

UNIT

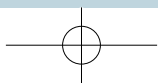
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# Stations

## Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you are able to:

- know the functions of the facilities in a railway station
- learn about the responsibilities of different jobs in a railway station
- understand the announcement of departure and arrival in English
- know the basics of a typical subway station
- fill in lost and found registration form in a station





# Warming-up

**Task 1** Where do you often see the following machines? Work in pairs. Match the picture of each machine with its English name and discuss about its function.



A



B



C

AFC (Auto Fare Collection)

ATM (Automatic Ticket Machine)

PSD (Platform Screen Door)

**Task 2** Translate the railway jobs in Column A into Chinese and match them with their responsibilities in Column B.

**A**

1. station attendant ( )
2. station police ( )
3. porter ( )
4. station master ( )
5. station operator ( )
6. booking clerk ( )

**B**

- A. sell train tickets
- B. help passengers to carry their luggage
- C. be in charge of all station affairs
- D. work for public safety and security check
- E. offer service to passengers in waiting halls
- F. guide passengers on the platform



## Reading A



# Passenger Train Stations

A railway station is where trains stop to load or unload passengers or freight. Passenger train stations are often the main public transport hub of a city. They allow easy transfers between rail and bus services. Therefore, the traffic near railway stations is nearly always very busy.

Generally, a train station consists of two parts: a platform and a station building. Platforms are long level areas beside the track where passengers can access trains easily and safely. There are white or yellow lines painted a short distance from the edge of the platform and all passengers should stand behind the lines while waiting for their trains. Platforms are often connected to other platforms and to the station building by footbridges or underground passages, and there are signs clearly indicating directions.

The station building consists of administration offices, a ticket office and waiting rooms. People can buy train tickets from a ticket office counter or window, or from an automated ticket machine. Passengers with questions or complaints, or who need to change their tickets, are usually directed to special counters where they can have their tickets refunded or changed. In China, there are also special counters for military personnel, journalists, senior or disabled people. In large stations, there may also be special windows for tickets for high-speed trains and a bilingual service.

Waiting rooms are rest areas for passengers who are waiting for their trains.

In China, passengers need to go through a security check before entering in them and there are special waiting rooms for “soft seat” passengers, high-speed train passengers, military personnel, nursing mothers, seniors, the disabled or groups. In most stations there will be restaurants, stores and newsstands and these are sometimes also in the waiting rooms. Most large stations also provide a left luggage office where passengers can safely leave their luggage if needed. Some stations provide left luggage lockers as well.

Passengers often have to go up and down stairs to get to their platforms. Stairs usually have a narrow ramp so that wheeled bags can be pulled up rather than carried. At some stations, porters may be available to help carry luggage. A large electronic board shows the trains, times of departure and platform numbers, so it is easy for passengers to find the correct platform.





**Task 1 Tick off the six station facilities mentioned in the text.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> platform        | <input type="checkbox"/> buses          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ticket counters | <input type="checkbox"/> newsstands     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AVM machines    | <input type="checkbox"/> bullet trains  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> waiting rooms   | <input type="checkbox"/> security check |
| <input type="checkbox"/> luggage carts   | <input type="checkbox"/> luggage locker |

**Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the text.**

1. Passenger train stations allow easy transfers between rail and bus services, which means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there are bus stops near train stations  
 B. passengers can get off trains and get on buses on platforms  
 C. subway stations must be built inside train stations  
 D. there are airports next to train stations
2. People can buy tickets from counters, and they can also buy tickets from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. automated ticket machines                      B. waiting rooms  
 C. platforms    D. newsstands
3. Where can passengers have their tickets changed in a station?  
 A. special counters for military personnel  
 B. special counters dealing with ticket changes or refunds  
 C. special counters for the senior  
 D. special counters for the disabled
4. The place for passengers to store their luggage is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stores    B. left luggage office  
 C. post and store                                      D. lost and found

**Task 3 What is the proper order of taking a train in China? Rearrange the following procedures according to the text and your experience.**

- |                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. come into the waiting room      | 2. come to the platform |
| 3. pass the security inspection    | 4. board the train      |
| 5. wait in line at the ticket gate | 6. buy a train ticket   |

**The right order of taking a train:** \_\_\_\_\_



# Listening and Speaking

**Task 1** Listen to the announcement about a train departure and complete it with what you hear.

Ladies and gentlemen. A \_\_\_\_\_, please. The \_\_\_\_\_ for Changsha is now b\_\_\_\_\_. The train will leave at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. from Platform \_\_\_\_\_. Passengers for Changsha please have your t\_\_\_\_\_ ready for inspection and c\_\_\_\_\_ through Gate No. \_\_\_\_\_ for boarding. Thank you.

**Task 2** Work in pairs. With your partner, practice the following conversation about the above announcement by asking and answering the following questions.

**A:** Which train is leaving for Changsha?

**B:** The N203.

**A:** When will it leave?

**B:** At 8:16 in the morning.

**A:** From which platform?

**B:** Platform 2.

**A:** Which is the check-in gate for this train?

**B:** Gate No. 5.

**A:** Thank you.

**B:** My pleasure.

**Task 3** Listen to the announcement about a train arrival and complete it with what you hear.

Attention, please. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Xi'an to Tianjin is running about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes late. Expected time of arrival is now. We apologize for any \_\_\_\_\_. The train will arrive at Platform \_\_\_\_\_. We will begin to check in soon. \_\_\_\_\_ to Tianjin please get your tickets ready and wait for your turn to \_\_\_\_\_. People who have come to meet your friends please go to the \_\_\_\_\_ or the platform.

**Task 4** Work in pairs. With your partner, practice the following conversation about the above announcement by asking and answering the following questions.

**A:** Is Train 1515 running on schedule?

**B:** No, it's late.

**A:** How long will it be delayed?

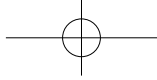
**B:** By about twenty minutes.

**A:** What do they mean by saying "wait for your turn"?

**B:** It means that the passengers should check in and board the train in order.

**A:** Where should people coming to meet their friends go?

**B:** They should go to the exit or the platform.



**Task 5** At the inquiry office, a passenger is asking some questions and a conductor is helping him. Practice the conversation with your partner.

**Conductor:** Good morning. Can I help you?

**Passenger:** Yes, where can I buy a timetable in English, please?

**Conductor:** Sorry, we only have timetables in Chinese. Train schedules for major cities are displayed on screen in both English and Chinese in the ticket office.

**Passenger:** Oh, thanks. Where is the ticket office?

**Conductor:** It's over there, on the west side of the hall.

**Passenger:** OK... and um, can I buy two tickets with my passport?

**Conductor:** No, I'm sorry. A passenger can only buy a ticket in his or her own name and only on the date of departure. You will need to show your passport in order to buy a ticket.

**Passenger:** Oh. I see. Thanks.

**Conductor:** You're welcome.

**Task 6** Role-play the following conversation in groups of three. One acts as a station attendant who is checking tickets at the entrance of the waiting hall. The other two are passengers coming to the entrance. One passenger is a Chinese and the other is a foreigner.

**Station Attendant:** May I see your ticket and ID card, please.

**Passenger 1:** Here you are.

**Station Attendant:** Thank you. You will need to go through the security check and then you can wait in the waiting room. And yours, please?

**Passenger 2:** Here's my ID card. I just want to see my friend off and help her with her luggage.

**Station Attendant:** You'll need a platform ticket, then.

**Passenger 2:** I tried but there doesn't seem to be anywhere to buy one.

**Station Attendant:** Well, I'm sorry but you can't be allowed in without a ticket. There are porters in the waiting rooms so your friend could ask them to help her.

**Passenger 2:** OK, that's fine. Which waiting room does she need to go?

**Station Attendant:** Her train is south-bound so she needs to go to Waiting Room 5 on the second floor.

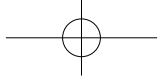
**Passenger 1:** Are there any newspapers or magazines there?

**Station Attendant:** Yes. There are bookstores upstairs.

**Passenger 1:** Thank you.

**Passenger 2:**

**Station Attendant:** You're welcome.



# Reading B

## Subway Stations in Beijing

Traveling by subway is often the quickest way to get around in Beijing. Trains run from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily, and are always on time. There are Chinese as well as English station signs giving directions. Beijing subway stations are marked with a blue sign above the entrance, usually with the name of the station. The logo, a capital letter “G” encircling a capital letter “D” with the letter “B” silhouetted inside the letter “D”, is an abbreviated form of “Beijing high-speed electric carriage.”

Subway stations often have elevators to take passengers to the platforms. They usually have a ticket office and some restrooms, public phones and a lost and found office. Passengers entering a subway station will go downstairs or down an elevator to the station hall. There, they can buy a ticket from the ticket office or from an ATM. Beijing subway fare costs two *yuan* for unlimited mileage and unlimited transfers. The sole exception is the Airport Express, which costs 25 *yuan*.

All passengers need to have their bags inspected by passing them through a security check machine. Then, their tickets are automatically checked by another machine which

allows the passengers to access the platforms.

Each platform has a track on both sides with trains traveling in opposite directions. Signs on each side of the railway tracks and platforms help people to decide on which side of the platform they should get on the train. LED screens also show how long it will take before the next train arrives. There are maps of the subway network on the platforms which show all the stations and where transfers can be made. Passengers are required to stand behind the white lines to ensure their safety. Smoking is forbidden in subway stations and on the trains.

Inside a subway train, people may take a seat or stand holding on to the horizontal poles as in a bus. For more information about their destination, they can consult maps on the wall or listen for announcements over loudspeakers. On arriving at their stop, they step out of the train and follow the signs which indicate how to exit the station. There are several exits for each station. Each exit leads to a different side of the roads above.



**Task 1** Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1. In Beijing, you can go anywhere anytime by subway.
- 2. A flat fare two *yuan* applies to all lines except the Airport Express.
- 3. For information of transfer stations, passengers may consult the maps on the platforms.
- 4. People can eat, drink and smoke in the subway.
- 5. Usually, there are more than one exit for each subway station.

**Task 2** Translate the following signs in subways and find more signs with your partner.

1. Mind the Step	
2. Stand on Right	
3. Temporarily Closed	
4. Emergency Alarm	
5. Beware of Collisions	
6. Electrically Operated Gate	
7. Stay Clear of Tracks	
8. Fire Escape, Keep Clear	

**Task 3** Match each of the English names of “地铁” with its corresponding country or area.

In the US	subway
In the UK	subway (metro)
In France	underground
In Singapore	metro (“chemin de fer métropolitain”)
In Canada (Montreal)	tube
In the UK (Oral)	MRT (Mass Rapid Transit)







# Project

## Project Guidelines

This project aims to familiarize the students with different jobs and their responsibilities in a railway station. The whole project consists of three steps. Step One gets students prepared for the role-plays in Step Two. Step Two focuses on the role-plays about asking ways and ticket checking in railway stations. Step Three concerns the performance of the students and the evaluation of their performance.

Please follow the Task Description to complete the project.

## Task Description

**1**

### Step One

- work in small groups; the groups with odd numbers act as the station attendants while those with even numbers act as passengers.
- Review the conversations in the Listening and Speaking part of this unit to get familiar with the terms and expressions used by each role.

**2**

### Step Two

- Do the following two role-plays.
- The passenger groups ask directions in the railway station and the station attendant groups help them by answering their questions.
- The passenger groups have some troubles when having their tickets checked at the entrance to their platforms while the station attendant groups offer helps.

**3**

### Step Three

- One passenger group and one station attendant group do a role-play in front of the class.
- Summarize the performance of the role-players and put forward suggestions for their improvement.



# Self-evaluation

Rate your progress in this unit.	D	M	P	F*
I know the functions of the facilities in a railway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the responsibilities of different jobs in a railway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the announcement of departure and arrival in English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I know the basics of a typical subway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can fill in lost and found registration form in a station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*\*Note: Distinction, Merit, Pass, Fail*



# Vocabulary

## Reading A

### New Words

access /'ækses/ *v.* 进入  
 administration /əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃən/ *n.* 管理, 行政  
 available /ə'veɪləbəl/ *adj.* (指人) 可用的, 有空的  
 bilingual /baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/ *adj.* 双语的  
 departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ *n.* 启程, 离开  
 disabled /dɪs'eɪbəld/ *adj.* 残疾的, 有缺陷的  
 electronic /ɪ,lɛk'trɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的  
 elevator /'elɪveɪtə/ *n.* 电梯  
 footbridge /'fʊt,bɪdʒ/ *n.* 天桥  
 freight /freɪt/ *n.* (水运、空运、陆运的) 货物  
 hub /hʌb/ *n.* 中心  
 journalist /'dʒɜ:nəɪst/ *n.* 记者, 新闻工作者  
 military /'mɪlɪtəri/ *adj.* 军队的  
 ramp /ræmp/ *n.* 斜坡, 斜道  
 refund /rɪ'fʌnd/ *v.* 退还 (所收的钱)  
 /'ri:fʌnd/ *n.* 退款

senior /'si:niə/ *n.* 较年长者  
 steep /sti:p/ *adj.* 陡峭的  
 track /træk/ *n.* 轨道  
 transfer /træns'fɜ:/ *n.* 转乘, 换乘

### Phrases & Expressions

bilingual service 双语服务  
 consist of 由……构成  
 underground passage 地下通道

### Technical Terms

automated ticket machine 自动售票机  
 left luggage office 行李寄存处  
 ticket office 售票处  
 waiting room 候车室

## Reading B

### New Words

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt/ *v.* 缩写  
 carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ *n.* 客车车厢  
 encircle /ɪn'sɜ:kəl/ *v.* 环绕, 包围  
 horizontal /,hɒrɪ'zɒntl/ *adj.* 水平的  
 indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ *v.* 标示  
 mileage /'maɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 里程  
 require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ *v.* 要求, 规定

security /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/ *n.* 安全  
 silhouette /,sɪlu'et/ *v.* 仅仅显出轮廓  
 unify /'ju:nɪfaɪ/ *v.* 统一  
 unlimited /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ *adj.* 不受限制的

### Phrases & Expressions

get around 游历  
 horizontal pole (地铁、公交车上水平的) 扶杆



# Vocabulary

## Task 1 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

- Mr. Smith is on holiday and will be \_\_\_\_\_ (available) next Tuesday.
- His breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of dry bread and a cup of tea.
- You should have your ticket \_\_\_\_\_ (refund) before train departure.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (transfer) from No. 360 Bus to the Subway Line 4 every day.
- Many trains have been canceled and a \_\_\_\_\_ (limit) service is operating on other lines.
- One of their daughters is severely \_\_\_\_\_ (disable).
- Railway rules \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid) passengers from smoking on bullet trains.
- The Centre is easily \_\_\_\_\_ (access) to the general public.
- We need to agree on a \_\_\_\_\_ (unify) basic price of the car.
- She stood in front of the window, \_\_\_\_\_ (silhouette) against the dawn sky.

## Task 2 Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

traffic	transport	agent	load	deal with
track	serve	access	approach	get to

- Both New York and Beijing have \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
- The shop assistant was \_\_\_\_\_ a customer when the boss came in.
- The goods of your company have been cased up for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A plane can carry only so much \_\_\_\_\_ after all.
- In fact, we can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the station by 6 o'clock.
- These ticket \_\_\_\_\_ check in the passengers one by one.
- As the boat \_\_\_\_\_ we could see its flag more clearly.
- The only \_\_\_\_\_ to the town is across the bridge.
- Signals control each section of the railway \_\_\_\_\_.
- The station master has a huge pile of letters to \_\_\_\_\_.



**Task 3** Match each of the following terms with its Chinese equivalent.

- A. luggage depository
- B. platform ticket
- C. message board
- D. lost and found
- E. notice board
- F. booking office
- G. red caps
- H. night porter on duty
- I. free Internet access

- 1. 行李寄存处
- 2. 失物招领
- 3. 通告栏
- 4. 站台票
- 5. 夜间搬运工
- 6. 售票处
- 7. 免费上网
- 8. 留言板
- 9. 小红帽

**Task 4** Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. 火车站通常是一座城市的公共交通中心。(transport hub)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 许多车站里面会有餐馆、店铺和报刊亭。(newsstand)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 旅客在站台排队候车时一定要站在安全白线之后。(behind the white line)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 北京的地铁站以入口上方的一个蓝色标牌为标志。(marked with)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 所有旅客都要把行李放在安检仪器上通过安检。(pass through)

\_\_\_\_\_



**Task 3** Cross out the wrong word in each word pair underlined.

Dear Christine,

Well, here I am in Australia. Thank you for your 1) kind/kindly letters. You ask me what it's like here. I must say it's pretty 2) good/well! The language school is very 3) efficient/efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to take a test, which I found rather hard. However, I got a 4) surprising/surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class now. I didn't talk much at first, because I couldn't think of the words 5) quick/quickly enough, but 6) late/lately I've become much more 7) fluent/fluently. I'm staying with a family who live 8) near/nearly the school. They are quite 9) pleasant/pleasantly although I don't see much of them, because I'm always so 10) busy/busily with my friends at school. I was surprised how 11) easy/easily I made friends here. They come from 12) different/differently parts of the world and we have some 13) absolute/absolutely fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have 14) good/well fun together.

Best wishes,  
Celia

**Task 4** Write the correct form of the verbs crossed out in the following letter.



Dear Peter,

I have been attending my college for a year. I'm very happy about 1) study *studying* here. At first, it was a little hard getting used to 2) speak \_\_\_\_\_ English all the time, but now I feel very comfortable about 3) communicate \_\_\_\_\_ in my second language.

I just joined an international student group, and I'm very excited about 4) meet \_\_\_\_\_ new people. Summer vacation is coming, and a few of us are planning on 5) do \_\_\_\_\_ some traveling together. Before joining this group, I used to 6) spending \_\_\_\_\_ holidays alone. I'm happy that I have made many good friends now.

I look forward to 7) hear \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon!

Jane





## 词类及其之间的相互关系

### 一、词类

名称	缩写	中文名	例子	概念或功能
noun	<i>n.</i>	名词	boy, milk, love	表示人、物及抽象概念的名称
pronoun	<i>pron.</i>	代词	you, I, my, yours	代替名词或起名词作用的短语、句子
adjective	<i>adj.</i>	形容词	good, happy, nice	描绘人或事物的特征、性质、状态
adverb	<i>adv.</i>	副词	well, fast, quickly	表达时间、地点、程度、方式等概念
verb	<i>v.</i>	动词	do, cut, run, jump	表示动作或状态
numeral	<i>num.</i>	数词	two, third, fourth	表示数目多少或顺序
article	<i>art.</i>	冠词	a, an, the	限定、说明名词的所指
preposition	<i>prep.</i>	介词	at, in, with, for	表示词与词、词与句之间的关系
conjunction	<i>conj.</i>	连词	and, so, because	连接词、短语或句子, 表达逻辑关系
interjection	<i>interj.</i>	感叹词	oh, yeah, ouch	表示喜怒哀乐等感情或情绪

注: 不少单词不仅仅属于一个词类, 在不同的语言环境下可体现不同的词性。例如:

1. Would you like to take a **walk**? (名词)
2. I usually **walk** to school. (动词)

### 二、词与词之间的关系

1. 冠词修饰和限定名词: **a** book, **an** apple, **the** president
2. 形容词修饰名词: **new** car, **beautiful** flower
3. 副词修饰动词、形容词、副词及整个句子:  
I speak English **loudly**. (修饰动词)  
She is **really** pretty. (修饰形容词)  
What happened? The father asked, **rather** slowly. (修饰副词)  
**Fortunately**, no one was hurt. (修饰整个句子)
4. 介词后接名词或动名词: **in** the morning, look forward **to** visiting your city



## Comprehensive Exercises

### Task 1 Complete the conversation by crossing out the wrong word or words.

1. A: Did you enjoy your holiday?  
B: Yes, we had wonderful time/a wonderful time.
2. A: What can I do for you, Susan?  
B: Can you give me some advice/advices on how to find a job?
3. A: What would you like to put in your sandwich?  
B: I'd like a chicken/some chicken, please.
4. A: How is the park?  
B: It is beautiful. And we took some photos/photoes there.
5. A: Are you busy tomorrow?  
B: Yes. We have some business/businesses to discuss.
6. A: What did you do with Jackie last night?  
B: I had conversation/a conversation with him.
7. A: Hi, guys. Are you ready for the holiday?  
B: Yes. We have packed all the luggage/luggages here.
8. A: What's the matter?  
B: You've got some egg/eggs on your shirt.
9. A: What can you see in the distance?  
B: I can see a few sheep/sheeps.
10. A: How did your interview go?  
B: Well, I didn't get the job. I think they really wanted someone with some experience/experiences.

### Task 2 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. Living in the country is less (expense) \_\_\_\_\_ than living in the city.
2. Although John was not experienced in business, he did it with (confident) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The chairman emphasized his ideas by speaking more (loud) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Some American businessmen in China are spending a lot of time in (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.
5. Some people do believe that smoking will (certain) \_\_\_\_\_ cause lung cancer.
6. I'm (real) \_\_\_\_\_ sorry for the mistake our office worker made last month.
7. Could you go to bed (early) \_\_\_\_\_ than you usually do?
8. The sellers allowed us to pay them on a (month) \_\_\_\_\_ basis.
9. John is the (clever) \_\_\_\_\_ student I have ever taught.
10. He told a very (live) \_\_\_\_\_ story about his life in Africa.

### Task 3 Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing its meaning.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The boy is a quick learner.          | The boy learns _____. |
| 2. The man can cook really well.        | The man is a _____.   |
| 3. Your behavior was extremely foolish. | You behaved _____.    |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner. | The hotel staff were _____.              |
| 5. I don't think that's a practical suggestion.          | That suggestion doesn't sound _____.     |
| 6. Philip is usually a hard worker.                      | Philip usually works _____.              |
| 7. Tom looked sad when I saw him.                        | Tom looked at me _____.                  |
| 8. I wish you could swim fast.                           | I wish you were a _____.                 |
| 9. She speaks perfect English.                           | She speaks English _____.                |
| 10. I didn't go out because of the heavy rain.           | I didn't go out because it rained _____. |

**Task 4** Cross out the wrong word in each of the word pairs underlined.

Helen Keller was a 1) health/healthy baby. But when she was 19 months old, she had a 2) sudden/suddenly fever. Later, the fever disappeared, but she became 3) blind/blindly and 4) deaf/deafly.

When Helen was seven years old, a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with Helen's family. First, Anne taught Helen how to talk with her fingers. Then Anne taught Helen to read by the Braille system. Helen learned these things 5) quick/quickly. However, learning to speak was 6) harder/hardly. Anne continued to teach Helen patiently. 7) Final/Finally, when Helen was 10 years old, she could speak 8) clear/clearly enough for people to understand her.

Helen went to an institute for the blind, where she did very 9) good/well in her studies. Then she went to college, where she graduated with honors when she was 24 years old. Helen traveled 10) extensive/extensively with Anne. She worked 11) tireless/tirelessly, traveling all over America, Europe, and Asia to raise money to build schools for blind people. Her 12) main/mainly message was that disabled people are like everybody else. They want to live life 13) full/fully and 14) natural/naturally. Helen wanted all people to be treated 15) equal/equally.



## Fun Time

### At the Ticket Office

**Passenger:** Can I catch the three o'clock train to Toronto?

**Ticket Agent:** That depends on how fast you can run. It left fifteen minutes ago.

### On the Platform

**Passenger:** Is this my train?

**Conductor:** No, Sir. It belongs to the Railway Company.

**Passenger:** Don't be funny. Can I take this train to New York?

**Conductor:** No, Sir. It's much too heavy.