

Rescue at North Shore

EMPHASIZED STRUCTURES

Disjunctive Conjunctions

Examples of disjunctive conjunctions used in the story include the following:

- They were poor, but he loved his desert island.
- Mariano and Hayo never grew tired of Santa Marta Bay. There was only one problem, however.
- He wanted Hayo to play with the wealthy children. But Hayo continued to visit Mariano.
- Hayo begged his father to change his mind, but his father was stubborn.
- Mariano and Hayo were overjoyed that they were safe; Hayo, however, was worried.
- Fortunately, the cuts were not serious. But he knew that his father would see them and be very angry.
- He planned to punish him for his disobedience. Before long, however, he became less and less angry.

Participial Phrases

Examples of participial phrases used in the story include the following:

- Mariano yawned lazily and pressed his face into the pillow, hoping to catch another sweet minute of sleep.
- At first, he lay there lazily against the soft silk sheets, enjoying the last few minutes of sleep.
- Soon, the hearty aroma of strong Dutch coffee drifted up into his room, signaling the beginning of a new day.
- . . . a servant entered cheerfully carrying a silver tray. . .
- Smiling, James proceeded to throw open the big bedroom shutter.
- Reentering the house, he pulled on a pair of canvas shorts.

Passive Participles

Examples of passive participles used in the story include the following:

- When Hayo was fully dressed, he ran downstairs.
- Hayo's father was frustrated with Hayo.
- One day, Mr. Leemaker became frustrated and forbade Hayo to see Mariano.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND IDIOMS

Examples of figurative language used in the story include the following:

- A wide, lazy smile slowly crept across the boy's face.
- He was a handsome boy with dark, black skin and dancing eyes.
- Atop his head was a huge mop of white-blond hair.
- There, the sun beat down with all its force.

An example of an idiom used in the story is the following:

- made his way
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