Everyone was enjoying the cruise.

Answer the following questions:

1 – Where do you think the action is taking place? Why?
2 – Who is “everyone”?
3 – Why do you think “everyone was enjoying the cruise”?

Now read the first paragraph:

Everyone was enjoying the cruise. The weather was warm and sunny, the sea was calm, and the passengers hadn’t complained about anything, which was unusual. Even the chief engineer wasn’t bad-tempered, which was very unusual.

Q - How was the general feeling aboard the ship?
2. Song – Summer Holiday

*Summer Holidays*

Listen to the song by Cliff Richard and fill in the gaps with the missing words:

We’re all going on a summer (1)_____________.
No more working for a week or two
(2)_____________ and laughter on a summer holiday
No more worries for me and you
For a week or two.

We’re going where the (3)_____________ shines brightly
We’re going where the sea is (4)_____________
We’ve seen it in the movies
Now let’s see if its true.

(5)_____________.has a summer holiday
Doing things they always wanted to
So we’re going on a summer holiday
To make our (6)_____________.come true
For me and you.

### Sir Cliff Richard

(born Harry Rodger Webb in Lucknow, India, on October 14, 1940) is the stage name of one of UK’s most popular singers. During the last six decades he has charted more than 100 hit singles and holds the record (along with Elvis Presley) as the only act to make the UK singles charts in all its active decades (1950s–2000s).
What words come to your mind when you are given the following topics? Choose five words for each, as in the example.

TRAIN
PLACES
COMPANY
MEANS OF
TRANS
PORT
WEATHER
ACCOMMODATION
TIME OF YEAR
4. Language in Context

Read the following sentence taken from the text:

The chief engineer hastily shut down the engines (which did make him bad-tempered), and the trouble was investigated.

Look at the verb did.

1 - Use another word with the same meaning to replace it and alter other words appropriately.
2 - What significance does it have in this phrase?

The auxiliary verb To Do, in the present or past tenses, can be used for emphasis, that is, when we want to stress the idea expressed by the verb.

Look at the difference:

I remember him. (stating a fact).
I do remember him. (stressing the fact that I really remember him, although someone might think otherwise).

I saw the film. (stating a fact).
I did see the film. (stressing the fact that I really saw the film, although someone might not believe it).

Pay attention to the form:

*Present Emphatic – Do/Does + Infinitive
Ex: The captain does love his job.

*Past Emphatic – Did + Infinitive
Ex: The ship did stop.

Rewrite these sentences using the verb to do as an emphatic verb:

1 - People like going on cruises.
2 - The sun shone from a cloudless sky.
3 - The captain seems worried.
4 - He wanted to discover the problem.
5 - The chain became harder to winch in.
5. Read the following sentence taken from the text:

The sea was dotted with small islands fringed by white beaches on which waves broke gently. The sun shone from a cloudless sky.

1 – Identify the verbs in this sentence.
2 – What is the tense used?
3 – Write the same sentence a) in the negative; b) in the interrogative.
4 – Complete this text using the Simple Past of the verbs in brackets:

Lizzy _________________ (to be) too excited to sleep. At midnight she was still sitting at the window of her new bedroom, from where she _________________ (can) see the harbour. Everything _________________ (to be) very quiet. __________ (there to be) no traffic noise, and the only sound she ____________ (can) hear was the sighing murmur of the sea. Every few seconds the beam of a lighthouse ____________ (to swing) around and around, turning constantly over the water in its warning circle. The lighthouse _________________ (to be) a small, automatic one that _________________ (to stand) on the jutting headland between the beach and the harbour. Tomorrow, Lizzy _________________ (to think), she ____________ (will) see it for herself. And that thought _________________ (to set) her wondering…

This is an extract from Louise's latest novel The Silver Dolphin. Go to <http://www.louisecooper.com/fiction/cb_silverdolphin.html> to see if you have the correct answers.
The Simple Past is very common in story-telling, so now look at this image and imagine a very short story. Work in groups and write your text. Then present it to the rest of the class. Why not using your story to create a short video?

Http://www.louisecooper.com/fiction/timemaster.html
7. Look at this sentence from the text:

“If the purser organised a few deck games (...) the crew could free the propeller before the passengers started grumbling”.

1. Identify the constitutive parts:

1 - Conditional Sentences are usually divided into three types. Can you enumerate them and give an example for each one of them?

Remember:

1\textsuperscript{st} Conditional: If + Present + Future

*It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.*

Ex. The captain says: “If it \textit{isn’t}, I'll complain to the local coastguards”.

2\textsuperscript{nd} Conditional: If + Past + Conditional

*It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.*

Ex. If I \textit{had} money, I \textit{would go} on a cruise.

3\textsuperscript{rd} Conditional: If + Past Perfect + Perfect Conditional

*It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.*

Ex. If the ship \textit{hadn’t stopped}, they \textit{wouldn’t have found} the plug.
2 – Now complete these sentences using the correct tense:

a) The chief engineer ________________ (not to feel) bad-tempered if he didn't have to shut down the engines.
b) If the crew ________________ (not to be) so professional, the passengers would have complained about the delay.
c) The captain ________________ (write) a complaint to the local coastguards if the problem is not quickly solved.
d) If I ________________ (to be) a passenger aboard this ship, I'd love doing the deck games.
e) What ________________ (happen), if they hadn't found the chain?
f) If we drain the oceans, soon ________________ (there not to be) any water left.
8. Study these sentences:

'Haul it in'  'Come and look at this!'

1 - How do you call these verb forms?
2 – What are they used for?

Remember!

**Form:** Affirmative imperatives have the same form as the infinitive without to.

Negative imperatives are formed with **do not (don’t)** + infinitive without to.

**Ex:** “Stop the engines!” | “Don’t let the passengers find out!”

**Use:** Imperatives may be used to give orders or commands, make suggestions or offers, give advice or instructions, among other possible uses.

3 – Imagine you are the captain of this ship. Together with your partner guide your crew using affirmative and negative imperatives (5 sentences of each). You may use a dictionary. Then make all your classmates act out your orders/suggestions.
Study these sentences:

‘What’s going on?’ **roared** the captain from the bridge.

'Don’t know, sir!' the third mate **shouted back**.

'What idiot left a thundering great chain drifting around in the sea?' the captain **growled**.

'Don't know, sir,' the third mate **said** again, gloomily.

**Roared, Shouted back, Growled and Said** are all **Reporting Verbs** and they are used to report what someone said.

1 - Go to the British Council’s webpage <www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish-central-grammar-reporting-verbs.htm> and study the **reporting verbs** and their accompanying structures.

2 – Together with your partner write a dialogue between two passengers that were hidden behind some lifeboats observing the crew handling the chain problem. Use as many reporting verbs as possible.