

Survival in the Amazon Jungle

To master English verbs, you have to memorize a list of the common irregular verbs. You need to know the base form, past tense form, and past participle form (原形, 過去, 過去分詞). Although these verbs are irregular, they are used frequently.

Use the base form after these words: *not, will, to, can, could, should, would, might, must*. So, for example, *could not saw* is a mistake – the correct form is *could not see*.

Test your skill in using verb forms correctly by choosing the correct verb forms in the story on page 3. It is a true story.

First, review the irregular verb forms on page 2.

83 Common

	A	B	C
	base form	past tense	past participle
	(am/are/is)		
1	be	was/were	been
2	begin	began	begun
3	bend	bent	bent
4	bite	bit	bitten
5	blow	blew	blown
6	break	broke	broken
7	bring	brought	brought
8	build	built	built
9	buy	bought	bought
10	catch	caught	caught
11	choose	chose	chosen
12	come	came	come
13	cost	cost	cost
14	cut	cut	cut
15	do	did	done
16	draw	drew	drawn
17	drink	drank	drunk
18	drive	drove	driven
19	eat	ate	eaten
20	fall	fell	fallen
21	feed	fed	fed
22	feel	felt	felt
23	fight	fought	fought
24	find	found	found
25	fly	flew	flown
26	forget	forgot	forgotten
27	freeze	froze	frozen
28	get	got	gotten
29	give	gave	given
30	go	went	gone
31	grow	grew	grown
32	hang	hung	hung
33	have	had	had
34	hear	heard	heard
35	hide	hid	hidden
36	hit	hit	hit
37	hold	held	held
38	hurt	hurt	hurt
39	keep	kept	kept
40	know	knew	known
41	lay	laid	laid
42	lead	led	led

Irregular Verbs

	A	B	C
	base form	past tense	past participle
43	leave	left	left
44	lend	lent	lent
45	let	let	let
46	lie	lay	lain
47	light	lit	lit
48	lose	lost	lost
49	make	made	made
50	mean	meant	meant
51	meet	met	met
52	pay	paid	paid
53	put	put	put
54	read	read	read
55	ride	rode	ridden
56	ring	rang	rung
57	run	ran	run
58	say	said	said
59	see	saw	seen
60	seek	sought	sought
61	sell	sold	sold
62	send	sent	sent
63	shake	shook	shaken
64	shut	shut	shut
65	sing	sang	sung
66	sit	sat	sat
67	sleep	slept	slept
68	speak	spoke	spoken
69	spend	spent	spent
70	stand	stood	stood
71	steal	stole	stolen
72	sweep	swept	swept
73	swim	swam	swum
74	take	took	taken
75	teach	taught	taught
76	tear	tore	torn
77	tell	told	told
78	think	thought	thought
79	throw	threw	thrown
80	wake	woke	woken
81	wear	wore	worn
82	win	won	won
83	write	wrote	written

Survival in the Amazon Jungle

Part One Verb Forms

This is a true story of a girl who survived a plane crash in the Amazon Jungle. It is written in the past tense. Choose the correct verb to put in each space and put the verb in the correct form. Some verbs don't change form and some verbs have to be changed to the simple past tense (過去形), gerund (動名詞), base form (原形), or infinitive (不定詞).

この話は過去形で書かれたものです。正しいと思われる動詞を下記より選び、下線へ書きなさい。ただし、ある動詞は変化させなくてもいいのですが、あるものは過去形か動名詞か原型か不定詞に直さなければなりません。

for example: the possible forms of choose are *choose, chooses, chose, chosen, choosing, to choose*

section one: *The Crash*

use these verbs: *be be break call fall find hit leave look*

On December 24, 1971, Juliana Koepke, a seventeen-year-old German girl, (1)_____ Lima by airplane with her mother. They (2)_____ on their way to another town in Peru to spend Christmas with Juliana's father. Forty-five minutes later the plane (3)_____ up in a storm, and Juliana (4)_____ 3,000 meters, strapped into her airplane seat. She was not killed when the seat (5)_____ the ground (perhaps because the trees softened her fall), but she (6)_____ unconscious all night. The next morning when she awoke, Juliana (7)_____ for pieces of the plane, and (8)_____ for her mother. Nobody answered, and she (9)_____ nothing to eat except a small plastic bag of sweets.

section two *The Journey*

use these verbs: *find find get hear start know see see*

Juliana's collar bone was broken, one knee was badly hurt, and she had deep cuts on her arms and legs. She had no shoes, and her glasses were broken, so she could not (10)_____ snakes or spiders and she was wearing only a very short dress, which was badly torn. But she decided to try to (11)_____ out of the jungle because she (12)_____ that if she stayed there, she would die. So Juliana (13)_____ to walk. She did not (14)_____ anything to eat and as the days went by, she got weaker and weaker. She was also in bad trouble from insect bites. She (15)_____ helicopters, but she couldn't see them above the trees, and of course they could not see her. One day she (16)_____ three seats and (17)_____ that they had dead bodies in them, but she did not recognize the people.

section three *The Rescue*

use these verbs: *be come come know learn swim take*

After four days she (18)_____ to a river. She saw alligators and piranhas, but she (19)_____ that they do not usually attack people. So Juliana walked and (20)_____ down the river for another five days. At last she (21)_____ to a hut. Nobody (22)_____ there, but the next afternoon, four men arrived. They (23)_____ her to a doctor in the next village. Juliana (24)_____ afterwards that there were at least three other people who were not killed in the crash. But she was the only one who got out of the jungle. It took her ten days. (*see the answers on page 6*)

Part Two Question Composition

Follow the examples and write questions which match the sentences. All of the sentences are based on the story in part one.

例にならって下記の文を疑問文になおしなさい。下記の文は全て part one のものです。

Grammar point:

John met Mary.

ジョンはメアリに会いました。

Who met Mary?

誰がメアリにあいましたか。

Who did John meet?

ジョンは誰に会いましたか。

Examples:

A fish was swimming in the river.

What was swimming in the river?

She caught a fish.

What did she catch?

1. The airplane crashed in the jungle.

Where _____?

2. Juliana was in bad trouble from insect bites.

Who _____?

3. She saw alligators and piranhas in the river

What _____?

4. Four men arrived.

Who _____?

5. It took her ten days to get out of the jungle.

How _____?

6. She was seventeen years old.

How old _____?

7. She traveled through the jungle for ten days.

For how many days _____?

8. Her mother died in the plane crash.

Who _____?



Juliana Koepke,
before the crash.

see the answers on page 5

Correct Questions

Questions 2, 4, 6 and 8 are questions about grammatical subjects. These questions have a different pattern than questions about grammatical objects.

1. Where **did** the airplane **crash**?
2. ✓ Who **was** in bad trouble? ✗ ~~Who did be...?~~
3. What **did** she **see** in the river?
4. ✓ Who **arrived**? ✗ ~~Who did arrive?~~
5. How many days / How long **did** it **take** her to get out...?
6. ✓ How **old was** she? ✗ ~~How old did she be?~~
7. For how many days / How long **did** she **travel**?
8. ✓ Who **died**? ✗ ~~Who did die?~~

Pronunciation guide: Red hyphens (-) indicate consonant-to-vowel linking

section one-use these verbs: *be be break call fall find hit leave look*

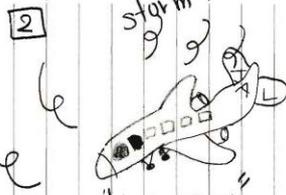
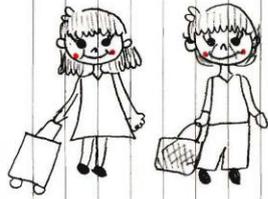
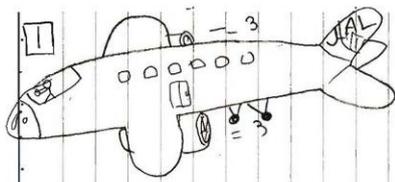
On December 24, 1971, Juliana Koepke, a seventeen-year-old girl, (1) **left** Lima by airplane with her mother. They (2) **were** on their way to Pucallpa, another town-in Peru, to spend Christmas with Juliana's father. Forty-five minutes later the plane (3) **broke-up-in-a** storm, and Juliana (4) **fell** 3,000 meters, strapped-into her-airplane seat. She was not killed when the seat (5) **hit** the ground (perhaps because the trees softened her fall), but she (6) **was-unconscious-all** night. The next morning when she awoke, Juliana (7) **looked** for pieces-of the plane, and (8) **called** for her mother. Nobody answered, and she (9) **found** nothing except-a small plastic bag-of sweets.

section two - use these verbs: *find find get hear know see see start*

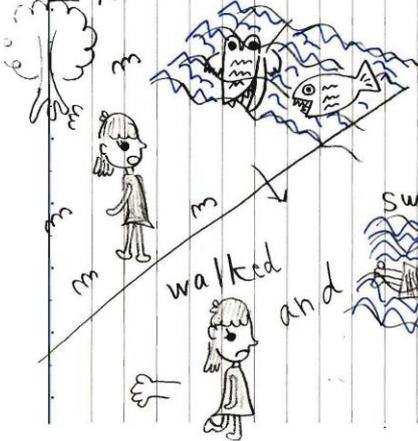
Juliana's collar bone was broken, one knee was badly hurt, and she had deep cuts-on her arms-and legs. She had no shoes, and her glasses were broken, so she **could not** (10) **see** snakes-or spiders-and she was wearing-only a very short dress, which was badly torn. But she decided to try **to** (11) **get-out-of** the jungle because she (12) **knew** that-if she stayed there, she would die. So Juliana (13) **started** to walk. She did **not** (14) **find**-anything to eat-and-as the days went by, she got weaker-and weaker. She was-also in bad trouble from-insect bites. She (15) **heard** helicopters, but she couldn't see them above the trees, and-of course they could not see her. One day she (16) **found** three seats-and (17) **saw** that they had dead bodies-in them, but she did not recognize the people.

section three - use these verbs: *be come come know learn swim take*

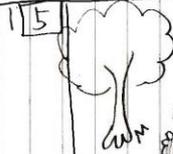
After four days she (18) **came** to a river. She saw alligators-and piranhas, but she (19) **knew** that they do not usually attack people. So Juliana walked-and (20) **swam** down the river for-another five days. At last she (21) **came** to a hut. Nobody (22) **was** there, but the next-afternoon, four men-arrived. They (23) **took** her to a doctor-in the next village. Juliana (24) **learned**-afterwards that there were-at least three other people who were not killed-in the crash. But she was the only one who got-out-of the jungle. It took her ten days.



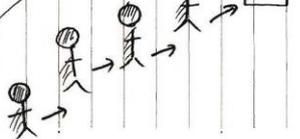
4 After four days.



another five days



next afternoon



6



Example of a Summary

The story is short and simple, but there are a lot of grammar rules to know and use in order to tell a short story correctly. If you analyze all the grammatical elements carefully, you will see there are many grammatical rules that are being applied in every sentence.

Code for parts of speech (grammatical elements) in the story

PREPOSITIONS

VERBS

ARTICLES

CONJUNCTIONS

PRONOUNS

On December 24, 1971, Juliana Koepke and her mother **took** a flight from Lima, Peru **to another** town **in** Peru where her father **was staying**.

The plane **broke up** **in a** storm, *and* Juliana **fell** 3,000 meters strapped **in her** airplane seat.

She **was** unconscious all night, *but* she **was** alive.

She **had** a few injuries.

Her collar bone **was broken**.

She **had** deep cuts **on her** skin, *and her* knee **was injured**.

Her glasses **were broken**, *and she* **had** no food, *but she* **didn't want to die**, *so she* **started to walk**.

She **walked** for five days, *then she* **came to** a river.

She **swam** *and* **walked down the** river for five more days.

Finally, she **came to** a hut, *and* four men **found her** the next day.

They **took her to** a doctor **in a** nearby village.

She **was the** only survivor **of the** plane crash.

- The story is in the past, so put the verbs in the past tense. Don't make mistakes with irregular verb forms (*fallen* or *fell*? *breaked* or *broken*? *swimmed* or *swam*?)
- Don't begin a sentence with a conjunction (*and, so, but, then...*) Put a comma before the conjunction (*..., but...*). Conjunctions are used to join two or three short sentences into one sentence.
- When you mention something for the first time, use **a** or **an** (indefinite articles), if you refer to that thing again, use **the**. **The** (definite article) refers to something defined or specific.
- English speakers use a lot of pronouns in their sentences. When you use pronouns, check the grammatical context of the sentence. According to the grammatical context, choose a subject pronoun (*I, you, we, they, he, she, it*), an object pronoun (*me, you, us, them, him, her, it*), a possessive adjective pronoun (*my, your, our, their, his, her, its*) or an independent possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, ours, his, hers*).

Types of Pronouns with Examples

Pronouns can be classified into different types based on their functions. Given below are the various types of pronouns. Go through the examples carefully to have a clear understanding of each type of pronoun and its function.

- **Relative Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to relate one part of the sentence to another. Some examples of relative pronouns are *that, which, where, when, why, what, whom* and *whose*.
- **Possessive Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to show possession. Some examples of possessive pronouns are *mine, yours, his, hers, theirs* and *its*.
- **Reflexive Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to refer back to the subject in the sentence. Some examples of reflexive pronouns are *myself, yourself, herself, himself, oneself, itself, ourselves, themselves* and *yourselves*.
- **Demonstrative Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to point to specific objects. Some examples of demonstrative pronouns are *this, that, these* and *those*.
- **Interrogative Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to ask questions. Some examples of interrogative pronouns are *who, what, when, why* and *where*.
- **Indefinite Pronouns** are pronouns that do not refer to any particular person, place or thing. Some examples of indefinite pronouns are *someone, somebody, somewhere, something, anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything, no one, nobody, nowhere, everyone, everybody, everywhere, everything, each, none, few, and many*.
- **Personal Pronouns** are simple pronouns that are used to substitute proper names. Some examples of personal pronouns are *I, you, he, she, we, they, him, her, he, she, us* and *them*.
- **Subject Pronouns** are pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. Some examples of subject pronouns are *I, you, we, he, she, it, they* and *one*.
- **Object Pronouns** are pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. Some examples of object pronouns are *me, us, him, her* and *them*.
- **Reciprocal Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to express a mutual relationship. Some examples of reciprocal pronouns are *each other* and *one another*.
- **Intensive Pronouns** are the same as reflexive pronouns, with the only difference being that you can remove the intensive pronoun from the sentence, and the sentence would still make sense.

Surviving a Plane Crash in the Amazon Jungle
Pair Dictation Listening Exercise: Information exchange.

A

*The words in **bold font** are missing in your partner's version of the story. Read the story aloud so that your partner can listen to you and write the missing words. Don't show this paper to your partner. Communicate by speaking.*

In your partner's version of the story, there are five words that belong in each blank space. Listen to your partner and write the missing words in your version of the story.

On December 24, 1971, Juliana Koepke, **a seventeen-year-old girl**, left Lima _____ . **They were on their way** to Pucallpa, another town in Peru, to spend Christmas with Juliana's father. Forty-five minutes later the plane **broke up in a storm**, and Juliana fell 3,000 meters, _____. She was not killed when **the seat hit the ground** (perhaps because _____), but she was unconscious all night. The next morning when she awoke, Juliana looked _____, **and called for her mother**. Nobody answered, and she found nothing except a _____.

Juliana's collar bone was broken, **one knee was badly hurt**, and she had deep cuts _____. She had no shoes, _____, so she could **not see snakes or spiders** and she was wearing _____, which was badly torn. But she decided to try to get out of the jungle because she knew **that if she stayed there**, she would die. _____. She did not find anything to eat and as the days went by, she got weaker and weaker. She was also in _____. She heard helicopters, **but she couldn't see them** above the trees, and of course they could not see her. One day she found three seats **and saw that they had** dead bodies in them, but she did not recognize the people.

After four days _____. She saw alligators and piranhas, but she knew that **they do not usually attack** people. So Juliana walked _____ for another five days. At last **she came to a hut**. Nobody was there, but the next afternoon, four men arrived. They **took her to a doctor** in the next village. Juliana _____ **at least three other people** who were not killed in the crash. But **she was the only one** who got out of the jungle. _____.

Pair Dictation Listening Exercise: Information exchange.

B

In your partner's version of the story, there are five words that belong in each blank space. Listen to your partner and write the missing words in your version of the story.

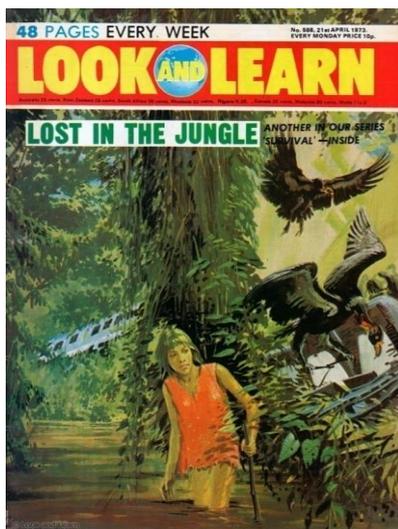
*The words in **bold font** are missing in your partner's version of the story. Read the story aloud so that your partner can listen to you and write the missing words. Don't show this paper to your partner. Communicate by speaking.*

On December 24, 1971, Juliana Koepke, _____, left Lima **by airplane with her mother**. _____ to Pucallpa, another town in Peru, to spend Christmas with Juliana's father. Forty-five minutes later the plane _____, and Juliana fell 3,000 meters, **strapped into her airplane seat**. She was not killed when _____ (perhaps because **the trees softened her fall**), but she was unconscious all night. The next morning when she awoke, Juliana looked **for pieces of the plane**, _____. Nobody answered, and she found nothing except a **small plastic bag of sweets**.

Juliana's collar bone was broken, _____, and she had deep cuts **on her arms and legs**. She had no shoes, **and her glasses were broken**, so she could _____ and she was wearing **only a very short dress**, which was badly torn. But she decided to try to get out of the jungle because she knew _____, she would die. **So Juliana started to walk**. She did not find anything to eat and as the days went by, she got weaker and weaker. She was also in **bad trouble from insect bites**. She heard helicopters, _____ above the trees, and of course they could not see her. One day she found three seats _____ dead bodies in them, but she did not recognize the people.

After four days **she came to a river**. She saw alligators and piranhas, but she knew that _____ people. So Juliana walked **and swam down the river** for another five days. At last _____. Nobody was there, but the next afternoon, four men arrived. They _____ in the next village. Juliana **learned afterwards that there were** _____ who were **not killed in the crash**. But _____ who got out of the jungle. **It took her ten days**.

The rest of the story



On December 24, 1971, a famous German film director was waiting to get on the same flight as Juliana, but the flight was full, and he couldn't get on it. Not getting a ticket for the flight seemed like bad luck that night, but it was actually good luck. Twenty-nine years later, he asked Juliana to come back to Peru with him to make a documentary film about her story. The film was called *Wings of Hope*.

[Outside Magazine September 2004](http://outside.magazine.com/September/2004)

http://outside.away.com/outside/features/200409/top_survival_stories_1.html

Plane Crash in Peru, 1971 *The Only One Who Survived*

On Christmas Eve 1971, German teenager Juliane Koepcke sat next to her mother in the window seat of a Lockheed Electra. She had just graduated from high school in Lima, Peru, and was on her way to Pucallpa, where she and her mother would rendezvous with her father, biologist Hans Koepcke. But the plane never made it. The Electra hit a freak storm, and the 17-year-old girl looked out the window to see the right wing aflame. She turned to her mother, who said, "This is the end of everything." The last thing Juliane remembers is feeling herself whirling in midair.

She awoke three hours later, still strapped into her seat, in the Amazon. Miraculously, she had only fractured her collarbone, gashed her right arm, and lost vision in one eye. She began looking for her mother, but all she found were empty seats and a row of three young women, covered in flies. Of the 92 people on board, Koepcke was the lone survivor. Although in shock, she remembered her father's advice: Heading downhill in the jungle leads to water, and water leads to civilization. Koepcke bushwhacked along the rainforest floor, frequently hearing planes above, but she had no way to signal them. On the tenth day, she came across a hunter's hut, outfitted with salt and kerosene, which Koepcke used to clean worms out of her skin. The next day, a group of Peruvian hunters arrived. They took her to the town of Tournavista, where a local pilot flew her to her father, in Pucallpa.

"She was in the middle of the jungle," says Herb Golder, who in 1998 revisited Peru with Juliane—now 50 and a zoologist living in Germany—while working as assistant director on *Wings of Hope*, Werner Herzog's documentary about the ordeal. "And this 17-year-old girl in a torn miniskirt and one sandal walked out alive."



Photo from the film [Wings of Hope](#) (2000). Juliana returned to the site of the crash at age 50 while German film director, Werner Herzog, made a documentary about her story of survival and the good luck he had to be refused a ticket on the same flight. He had wanted to take the same flight, but it was overbooked.

