When the Iceberg Arrives!

"When the iceberg _____, there will be _____water for _____ of _____ of people!" That was the _____ by Paul Emile Victor, the famous _____ polar _____, and he was _____. He had _____ a plan to _____ the citizens of Saudi Arabia _____ _____. The idea was to _____ an iceberg from Antarctica to _____. Of course _____ an iceberg _____ such a long distance _____ dangerous and expensive, but it _____the effort, said the _____. As _____ _____ drilling for water in Saudi Arabia is _____expensive than _____ for oil. Furthermore, _____ icebergs can _____ a height of _____ meters _____ the water, the equivalent of a _____ building, and they are often several kilometers _____. One single large iceberg could _____ _____water for all the _____ of a big city over a _____ year. One _____ that only _____ to _____of an iceberg is above the _____ of the sea. All the _____—in other words_____ _____—of the iceberg's total _____is _____.

_____ all the way to Antarctica _____ drinking water? The _____ is simple. Icebergs _____ when ice _____ from glaciers on the edge of the _____ continent. This ice is _____ compacted snow that _____ _____ the sky in the _____ of precipitation many, many _____. It is not _____ as is the case of the Arctic _____. It is _____water that can be _____ for numerous _____. One _____ also bear in _____that _____ of the _____ icebergs are to be _____in Antarctica.

If this project _____ several _____ to be _____. First, scientists must locate _____ iceberg. This can be _____ satellite observation. _____ iceberg _____ and must not have _____ _____.The ice in the cold _____ must be very compact and _____ relatively _____. The temperature of the core must be _____ Centigrade. _____ must connect it _____ that will _____ it during its _____ journey. _____, they will have to find a way to _____ the iceberg _____ before it _____ its destination. One idea is to _____ of plastic over the iceberg to _____ contact with the _____ seawater.

The _____ towing process will _____ months, and a considerable _____ of ice—_____—may be _____ during this time. Finally, _____ the iceberg _____ transported to the _____ of Saudi Arabia, engineers _____ it _____ blocks of _____ that can be _____ onto the _____. The _____ may be dangerous _____ _____ and the possibility of the iceberg _____ and causing the _____ to _____. However, if this project is _____, drinking water will _____ be a problem in Saudi Arabia.

VOCABULARY and STRUCTURES to be learned and used often

Some meanings are given; others are obvious.

statement: declaration

he was <u>right</u>: he had the correct idea

devise a plan: make up a plan

provide the citizens <u>with</u> fresh water: give citizens drinking water

tow an iceberg: pull with a tugboat

over such a long distance: along such a long distance

both dangerous and expensive: Never say: "~~the~~ both"

it would be worth the effort: its value would compensate the effort made

as everyone knows: Notice "everybody" is followed by a verb in the singular

drill for water: use a drill to reach water

far more expensive than: much more expensive than

furthermore: in addition to (what has been said)

reach: attain

height: the adjective is "high"

above: over

forty-story: with forty floors

often: numerous times

several kilometers long: many km in length

enough: sufficient

needs: requirements

over one whole year: during one entire year

one mustn't: expresses what is not allowed or shouldn't be done

one-seventh: one part out of seven

above: the opposite of "below"

in other words: said differently

at least: expresses a minimum (quantity, time, efforts, etc.)

underneath: below

why go: Notice the use of the verb without "to"

all the way to: as far as

edge: extreme outside part

in fact: in reality

fell: simple past of the verb "fall"

even: to a greater degree or extent

fresh water: water that can be used for drinking and preparing food

purpose: designated, intended use; objective

one should: expresses an obligation

bear in mind that…: remember that…

carry out a project: complete a project

several steps (have to be taken): a series of actions, processes, or measures

locate: find

the right iceberg: the iceberg we need or are looking for

through satellite observation: by means of

suitable: adapted to our needs

must be tabular: having a flat surface

must not have any cracks: a partial break

faults: defects

core: central part

thus: in this way

heavy: opposite of "light"

tugboat: boat used to tow (pull) a bigger ship or an iceberg

journey: a long trip

12,000-kilometer journey: *(Notice there is no "s" on "kilometer", which is used as an adjective)*

to keep the iceberg from melting: to prevent or protect from melting

strips: long narrow pieces

warmer: of a higher temperature

seawater: water with salt content

actual: real

towing: action of pulling a boat

process: (here) phase

last: indicates a duration of time

amount: quantity

lost: simple past of the verb "lose"

once…: (here) when…

shore: the land along the edge of an ocean or sea; a coast

engineers: N.B. Be sure to spell this word correctly. Remember "engineer" comes from "engine".

saw: to cut or divide into pieces with a saw

mainland: opposite of the "sea"

trip: voyage

due to: because of

storm: an atmospheric disturbance strong winds and often rain or snow

possibility of an iceberg tipping over

(N.B. Use gerund after "possibility of".)

tip over: cause to fall or overturn

sink: to descend to the bottom (of the sea)

no longer: no more (in time)

successfully: with success

Vocabulary:

Remember: "trip" is a noun and "travel" is a verb**; e**xception: the book *Gulliver's Travels*. Do not say, "~~a travel~~", but rather**...**"a trip". "Have a nice trip!"

Grammar points:

When the iceberg arrives… Remember that in English we ***never*** use the future with "will" or "shall" or after "when", "as soon as" or "while".

Notice the difference:

- **to avoid something (direct object)**
- **to avoid doing something** (verb)
- **to keep someone / something from doing something**

Spelling:

Be sure you can spell **"engineer"!**

And learn to say **"engineering studies", "engineering school" or "engineering degree". Never say** "~~engineer~~ studies", "~~engineer school~~" or "~~engineer~~ degree".

QUESTIONS:

Answer in the space provided below using the structures and vocabulary indicated and the right tenses. Be ready to intervene in class.

1. **What is the purpose (goal/objective) of the project?** Use "involves… ", "consists of…", "entails…" (Verbs + ING).

2. **What are the main steps (series of actions or phases) of the project?** Use the verbs "must" and "have to" and the expressions: first, second, third or firstly, secondly, thirdly (e.g. "they will have to…", "engineers must…", "when they find "X", they will have to…" or "when they have found "X", they will have to …" (same tense = "they will have to …."
   Also use: "the work will (would) involve…" (+ ING)

   Remember: "works" in the plural means "literary or artistic work". Use "work" (in the singular without the article "a" in this context.) We say, "a lot of work". Use "jobs" for the plural form.

3. **Does this project sound feasible, i.e., possible, plausible, practical?** Give several arguments. Use "research has shown", "it is known that… ", "although", "nevertheless", "in spite of". Speak of the feasibility or plausibility of the project.

4. **What problems might occur during the towing, and what precautions would have to be taken?** Use "may / might (happen)", "in case of", "for fear of", "to avoid (+ ING)", "to stop (+ ING)", " to prevent something from (+ ING)", "to be careful of (+ ING)", "to pay attention to… "

5. **What other ways of providing drinking water might be better?** Use expressions such as "On the one hand, on the other hand", "all things considered, it still might be better to…", "not only would it…, but also it would…

   Use the space below to answer these questions.