

English

(1) Enterprise (3)

Vocabulary & Grammar

Choose the correct answer:-

1. The doctor (studied – examined - saw - watched) my injury and said it wasn't serious.
2. James was (frightened – depressed – expressed - embarrassed) for weeks after he lost his job.
3. The cat lay sleeping on one of the trees large (twigs – branches – stems - leaves).
4. The hunter (shot – fired – threw - got) the deer with his rifle.
5. There are only a few large (jungles – forests – houses - buildings) left in Europe.
6. We bought a/an (atlas – map – taxi - paper) of the town so we wouldn't get lost.
7. Its (sharply – bitterly – week - rarely) cold today, isn't it?
8. A dog bit him when he was young and he still has (scar – bruise – wound - hurt) on his leg.
9. My parents told me never to speak to (aliens – strangers – foreigners - Irish).
10. She (gasped – sighed – breathed - breath) in terror when she saw the burglar.
11. The train to Paris (leaves – is leaving – leave – going to leave) at 6.45 am.
12. He (watches – has watched – was watching – going to watch) TV when the phone rang.
13. Mary (has studied – is studying – had been studying - studies) For four years before she became a lawyer.
14. Anna is from Paris but (lives – is living – has lived - live) in London for two years.

English

15. I (haven't seen – didn't see – don't see – am not seeing) Julie yet.
16. Tommy is sweaty; he (played – has been playing – had played - plays) football for hours.
17. While mum was cooking dinner, Julie (was cleaning – has cleaned – cleans - cleaned) the house.
18. He went to bed after the film (has ended – had ended – ends - end).
19. She has been eating a lot lately; I think she (puts on – put on – has put on - putting) weight.
20. He usually (has travelled – travels – is travelling- travel) by train.
21. He filled in his name, signed the contract and (gave – has given – had given - gives) it to the secretary.
22. He was soaked to the skin because he (walked – is walking – had been walking – will walk) in the rain.
23. She took her raincoat as it (was raining – is raining – has been raining- will rain).
24. Her eyes are red because she (peeled – has been peeling – has peeled- had been peeling) onions for an hour.
25. He (is living – was living – has been living - live) in this house for five months.
26. Joseph (has dug – has been digging – is digging- digs) in the garden since eight this morning.
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English

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47. She is as busy as a bee. She is very [active – slack – lazy – sensitive].
48. I hope we will [earn – gain – win – beat] the next match.
49. When did he [enter – join – link – connect] the gym.
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English

51. He [dropped – failed – fell – filled] the vase.
52. Children [gathered- grouped- collected- company] around their teacher.
53. I love [listening – looking – hearing – shouting] to music in the evening.
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61. Antony and Cleopatra were riding in [thrones – horns – chariots – signals].
62. Can you [guess – imagine – fancy – watch] how old he is?
63. The lion is a [person – mane – member – citizens] of the cat family.
64. Twelve people tragically [dead – dyed – died – death] in the accident.
65. He's [dead – did – died – dyed] his hair black.
66. Walking is the most [popular – well-known – formal – common] form of exercise in Britain.
67. Ahmed has a very good [relationship – connection – link – result] with his older sister.
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69. I don't [benefit – foresee – hope – accept] any problems in the future.
70. Computers are an [exclusive – essential – irregular – illegal] part of our lives.
71. He is not happy with his exam [surveys – suggestions – explorations – results].

English

Model Answers

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English

71. He is not happy with his exam [surveys – suggestions – explorations – results].

Rewrite these sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. My father owns that red car. (belongs)
2. It's their habit to watch TV in the afternoon. (always)
3. Ryan does not train on Fridays. (last Friday)
4. Do you download music? (yesterday)
5. The plane was flying over the forest during a tropical storm. (where)
6. I saw an octopus. I swam in the sea. (when)
7. During his stay in Bangkok, Karim made lots of friends. (While)
8. On the way to school, we had an accident. (while)
9. When our father arrived, we were watching TV. (As)
10. Hannah last had a job in 2004. (since)
11. We left our house at 6 o'clock. (for)
12. The police finally caught Abo Doma and his gang. (just)
13. We played a good match two days ago. (since)
14. Nina went to the North Coast last summer. (has)
15. I last saw my grandfather a week ago. (for)
16. I have been in this flat for six years. (ago)
17. Usama has lived in Maadi for 6 years. (since)
18. It started snowing at 10:00 and it's still snowing. (since)
19. Laura qualified as a teacher last year. (teaching)
20. It was his habit to smoke but now he has stopped. (used)
21. After I had booked the ticket, I travelled to Luxor. (Having)
22. Before I travelled, I had checked my car. (travelling)
23. After I had finished, I went to bed. (until)

English

24. Paul left the theatre at eight o'clock. (by)
25. Natallia went to bed after putting her children to bed. (didn't)
26. Michelle had worked for the company when she got a promotion. (for three years)
27. Jared jogged for two hours. Then we met in the park the other day.(when)
28. Doing the washing up was her habit. (used)
29. She no longer go to the cinema. (used)
30. I've arranged to see my fiancée at 7 o'clock tonight. (seeing)
31. Do you intend to pay the bill? (Are)
32. Sally promised to give me a lift to the airport. (will)
33. If we don't stop over-fishing, many species will become extinct.(Unless)
34. Emma may miss the train, but she can take the next one. (If)
35. As long as there are no delays, we'll be there by six. (unless)
36. Joni doesn't study. He gets low marks. (If)
37. My dog's vet is very good with animals. Her surgery is very near. (whose)
38. Stockholm is the capital of Sweden. It is in Scandinavian. (which)
39. Next month we're going to Cardiff. My uncle lives there. (where)
40. This is the bank which I work in. (where)
41. Fewer planes fly to Athens than to New York every day. (More)
42. Cameron Diaz is the most beautiful actress. (No actress)
43. If the weather is good, the beaches will be crowded. (The better)
44. If you eat more, you will become fat. (The)
45. Aston is cleverer than me. (I)
46. The ladder wasn't long. We couldn't reach the upstairs window.(enough to)
47. This is the most intelligent person I have ever seen. (such)
48. A lot of letters have been typed. (The secretary)

English

49. The police had arrested the thieves before they escaped. (The thieves)
50. Who invented the light bulb? (was)
51. Jabo asked, "Did you enjoy your time?" (if)
52. The tourist said that he had never been there before. (has)
53. Sherry told me that I should have a rest today. (says)
54. Ruby enquired how long it would take to reach the city center. (will)
55. He said to me, "I've travelled to many European countries." (told)
56. "Don't play outdoor or you will catch cold." (advised)
57. The student said, "I'm sorry! I am late." (apologized)
58. The suspect said, "Yes, it was me who broke into the house yesterday." (admitted)
59. "Don't worry. I will help with the work." Father said to me. (promised)
60. Olga said she wouldn't eat anything. (refused)
61. He said that he didn't steal my mobile. (denied)
62. Where is the international park? (Could)
63. How many people attended October's ceremony? (Do)
64. Sara did the homework without any help. (herself)
65. The box was empty. There was nothing in it. (anything)
66. It's probable that it will rain tomorrow. (may)
67. They might build a new villa. (possible)
68. Perhaps, he will take a taxi to the museum. (may)
69. It is impossible to ride a taxi. (You)
70. Would you mind opening the door? (Could)
71. I am accustomed to playing football every day. (used)
72. They played hard to win the match. (so ... that)
73. It was so hot that I could not drink it. (too)

English

74. I think Egypt will be better. (opinion)
75. Why don't we play chess now? (Let's)

The answers of rewrite

Rewrite these sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- 1) That red car belongs to my father.
- 2) They always watch TV in the afternoon.
- 3) Ryan didn't train last Friday.
- 4) Did you download music yesterday?
- 5) The plane was flying over the forest where there was a tropical storm.
- 6) I was swimming in the sea when I saw an octopus.
- 7) While Karim was staying in Bangkok, he made lots of friends.
- 8) While we were being on our way to school, we had an accident.
- 9) As we were watching TV, our father arrived.
- 10) Hannah hasn't had a job since 2004.
- 11) We have left our house for six hours.
- 12) The police have just caught Abo Doma and his gang.
- 13) We have not played a good match since Sunday.
- 14) Nina hasn't gone to the North Coast since last summer.
- 15) I haven't seen my grandfather for a week.
- 16) I was in this flat six years ago.
- 17) Usama has lived in Maadi since 2009.
- 18) It has been snowing since 10:00.
- 19) Laura has been teaching since last year.
- 20) He used to smoke.
- 21) Having booked the ticket, I travelled to Luxor.
- 22) Before travelling, I had checked my car.

English

- 23) I didn't go to bed until I had finished.
- 24) Paul had left the theatre by eight o'clock.
- 25) Natallia didn't go to bed until she had put her children to bed.
- 26) Michelle had been working for three years for the company when she got a promotion.
- 27) Jared had been jogging for two hours when we met in the park the other day.
- 28) She used to do the washing up.
- 29) She used to go to the cinema.
- 30) I'm seeing my fiancée at 7 o'clock tonight.
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- 40) This is the bank where I work.
- 41) More planes fly to New York than Athens every day.
- 42) No actress is more beautiful than Cameron Diaz.
- 43) The better the weather is, the more crowded the beaches will be.
- 44) The more you eat, the fatter you will become.
- 45) I am not as clever as Aston.
- 46) The ladder wasn't long enough to reach the upstairs window.
- 47) I have never seen such an intelligent person.

English

- 48) The secretary has typed a lot of letters.
- 49) The thieves had been arrested by the police before they escaped.
- 50) Who was the light bulb invented by?
- 51) Jabo asked if you had enjoyed your time.
- 52) The tourist said "he has never been here before."
- 53) Sherry says "I shall have a rest today."
- 54) Ruby enquires "How long will it take to reach the city center?"
- 55) He told me that he had travelled to many European countries.
- 56) He advised me not to play out door or I would catch cold.
- 57) The student apologized for being late.
- 58) The suspect admitted it was him who had broken into the house the previous day.
- 59) Father promised me not to worry I would help with the work.
- 60) Olga refused to eat anything.
- 61) He denied stealing his mobile.
- 62) Could you tell me where the international park is?
- 63) Do you know how many people attended October's ceremony?
- 64) Sara did the homework herself.
- 65) The box was empty. There was not anything in it.
- 66) It may rain tomorrow.
- 67) It is possible to build a new villa.
- 68) He may take a taxi to the museum.
- 69) You may ride a taxi.
- 70) Could you open the door?
- 71) I am used to playing football every day.
- 72) The played so hard that she could win the match.
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English

74) In my opinion Egypt will be better.

75) Let's play chess now.

Find the mistakes and correct them. (questions with answers)

- 1) You needn't to buy him a pair of shoes. (needn't buy)
- 2) He didn't succeed to pass his exams. (in passing)
- 3) There were a lots of people at the meeting. (lots of – a lot of)
- 4) She insisted to help us move the furniture. (on helping)
- 5) The police is looking for the missing boy. (are)
- 6) I haven't got many information about the date of the concert. (much)
- 7) I quiet disagree with your ideas. (quite)
- 8) He is the most helpful person I have never met. (ever)
- 9) He explained us how the machine worked. (explained to)
- 10) The ambulance carried the injured woman to hospital. (took)
- 11) Take me a cup of coffee, please. (Bring / Get)
- 12) I haven't talked to sally since the last year. (for)
- 13) She was very upset that she couldn't stop crying. (so)
- 14) He visited Rome, where he stays with his aunt there. (stayed)
- 15) I met Ann, which had been abroad since 1990. (who)

English

2) Novel

Jane Eye

Chapter (5)

- 1) What were the preparations that happened when Mr. Rochester sent his letter?

The house immediately sprang into life. The best bedrooms were prepared and new servants were brought in to help in the house and the kitchen.

Adele ran quite wild in the middle of all the preparations and Sophie was kept busy helping her choose her best dresses. Mrs. Fairfax needed Jane help in the kitchen where she learnt how to make custard and cheesecakes and French pastry.

- 2) What made Jane overcome her jealousy?

It was self-discipline that allowed her to remain calm through the days followed beside her feelings of dignity.

- 3) "I realised What a fool, I had been to think that Mr. Rochester cared for me in any way." Comment.

Jane to herself when they heard that Mr. Rochester would marry Miss Mary Ingram. She felt jealous because she was an ordinary governess with no connections and no money.

- 4) "I think your heart hides a secret." Comment.

Rochester to Jane, when he disguised as a fortune teller, he knew that Jane loved him as much as he loved her. He wanted her to express her feelings.

- 5) "This a blow, Jane. A serious blow" Comment

Mr. Rochester said these words to Jane when she told him that Mr. Mason came to meet him.

English

- 6) Jane drew a picture of herself and another of Blanche Ingram. Illustrate. Jane thought that Mr Rochester cared for her, but when she talked to Mrs. Fairfax, she knew that he was such a favourite with beautiful ladies. Jane drew two pictures of herself and Blanche Ingram to convince herself that she couldn't be special to Mr. Rochester as Blanche Ingram was more beautiful than her.
- 7) Jane was surprised to see Grace in the room after the fire. Illustrate Mrs. Fairfax thought told Jane that Grace was the person who used to laugh strangely, so Jane thought that she was the person who set fire to Mr. Rochester's room so that she was surprised to see her in the room the day after.

Chapter 6

- 1- Rochester managed to persuade his guests all to go back to bed although it wasn't the truth. Explain!

After the guests had heard the loud cry at night, they gathered in the corridor to see what was going on. Mr. Rochester was annoyed of their questions and told them that it was just a servant who had a nightmare and that she thought she had seen a ghost. He told them that the servant couldn't be taken care of until they went back to sleep.

- 2-What happened to Mr. Mason?

He was sitting in a low chair with his head bent back and his eyes closed. He was injured as on one side his clothes and arm were completely soaked with blood as his shoulder was torn as well as cut.

English

3-“Remember no conversation!” Comment

Mr. Rochester said this to Mr. Mason and Jane. He didn't want Mr. Mason to speak to Jane while he was away for an hour or two to bring the doctor. He also asked Jane not to speak to Mason by telling her “You will not speak to him for any reason at all.”

4-Fate is stronger than oppression. Explain.

Jane was oppressed during her childhood. Her aunt and her cousins used to be very mean to her. On the other hand, Jane was kind and revenge was below her. Instead, fate led to the suicide of her cousin, John Reed and the death of her sick aunt. That teaches us that what goes around, comes around.

5-“I have twice done you a wrong” Comment!

Jane's aunt said this to Jane when Jane went to visit her before her death. Her aunt regretted two things. The first thing was when she broke her promise with her husband and didn't treat Jane as one of her children. The second thing was that she hid the letter of Jane's uncle, John Eyre who wanted to adopt her and told him that she died of typhus.

6- “Good God! What a cry!” Comment.

Jane Eyre said this to herself. She was in her room at night and she heard a savage scream from the attic that filled the entire house. She was so terrified that her pulse stopped, her heart stood still and her arm paralysed with fear.

7-“Is there a fire? Where shall we run to?” Comment!

One of the ladies who were guests in Mr. Rochester's house said this to the other guests who were woken up by a cry from the attic at night.

8-“Keep calm all of you or I shall become angry” Comment!

English

Mr. Rochester said this to the guests. He looked angry because they kept asking about what happened and who made that savage cry at night. Then he calmed them down and made them go back to sleep again.

9- "It's for God to judge our actions, sir." Comment.

Jane said this to Mr. Rochester when he asked her if she would judge harshly a young man who made a terrible mistake that would ruin the rest of his life and then he met a person who made him feel that better days had come back but he had to go against the whole society in order to get permanent happiness with this person.

10-Who was the man who came for Jane? What did he want? Why was she shocked?

He was Mr. Robert, one of her aunt's servants. She was shocked when he told her that her cousin John got himself into debt and committed suicide the previous week. And that her aunt had a stroke and asked to see her.

11-How was her aunt when she went to visit her?

She was lying in bed. She didn't seem to recognize her. She was very agitated at the first time she saw her. But after ten days she became much calmer to see her again.

12- What was the letter of her uncle about?

In this letter her uncle, John Eyre asked Mrs. Reed to send him the address of his niece, Jane Eyre in order to adopt her as he was ill and about to die soon so he wanted to make sure that she can inherit everything he owned when he died.

13-"Love me, or hate me as you like, you have my forgiveness." Comment.

How do these words reflect the kindness of Jane?

English

This was said by Jane to her aunt, Mrs. Reed.

Although her aunt behaved so badly towards her, she felt sorry for her as she looked very close to death. She gave her forgiveness without even making her ask for it.

Chapter 7

1-“A loving eye is all the magic needed to make you handsome.” Comment!

Jane said this to herself when she came back to Thornfield and met Mr. Rochester who asked her if she knew a magic potion that would turn him into a handsome man. She replied that she it would be past the power of magic. But in her mind she thought that a loving eye see the beloved ones already beautiful even if they were not.

2-Jane felt happy returning to Thornfield. Illustrate.

She was very happy on her way to Thornfield as it was her only home. She was also happy because she would see Mr. Rochester again for few more weeks even if he didn't look at her once in that time.

3-Jane speaks in equality with Mr. Rochester. Explain.

When Mr. Rochester asked Jane to leave the house after his marriage from Miss Ingram, she told him that if she wasn't poor and obscure, he wouldn't leave her as she didn't want to leave him. So, she spoke with him as an equal, as they were in God's eyes. She wasn't shy any more to express her real feelings towards him.

4-“I don't want you to change me.” Comment referring to the character of Jane.

These words were said by Jane to Mr. Rochester when he proposed to her and offered her all the family jewels and all the exquisite dresses. She didn't accept that offer and told him that she didn't want him to change her or to make her a new version of his French mistress. That reflects

English

the independent character that Jane has and how different she was from the other trivial ladies who just care for money, jewels and fancy dresses like Miss Ingram.

5-“Gentlemen in his station don’t usually marry their governesses.” Comment referring to the society at that time.

Mrs. Fairfax advised Jane to keep Mr. Rochester at a distance until the wedding because gentlemen at that time don’t usually marry their governess as the society was against that people of different social levels marry.

6-What happened to Jane at the night before her marriage?

She woke up at the middle of the night and saw a strange tall woman with thick dark hair putting on her wedding veil standing in front of the mirror. The woman tore the veil in half and threw the pieces on the floor. Then she glared at Jane and blew out the flame of the candle she was holding. At that moment Jane fainted from terror.

7-Jane was sure that what happened with her wasn’t a dream. Explain!

When she woke up the next day, she saw the torn veil lying on the floor. And that made her sure that what happened with her wasn’t a dream.

English

Chapter 8

1-Mr. Rochester loves Jane truly. Explain!

He tried to marry her although he was already married and that was against the law.

2-What happened during the wedding ceremony? /

What was the mystery of Mr. Rochester? /

“This marriage cannot go on” Comment referring to what happened?

Mr. Briggs, a solicitor of London interrupted the wedding ceremony and said that Mr. Rochester was already married to Bertha Antoinetta Mason of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

She was still living and he had the official documents that proved this. Mr. Rochester's wife's brother was Mr. Mason.

3-What is the story behind Mr. Rochester's marriage to Berth Mason?

Mr. Rochester had been sent to Jamaica as a young man to learn about business more than 15 years ago. He met Bertha and married her, but her family had not told him that she was insane & alcoholic. From the 1st day of their marriage, she had been aggressive, violent and her behavior had been shameful. He had lived in this way for 4 years, until he could bare it no more. He had then secretly brought her to England with him and kept her hidden in the attic in Thornfield.

4-Did Jane's feelings change towards Mr. Rochester after knowing the truth?

She felt sorry for him and for that poor woman, his wife, but she couldn't trust him anymore. She no longer felt the same way about Mr. Rochester, how could I? My faith and confidence in him had been destroyed.

English

Chapter 9

1-How did God send people to save Jane?

Jane found herself shaking with cold in a warm kitchen. She was among very kind people who gave her food and drink. They asked her about her name but she gave them a false one because she didn't want them to know her real name.

2- Give a brief account of St John.

He looked like a Greek statue, his eyes were large and blue, and his fair hair hung down over his forehead. That description makes him sound gentle, but there was something cold in his face.

3-Diana, Mary and St. John were Jane's cousins. Explain!

St. John picked up Jane's drawing and noticed her real name on it, Jane Eyre. He knew then that they were her cousins and that she was that relative to whom their uncle left all his money.

4-"Jane, Jane, Jane" Comment

One night Jane was going to bed she felt something like an electric shock run right through her. She heard a sound calling for her and it was like the sound of Rochester. She decided to return to Thorn field.

5-Thornfield had been completely destroyed by fire. Explain what happened!

Mr. Rochester's mad wife set the house on fire and she was the only one who died. Mr. Rochester was badly injured and he became completely blind.

6-Jane was kind with Adele after marrying Rochester. Explain!

Adele was sent away to a strict school. Jane wanted to teach Adele herself but she had her husband to look after. That's why Jane found her another nicer school near Ferndean. She used to visit Adele regularly and she

English

always stayed with them on the holidays. As she grew up and left school she became a lovely person to Jane.

7-The story ended happily in spite of the existence of some sad events. Discuss!

Although Mr. Rochester was completely blind, Jane was so happy living with the person she loved. After two years of her marriage she discovered that Rochester could see a little so they went to London to see a well – known eye specialist. When they had their first baby, he could see that the boy had inherited his large, shining black eyes.

3) Poetry

Sonnet 18

By: William Shakespeare

1. Give a brief account of William Shakespeare.

Answer: He was born in Stratford in 1564 & died in the same city in 1616

-he had two daughters & a son

-he was a writer & an actor

-in his lifetime, he wrote 31 plays & 154 sonnets.

-his plays were box-office successes & they live equally well on stage and on a book-shelf

-he was not of an age, but for all time.

2. What is a sonnet?

Answer: It's a poem of 14 lines which carries one personal idea; it could be Italian "8 + 6 lines" or Shakespearian "3 quatrains + a couplet".

English

3. What is the Shakespearian sonnet?

Answer: 3. It's a poem of 14 lines. It's divided three quatrains & a couplet. I carries a personal idea.

4. How is the Shakespearian sonnet different from the Italian sonnet?

Answer: The Italian sonnet consists of "an octet and a sestet" but the Shakespearian sonnet consists of "3 quatrains + a couplet"

5. What is the theme of the first quatrain? Paraphrase it?

Answer:

Verse 1-Shakespeare starts his sonnet with a tentative question that carries the main idea: Can I compare you to the summer's day?

Verse 2-The second verse carries the direct answer: [No, I can't because] you are more lovely and more sweet tempered- here Shakespeare uses the summer metaphorically to describe his beloved's beauty. Then he starts giving us reasons for his negative answer;

Verse 3 – summer is sometimes very windy & it shakes the tiny buds violently

Verse 4- summer is of a short duration

6- What is the theme of the second quatrain ?

Answer: It's about the bad things in summer.

Verse 5- the sun in summer is very hot

Verse 6-sometimes the sky is cloudy

English

Verse 7- It's fact that every beautiful thing at a certain point will stop being beautiful

Verse 8- by accident or naturally by time and death

7-What is the theme of the third quatrain? Paraphrase it.

Answer: His beloved beauty is eternal.

Verse 9 + 10 -but his beloved's youth and beauty will be everlasting as he's sure that his beloved will always be beautiful and never be affected by the old age

Verse 11 + 12 - even death will fail to put her in its dark shadow

8-What is the function of the couplet?

Answer: The couplet summarizes the whole idea of the sonnet.

9-What is the theme of the couplet? Paraphrase it.

Answer: that his beloved will live in his poetry.

10- What is the meter of the poem?

Answer: It's is the iambic pentameter "a five beat line"

11- In this poem Shakespeare says that: poetry defeats time & death. Illustrate!

Answer: He says that his beloved will be away from the shadow of death, she'll be always in his poems. He said also in the couplet that as long as men can breathe and eyes can see ..this sonnet will give life to his beloved. " so long as men can breath, and eyes can see, so long lives this and this gives life to thee"

12- What are the sound devices in this poem?

Answer: Alliteration: this/ thee - lives/ life [verse 14]etc

English

Repetition: more [verse 2] – fair [verse 7] – can [verse 13]etc

Consonance: [nor/ fair]etc(Sound Devices create internal music)

13- Where is the main idea focused in sonnet18 and how is it developed?

Answer: It's focused on the first verse:

"Shall I compare thee to the summer's day?"

In the second verse, he answered the question negatively.

In the following lines he gave reasons for his answer.

14-Quote the lines from sonnet 18 that show the negative points that made the poet reject the idea of comparing his beloved to the summer's day and comment on them.

Answer:

“Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd,
And every fair from fair sometime declines,”

+ the paraphrase of the verse 3-4-5-6

15- What are the figures of speech in sonnet 18?

Answer:

Repetition: (more/ more - fair/ fair - can/ can – so long/ so long – this/ this)

Consonance: winds/ buds – lives/ gives

Alliteration: this/ thee - lives/ life [verse 14]etc

English

Personification: (eye of heaven = sun/gold complexion = cloudy / death brag thou) = control

Equation and metaphor: (they eternal summer) = youth

16-What's an octet, a sestet, a quatrain and a couplet?

Answer: The Italian sonnet consists of "an octet = 8 lines and a sestet = 6 lines" but the Shakespearian sonnet consists of "3 quatrains = 4 lines + a couplet = 2 lines"

B) From The Essay of Criticism

Questions with Model answers

Answer the following questions

1. Who wrote the poem?

Alexander Pope (1688- 1744)

2. What does he attempt to do in this poem ? (What is the aim of writing his long poem) ?.

The Essay on Criticism is a poem in which Pope attempts to lay down in verse the rules of 'good' art and 'good' criticism.

3. Speak about the form of the poem?

The whole poem is written in heroic couplets; the form which Pope worked in most and which he polished and brought to perfection. The heroic couplet consists of two rhyming lines of verse.

4. What is the meter of the poem?

It is in iambic pentameter.

English

5. Mention the rhyme scheme of this poem?

AA, BB, CC, DD, AA , EE , FF , GG .

6. What does the heroic couplet usually carry?

A heroic couplet usually carries complete sense within itself even though it connects to the rest of the poem; it expresses a complete idea.

7. What is the reason why many of Pope's couplets become known as epigrams?

Pope was interested in the heroic couplet which usually carries complete sense within itself even though it connects to the rest of the poem; it expresses a complete idea.

This is one reason why many of Pope's couplets have become known as 'epigrams', i .e. sayings rather like proverbs in that they are a concise and clever expression of a general truth , e.g. :

Like kings we lose the conquests gained before,
By vain ambition still to make them more.

8. What do the opening lines embody?

The opening lines of the passage embody Pope's belief in the essential rightness and wisdom of nature. In another poem, he proclaims that: Whatever is, is right. This belief was common to the neo-classical age in which he lived.

9. What is the central (main) idea in the poem?

the central idea in the passage: each man would do well to stick to what he knows.

English

10. Pope used visual images in his poem. Give examples.

Pope uses visual images such as the image of the ocean eating into the land on the one hand and leaving wide sandy beaches on the other; or that of the king trying to conquer new lands.

11. Explain the metaphor used in lines 7, 8?

There is a metaphor in lines 7 and 8 where he speaks of the 'imagination' as a 'sun' with 'warm beams' and of the 'memories' as wax figures 'melting' away. But this is a metaphor which gently describes a process rather than reveals any new or off beat relationship.

12. What does Pope's art depend on?

Much of Pope's art depends the relationships he creates between individual words. Thus, for example, his repetition of the rhyme AA in the first and fifth couplets. Indeed, he does not only repeat the same rhyme, but the identical words. However, he repeats them with variation: 'wit' means the same thing in both couplets, but he alters 'fit' so that in the first it is an adjective , while in the fifth it is a verb .

13. Sound plays an important role in Pope's poem. Discuss and illustrate.

Within many lines there are examples of sound patterning as in the repetition of the 'i' sound things fixed and limits fit the alliteration in fixed and fit , and again in ' proud man's pretending wit' and the assonance across lines as in wisely, white in lines2 ,3 and 4

English

14. In what way is the heroic couplet distinguished in Pop's verse give examples?

An extract from a poem cannot be appreciated as much as the whole work. But it shows, at least, the particular character and skills of the poet .

15. *Like kings we lose the conquests gained before, f*
By vain ambition still to make them more: f
Each might his sev'ral province well command, g
Would all but stoop to what they understand. g

16. Paraphrase the previous lines, find out Two figures of speech & the rhyme scheme.

Man should be content to do the things he does well. Often, however, like kings fighting wars to extend their territory and so losing their own country, we lose what we have by trying to make it more. If each person were to stick to that which he knows best he would be able to master it completely.

. Like kings

Lose/ gain

simile

contrast

English

(4) Robinson Crusoe (P.1-25)

Questions and Answer:

1- Robinson's family's circumstances didn't stop him from travelling. Explain

Robinson lived in the town of York with his father and mother. Ever since he was a little boy he dreamt of going to sea. His two older brothers went to fight for England and were never heard of again. It made him more determined to go and see the world.

2- Robinson travelled against his father's willing. Illustrate

His father tried everything he could to make him change his mind. He wanted Robinson to be a lawyer and to make sure he was safe living in England. He warned his son against the sea but Robinson was too stubborn to pay attention to his father's advice.

3- Mention the problems that faced Robinson in his first journey.

There was a terrible storm and Robinson was seasick. He was about to die. It felt as if the ship would be swallowed up by the waves. The storm cleared the next day and he woke up feeling better. Another storm began. Even the sailors were scared. All the boats were being washed away by the huge waves. A small boat came towards them and they jumped aboard seeing their ship sink.

4- Were the problems that faced Robinson in his first journey prevented him from travelling again?

No, he forgot about going home and convinced himself that he was doing the right thing. He was too stubborn and proud. He did not want his family

English

to think he had failed at his short life at sea. Even when his friend's father refused to let him go on another trip, he didn't listen to his warning.

5- Travelling to Africa was the only successful sea trip to Robinson. Explain.

He met an old sailor in London who told him he could go to Africa and trade. Robinson soon boarded a ship going to Guinea on the coast of Africa. He learned many things about ships on that trip, and made a lot of money selling toys and other things in Guinea.

6- Robinson decided to travel to Africa again but it was a wrong decision. Explain

A pirate ship attacked him. The sailors tried to defend themselves but the pirates jumped on the ship and killed most of the crew. The pirate captain captured Robinson and instead of killing him, he made him his slave.

7- Robinson could escape from the pirate difficultly. Illustrate

For two years he thought of escaping. Finally he got his chance. The pirate told him to prepare his sailing boat because he was going to take some guests fishing. At the last moment he decided not to go and sent Robinson with another older servant and a younger one called Yury. Robinson put extra food and water on the boat to prepare his escape. He pushed the older servant in the sea and took Yury with him.

8- What happened to Robinson after succeeding in escaping from the pirate?

He sailed up the coast of Africa and landed to get water. On one of his stops he saw a lion. He shot it and took its skin. He saw a Spanish ship.

English

The captain offered to take him to Brazil. There he sold the boat and lion skin to the captain for a lot of money. He gave Yury to the captain to free him in ten years. He had a lot of money and looked forward to a new adventure.

9- Where did Robinson live?

He lived in the town of York.

10- What did he dream of?

He dreamt of going to the sea.

11- Where was the ship going?

It was going to Guinea on the coast of Africa.

12- Who attacked the ship?

A pirate attacked the ship.

13- What did people in Brazil plant?

They planted sugar cane.

14- When did he leave for Brazil?

He left on 1st of September 1659.

15- How was the sea the next day?

The sea was very calm.

16- Why did he build a raft?

He built a raft to save as much as he could from the ship.

17- What did he start writing?

He started writing a journal.

18- What did he use the wood for?

He used the wood to make a spade, a table and chair.

English

19- What did Robinson notice?

He noticed seasons.

20- How did the seasons help him?

They encouraged him to plant rice and corn seeds.

21- Why did he need to plant once a year?

He needed to plant once a year because he had more than enough food.

22- What does the farmer do in England to protect the crops?

They hung the dead birds near the corn.

23- How did he sail around the island?

He used a tree that was very close to the sea.

24- What was the dream?

It was poll, his parrot.

Quotations

1) "You call that a storm. It was just a lot of strong wind."

Robinson's friend said that to Robinson because there was a big storm during the journey.

2) "You need to go deeper."

Robinson said that to the older servant because he wanted to escape.

3) "land"

One of the sailors said that to the others on the ship to Brazil because he saw the land.

4) "Now I have you for company."

Robinson said this to the dog when he found him on the ship

English

5) "Fruit."

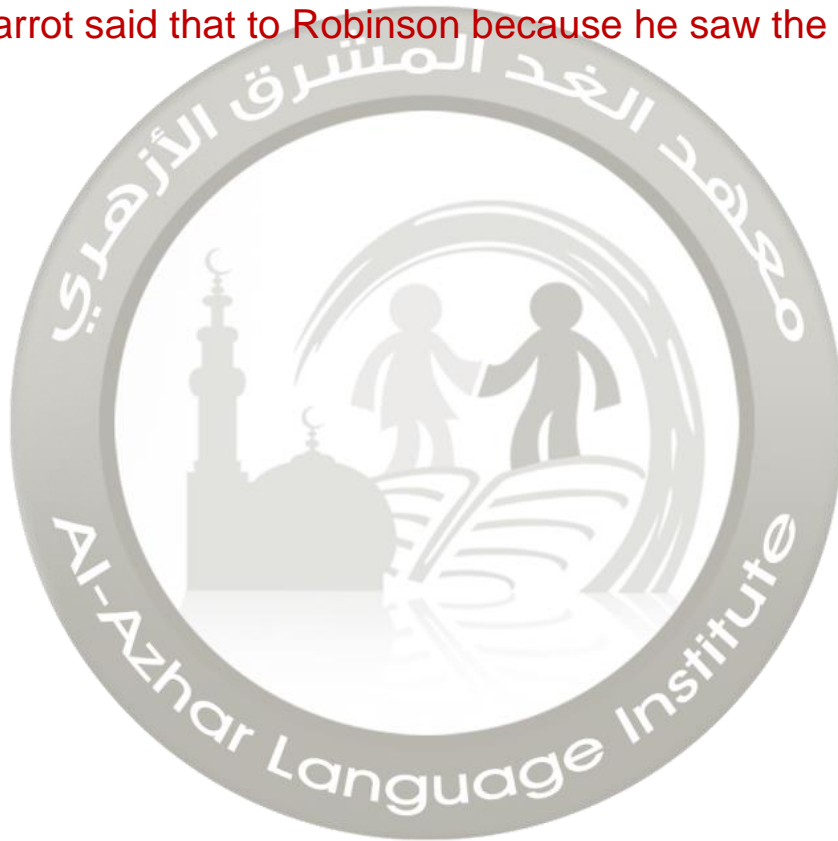
Robinson said that to himself when he found fruits.

6) "At least I will never go hungry here."

Robinson said that to his parrot when he was coming back to his cave and after seeing many turtles and rabbits.

7) "How have you been?"

Poll, the parrot said that to Robinson because he saw the canoe.



English

(5)Spot light on Islam 1st sec.

Chapter one

Islam and the Muslims of today.

Questions with answers:-

1-Muslims were once the leaders of the world in almost every field.
Illustrate.

The Muslim's empire spread from the Atlantic Ocean to the borders of China. Muslim scholars distinguished themselves in the fields of science, medicine, philosophy, mathematics, architecture, astronomy and many other sciences. Many of those who started the European Renaissance were taught in Muslim schools and universities. This is acknowledged by many Western writers.

2-What are the factors that govern the rise and fall of civilizations?

Ibn Kaldoun, the Arab sociologist and the founder of modern sociology, said that every civilization has a life cycle. It has its infancy, childhood, youth, old age and then its downfall. There are factors that govern its birth and others that governs its fall.

3-How did the downfall of Muslim's civilization come about?

The most important factor was the Muslim's alienation from the spirit of Islam. And the Muslim rulers began to care for their own personal pleasures and neglected the welfare of Muslims as a whole.

4-What does Islam call for?

Islam calls for brotherhood, unity, altruism and power.

English

5-What were the reasons beyond overwhelming the Muslim rulers by their enemies?

Among the Muslim rulers just before their downfall there spread enmity, disunity and selfishness, which weakened them so that they overwhelmed by their enemies.

6-What was the age of decadence?

It was the age in which ignorance, superstition and sectarianism prevailed.

7-What will you discover if you read the history of Prophet Mohammed and his great Caliphs?

We will see how they created a strong society based on faith, righteousness, freedom, equality and brotherhood, and how they worked both for this life and the life hereafter.

