

Enterprise 4

Unit Seven

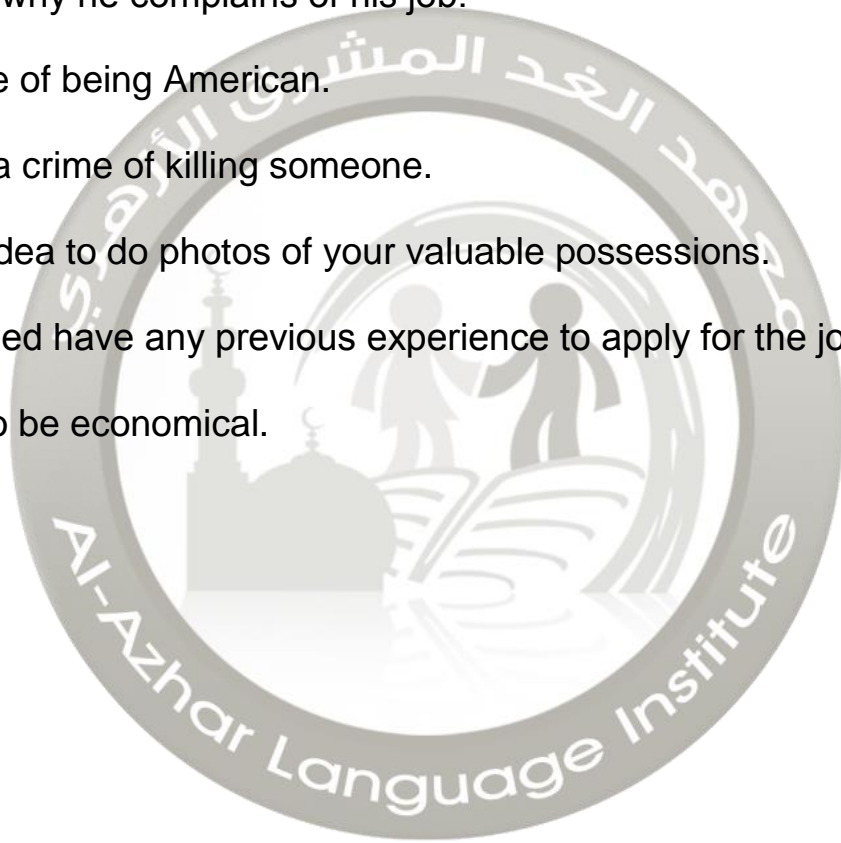
Choose the correct answer:

1. Kylie lost all her (**properly – proper – probe – possessions**) when arsonists set fire to her house.
2. There has been an increase in car (**crimes – thefts – safe – hedges**) recently.
3. Our neighbours are really (**nose – nosy – noisy – nosed**), they always try to find out private information about everyone.
4. The neighbours have been complaining (**for – about – to – by**) the noise.
5. The robbers broke (**out – down – into – up**) the mansion through the back window.
6. A lot of (**valuables – value – vague – valuable**) paintings were burnt in the fire at the museum.
7. It is not (**painful – watchful – sensible – resistible**) to leave your house unlocked while you are out.
8. I congratulated her (**on – in – of – for**) passing her exams.
9. The (**suspect – convict – nosy – fraud**) had been in prison for twenty years when he died.
10. Instead of fining the man, the judge sent him to prison because he was a repeat (**convict – innocent – suspect – offender**).
11. No one knows who killed her but the police (**consider – suspect – invade – capture**) her boyfriend.
12. Don't forget to (**link – look – lock – unlock**) the gate when you leave the house.

13. He has been charged (**to – with – for – of**) a crime he didn't commit.
14. A(n) (**shoplifter – assassinate – mugger – vandal**) is someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal something.
15. Abo Doma was sentenced (**of – for – to – in**) ten years in prison for committing armed robbery.
16. The goats are all in the road. He (**mustn't – can't – may – might**) have shut the gate to the field.
17. Mr. Karim is a professor of English. He must (**be – have – have been – have been being**) very clever at school.
18. He can't walk. He (**must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't**) be ill.
19. You have been in the laboratory for half an hour. You (**can't have finished – would have finished – must have finished – finished**) your experiment already.
20. Mr. Karim is not here. He (**can – ought to – should – must**) have gone home to study for the test tomorrow.
21. When you arrive in another country, you (**don't need to – have to – mustn't – haven't**) show your passport.
22. You (**don't have to – mustn't – can't – don't need**) to take that train. There is another one in ten minutes.
23. You (**needn't – mustn't – don't have to – have to**) drive fast in the city center. It is very dangerous.
24. My staff and I (**must – mustn't – have to – need**) work 12 hours a day for six days.
25. We (**have to – must – mustn't – needn't**) buy souvenirs for our friends while we are here. It's our only chance.

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. It was necessary. She has to find a solution to her problem.
2. Smoking is allowed in the theatre hall.
3. You mustn't see a doctor. You look very ill.
4. A band of robbers stole a bank yesterday.
5. I don't know why he complains of his job.
6. Ruby is pride of being American.
7. Hijacking is a crime of killing someone.
8. It is a good idea to do photos of your valuable possessions.
9. You don't need have any previous experience to apply for the job.
10. We must to be economical.



Unit Eight

Choose the correct answer:

1. The internet provides (**out of date – up to date – up take – up turned**) information.
2. If you want to apply (**up – of – for – at**) this job, you have to fill in this application form.
3. This book is so (**bored – exciting – excited – boring**), I don't think. I'll ever get to the end of it.
4. (**Creative – Fun – Courage – Thrilling**) means very exciting.
5. We all congratulated her (**from – on – at – to**) passing her exams.
6. He didn't decide his career until he (**educated – graduated – taught – left**) from the university.
7. The match was (**bought – given – put – sold**) out so we couldn't get any tickets.
8. The dog was so (**tame – fierce – violence – bold**) that everyone was afraid of it.
9. She (**dominated – decorated – donated – docked**) a large sum of money to cancer research.
10. All living things need (**eager – energy – tensions – flippers**) to live and work.
11. I like (**to watch – to be watched – to watching – watching**) TV because it helps me relax.
12. She always (**goes – does – takes – plays**) swimming once a week.
13. The main quality a footballer needs to have is team (**soul – solo – courage – spirit**).
14. When the children stopped (**singing – to sing – being sung – sing**), everyone clapped.

15. They expect people (**visiting – to visit – visited – visit**) Sapporo for Snow Festival.
16. Mr. Karim deserved (**to win – winning – to win – won**) the first prize.
17. Would you mind (**to lend – lends – lending – being lent**) me this CD.
18. I've decided (**to learn – learn – learning – to being learned**) the piano.
19. Mr. Karim didn't regret (**criticize – to criticize – criticizing – to criticizing**) her in public.
20. I tried (**stop – to stop – stopping – stopped**) him, but he had already left.
21. I really want (**to go – going – to go – to be gone**) to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.
22. Before you go to London, you should practice (**speaking – to speak – to be spoken – being spoken**) English.
23. I can't stand (**to listen – listen – listening – to be listened**) to him.
24. Mr. Walid began (**playing – to play – to be played – play**) the guitar when he was six.
25. We may expect (**see – seeing – to see – to be seen**) you next Friday.

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. Would you mind to give me a hand, please?
2. Do you remember to having seen her earlier?
3. We are looking forward to go out at the weekend.
4. Pele is used to play at Santos, which is a famous Brazilian team.
5. Mr. Karim spent two hours play computer games.
6. The film was very interesting. I didn't like it.
7. My grandmother couldn't chow food well.
8. Remember switched off the lights when you go out, please.
9. Mr. Karim managed solving the problem.
10. She doesn't feel like to work on the computer.

The Answers of unit Seven

Choose the correct answer:

1. Kylie lost all her (**properly** – proper – probe – **possessions**) when arsonists set fire to her house.
2. There has been an increase in car (**crimes** – **thefts** – safe – hedges) recently.
3. Our neighbours are really (**nose** – **nosy** – noisy – nosed), they always try to find out private information about everyone.
4. The neighbours have been complaining (**for** – **about** – to – by) the noise.
5. The robbers broke (**out** – down – **into** – up) the mansion through the back window.
6. A lot of (**valuables** – value – vague – **valuable**) paintings were burnt in the fire at the museum.
7. It is not (**painful** – watchful – **sensible** – resistible) to leave your house unlocked while you are out.
8. I congratulated her (**on** – in – of – **for**) passing her exams.
9. The (**suspect** – **convict** – nosy – fraud) had been in prison for twenty years when he died.
10. Instead of fining the man, the judge sent him to prison because he was a repeat (**convict** – innocent – suspect – **offender**).
11. No one knows who killed her but the police (**consider** – **suspect** – invade – capture) her boyfriend.
12. Don't forget to (**link** – look – **lock** – unlock) the gate when you leave the house.
13. He has been charged (**to** – **with** – for – of) a crime he didn't commit.

14. A(n) (**shoplifter** – assassinate – **mugger**– vandal) is someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal something.
15. Abo Doma was sentenced (**of** – for – **to**– in) ten years in prison for committing armed robbery.
16. The goats are all in the road. He (**mustn't** – **can't**– may – might) have shut the gate to the field.
17. Mr. Karim is a professor of English. He must (**be** – have – **have been**– **have been being**) very clever at school.
18. He can't walk. He (**must**– **mustn't** – **shouldn't** – **won't**) be ill.
19. You have been in the laboratory for half an hour. You (**can't have finished**– **would have finished** – **must have finished** – **finished**) your experiment already.
20. Mr. Karim is not here. He (**can** – **ought to** – **should** – **must**) have gone home to study for the test tomorrow.
21. When you arrive in another country, you (**don't need to** – **have to**– **mustn't** – **haven't**) show your passport.
22. You (**don't have to** – **mustn't** – **can't** – **don't need**) to take that train. There is another one in ten minutes.
23. You (**needn't** – **mustn't**– **don't have to** – **have to**) drive fast in the city center. It is very dangerous.
24. My staff and I (**must** – **mustn't** – **have to**– **need**) work 12 hours a day for six days.
25. We (**have to** – **must** – **mustn't** – **needn't**) buy souvenirs for our friends while we are here.

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. It was necessary. She has to find a solution to her problem.
It was necessary. She **had to** find a solution to her problem.
2. Smoking is allowed in the theatre hall.
Smoking is **not** allowed in the theatre hall.
3. You mustn't see a doctor. You look very ill.
You **must** see a doctor. You look very ill.
4. A gang of robbers stole a bank yesterday.
A gang of robbers **robbed** a bank yesterday.
5. I don't know why he complains of his job.
I don't know why he complains **about** his job.
6. Ruby is pride of being American.
Ruby is **proud** of being American.
7. Hijacking is a crime of killing someone.
Murdering is a crime of killing someone.
8. It is a good idea to do photos of your valuable possessions.
It is a good idea to **take** photos of your valuable possessions.
9. You don't **need** have any previous experience to apply for the job.
You don't **need to** have any previous experience to apply for the job.
10. We must to be economical.
We must be economical.

The Answers of unit Eight

Choose the correct answer:

1. The internet provides (~~out of date~~ – up to date– up take – up turned) information.
2. If you want to apply (~~up~~ – ~~of~~ – for – ~~at~~) this job, you have to fill in this application form.
3. This book is so (~~bored~~ – ~~exciting~~ – ~~excited~~ – boring), I don't think. I'll ever get to the end of it.
4. (~~Creative~~ – ~~Fun~~ – ~~Courage~~ – Thrilling) means very exciting.
5. We all congratulated her (~~from~~ – on– ~~at~~ – ~~to~~) passing her exams.
6. He didn't decide his career until he (~~educated~~ – graduated– ~~taught~~ – ~~left~~) from the university.
7. The match was (~~bought~~ – ~~given~~ –~~put~~– sold) out so we couldn't get any tickets.
8. The dog was so (~~tame~~ – fierce– ~~violent~~ – ~~bold~~) that everyone was afraid of it.
9. She (~~dominated~~ – ~~decorated~~ – donated– ~~docked~~) a large sum of money to cancer research.
10. All living things need (~~eager~~ – energy– ~~tensions~~ – ~~flippers~~) to live and work.
11. I like (~~to watch~~ – ~~to be watched~~ – ~~to watching~~ – watching) TV because it helps me relax.
12. She always (goes– ~~does~~ – ~~takes~~ – ~~plays~~) swimming once a week.
13. The main quality a footballer needs to have is team (~~soul~~ – ~~solo~~ – ~~courage~~ – spirit).
14. When the children stopped (singing– ~~to sing~~ – ~~being sung~~ - ~~sing~~), everyone clapped.

15. They expect people (**visiting** – **to visit** – visited – visit) Sapporo for Snow Festival.
16. Mr. Karim deserved (**to win** – winning – to win – won) the first prize.
17. Would you mind (**to lend** – lends – **lending** – being lent) me this CD.
18. I've decided (**to learn** – learn – learning – to being learned) the piano.
19. Mr. Karim didn't regret (**criticize** – to criticize – **criticizing** – to criticizing) her in public.
20. I tried (**stop** – **to stop** – stopping – stopped) him, but he had already left.
21. I really want (**to go** – going – to go – to be gone) to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.
22. Before you go to London, you should practice (**speaking** – to speak – to be spoken – being spoken) English.
23. I can't stand (**to listen** – listen – **listening** – to be listened) to him.
24. Mr. Walid began (**playing** – to play – to be played – play) the guitar when he was six.
25. We may expect (**see** – seeing – **to see** – to be seen) you next Friday.

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. Would you mind to give me a hand, please?
Would you mind **giving** me a hand, please?
2. Do you remember to having seen her earlier?
Do you remember having seen her earlier?
3. We are looking forward to go out at the weekend.
We are looking forward to **going** out at the weekend.

4. Pele is used to play at Santos, which is a famous Brazilian team.

Pele **is** used to **playing** at Santos, which is a famous Brazilian team.

5. Mr. Ali spent two hours play computer games.

Mr. Ali spent two hours **playing** computer games.

6. The film was very interesting. I didn't like it.

The film was very **boring**. I didn't like it.

7. My grandmother couldn't chow food well.

My grandmother couldn't **chew** food well.

8. Remember switched off the lights when you go out, please.

Remember **to switch** off the lights when you go out, please.

9. Mr. Karim managed solving the problem.

Mr. Karim managed **to solve** the problem.

10. She doesn't feel like to work on the computer.

She doesn't feel like **working** on the computer.

From Unit 9 to 11

Choose the correct answer:

1. Many animals find it more and more difficult to survive as their natural (**habitat – conservation – forest – wood**) is destroyed.
2. The police (**forced – trained – expected – taught**) the thieves to admit.
3. Gorillas spend their time peacefully in forests eating (**cucumber – flies – thistles – carrot**) and bamboo.
4. Some animals have thick fur on their body to (**protect – defend – prevent – predict**) them from the heat.
5. The spy was (**forced – encouraged – captured – hunted**) on his way back to the hotel.
6. Dinosaurs died (**out – of – in – with**) millions of years ago.
7. Dinosaurs are (**extravagant – extracted – extolled – extinct**). They no longer exist.
8. There's a real (**soul – patience – spirit – association**) of cooperation between the two clubs.
9. The landlord (**encouraged – awarded – rewarded – threatened**) the tenants to drive them a way in case of rent delay.
10. Many people believe that (**wild – tolerant – simulated – historical**) animals should not be in cages.
11. When tourists come to Egypt, they buy (**gifts – souvenirs – presents – leaflets**) from Khan El Kalili.
12. More than a hundred people were killed in the crash and only five passengers (**survived – surrendered – arrived – dived**).
13. The meeting has been put (**out – off – up – in**) until next month.
14. I'm going to sell my car if they put (**off – up with – up – out**) the price of petrol again.

15. I refused to put (**up – on – up with – in**) that noise, I'm going to call the police.
16. Fortunately, the fire brigade were able to put (**out – off – on – in**) the forest fire.
17. Karim has put (**out – on – in – up**) a lot of time and effort in order to finish his project.
18. The house was guarded by (**attractive – vicious – fierce – shy**) dogs.
19. Burying (**waste – waist – root – seed**) in the ground can damage the environment.
20. Farmers use chemical (**herbicides – pesticides – herbivores – venoms**) to kill insects.
21. The main (**element – part – component – ingredient**) of the meal, I'm cooking is cheese.
22. The dustman collects the (**fumes – rubbish – scrap – harvest**) every Monday.
23. We should save (**greenhouse – power – oxygen – energy**) in our houses and work places.
24. We took the empty bottles to the recycling (**shop – center – industry – market**) after the party.
25. The dog (**barked – roared – laughed – hissed**) when it saw the thief.
26. Tourism plays an important (**role – rule – roil – real**) in our country.
27. My parents have always (**stopped – prevented – discouraged – encouraged**) me to work hard at school.
28. He was (**coached – fed – revealed – handled**) in most subjects for the first two terms.
29. We want teaching that encourages children's (**creator – credible – creative – creativity**).
30. Cooperation brings (**out – round – up – on**) the best in people.
31. Heavy smoking brought (**round – up – off – about**) his death.

32. They brought him (**round – on – up – in**) by splashing water on him.
33. Karim managed to bring his father (**on – about – round – up**) to his point of view.
34. It is very hard to bring (**on – off – up – round**) a child.
35. The reorganization (**operation – procedure – process – proceeds**) will take some time.
36. I like all my school (**matters – subjects – topics – titles**) but not Maths.
37. We can't afford private school (**fares – salaries – wages – fees**).
38. It's necessary to (**make – do – take – have**) full use of your spare time.
39. You should (**take – do – make – get**) sport to keep fit.
40. The teacher assigned a difficult (**job – task – instruction – work**) for homework.
41. The way he handled the situation was most (**impression – impressed – impressive – impress**).
42. Shakespeare made a/an (**posing – bubbly – ideal – unique**) contribution to the world of literature.
43. Mr. Karim has always been very popular (**for – to – with – by**) his pupils.
44. After a long journey they eventually reached their (**ranging – destination – policy – admission**).
45. The New Theme Park is (**convinced – depicted – accessible – petrifying**) by motorway.
46. The hotel is (**simulated – haunted – situated – fascinated**) close to the beach.
47. The match was full of (**attractions – entertainment – excitement – admission**) until the very last moment.
48. Did you watch the military (**parade – posing – aquarium – lagoon**) on TV last night?
49. The (**script – plot – scene – sitting**) when the boy released the lion cub into the wild was really moving.
50. The match was (**behind – before – beware – beyond**) our expectations.

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. The mad dog parked at the man.
2. He carried out driving even though he was exhausted.
3. He gains a good living as an accountant.
4. The sign said: Passengers are commanded not to leave bags unattended.
5. The old man was smuggled as he was walking down a deserted street.
6. Smog has polluted the ancient monument, which now needs to be restored.
7. The boy is such talented that he is bound to succeed.
8. I think I buy this watch.
9. This medicine has no side affects.
10. The train will leave at 9:00 p.m.
11. It was a thrill film and the ending was deeply moving.
12. The shopping center is easily access by motor way.
13. Nurses play an important rule in the medical profession.
14. He will eat when he was arrived.
15. He bought a ticket due to he decided to travel to Alex.
16. Karim was rewarded by his administrators in order to his hard work.
17. In spite having a car, he comes late.
18. As well as went to the club, we went to the cinema.
19. Unless you don't improve your work, you will fail the exam.
20. The film was boring because I fell asleep.

- **Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets giving the same meaning:**

1. We must have an alarm system installed. (got)
2. It was not necessary for Rudi to make a statement. (need)
3. We are obliged to wear gloves in the laboratory. (have)
4. I don't believe he is involved in smuggling. (be)
5. It is forbidden to enter this area. (must)
6. I'm sure they are searching the scene of the crime for clues. (must)
7. The referee's decision was difficult to accept. (difficulty)
8. It's ridiculous to get so upset over a simple game. (use)
9. They saw the runner push his rival off the track. (seen)
10. Kate doesn't want to come to the cricket match. (fancy)
11. How long ago did you feed the cat? (since)
12. If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus. (Unless)
13. "I didn't take any money", he said. (denied)
14. When did Betty come back from Spain? (since)
15. He didn't go to work because he was ill. (been)

Answers

From Unit 9 to 11

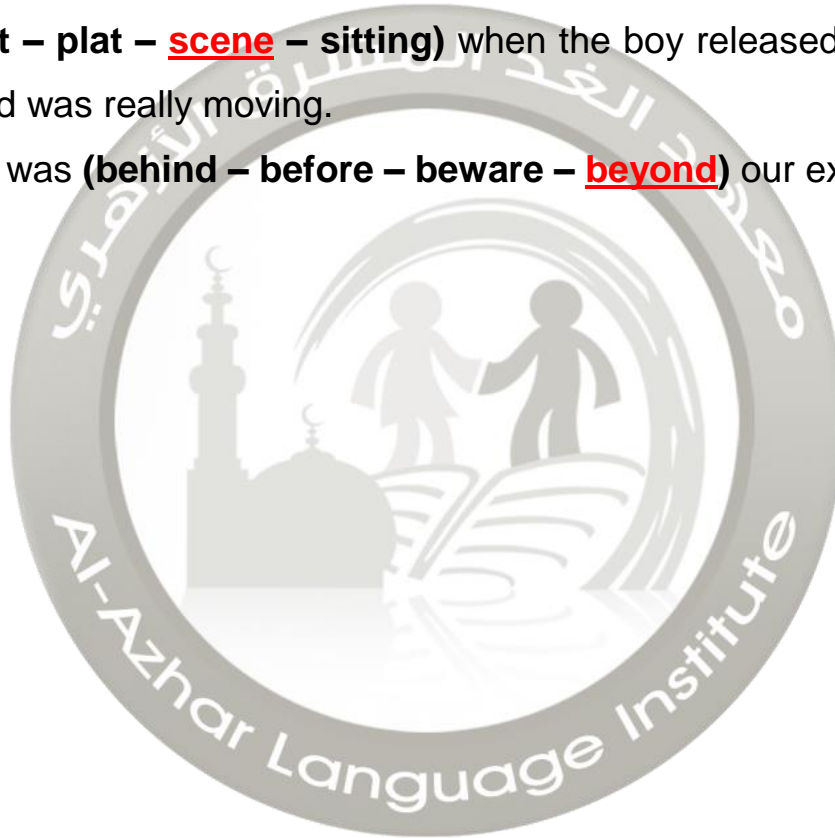
Choose the correct answer:

1. Many animals find it more and more difficult to survive as their natural (**habitat** – conservation – forest – wood) is destroyed.
2. The police (**forced** – trained – expected – taught) the thieves to admit.
3. Gorillas spend their time peacefully in forests eating (**cucumber** – flies – **thistles** – carrot) and bamboo.
4. Some animals have thick fur on their body to (**protect** – defend – prevent – predict) them from the heat.
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12. More than a hundred people were killed in the crash and only five passengers (**survived** – surrendered – arrived – dived).
13. The meeting has been put (**out** – **off** – **up** – **in**) until next month.
14. I'm going to sell my car if they put (**off** – **up with** – **up** – **out**) the price of petrol again.
15. I refused to put (**up** – **on** – **up with** – **in**) that noise, I'm going to call the police.
16. Fortunately, the fire brigade were able to put (**out** – **off** – **on** – **in**) the forest fire.
17. Karim has put (**out** – **on** – **in** – **up**) a lot of time and effort in order to finish his project.
18. The house was guarded by (**attractive** – **vicious** – **fierce** – **shy**) dogs.
19. Burying (**waste** – **waist** – **root** – **seed**) in the ground can damage the environment.
20. Farmers use chemical (**herbicides** – **pesticides** – **herbivores** – **venoms**) to kill insects.
21. The main (**element** – **part** – **component** – **ingredient**) of the meal I'm cooking is cheese.
22. The dustman collects the (**fumes** – **rubbish** – **scrap** – **harvest**) every Monday.
23. We should save (**greenhouse** – **power** – **oxygen** – **energy**) in our houses and work places.
24. We took the empty bottles to the recycling (**shop** – **center** – **industry** – **market**) after the party.
25. The dog (**barked** – **roared** – **laughed** – **hissed**) when it saw the thief.
26. Tourism plays an important (**role** – **rule** – **roil** – **real**) in our country.

27. My parents have always (**stopped – prevented – discouraged – encouraged**) me to work hard at school.
28. He was (**coached – fed – revealed – handled**) in most subjects for the first two terms.
29. We want teaching that encourages children's (**creator – credible – creative – creativity**).
30. Cooperation brings (**out – round – up – on**) the best in people.
31. Heavy smoking brought (**round – up – off – about**) his death.
32. They brought him (**round – on – up – in**) by splashing water on him.
33. Karim managed to bring his father (**on – about – round – up**) to his point of view.
34. It is very hard to bring (**on – off – up – round**) a child.
35. The reorganization (**operation – procedure – process – proceeds**) will take some time.
36. I like all my school (**matters – subjects – topics – titles**) but not Maths.
37. We can't afford private school (**fares – salaries – wages – fees**).
38. It's necessary to (**make – do – take – have**) full use of your spare time.
39. You should (**take – do – make – get**) sport to keep fit.
40. The teacher assigned a difficult (**job – task – instruction – work**) for homework.
41. The way he handled the situation was most (**impression – impressed – impressive – impress**).
42. Shakespeare made a (**posing – bubby – ideal – unique**) contribution to the world of literature.
43. Mr. Karim has always been very popular (**for – to – with – by**) his pupils.
44. After a long journey they eventually reached their (**ranging – destination – policy – admission**).

45. The New Theme Park is (**convinced** – **depicted** – **accessible** – **petrifying**) by motorway.
46. The hotel is (**simulated** – **haunted** – **situated** – **fascinated**) close to the beach.
47. The match was full of (**attractions** – **entertainment** – **excitement** – **admission**) until the very last moment.
48. Did you watch the military (**parade** – **posing** – **aquarium** – **lagoon**) on TV last night?
49. The (**script** – **plat** – **scene** – **sitting**) when the boy released the lion cub into the wild was really moving.
50. The match was (**behind** – **before** – **beware** – **beyond**) our expectations.



Answers

Find the mistakes then correct them:

1. The mad dog parked at the man.
The mad dog **barked** at the man.
2. He carried out driving even though he was exhausted.
He carried **on** driving even though he was exhausted.
3. He gains a good living as an accountant.
He **earns** a good living as an accountant.
4. The sign said: Passengers are commanded not to leave bags unattended.
The sign said: Passengers are **requested** not to leave bags unattended.
5. The old man was smuggled as he was walking down a deserted street.
The old man was **mugged** as he was walking down a deserted street.
6. Smog has polluted the ancient monument, which now needs to be restored.
Smog has **damaged** the ancient monument, which now needs to be restored.
7. The boy is such talented that he is bound to succeed.
The boy is **so** talented that he is bound to succeed.
8. I think I buy this watch.
I think **I'll** buy this watch.
9. This medicine has no side affects.
This medicine has no side **effects**.
10. The train will leave at 9:00 p.m.
The train **leaves** at 9:00 p.m.
11. It was a thrill film and the ending was deeply moving.
It was a **thrilling** film and the ending was deeply moving.

12. The shopping center is easily access by motor way.
The shopping center is easily **accessible** by motor way.
13. Nurses play an important rule in the medical profession.
Nurses play an important **role** in the medical profession.
14. He will eat when he was arrived.
He will eat when he **arrives**.
15. He bought a ticket due to he decided to travel to Alex.
He bought a ticket **because** he decided to travel to Alex.
16. Karim was rewarded by his administrators in order to his hard work.
Karim was rewarded by his administrators **due** to his hard work.
17. In spite having a car, he comes late.
In spite **of** having a car, he comes late.
18. As well as went to the club, we went to the cinema.
As well as **going** to the club, we went to the cinema.
19. Unless you don't improve your work, you will fail the exam.
If you don't improve your work, you will fail the exam.
20. The film was boring because I fell asleep.
The film was boring **that's why** I fell asleep.

Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets giving the same meaning:

1. We must have an alarm system installed. (got)
We have got to have an alarm system installed.
2. It was not necessary for Rudi to make a statement. (need)
Rudi didn't need to make a statement.
3. We are obliged to wear gloves in the laboratory. (have)
We have to wear gloves in the laboratory.

4. I don't believe he is involved in smuggling. (be)
He can't be involved in smuggling.
5. It is forbidden to enter this area. (must)
You must not enter this area.
6. I'm sure they are searching the scene of the crime for clues. (must)
They must be searching the scene of the crime for clues.
7. The referee's decision was difficult to accept. (difficulty)
They had difficulty in accepting the referee's decision.
8. It's ridiculous to get so upset over a simple game. (use)
It is no use getting so upset over a simple game.
9. They saw the runner pushing his rival off the track. (seen)
The runner was seen pushing his rival off the track.
10. Kate doesn't want to come to the cricket match. (fancy)
Kate doesn't fancy coming to the cricket match.
11. How long ago did you feed the cat? (since)
How long is it since you fed the cat?
12. If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus. (Unless)
Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.
13. "I didn't take any money", he said. (denied)
He denied taking any money.
14. When did Betty come back from Spain? (since)
How long is it since Betty came back from Spain?
15. He didn't go to work because he was ill. (been)
If he hadn't been ill, he'd have gone to work.

Poetry

Anthem For Doomed Youth

Questions with model answers

1. What did Wilfred Owen juxtapose "things he put together" in this poem?

He juxtaposed the peaceful procedures that normally accompany death with the terrible circumstances surrounding death in a battle.

2. What is the structure of the poem?

It's a sonnet; consisting of an octet and a sestet, each beginning with a question.

3. What is the function of the questions at the beginning of the octet and the sestet?

It makes the reader involved immediately with the poem.

4. The poet likens the death of the soldiers to that of the cattle. How does this comparison serve the poem?

It brings out at least three points about war:

-the soldier doesn't understand what he is dying for

-the soldiers die in great number

-these lost lives are treated by responsible officials as having little or no value

5- The poet is clever at using sounds. Elaborate

For each traditional sound accompanying death, a war sound is substituted. The weapons are given human negative qualities: guns are angry, the rifles stutter "to speak or say something, especially the first part of a word, with difficulty & repeating it several times", the shells are shrill "cry in pain and demented "mad"

6- In this poem there is contrast between what should be and what is. Explain

The choir should be calm, the prayers should be gentle.

7- Explain the contrast in the last line.

The last line contrasts all the preceding ones. It leaves the battlefield and returns again to the peaceful countryside in Britain; the home of those dying soldiers.

8. Throughout the sonnet, the poet makes use of internal music. Explain and give examples

The poet uses alliteration to create internal music; rifles- rapid – rattle, Glimmers- goodbyes, pallor – pall, etc..

9-What's Owen's aim in making form, meaning and sound work together?

To achieve a powerful total effect

10-What is the main idea of the poem?

The poet speaks against the war and feels pity for the soldiers who die there. "What passing bells for those who die as cattle?"

Drama

Macbeth

1- Shakespeare used the theme of hallucination in an effective way.

Illustrate

Theme of hallucination was widely used in “Macbeth” to reflect the inner conflict inside most of the characters especially “Macbeth”. It started by the appearance of the bloody dagger just before Duncan’s murder. This dagger is a symbol to reflect Macbeth’s conscious that pushed him towards murder. Later on he heard a voice saying “sleep no more” and that was his conscious again but this time was to show that he had killed not only Duncan but also his own peace of mind. Lady Macbeth had her own share of hallucination when he thought she had heard voices shouting after Macbeth had killed the king so it’s quiet clear that Shakespeare used theme of hallucination to express most of the internal conflict inside most of the. main characters.

2-Theme of loyalty was completely abrogated in the drama “Macbeth”. Discuss.

Loyalty was abrogated so many times in ‘Macbeth’. First when he didn’t appreciate what Duncan had given him or the blood relation between them. He killed him just simply to serve his own good. He also did this again with Banquo his own friend, when he ordered his death although that was against all rules of friendship and loyalty.

3-The true personality of men is revealed in difficult or strange situations. Discuss.

Both Banquo and Macbeth had met the witches and they both were told seducing prophecies, but the difference was clear in their respond as each one of them had a different attitude which reflected his own personality. Macbeth was deeply affected by the prophecies as they touched his inner flaw which was his bad ambition and that changed

his life forever. On the other hand, Banquo wasn't moved by the prophecies as he was a real and true gentleman who didn't have any bad ambition and was satisfied by what he had.

4-Malcolm and Donalbain fled to different countries. Justify your opinion.

Malcolm and Donalbain were not naïve, they were sure that Macbeth was responsible of the crime so they escaped to different countries to avoid being killed together. Second, they were unbalanced, scared, shaken and couldn't think well that's why it was much better to plan for their revenge

Finally, they kept in consideration that Macbeth couldn't be defeated easily. There was a conspiracy to reach the throne.

5-"The way to the throne of Scotland was paved with thorns." Explain

People have tendency for power Macbeth the overambitious leader was determined to reach the throne of Scotland despite the fact that it was impossible. He murdered the king Duncan, two guards and then murdered his faithful friend Banquo.

Blood lead, to more blood being the king of Scotland cost him a lot, he lost his peace of mind, and he lost his noble reputation as a self-respect and finally lost his life disgracefully.

6-"Birds of the same feather flock together". Apply that to Lady Macbeth and Macbeth.

Lady Macbeth and Macbeth have many points in common. They are both ambitious, bloody, cruel, determined to achieve their aims whatever it costs and their appearance vs. their reality.

7- Heaven's Justice revealed Macbeth Wickedness and bloody deeds in public. Discuss

After murdering Banquo Macbeth started to talk to his ghost in front of everyone in the party. The fearless leader became silent and deathly white with fear his true character was revealed, he lost his honor and respect.

8-Discuss the role that blood plays in Macbeth.

What does it symbolize for Macbeth & his wife?

Blood plays an important role in Macbeth especially after Duncan's murder. At first, looking at his hands & seeing the blood which was a terrible sight, he couldn't think of what he had done. After becoming a king, he was still not content. Macbeth's hands were already stained with blood, which made it easier for him to decide that Banquo and his son Fleance must also die.

As a king he couldn't kill by himself so he asked two rough murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance. He motivates them by reminding them that Banquo has ruined their life.

He betrays his friend to take the throne.

Macbeth & his wife saw that blood was the only way to achieve their aim (throne)

9-How did Macbeth behave when he saw Banquo's ghost?

He became silent and deathly white. He shook and trembled

He tried to speak. He couldn't control himself in front of his guests and this shows the theme of hallucination. He saw the ghost of Banquo his head half off and covered with blood.

10-Macbeth is a tragedy. Discuss

Macbeth is a tragedy as it ended in a tragic way to the main hero of the play. At first, he killed King Duncan to become the king of Scotland, then he killed Banquo to prevent his son from becoming the king.

Later, he killed Macduff's wife and children when the first spirit told him to beware of Macduff, lord of Fife so he went to Macduff's house to kill him but he knew that he had to join Malcolm's army to attack Macbeth.

Lady Macbeth couldn't bear the hatred of people and she had terrible dreams so she killed herself.

Finally, Macduff defeated Macbeth and cut off his head. He gave it as a present to the lawful king, Malcolm.

11-How and why did Macduff urge Macbeth to fight?

He urged Macbeth when he said that Macbeth would be taken as a prisoner and would make a show of the worst tyrant and murderer, at that point Macbeth replied that he wouldn't allow that at any cost, beside he would never kiss the ground under his feet. Macbeth decided to fight as a brave leader and die like that.

12-"All the perfumes of Arabia won't sweeten this little hand".

Comment

Lady Macbeth said that to herself. She lost her sanity after her husband had committed all those murders. She became unable to bear her own guilt because she was the one who urged Macbeth to do the first crime. She became mad and kept wandering in her night gown, sleep walking, She could see blood staining her hands that's why she kept rubbing them. She felt that all the Arabian perfumes couldn't clean her hands so she killed herself.

13-"Duncan in his grave and sleeps well. Neither steel nor poison, malice, domestic or foreign, nothing can touch him now."

Comment

This strange answer was given by Macbeth to his wife when she asked him why he was alone. Although he became the king, he wasn't satisfied as he was worried about the witches' prophecy concerning Banquo's children who would become kings.

Moby Dick

P.32-58

Questions with answers

1- What was special about the harpoon?

- It was going to be cooled in blood.

2- What did Queequeg ask the carpenter to make?

- Queequeg asked him to make a coffin.
- One hearse is made out of wood and the other wasn't made by man.

3- What happened to the Pequod?

- It ran into a sudden storm and the wind cut the sails into rags.

4- What was Starbuck's warning to Ahab?

- He told him that was enough, everything was against him and the evil voyage.

5- Why did the crew of the ship obey Ahab?

- Because they were afraid of him.

6- What was the name of the large ship from Nantucket?

- It was called The Rachel.

7- What was the name of The Rachel's captain?

- His name was Gardiner and he was an old friend of Ahab.

8- What strange order did Ahab give?

- He asked for a chair to be placed at the top of one of the ship's masts.

10- What was Ahab learning when he was 18?

- He was learning how to use a harpoon.

9- Why did the 4 boats stop?

- They waited for the whale to appear again.

10- What happened to Fedallah?

- He was dragged down by the whale and trapped in his harpoon rope.

11- Why does Starbuck tell Captain Ahab to stop chasing?

- Because Moby Dick is leaving and doesn't want to fight.

12- What happened to Tashtego?

- He was trapped at the top of the mast and his body disappeared with the Pequod.

13- What saved Ishamel?

- Queequeg's coffin.

14- What happened to the ship at the end?

It was torn from front to back.

15- What happened to the sperm whale?

The crew of “the Pequod” worked on the body of the sperm whale. They stripped off its layer of fat, or rubber to be melted to make soap, candles and other things for homes.

16-What had happened to Tashtego?

Tashtego tried to collect a bucket of oil. Suddenly the ship moved a little.

Tashtego slipped and fall into the hole that he had out in the whale’s head.

17- How was Tashtego saved?

Queequeg dive in to the icy water. He swam back to the ship. He was pulling Tashtego by his long hair. The crew lifted the two men onto the boat.

18-How was the English captain?

The pequod sailed close to an English ship. The English captain had only one arm. It was mad of whale bone.

19-How did the English captain lose his arm?

One day the English captain caught a larg whale. It was tied his boat. He saw Moby Dick. He wanted to catch it. Moby Dick’s tail came down the boat like a falling house. The English captain hooked onto harpoon that cut his arm.

20-Who is perth?

Perth is the ship’s blacksmith.

21-Why did captain Ahab want a harpoon that a thousand devils cannot break?

Ahab asked perth to make a harpoon from nails which are the strongest iron to help him in revenge from Moby Dick.

22-What was special about captain Ahab's harpoon?

Perth wanted to make the red hot metal hard log putting it into cold water, but captain Ahab wanted his harpoon to be cooled in blood.

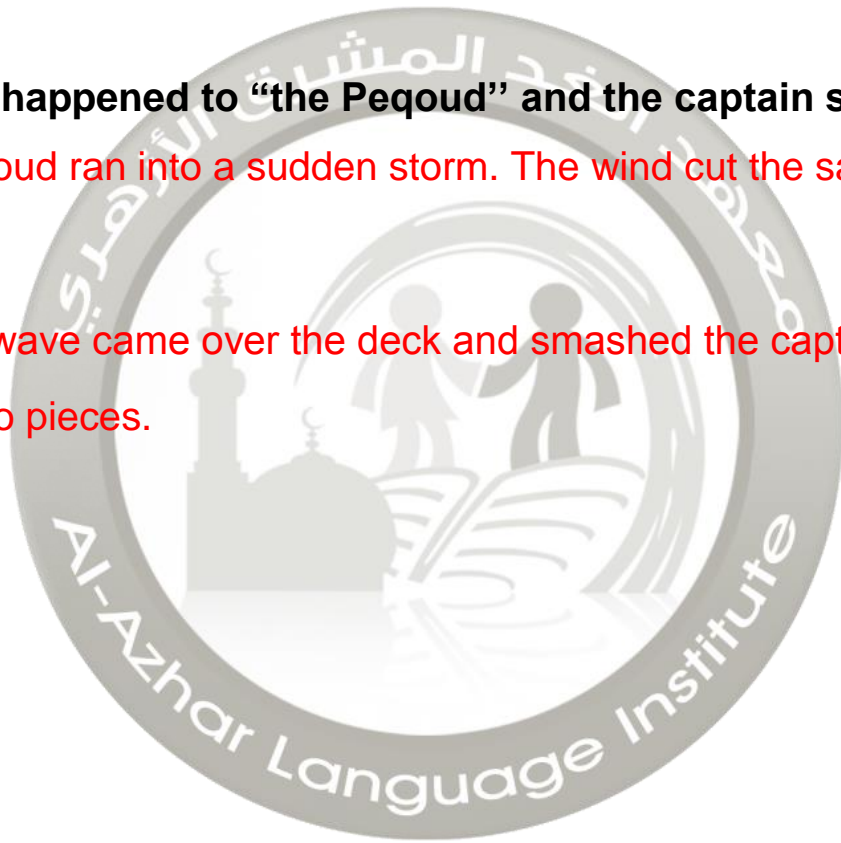
23-How did Ahab get the blood to cool his harpoon?

Three men ran to captain Ahab. Cuts were made in their arms and their blood was collected in a tin, the red hot metal was dipped into the tin.

24-What had happened to "the Peqoud" and the captain ship?

The Peqoud ran into a sudden storm. The wind cut the sails to rags.

A huge wave came over the deck and smashed the captain's boat into pieces.



General revision on Spotlights on Islam Chapters 4,5

1-How did prophet Mohammed start his mission in Mecca?

*The vast majority opposed him.

2-What did the prophet concentrate for 13 years?

*Building up the true Muslim personality of his followers.

3-How did Mohammed's followers face all sorts of oppression?

*With courage and endurance.

4-Who was Bilal?

*He was a slave who believed in Islam.

5-How did Bilal's master punish him? Why?

*He ordered him to be chained in the scorching summer sun with a heavy stone tied to his chest. To dissuade him but in vain.

6-Who bought Bilal and set him free?

*Abu Bakr, Mohammed's friend.

7-What made the pagans of Mecca wonder?

*They saw the Muslim endurance, belief and the spread of the new religion.

8-How did Islam spread in Yathrib?

*The prophet came in contact with some residents of Yathrib and managed to convince them of his belief.

9-The prophet had a better chance to build up the Muslim Community in Yathrib. Explain

*He began to lay the foundations of a strong Muslim society and made use of the believers in Mecca and Yathrib.

10-What did the Prophet call Yathrib?

*Al-Madinah Al-Manowarah.

11-What was the first thing built in Medina? Why?

*A mosque to be a centre of all activities as well as prayers.

12-The change that took place in Medina when it was converted to Islam was astounding. Give reason

*The long tribal feuds between Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj enjoyed peace and brotherly love under the banner of Islam.

13-What was the cornerstone of the emerging nation?

*Strong faith and deep conviction.

14-How did the helpers and the immigrants work under the leadership of the prophet?

*They worked hand in hand to build the first Islamic society.

15-How were the first Muslims lucky?

**They lived at the time of the prophet.*

16-How was the prophet an ideal leader for the early Muslims?

**He practised what he preached.*

17-Who was Salman Al-Farisi?

**He was a slave of a jew.*

18-What did Salman ask his master to give him?

**He asked him to give him his freedom and name the sum he wanted in return.*

19-What did Salman's master ask for his freedom?

**He said if Salman wanted his freedom, he should give him 40 ounces of gold and plant 300 palms in his orchard.*

20-How did Muslims help Salman?

**They worked in the jew's orchard and gave their wages to Salman.*

21-Why did Omar Ibn El-Khatib choose Salman to be the governer general of Persia?

**Because of his sincere and strong belief.*

22-What did the story of Salman illustrate?

**Brotherly love.*

23-What did the prophet encourage Muslims to do?

*He encouraged them to learn.

24-Who were encouraged to learn?

*Both men and women.

25-What did Islam give women?

*Islam gave them their dignified position in the family.

26-Why did the prophet encourage them to learn these things?

*Because he thinks that a strong believer is better than a weak one.

27-What does the story of Bilal show?

*Strong faith.

28-What name did the prophet give to AlAws and AlKhazraj?

- * Al- Ansar (the helpers).

29-Who was behind the idea of digging the moat? What happened as a result of that?

*Salman Al Farisi. The infidels were kept outside Medina until a tempest drove them away.

30-who is most influential single person in the history?

*Prophet Mohammed.

31-What did Michael Hart consider Prophet Mohammed?

*The most influential person in his history of the world.

32-When did the ignorant and back-ward Pre-Islamic Arabs progress?

**After they followed Islam.*

33-What was the main influence behind the great Islamic civilization during the middle ages?

**Islam.*

34-How was Islam spread?

**Islam has spread far and wide throughout the ages.*

35-Islam has always been dynamic. Explain. What did Islam cause?

**It has spread far and wide throughout the ages, wherever it spreads it causes cultural change. The Arabic languages has become the national tongue.*

36- Where is Islam spreading?

**In central Africa, south- East Asia, North America and in parts of Europe.*

37-What is the reason for spreading Islam?

**The doctrine of Islam appeals to human mind.*

38-Who wrote the book "Islam our choice"?

**Some influential western people.*

39- Why did some influential western people convert to Islam?

*Because they understood and believed it properly.

40-Why did some influential western people have false ideas?

*Because of the false attack against Islam.

41-Who was "Islam in focus" written by?

*Hammudah Abdualti.

42-What problems do the Muslims of the western Hemisphere face?

*All the surrounding circumstances are unfavorable.

43-What misrepresent Islam?

*Radio comments. TV shows, news, magazines and even school text books.

Good Luck