supported him
☐ b) paid no attention to him
☐ c) copied him
- 4) His leg had to be checked after he had reached
☐ a) Winnipeg
☐ b) Brandon
☐ c) Vancouver
- 5) At night Steve slept
☐ a) in the homes of supporters
☐ b) in a mobile home
☐ c) in motels
- 6) Every morning, Steve began his run
☐ a) before breakfast
☐ b) after breakfast
☐ c) when the sun came up
- 7) "Wimp" is
☐ a) a complaint
☐ b) a compliment
☐ c) an insult



8) Steve's parents were helped by

- ☐ a) a farmer
- ☐ b) a bank
- ☐ c) children

9) How much did Steve's run raise?

- ☐ a) \$3,391
- ☐ b) more than \$100,000
- ☐ c) one third of what he hoped

10) When he completed his run, Steve's first thought was probably

- ☐ a) "Thank goodness it's over"
- ☐ b) "It's so cold"
- ☐ c) "I want to help children with cancer"

EXERCISE 2

VOCABULARY A

Use the words from the list below to complete the sentences. The sentences are based on the story. You may need to change the words a little.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| keep up | set out |
| give up | turn up |
| move in | go over |
| push on | come through |
| talk over | go through |

- 1) Steve's family left Hungary after the Russians had _____ in 1956.
- 2) Steve thinks that children shouldn't have to _____ cancer.
- 3) Every day, he _____ the weather with his father.
- 4) He almost had to _____ his run twice.
- 5) He used to _____ very early every morning.



- 6) At first, it was difficult to _____ the pace.
- 7) In spite of the weather, Steve _____.
- 8) While running he used to _____ the volume on his Walkman and listen to rock music.
- 9) The bank _____ with enough money to save the restaurant.
- 10) Steve's comments about Wayne Gretzky did not _____ very well.

VOCABULARY B

These words below were used in the story. Choose the right one to complete each sentence. The sentences are not taken from the story. You may need to change the words a little.

distance	attract
determined	ignore
courage	in memory
settle	contribute
survive	typical

- 1) I tried to _____ the noise from my neighbour's party.
- 2) Her grandparents _____ in B.C. a long time ago.
- 3) Many people do not realize what huge _____ we have in Canada.
- 4) The photograph showed a _____ B.C. scene, with mountains and trees.
- 5) The course is difficult but I am _____ to pass.
- 6) The bargain prices _____ many customers to the store.
- 7) It takes _____ to come to a new country as an immigrant.
- 8) The students _____ a lot of money to charity last year.
- 9) The operation was long and difficult, but the patient _____.
- 10) There is a marker _____ of Terry Fox near Thunder Bay in Ontario.



EXERCISE 3

STRUCTURE

Change the following sentences to direct speech. You can check some of your answers from the story.

- 1) The doctors told Steve's parents he would probably die if they didn't operate.
The doctors said, "Steve _____."
- 2) Steve later said that he had seen a lot of suffering in the hospital.
Steve said, "_____."
- 3) The people of Winnipeg welcomed him.
The people of Winnipeg said, "_____."
- 4) The doctor advised him to run more slowly.
The doctor said, "You _____."
- 5) A farmer told him that he had lost a brother but still had Steve.
A farmer said to Steve, "_____."
- 6) Early one morning, Steve told his father that he hadn't really woken up yet.
Early one morning, Steve said to his father, "_____."
- 7) Steve called Wayne Gretzky a wimp.
Steve said, "Wayne Gretzky _____."
- 8) Steve said that it was going to be great when the run was over.
Steve said, "_____."
- 9) Steve said that he would always remember the children.
Steve said, "_____."
- 10) Steve said that everyone wanted to cure cancer.
Steve said, "_____."



EXERCISE 4

SENTENCE WRITING

Combine the answers to the question into one sentence. Your nine sentences will then make a summary of the story.

1) Where are Steve's parents from? Why did they emigrate? When?

2) Where did they live at first? Where was Steve born? Where did they finally settle?

3) What did the doctors have to do when he was twelve? Why?

4) What did Steve decide to do? Why?

5) When did he begin his run? Where did he begin his run? What was the weather like?

6) How long did it take him to reach the end of Terry's run? How far is that from St. John's?

7) Before he reached Winnipeg how was the public response? How did it change? (Use "but")



8) Why did Steve stop running? Where did he stop? What did his doctor tell him?

9) What did he say about his run? Why did he do it?

EXERCISE 5

DISCUSS WITH A PARTNER

1) Which paragraph tells about Steve's reason for running?

2) Which paragraph describes his day-to-day routine during the run?

3) What does 'it' mean at the end of paragraph 9?

4) What does 'it' mean at the end of paragraph 15?

5) The money that Steve raised was divided between research, public education and patient services. Do you think this is a reasonable way of dividing the money?



QUESTIONS

1. Why did these men remain? Where did he stop? What did he do?

ANSWERS

1. They remained because they were not allowed to leave.

2. He stopped at the house.

3. He did not do anything.

4. He did not do anything.

5. He did not do anything.

6. He did not do anything.

7. He did not do anything.

8. He did not do anything.

9. He did not do anything.

10. He did not do anything.

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42. He did not do anything.

43. He did not do anything.

44. He did not do anything.

45. He did not do anything.

DO YOU KNOW...

- When did the first Eaton's store open?
- Who walked across Niagara Falls on a tightrope?
- Who is buried in Stanley Park?
- Who was called "the laughing one"?
- What Canadian musician's mother was related to Edvard Greig?
- Who is a coal miner's granddaughter?
- What was the world's first telephone message?
- Whose grandmother laughed when he broke a window?
- Who said "If I don't make it, it won't be because I gave up and quit."?
- Who called Wayne Gretzky a "wimp"?

The answers to these questions are to be found in
They Did It In Canada.

You can read stories of:

Jean Gravet or "Blondin" as he became known
T.E. Eaton
Alexander Graham Bell
Emily Pauline Johnson
Emily Carr
Glenn Gould
Anne Murray
Wayne Gretzky
Terry Fox
Steve Fonyo

These stories introduce the reader to some of the people who have contributed to the vibrancy of the Canadian Experience.

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