

Titanic's Route

No other ship has captured the world's attention, quite like the Titanic ship. Constructed to be **unsinkable**, this first class ocean liner **set sail** on April 2, 1912 from Belfast. The world had awaited
 5 the **maiden voyage** of this luxury **liner** for months.



Passengers boarding the Titanic

The White Star Line had taken great care to promote the fantastic engineering of the Titanic and the world waited **with baited¹ breath** for the ship to make **her** first voyage.

10 On the 10th of April, as the passengers boarded the **gangplank** at Southampton, England for a trans-Atlantic crossing, no doubt they were pleased to be a part of the maiden voyage of the invincible Titanic ship. The ship's builders had assured that the Titanic would be *the safest* ship on the waters, but also *the largest*.



Titanic in Southampton - England

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After a first stop in Cherbourg (France) on the same day, where 22 passengers got off and 274 new passengers got on, she stopped again in Queenstown harbour (Ireland) on the next day, to take on more passengers. Here, 7 passengers disembarked and 120 others **boarded**: 7 passengers in second-class and the rest were third-class **ticket-holders**.

After this second stop, the RMS Titanic set sail once again, **headed for** her destination in New York with her 908 crew members. At the end, out of the total of 3,547 people she could actually carry, Titanic finally welcomed only 2,223 people aboard for her maiden trip.

25 For four days, the ship's elite passengers had access to every modern luxury known at the time. The Titanic ship was like no other. Nothing had been spared to insure the comfort of the first class guests. Down below, however, it was a different story. While the luxury liner teemed with a significant number of first class passengers, hundreds of second class and third class passengers survived the first few days of the voyage in **cramped compartments**. Most of them
 30 were immigrant families who had collected every bit of money they had to travel to America aboard *the grandest*, and supposedly, *safest* ship ever built.

¹ a bait = food to attract fish, like a worm or a small piece of bread

ACTIVITY 2: Maiden voyage

1. On the map, **WRITE** the names of the 4 countries Titanic crossed.



2. **LOOK AT** the map and **PLAN** Titanic’s route, from her launch to her departure to the US:
 a. **WRITE** the names of the 4 cities Titanic stopped in, before heading² to New York city.
 b. **ADD** the dates of these 4 different stops.

a. cities	b. dates	<i>in the text</i>
1. Belfast — NORTHERN IRELAND (UK)	> April, the 2nd, 1912	<i>(line 4)</i>
2. Southampton — ENGLAND (UK)	> April, the 10th, 1912	<i>(line 10)</i>
3. Cherbourg — FRANCE	> April, the 10th, 1912	<i>(line 15 - the same day)</i>
4. Queenstown — IRELAND	> April, the 11th, 1912	<i>(line 17 - the next day)</i>

3. **COUNT** how many passengers got on and off at every step and **WRITE** (digits + letters):
 ex) 8423 = *eight thousand, four hundred and forty-three.*

a. the number of **passengers** onboard Titanic **when she left Southampton:**

950 = nine hundred and fifty. $(274 + 120 - 22 - 7 = 365 > 1,315 - 365 = 950)$.

b. the number of **third-class passengers** boarded in Queenstown:

113 = one hundred and thirteen. $(120 - 7 = 113)$

c. the number of **passengers** aboard when she left for New-York:

1,315 = one thousand, three hundred and fifteen. $(2,223 - 908 = 950)$

² heading to = to head to (infinitif.) = to go to

ACTIVITY 3: Vocabulary

For each definition, **FIND** the corresponding **bold word** in the text and **COPY** it.

- a ramp to walk on or off a ship (n. singulier) = **a gangplank (n.) singulier**
- rooms with few or little space (n. pluriel) = **cramped compartments (n. pluriel)**
- embarked on a ship (v. au prétérit) = **boarded (v. au prétérit)**
- to start a journey on a ship (v. infinitif) = **to set sail**
- a cruise ship (n. singulier) = **an ocean liner (n. singulier)**
- went to (v. au prétérit) = **headed to (v. au prétérit)**
- passengers who bought and had a ticket (n.) = **ticket-holders (n.)** > *they hold a ticket*
- first journey ever (n. singulier) = **maiden voyage (n. singulier)**
- that cannot sink (adj.) = **unsinkable (adj.)**
- with great interest and impatience (expression.) = **with baited breath (expression.)**

RECAP — GRAMMAR: Tense

OBSERVE the underlined verbal forms and **COMPLETE** the information on the past perfect:

1. Structure:

- Verbe régulier = Sujet + had + BVed (= participe passé)
- Verbe irrégulier = Sujet + had + 3° colonne (= participe passé)

2. Use:

En anglais, j'utilise le past perfect pour parler d'une action passée qui a eu une durée de vie longue avec des répercussions dans le passé.

= Last year I had lost my keys for 3 days > l'année dernière (= *période terminée au moment où je parle*), j'avais perdu mes clés pendant 3 jours (*sous entendu avant les retrouver*) **DONC la perte de mes clés a duré 3 jours, donc pendant 3 jours je n'avais plus de clés mais depuis je les ai retrouvées, l'incident est clos aujourd'hui.**

RECAP — GRAMMAR: Adjectives

OBSERVE the *italic structures* and **COMPLETE**:

1. Structure:

- Adjectifs courts ET longs = THE + adjectif + est — ex) strong = THE strongest

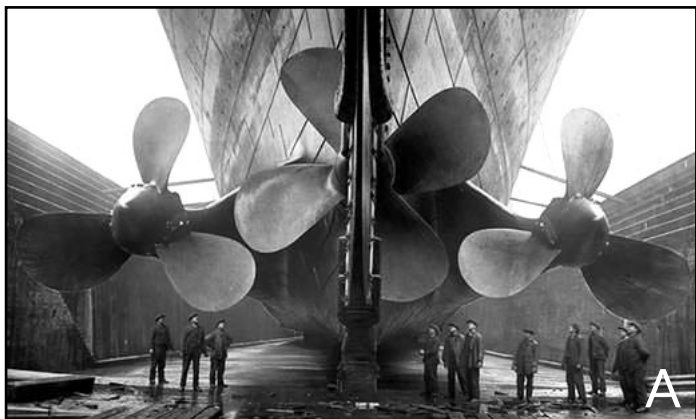
2. Use:

En anglais, je transforme les adjectifs en superlatifs lorsque je veux dire "le/la/les plus" et donc exprimer le degré le plus haut d'un adjectif. — ex) the strongest = le/la plus fort/e

ACTIVITY 4: To give a legend to each picture of the Titanic, use the given vocabulary names.

the helm - the wheelhouse - the propellers - the rudder - the communication and signal room

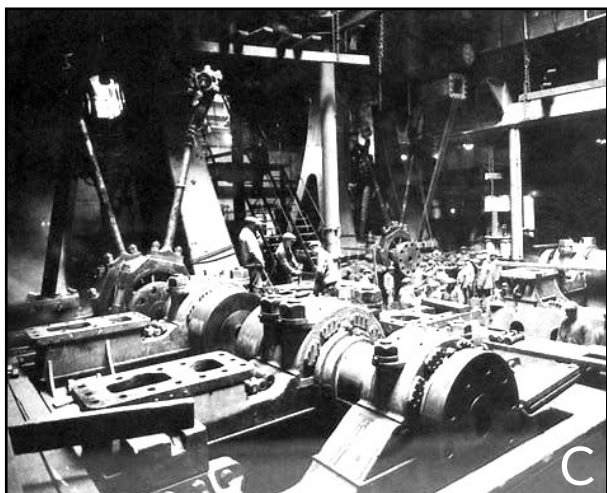
the lifeboats on deck - a wheelhouse telegraph - the engine room - the boilers



the propellers



the rudder



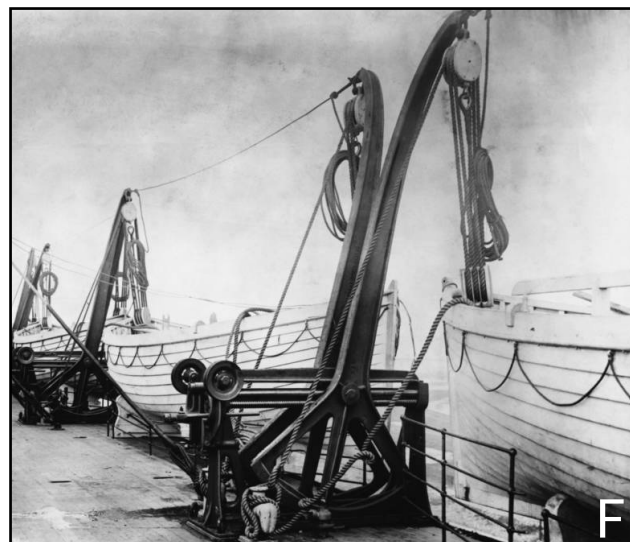
the engine room



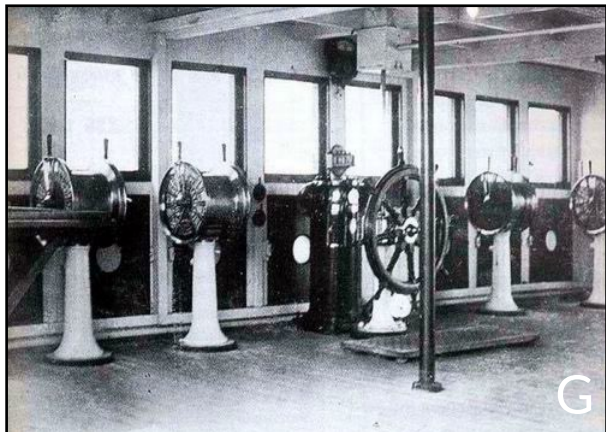
the boilers



the communication and signal room



the lifeboats on deck



the wheelhouse



a wheelhouse
telegraph



the helm

ACTIVITY 5: Vocabulary from Lesson 1 investigation game

R.M.S. = Royal Mail Service

the captain (n.) = the ship boss

the crew (n.) = the ship team, staff members

the launch (n.) = the departure

renown (adj.) = famous, well-known,
everybody knows it.

infamous (adj.) = famous because of a bad
reason or reputation

deep (adj.) = far down under the surface of
water or under ground

dry (adj.) = the opposite of wet, without
water

steam (n.) = vapour

coal (n.) = black carbon mineral used as a
fuel when burnt

Ø rivets (n.) = metal pins

a whistle (n.) = an object people can blow in
to make a sound and call for help

a life-vest / a lifejacket (n.) = a jacket to float
in water and to be safe.

an iceberg (n.) = a giant floating ice cube in
the ocean or at sea

to sink (v. irr.) = the opposite of to float, to
become submerged and to go deep down
the bottom of water