

English

1) Enterprise 4

A. Vocabulary

Units 1-2-3-4-5

Choose the correct answer:

1. Someone who sells fish is a
(fisher man – fisher- fish monger – sailor)
2. Martin is a/an.....he makes predictions by studying the positions of stars and planets.
(astronomer – meteorologist – astrologer - weather presenter)
3. To get my foot in the door means to.....
(come to an end – get started – finish – stop)
4. His.....as a tennis player came to an end when he had a Broken arm.
(career – job – occupation – profession)
5. He is a/ an.....matador. He is paid for his work.
(amateur – professional – athletic – trainee)
6. She is popular..... many people in the region. (in – with – for – at)
7. He is very rich. He always affords expensive.....places.
(exclusive – reasonable – sophisticated – limited)
8. Over 15 million people live in the..... of Cairo.
(village – town-district – metropolis)
9. The Nile River is of great..... importance.
(antique – ancient – old – historical)
10. He read the..... well before he decided to go to the museum.
(leaflet – hand out – prospectus – brochure)

English

11. The work of the archaeologist.....the remains of the lost city.
(revealed – gear – transform – restored)
12. The tourists bought tickets for a(an).....around the town.
(expedition – travel – sightseeing – excursion)
13. I was taken.....by his rude reply. (down-back-again-to)
14. The government decided to..... Baron Castle into an enormous hotel.
(transmit – transform – transplant – transfuse)
15. They were.....as they didn't want to wake the baby.
(screaming – whispering – shouting – crying)
16. He..... a room with his roommate.
(divides – shares – participates – splits)
17. It's..... with Tom, he is always late for school.
(different story - tall tale – an old wives' tale – the same old story)
18. Tom doesn't like to..... with his friends as he has no time.
(meet – socialize – support – make)
19. They went for a leisurely.....along the beach.
(march – stroll – sprint – run)
20. My..... son joined school a week ago.
(four- year- old – four years old – four year olds – four year's old)
21. He doesn't make a lot of money, but he has enough to get.....
(away – over – by – on)
22. My favorite dress is a bright orange.....one.
(flower – florist – floral – blue)

English

23. Gorgeous means very.....
(silly – shy – coward – beautiful)
24. She has been..... the shop for years.
(holding – having – running – completing)
25. The full.....of the nuclear explosion is not yet known.
(impact – cling – survivors – rocked)
26. The secretary cut.....to tell them that someone was asking for
the manager on the phone. (off – in – down – on)
27. When the bridge collapsed, many people were left under.....
(tremors – debris – ribs – trauma)
28. Being in a quake is a(n)..... experience.
(exciting – traumatic – trauma – debris)
29. The Fire Brigade was alerted and arrived to..... the building.
(extinguish – battle – evacuate – determine)
30. Crash experts are examining the..... of the plane.
(cause – wreck – wreckage – disaster)
31. The artist's..... won the first prize in the city's art festival.
(contest – sculpture – procession – costumes)
32. Peter carried.....his promise to help her.
(out – away – on through)
33. The city was..... for years by the enemy.
(kept – held – supported – occupied)
34. The religious.....made its way through the narrow streets of the town.
(process – composed – procession – festival)

English

35. Last year I attended a Chinese wedding in a.....
(church – temple – castle – cathedral)
36. My 15th birthday party last year was a really.....occasion.
(remember – memory – memorable – memorize)
37. She nearly..... on her sandwich as she was eating very fast.
(suffocated – drowned – fainted – choked)
38. She donated several..... of clothing to charity.
(bits – particles – items – objects)
39. Susan could..... speak a word of French.
(hardly – mostly – nearly – mainly)
40. She ran the race.....fast but still finished second.
(rather – quite – quiet – bit)
41. People who eat lots of sweets..... have dental problems.
(consume – signify – tend to – predict)
42. Yesterday, I went to the..... to buy some medicine.
(chemist – chemist's – chemistry – doctor)

English

Model Answers

2) Enterprise 4

B. Vocabulary

Units 1-2-3-4-5

Choose the correct answer:

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(fisher man – fisher- **fish monger** – sailor)
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English

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English

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English

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(chemist – **chemist's** – chemistry – doctor)

Fill the spaces with the suitable words

(along -typical-redundant-exclusive-trauma-held-persistent-stubborn)

1. John is ...persistent....., he never gives up and always finishes what he starts.
2. I was made.....redundant.....when the company closed down.
3. That club is very...exclusive....., only rich people can afford to go there.
4. It's.....typical..... of Tom to be 10 minutes late for his appointments.
5. You should try to get...along.....with Tom, he's your brother after all.

English

Fill the spaces with the suitable words

(consume – repair – redundant – trauma – held – stubborn – down – breakage –
tell – out of)

1. I think that it will be hard for Andy to recover from the..... of witnessing such a terrible accident at such a young age.
2. These fragile items are insured against.....
3. The cottage roof collapsed during the earthquake, so they had to.....it.
4. Their wedding reception was.....in the village hall.
5. She decided tothe truth.
6. She turned..... the job as the salary wasn't good.
7. Big trucks..... too much petrol.
8. We need a bottle of oil, we have run.....it.

Answers:

1. **trauma**
2. **breakage**
3. **repair**
4. **held**
5. **tell**
6. **down**
7. **consume**
8. **out of**

English

B) Grammar

Rewrite using the words in brackets

1. My father was very tired so that he couldn't work. (too)
- He was too tired to work.
2. Mary is too short, so she can't reach the shelf. (enough)
- She isn't tall enough to reach the shelf.
3. Tom is sniffing the food. (smell)
- He is smelling the food.
4. I am fond of reading comics. (keen)
- I am keen on reading comics.
5. My dad died 1981. (away)
- He passed away in 1981.
6. Sue stopped smoking last year. (gave)
- She gave up smoking last year.
7. A car comes towards us. (now)
- It is coming towards us.
8. I don't watch T.V at all. (hate)
- I hate watching T.V.
9. Tom had many friends last year. (this)
- He is having many friends this year.
10. The last time I drank tea was a week ago. (since)
- I haven't drunk tea since Sunday.
11. I had a meal and then I had a bath. (until)
- I didn't have a bath until I had had a meal.

English

12. Tom is a famous dentist. His hospital is a big one. (whose)
- Tom whose hospital is a big one is a famous dentist.
13. I go to a language school. I learn English in it. (where)
- I go to a language school where I learn English.
14. All the cars which Germany makes are excellent. (made)
- All the cars which are made in German are excellent.
15. "Are we having pizza for supper?" (She asked her mother)
- She asked her mother if they were having pizza for supper.
16. The teacher said to me, "Does the earth go round the sun?"(inquired)
- The teacher inquired if the earth goes round the sun.
17. She said, "I will travel to London." (would)
- She said that she would travel to London.
18. He said to me, "I am sorry for coming late." (apologized)
- He apologized for coming late.
19. The poor man said, " I want a piaster." (begged)
- He begged for a piaster.
20. "I didn't go to the cinema." said Julia (denied)
- She denied going to the cinema.
21. She doesn't like cooking at home. She likes eating out. (prefers)
- She prefers eating out to cooking at home.
22. The fridge was empty. (not)
- There wasn't anything in the fridge.
23. The train was late; we didn't arrive till midnight. (so)
- The train was so late that we didn't arrive till midnight.

English

2- Novel

Great Expectations (Ch.11-20)

1. What was the effect of Pip's expectations on himself and those who around him?

Pip began to realize that he was having a bad effect on other people.

Pip wasn't happy with his behavior towards Biddy and Joe. Herbert was most hurt by Pip. His expensive habits led Herbert to imitate him and made him more than he could afford so he was always in debt but refused to accept money from him. Herbert's life was no longer as simple as it had been before his arrival.

2. Describe the meeting between Pip and Estella.

When Estella arrived, she looked more beautiful than ever. She asked Pip to call a carriage and gave him her purse to pay as Miss Havisham had ordered and they had to obey. She called him a silly boy twice when he kissed her hand. She allowed him to kiss her cheek but her face was hard and cold like stone. Pip felt that she was making herself attractive to him but it didn't make him happy. He knew that she did it because Miss Havisham wanted her to do it and not because she really cared for him. When she left, he wished to live with her although he knew that he was never happy when he was with her.

3. Estella was a tool of revenge. Discuss

Estella caused Pip every kind of suffering and would use him to tease her many admirers. He never had one happy hour with her. He found himself unhappy without her and unhappy with her because she always made him feel that she was enduring him only because of Miss Havisham's orders. He knew

English

that she was preparing Estella to take revenge on men. When Miss Havisham accused Estella of having a cold and hard heart, she defended herself that she was what she had made her and could only give what she had given her.

4. Pip was shocked when he knew his real benefactor. Illustrate

When pip's benefactor turned up to be his convict, he was stunned and began to realize that all his expectations were lost forever and Miss Havisham's plans for him were nothing but dreams. She wasn't his benefactor. Estella wasn't for him. The sharpest and deepest pain of all was the fact that it was for the convict he left Joe and Biddy.

5. "Do you want me to deceive you as I deceive all the others?" Comment

Estella said these words to Pip at Miss Havisham's house when he told her that he was angry because she danced with Drummle and she looked at him in ways she never looked at him. She answered rudely that she could dance with any man she liked. She added that she had been false to all men except pip and deceived Drummle and many others but never deceived Pip but that didn't mean that she loved him.

6. "I have made a gentleman of you." Comment

Magwitch , Pip's convict said these words to Pip at Pip's rooms after he turned up to be Pip's benefactor. He told him that he worked hard lived in difficulty to make a gentleman of Pip. He was hunted like a dog to make Pip a gentleman. Pip was shocked and he felt deep pain as it was for the convict he had left Joe and Biddy.

English

7. What do you know about Magwitch's early life?

His whole life had been in and out of jail. He couldn't remember his parents but remembered stealing food from gardens and being cold, he had to eat. Sometimes he stole, begged, worked and sometimes in jail. That was how he grew to manhood.

8. Compeyson trapped and tricked Magwitch. Discuss

He met a man called Compeyson who was the other convict in the marshes. He always dressed like a gentleman and cheated ladies and gentlemen into giving him money. He became his helper, both Compeyson and Arthur cheated Miss Havisham and made a lot of money from her. Compeyson made Magwitch work harder for him as he always owed him money. Both were caught, at the trial Compeyson made it look like I was the mastermind of their crimes. Magwitch told him that he would break his head so he asked the judge to protect him. The judge gave him 7 years but gave Magwitch 14. Both escaped and were rearrested and Magwitch was sent to Australia for life.

9. "Don't go home." Comment

That was the note Pip received from the watchman when he returned heart broken walking from Miss Havisham's house. It was from Wemmick that overheard that Magwitch had left Australia and Pip's rooms had been watched. Compeyson was still alive and was in London.

10. Jealousy was the reason for destroying Estella's family. Explain

Molly, Estella's mother was a very jealous woman. Out of jealousy, she killed another woman who was Magwitch, her husband's friend. Mr Jaggers helped her, and she was found not guilty. Magwitch and Molly had a baby girl whom

English

he loved but Molly being angry from him, told him that she would kill the girl. The girl wasn't found and after the trial, Molly disappeared, so he lost the child and its mother and the family was destroyed.

11. Herbert was a true friend to Pip. Explain

Indeed Herbert was a faithful friend. When Pip told him that he loved Estella, Herbert advised him if it wasn't a condition of his expectations, he had to stop loving her as he was going to suffer. Although Pip had a bad effect on Herbert who was most hurt by him, he never showed that. He refused to take money from Pip though he was in debt.

When Pip told Herbert about Magwitch's story and he knew that Pip's rooms were watched, he took Magwitch to stay at Clara's house, his fiancée. He suggested that Pip should get a boat and go rowing often so that nobody would think it was unusual to see him on the river. Then he could row Provis to a ship when the time was right.

When Pip's arms were burnt and he couldn't row, Herbert suggested that they should ask Startop to help them.

When Orlick trapped Pip in the marshes, Pip left a note for Herbert who found another note so the 2 notes worried him, so he and Startop hired a carriage and came to look for Pip and saved Pip's life.

12. Orlick trapped Pip in the marshes. Discuss

Orlick trapped Pip by sending a note to Pip to meet him in the limekiln at the marshes to give him important information about Provis so Pip decided to go and wrote a note to Herbert but luckily he dropped Orlick's note. When he came to the limekiln, he knocked on the door of the hut but nobody answered,

English

suddenly he felt a rope go over his head and around his body. He tried to struggle but in vain. Orlick told Pip that Pip had been his enemy as he took his job away from him and took Biddy away from him so he was going to kill him and put his body in the limekiln. He was the one who hit Mrs Joe with the iron ring.

13. "I am not all stone. I am human." Comment

Miss Havisham said these words to Pip at her house when he came to visit her according to her request. She asked him to forgive her and that she wanted to help his friend, Herbert as she felt guilty towards Pip. She also said that she wanted Estella to be harder than her to her heart wouldn't be broken like her.

14. Joe acts the theme of loyalty. Illustrate

After the death of Magwitch, Pip lay ill in bed alone. It was a long time before he was able to discover that Joe came to London on hearing that Pip was ill to look after him. As Pip got better, Joe treated him differently calling him "sir" and said goodbye in a strange voice. He left a note saying that Pip no longer needed his help, and in the note was included a receipt of Pip's debts, which he paid in full. Joe was loyal to the ungrateful Pip who didn't think once to visit him after being a gentleman.

15. Pip regretted his mistakes. Explain

After losing his expectations, Pip was alone regretted his mistakes towards Biddy and Joe. He Herbert was in Egypt, and Magwitch was dead. Pip was in debt, had no money and lay in bed ill. Regretted, Pip decided to return to his town to ask Biddy to marry him but it was late, Joe and Biddy were about to marry. Pip was very happy for them and was glad that he hadn't told Joe his plan.

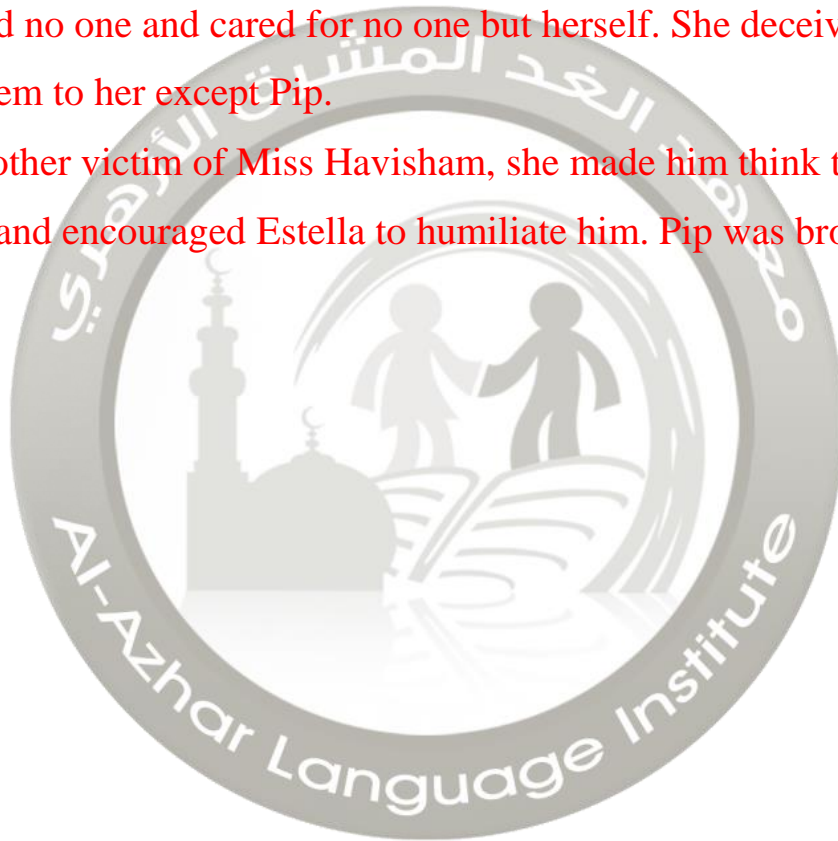
English

16. "We are friends. "Comment

Pip said these words to Estella near Miss Havisham's house after the death of Miss Havisham. She was changed, her eyes were sadder and wiser and the old pride had gone. Pip was surprised to see her in the first place they had met. She admitted thinking of him and he confessed that she had always been in his heart but friends forever.

of ice, loved no one and cared for no one but herself. She deceived all men and attracted them to her except Pip.

Pip was another victim of Miss Havisham, she made him think that she was his benefactor and encouraged Estella to humiliate him. Pip was broken hearted.



English

3) Poetry

A. Tears, Idle tears

Alfred Tennyson

1. Where is the poem inspired from?

Tennyson wants to stress the gloomy picture of sadness to fulfill his aim. He makes use of words to deepen this feeling. He describes 'dawn' as being 'dark', 'birds' as 'half awakened'. He repeats the word 'dying' twice in one line.

2. What is the main idea of the poem?

The poem isn't from a personal experience but from the general sadness due to the fact that death is the destiny of all living creatures. He compares the past memories to different things. 'wild with all regret' and the final desperate expression, 'Oh Death in life'.

3. Tennyson uses a lot of comparisons. Discuss

Tennyson adds 2 more comparisons connected with loss that can't be regained. The past memories are as dear and valuable as the 'kisses' we remember having received from people who passed away. The past memories are as sweet as the kisses we imagine ourselves giving to people whom we love but they are far from reach.

English

B. On His Blindness

Questions with model answers

1. Give a brief account on John Milton.

Milton was born in England into a religious family.

He devoted himself to poetry

He had a strong feeling that he had a mission in life through poetry

- He believed that he could, as a poet, teach man better and nobler ways of living and thinking
- He became a priest, but decided against it because he didn't agree with some of the things that were happening in the church in his time.

Milton was arrested and imprisoned. His books were burnt. But he was saved, he probably owed his escape from death to his blindness.

A fire in London destroyed his house. He moved from place to place until he settled down on the outskirts of London

Believing as he did that he had been chosen by God for a special purpose, he now found himself questioning the will and wisdom of God in afflicting him with a disability which must prevent him from performing his chosen duties

Anyway, his blindness forced him to depend on his daughters for an assistance with his reading and writing.

2. *When I consider how my light is spent,
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide,
Lodg'd with me useless, though my soul more bent*

English

*To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest the returning chide.
Doth god exact day- labour, light denied.
I fondly ask; but patience to prevent*

Paraphrase the previous lines and pick out THREE figures of speech.

The octet:

The poem opens by lamenting over the loss of his eyesight before even completing half of his lifetime which for him has become dark. He says that he no longer can use that gift although his soul is very anxious. He adds that he's very eager to serve God and present a good account to please him. He asks himself: "How can God expect me to be able to work for Him when I can't see?"

The Figures of speech:

a) metaphor :

Line 1 "When I consider how my light is spent,"

b) Alliteration:

Line 2 " Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,"

Line 5 " To serve therewith 'my' and 'Maker'.

Line 7 " Doth God exact day-lab our, light denied."

3. What is the rhyme scheme of the octet?

Rhyme Scheme: a b b a a b b a

4. *That murmur, soon replies, God doth not need
Either man's work or His own gifts :who best*

English

*Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best. His state
Is kingly. Thousands at His bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest:
They also serve who only stand and wait.*

Paraphrase the previous lines and pick out THREE figures of speech.

Paraphrase:

But patience stops him & tells him that is a foolish question as God doesn't need neither man's work nor the gifts the He has given to him. It's people who obey Him & submit to his will who serve Him best. He is a great king. Thousands of people are active in his service all the time. The people who stand and wait for His orders also serve Him.

Literary terms

a) Metaphor:

Line 11 " Bear His mild yoke,_____"

b) Personification:

Line 8 – 9"_____ but patience to prevent that murmur, soon replies,_____"

c) Assonance:

Line 12 " Is kingly. Thousands at His bidding speed"

5. What is the rhyme scheme of the sestet?

Rhyme Scheme: c d e c d e

English

6. What is the form of this poem?

On His Blindness is an Italian sonnet divided into two parts; an octet of eight lines, and a sestet of six lines. The octet contains the problem or the question, and the sestet offers the answer.

7. What is the meter of this poem?

It's the iambic pentameter

8. What's the difference between the octet and the sestet in this sonnet?

The octet: Expresses the poet's sorrow for losing his sight Milton is the central character: there are 8 pronouns relating to him: I, me, my"

The sestet: Expresses the greatness & wisdom of God & the poet's acceptance of His will God becomes the central figure: there are 6 nouns & pronouns relating to Him: God, Him, His"

English

4) General revision on Moby Dick

P.1 —————> 33

1-What do you know about Ishmael?

*Ishmael was a poor sailor and had nothing to do on land so he decided to find a job on a whaler.

2-Why did Ishmael need a bed?

*He arrived in the evening and the next boat would leave next Sunday so he needed a bed in an inn.

*All the inns were expensive and he didn't have much money. Finally, he found an old, shabby inn called "The Spouter".

3-Why did Ishmael have to share a bed?

*The inn was full so he had to share a bed with another whaling man 'harpooner' whose name was "Queequeg".

4-Describe Queequeg.

*The skin on his face was a purplish yellow colour. It was covered in a pattern of dark coloured squares. There was a small knot of hair twisted up on his forehead. His body was decorated in the same way as his face. He dressed in a very strange way. He put his hat on. Then he went under the bed to put his boots on.

5-What do you know about Queequeg?

*Queequeg came from a small island called Kokovoko which wasn't on any maps. His father was the king and Queequeg wanted to see the world before he became king. So he found a job as a whaler and became a good harpooner.

English

6-What did Ishmael and Queequeg want to do?

*Ishamel and Queequeg became friends. They wanted to go to sea for 3 years so they went on a ship called "The Pequod".

7-Describe "The Pequod".

Her decks were rough and worn with age. Parts of her masts were repaired with the trunks of trees. She didn't have a wheel for steering. Instead she was steered by a long lever at the stern which was made from the jawbone of a whale.

8-How did captain Ahab loose his leg?

*The captain was called Ahab, he lost a leg in a battle with a whale called "Moby Dick". It was huge, white whale with a strange head and a humped back. It had a twisted jaw and 3 holes in one of its fins. It threw him into the air and had bitten off his leg.

*As a result, the captain had become very bitter. He looked very fierce and there was a long scar down the side of his face. His lost leg was replaced by an artificial one which was made from a piece of whale-bone. He put it into a small hole in the deck to let him stand safely even in the worst weather.

9-what did he decide to do when he caught Moby Dick?

*Captain Ahab would chase Moby Dick until he would catch him and would roll over with black blood spout from his mouth and his fins pointing to the sky. He would give a gold coin for the first person to see the whale.

10-What was Starbuck's opinion on Ahab's revenge?

*The chief officer, Starbuck was calm and reliable. He told Ahab to seek revenge on an innocent animal is an offence against God.

English

11-What was Ishmael's job?

*Ishmael's job was to stand, high up on one of the masts, and look out for whales. He wasn't a good look-out. He dreamt too much.

12-What did Queequeg teach Ishmael?

Queequeg taught him a lot about killing whales. When someone sees a whale, the crew will get into the 3 long-boats and go after it.

13-What was the name of the extra boat?

*There was one extra boat called "The captain's boat".

14-How did they hunt a whale?

*One day, they saw a whale which surfaced by one of the boats. Tashtego threw his harpoon deep into the whale's back. One of the crew pushed a large knife into its side and it was dead.

15-What did they do after they hunt a whale?

*For two days, they worked on the body of the whale. They stripped off its layer of fat, or blubber, to be melted down to make soap, candles and other things for homes.

*Tashtego, as agile as a cat climbed onto the head with a bucket and a sharp knife. He cut a hole in the thick skin and used the bucket to collect liquid from the hole. For the liquid was spermaceti, an extremely valuable *

16-How did Queequeg save Tashtego?

*Queequeg dived into the icy water. He pulled Tashtego by his long hair. He had cut a second hole in the whale's head and had pulled him out through this hole.

English

17-How did the English captain loose his arm?

*One day, they sailed close to an English ship. The captain had only one arm.

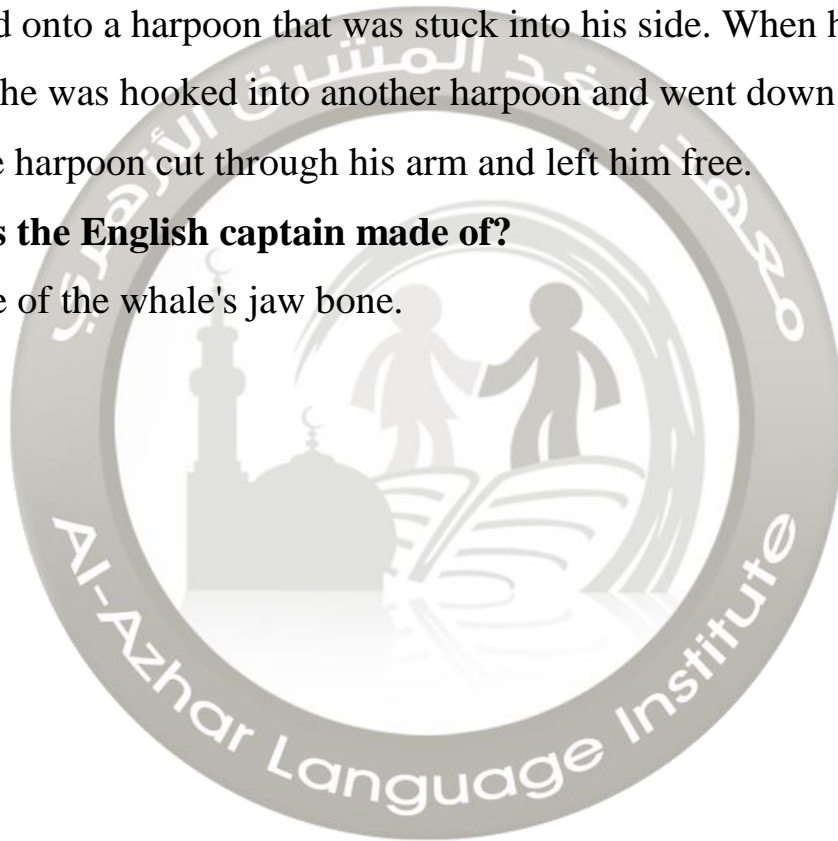
He told them after they had caught a big whale, another huge whale appeared. He wanted to catch him so he threw his harpoon at the whale whose tail came down the boat which was broken into pieces and they were thrown into the water.

*He was held onto a harpoon that was stuck into his side. When he dived under the water, he was hooked into another harpoon and went down with him.

Finally the harpoon cut through his arm and left him free.

18-what was the English captain made of?

*It was made of the whale's jaw bone.



English

5) Spot Lights On Islam

Ch.3

The Pre-Islamic Society

1-What was Prophet Mohammed known for?

- His integrity.

2-Why was the prophet sent?

- To lead people to the right path.

3- How did the Meccans receive the prophet's claim?

- They rejected it.

4-What was the plight of all prophets?

- They weren't believed by their people.

5-What characterized the change made by Islam in Mecca?

- It was great, occurred in very limited period.

6-What does Islam call the pre-Islamic period?

- Al- Jahiliah. It means Ignorance.

7-Why were the pre-Islamic Arabs illiterate?

- They made no efforts to educate themselves or their children.

8-What civilizations surrounded the Arabs?

- The ancient Egyptian, the Persian, the Roman.

9-Where did Prophet Mohammed start his mission?

- In Mecca.

10-Where did Prophet Mohammed's message revolutionize life?

- Not only in Mecca but also throughout what is now called the Middle East.

English

11-How was the pre-Islamic society?

- It was divided into tribes and centered round them.

12-Why did the slave dealers have a flourishing market in the pre-Islamic society?

- Because there were many fights between the tribes and the victorious tribe had the right to enslave whoever was captured.

13-What was the position of woman in the pre-Islamic community?

- She was under man's control and there was no limit to the number of women he could marry.

14-Why did the Arabs welcome male infants?

- Because when they grow up they would be fighters to guard the tribe.

15-What didn't they welcome the female infants?

- Because they were considered useless burden.

16-what were the positive elements in the pre-Islamic society?

- Hospitality and courage.

17-What were the bad habits in Arabia before Islam?

- Burying their female infant alive to spare themselves the troubles, drinking alcohol, and gambling.