

Module 5

Second Term

2017-2018

Name: _____

Class: _____



Get the message

Vocabulary 5a

Vocabulary for studying

- 1- commonplace
- 2- compulsory
- 3- effective
- 4- mist
- 5- separate
- 6- takes over
- 7- valleys
- 8- complain
- 9- gossip
- 10- argue

*Dictionary Meaning

1- **commonplace**: ordinary or normal.

Ex: It became a commonplace to say that he was put to death for an error of judgment.

2- **Compulsory**: something that is required, not optional.

Ex: Military training is compulsory on all lads over ten attending government schools.

3- Effective: having an effect; producing a result

Ex: Birds are even more effective than wind in transporting seeds to long distances.

4- mist: a large mass of water vapor in the air consisting of fine drops of water, or a fine spray of liquid.

Ex: The sea mist dated back to the 1930's.

5- separate: to set apart or keep apart.

Ex: My desire is never to leave you, father, never to separate yours.

6- take over: to assume control or possession of

Ex: Kalen called his assistant Hisham to take over while he was out.

7- valley: is a stretch of low land between two mountain or hill ranges.

Ex: She followed him across the valley to a very steep slope.

8- Complain: to express your dissatisfaction or to indicate that you have an illness.

Ex: I have nothing to complain of

9- gossip: to tell secret information to another person.

Ex: Neither would ever question nor gossip about their bosses

10-argue: to give reasons (for or against a proposal, proposition, etc.)

Ex: Let's not argue about it.

Vocabulary Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer:

1-Sheresponsibility for the project last month.

- a- take over b- take to c- taken d- take at

2-Primary education is free, and is for children of 6 to 14 years.

- a- optional b- compulsory c- resistant d- separate

3- Protected from the harsh winter storms, the was already lush and green.

- a- hut b- valley c- nut d- village

4- Birds are even more than wind in transporting seeds to long distances.

- a- effective b-infected c- effect d- effected

5- They will simply about the tax rates and keep on working.

- a- arrange b- accuse c- argue d- arouse

6- It is becoming to see a computer in someone's home.

- a- commonplace b- difficult c- hard d- amazing

7-Heof a headache yesterday.

a- campaign b- complain c- complained d- composed

8- The teacher the two children who were talking during the lesson.

a- celebrated b- separated c- simulated d- speculated

9- There was on the mountain.

a- mist b- rain c- trees d- liquid

B- Choose the correct answer:

1- A friend who passes on the secrets of other friends, but asks you not to tell is an example of a

a- argue b- gossip c- chat

2- Sure, there were other places to live, but nothing would be like thewhere she had spent her childhood.

a- valley b- mist c- commonplace

3- That was probably why Bordeaux had instructed each of them to take a direction.

a- separately b- separate c- compulsory

4- It would probably have been more if had she left off the last part, but she was right.

a- effective b- effect c- effectiveness

5- Wordsworth was to show the real poetry that lies hidden in subjects.

a- effective b- compulsory c- commonplace

6- Who could there was ever a better time to start a business any time in the world?

a- complain b- gossip c- argue

7-What then should I say, if I dared, I who am deprived of all who are dear to me?

a- complain b- gossip c- argue

8- I'llyour place in the company until you come back from Paris

a- take over b- took over c- will be taking over

9- A golden leaf floated down in the cool morning and joined a carpet of others under the tree.

a- valley b- mist c- commonplace

10- The military service of the republic was reorganized in 1901, and is for all citizens between the ages of 20 and 45.

a- effective b- compulsory c- commonplace

Relative Pronouns (Grammar)



relative pronoun	Use	Example
Who	subject or object pronoun for people	I told you about the woman <i>who</i> lives next door.
Which	subject or object pronoun for animals and things	Do you see the cat <i>which</i> is lying on the roof?
Which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read <i>which</i> surprised me.
Whose	possession for people	Do you know the

	animals and things	boy <i>whose</i> mother is a nurse?
Whom	object pronoun for people, especially in non-defining relative clauses (in defining relative clauses we colloquially prefer <i>who</i>)	I was invited by the professor <i>whom</i> I met at the conference.
That	subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (<i>who</i> or <i>which</i> are also possible)	I don't like the table <i>that</i> stands in the kitchen.

Defining Relative Clauses

- Defining relative clauses give necessary information without which the meaning of the sentence is incomplete.
- Defining relative clauses are not put in commas.
- We can use that instead of who/ which.
- Defining relative clauses are often used in definitions.
e.g. A seaman is someone who works on a ship.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

-Non-defining relative clauses give additional information on something, but do not define it.

-Non-defining relative clauses are put in commas.

-In **non-defining** relative clauses, **who/which** may not be replaced with **that**.

Grammar exercises

A- Rewrite the following sentences:

1. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete. (who)

2. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby. (who)

3. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia. (who)

4. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly.(who)

5. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father (which)

6. I dropped a glass. The glass was new.(that)

7. She loves books. The books have happy endings.(that)

8. They live in a city. The city is in the north of England.(which)

9. The man is in the garden. The man is wearing a blue jumper.(who)

10. The girl works in a bank. The girl is from India.(who)

B- Use a relative pronouns to complete the sentences :

1. The doctor _____ examined the child was very gentle.

2. I live in Canada, _____ is a densely populated country.

3. Lee teaches a class of students _____ native language is not English.

4. Yesterday, I ran into an old friend _____ I hadn't seen for years.

5. Dan says he will always remember the day _____ his parents first bought him a bike for his birthday.

6. That's the drawer _____ I keep my jewellery.

7. The town _____ I used to live in was not very big.

8. The people _____ house I am staying at are very kind to me.

9. Is this store _____ you said you bought the fishing equipment?

10. Here is the place _____ grandpa always used to talk about.

C- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. The man _____ we met on the street is my uncle.

a)Whose b) whom c)where

2. The cafe _____ she usually has breakfast is around the corner.

a)Who b)whose c) where

3. The girl _____ wrote this poem is still in high school.

a)Whose b)who c)where

4. The girl _____ poem I read is still in high school.

a)Whose b)who c)where

5. The neighborhood _____ we live is safe.

a)Where b)whose c)who

6. The people _____ we saw yesterday are my neighbors.

a)Whose b) where c)whom

7. The boy _____ bike was stolen is crying.

a)Whose b)where c)whom

8. The people _____ live across the street are from Portugal.

a)Who b)whose c)where

9. The hotel _____ we stayed was very noisy.

a)Whom b)where c) whose

10. The man _____ wallet was stolen was very upset.

a) Whom

b) where

c) whose

D-Combine the following sentences with a relative pronouns and make any necessary changes.

1. His best friend turned out to be an enemy spy. He trusted him absolutely.

2. We'll have to walk across the frontier. This will be difficult.

3. We lit a fire. It soon dried out our clothes.

4. I played with a girl. She was very nice.

5. I've got a friend. Her mother is in hospital.

Get the message

Vocabulary 5b

Vocabulary for studying

Caution

evacuate

notify

strictly

suspicious

protective

permit

required

*Dictionary Meaning

Caution: attention and care.

Ex: As the couple climbed to higher elevations, more **caution** was necessary as icy patches became more frequent

Evacuate: to move or take away from a dangerous place.

Ex: We can't **evacuate** you, but we can hide in the hills

Notify: to tell about; give notice of.

Ex: The bank will notify you when the transaction has been completed

Strictly: strongly; absolutely.

Ex: It has no military and is **strictly** neutral.

Suspicious: causing questions or doubt.

Ex: I know it looks **suspicious**, but you've got to learn to trust me

Protective: protecting or made to protect

Ex: He's really **protective** of the people he cares about

Permit: to allow (someone or something) to go into or be in a place.

Ex: Local authorities (particularly London and Glasgow) refused to **permit** the

Required: having to be done; demanded

Ex: Quinn was **required** to pick up extra classes when an older professor passed

Vocabulary Exercises

A- Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the vocabulary list:

1. Smoking isforbidden on the hospital grounds.
2. Pay attention to the signs ofon the trail through the canyon.
3. The area was before the attack.
4. The police questioned him about hisactivities.
5. Physical Education is a course in many schools.
6. Will her parents her to go to the dance?
7. Visitors to the factory must wearclothing.
8. The contest judges the winners by mail.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Please usewhen riding a bike on busy streets.
a. construction b. caution c. permission

2. The police arepeople from the flood area.
a. evacuating b. requiring c. permitting
3. This shield is..... It doesn't allow the bullets to go through the body.
a. protect b. protective c. protection
4. The teacherhim to go to the nurse's office.
a. notified b. suspected c. permitted
5. She is aperson and trusts no one.
a. Suspicious b. unaffected c. protective

Dictation sheet 1 (10 Marks)

Use the following words in meaningful sentences

- 1- commonplace:
- 2- compulsory:.....
- 3- effective:.....
- 4- mist:.....
- 5- separate:.....
- 6- take over:.....
- 7- valley:.....
- 8- complain:.....
- 9- gossip:.....
- 10-argue:.....

Comprehension

Read the comprehension passage and answer the following questions:

Taiwan has reported its first case of lung cancer thought to be caused by excessive exposure to stir-fry smoke. A thirty-eight years old cook, who developed lung cancer three years after he began working at a barbecue restaurant, has undergone an operation for the removal of his left lung at Chiayi Christian Hospital.

According to a doctor at the hospital, people do not normally develop lung cancer until they reach the age of forty-five so in the case of the cook it must be from inhaling stir-fry smoke. He also warned people to avoid breathing in excessive smoke or dust. He advised that if a person's job forces him to inhale lots of smoke or dust, he should undergo regular check-ups. If he coughs too much, he should consult a doctor immediately.

The rate of lung cancer is higher among Chinese than Westerners. Experts blamed this on the Chinese custom of stir-frying dishes as well as filling kitchens with oily smoke.

A 1998 survey by the Chinese University of Hong Kong found that the rate of lung cancer among kitchen workers was fifteen percent higher than in the rest of the Hong Kong population.

a) Answer the following questions:

1. What operation did the cook undergo?

2. What could be the possible cause of the cook's lung cancer?

3. What was the doctor's advice for people who inhale lots of smoke and dust?

b) Choose the right answer:

4. A word from the passage that means a person who has extensive skill or knowledge in a particular field' is.....

a) exposure b) expert c) popular d) operation

5. The rate of lung cancer is higher among

a) The Chinese than Westerners b) the Westerners than Chinese
c) Christians than Chinese d) Chinese than Christians

Dialogues

Student book page 54

Asking for and giving directions:

- Excuse me how can I get to.....?
- Could you tell me the way to?
- Go along/ turn left/ it's on your right

Asking for clarification and repetition:

- Excuse me? Did you say.....?
- Could you repeat that, please?
- What was that again?

Asking if you have understood:

- Do you understand.....?-Do you want me to say it again?

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mark: Excuse me.to the library?

Nancy: It's on the corner, across from the bank.

Mark:?

Nancy: ok I will say it again. You go three blocks to Washington Street, then turn right. It's on the corner, across from the bank.?

Mark: No, thanks! I understand now. I've only been in town a few days, so I really don't know my way around yet.

Nancy: Oh, I know how you feel. We moved here a year ago, and I still don't know where everything is!

Writing

Writing an informal e-mail:p.54, 55

Imagine that Beata is a friend of yours and is visiting your city. look at the map and write an e-mail responding to her.

Module 6

Vocabulary 6 a

Vocabulary for studying

- 1- doubt
- 2- settle
- 3- secure
- 4- suitable
- 5- convenient
- 6- legal
- 7- affected
- 8- mature
- 9- appropriate
- 10- relevant
- 11- literate
- 12- willing

*Dictionary meaning :

1- **doubt**: uncertain opinion or a lack of confidence.

Ex: If you **doubt** it, you'd better come and see for yourself

2- **settle**: to put in order, set in place, pay a debt or to resolve a legal dispute.

Ex: She'd need that time to **settle** her business and pack her things

3- **Secure**: being free from danger or loss.

Ex: It makes me feel **secure** to know you're there and I can depend on you

4- **suitable**: someone or something that is appropriate or acceptable in a particular situation.

Ex: Maybe she has someone more **suitable** in mind.

5- **convenient**: something easy to do, causes little trouble or easy to get to.

Ex: Put things where they will be most **convenient** for you

6- **Legal**: something connected to law or a government's system of rules.

Ex: Everything was perfectly **legal** and taxes paid.

7- **Affected**: situation when something impacts you or is something that was directed towards you and resulted in some emotional or other change in you.

Ex: Her statement had a surprising effect on Dean.

8- **Mature**: someone or something that is full grown or adult, either physically or in terms of behavior and attitude.

Ex: He thought she wasn't **mature** enough to be a mother?

9- **Appropriate**: something that is right for the purpose.

Ex: He couldn't have chosen a more **appropriate** song

10- **relevant**: connected or related to the current situation.

Ex: The class could pick any **relevant** topics to do their essays on

11- **literate**: someone who can read and write, or someone who is educated in a specific area of knowledge.

12- **willing**: ready or prepared to do something or to do something voluntarily.

Ex: I'm **willing** to give it a try.

Vocabulary exercises

A- Fill in the blanks with one word from the vocabulary list:

- 1- I want to go to a place where I can with my family and feel we truly belong to the community.
- 2- No he didn't like being reminded that her dream could only be achieved by unnatural methods.
- 3- I took my risks when I joined this group and I'm to face up to my responsibilities.
- 4- A person who is well-educated is an example of someone who would be described as
- 5- How shall we determine the relative weight and importance of different kinds ofevidence?
- 6-If I want to sunbathe, I should buy clothing.

B- Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Even if she had been to talk, she was unable.
a- willing b- unwilling c- not willing
- 2-It makes me feel small when you keep things from me - like you don't trust me, or you think I'm not enough to handle it.
a- maturity b- immature c- mature

3- As usual, he appeared the least.....by anything that was going on.

a- mature

b- affected

c- willing

4- She doesn't want to give up, even though she knows she doesn't have a right.

a- legal

b- illegal

c- legally

5- Put things where they will be most for you.

a- legal

b- convenient

c- inconvenient

6- Then she would have to buy some clothes for climbing in the hills.

a- unsuitable

b- suitable

c- suitably

C- Fill in the blanks with the opposite of the words given in the list below.

settle / secure/ suitable/ convenient/ legal/ affected/ mature/ appropriate/
relevant/ literate/ willing

1- His dark suit was for the casual atmosphere, but she had to admit that he looked dashing.

2- Drawing water from a well and cooking on a wood stove would be, but how complicated could it be?

3- The two women resumed their activities, by his outburst.

4- He's a nice little boy, a bit, but very intelligent.

5- No, you can't understand what I learned from that man--that simple fellow.

6- He wasn't involved in anything and you have no reason to be concerned about spending any of the money he acquired.

7- A person who always thinks that others are gossiping about her is an person.

8- Alone, even when broken up into small pieces, it is for the growth of plants.

9- In this case it was, but Sam wouldn't have any way of knowing that.

10- Carmen stopped at the corner, uncomfortable with the heat of the exchange, yet to interrupt.

Grammar

Future Tenses p.151

Future WILL

A: He will speak.

N: He will not speak.

Q: Will he speak?

- 1- Decisions taken at the moment of speaking
- 2- Hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, requests, comments especially with (expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably)
- 3- Predictions based on what we think which may or may not happen in the future (without evidence)
- 4- Actions which will inevitably happen or we cannot control it.

in a year, next ..., tomorrow
If I (*If you ask her, she **will help** you.*)
assumption: I think, probably, perhaps

Future**Going to****A:** He is going to speak.**N:** He is not going to speak.**Q:** Is he going to speak?

- 1- Actions intended to be performed in the near future.
- 2-Planned actions in the future.
- 3-A prediction that is based on what we see and know (with evidence).

in one year, next week, tomorrow

A - Circle the correct future tense phrase in the following sentences.

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest next week.
3. -Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?
-Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
4. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit Uncle Billin his farm .
5. Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I hope I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.
6. -Have you thought about what you want to do after college?
-Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.
7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you to clean the kitchen.
8. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
9. The weather (will / is going to) rainy tomorrow.
10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!

11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.
12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?

B - Complete the sentences using (will or going to).

1. Sam: Have you arranged the accommodation for our guest?

Chris: I am sorry. I completely forgot about it. I do it now.

2. Guest: I think I forgot my luggage in the lobby.

Receptionist: Please wait here. I..... ask someone to carry it to your room.

3. Our housekeeper has worked all day long. She must be very tired. In fact, she looks as if she..... pass out.

4. Martin: This is the second time I have called you about the TV which doesn't work properly.

5. Receptionist: Sorry Sir! We've already informed the technicians of the problem. They..... come upstairs to fix it soon.

6. I hope we have any more trouble with the neighbor's dog.

Conditionals

Zero/type1/type2

Student book page 151

1- The Zero Conditional:

If + present simple, present simple.

This conditional is used to talk about general truths.

e.g If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

2- The first conditional

if + present simple, ... will + infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

e.g. If it rains, I won't go to the park.

If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.

3- The second conditional

if + past simple, ...would + infinitive

First: It's used for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future.

Examples:

If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.(I probably won't win the lottery)

If I met the Queen of England, I would say hello.

Second, we can use it to give an advice

Examples:

If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man.

Unless = If not

I won't buy this car if you don't agree.

I won't buy this car unless you agree.

Grammar exercises

A- Put the verb into the correct first conditional form:

1. If I went out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
2. If you _____ (get) back late, I will be angry.
3. If we _____ (not / meet) each other tomorrow, we won't see each other next week.
4. If he _____ (come), I will be surprised.
5. If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.
6. If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we would go to Spain.
7. If the weather doesn't change, we _____ (not / have) a picnic.
8. If I _____ (not / go) to bed early, I will be tired.
9. If I ate all this cake, I _____ (feel) sick.
10. If you _____ (not / want) to go out, I will cook dinner at home.

C- Choose the correct answer

1. Jolly is such a hard-working student. If she studies hard, she...

☐ a. will to pass all her school exams.

☐ b. will passed all her school exams.

☐ c. will pass all her school exams.

2. If Ann passes her exams, her mother...

☐ a. won't be happy.

☐ b. will be happy.

☐ c. will to be happy.

3. If Jana becomes lazy at school, her mother...

☐ a. will be happy.

☐ b. may be happy.

☐ c. won't to be happy.

4. If it rains tomorrow morning, we...

☐ a. will to take our umbrellas.

☐ b. won't take our umbrellas.

☐ c. will take our umbrellas.

5. If you eat too much junk food, you ...

☐ a. will become thinner.

☐ b. will become fatter.

☐ c. will to become fatter.

6. If you don't finish your homework, your teacher...

☐ a. won't be happy.

☐ b. will be happy.

☐ c. will to be angry.

7. I'll come to the cinema,...

☐ a. after I finish my homework.

☐ b. when I'm finishing my homework.

☐ c. after I don't finish my homework.

8. Adam won't come to the party, ...

☐ a. if you invite him.

☐ b. if you don't invite him.

☐ c. if you to invite him.

9. If you don't work hard at school,...

☐ a. your mother will buy you a present.

☐ b. your mother won't buy you a present.

☐ c. your mother may buy you a present.

10. You won't get paid,...

☐ a. if you go to work.

☐ b. unless you go to work.

☐ c. if not you go to work.

Module 6

SUCCESS

Vocabulary 6 b

Vocabulary for studying
altitude
approximately
awareness
popularity
properly
appealing
devote
energizing

*Dictionary meaning

Altitude: the height of a thing above earth or above sea level.

Ex: There was nothing to see at this **altitude**, but he wasn't seeing anything in the book anyway.

Approximately: about; almost exactly.

Ex: It was a small white bone **approximately** one inch long.

Awareness: the state or condition of being aware.

Ex: The movement brought a painful **awareness** of how stiff her muscles were becoming.

Popularity: the condition of being popular.

Ex: Henceforward Ayala's position and **popularity** were secure

Properly: in the appropriate way.

Ex: The valley, **properly** speaking, is about 31 m

Appealing: attracting interest, curiosity, or desire.

Ex: It was even less **appealing** in the dark of the storm.

Devote: to give to a purpose; dedicate.

Ex: The latter resolved to **devote** the rest of his life to the emancipation of the Jews

Energizing: to inspire, make active, or infuse with energy.

Ex: He is the prototype of the world and the **energizing** principle

Fill in the blanks with one word from the vocabulary list:

1. We'd almost decided to go back home, but once we were outside, the cool fall air _____ us.
2. The pilot flew at a higher _____ than usual to avoid the clouds.
3. The new show was more _____ to teenagers than to older adults.
4. They _____ their time and energy to helping others.
5. I'll arrive in _____ two hours.
6. Public _____ of the disease increased after a famous actor died of it last month
7. The _____ of the movie could be seen by the long line to buy tickets.
8. Some words are hard to spell _____.
9. The bright colors of the vegetables made the dish _____.

10. Those children do not know how to sit _____ in a restaurant.

Dictation sheet 3 (10 marks)

Put the following words in meaningful sentences:

Altitude.....

Approximately.....

Awareness.....

Popularity.....

Properly.....

Appealing.....

Devote.....

Energizing.....

Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

They're not cuddly. They don't have big soulful eyes like seals. Most of the animals the world is concerned with are beautiful, or they tug at your heart-strings. Crocodiles have a pretty toothy leer. They eat dogs in Florida -- sometimes even people. Who could love them ? -- *Wayne King, New York Zoological Society*

Crocodiles are disappearing rapidly from the earth. In Niger a river swamp is drained to grow vegetables for Europe, and in three years its crocs are gone. In 1967 on Paris's Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, a wealthy American paid \$7500 for a portable bar covered with salt-water crocodile skin. Meanwhile adventurers shoot forty crocs a night out of the Liverpool River in northern Australia.

The crocodilians have been around for nearly 200 million years. There are 23 species of them, including the American alligator. They have seen continents shift and have persisted through the worst of many ice ages. Yet in just thirty years, massive hunting and habitat destruction have decimated every member of this ancient order, Crocodilia.

Although stringent laws have closed down most of the United States market, as many as two million crocodilian hides a year are still trafficked worldwide. Some experts warn that no crocodilian except the American alligator may survive in the wild much beyond this century's end.

Others are less gloomy. Under pressure from wildlife groups, most nations have at least removed their crocodilians from the vermin category. Some are actually coming to value those crocs they have left. Scientists, too, have begun to look carefully at crocodilians. This is difficult. Crocs live in isolated, unpleasant places. They disappear at the wink of a wading stork's eye. And they spend most of their time doing nothing. But when they do act, they are magnificent and, we are learning, deeply interesting.

Crocodiles survived while their close kin, the dinosaurs, died out. Croc brains are far more complex than those of other reptiles. They learn readily. Crocodile hearts are almost as advanced as those of birds and mammals. In fact, their closest living relatives are the warm-blooded birds. Many crocodilians even gather brush to build nests, as birds do.

Full-grown crocodilians range in size from one meter to more than eight, from a few kilograms to more than a tone. We can only guess how long they live some for perhaps a hundred years or more.

A few species prefer solitary lives, but most, we now know, have sophisticated social orders. Their grunts, hisses, chirps, and growls each carry specific messages. They also use a "body language" of back arching, bubble blowing, and other physical displays. Crocs may communicate underwater, too, through low-frequency warbling inaudible to us.

A big Nile croc is cunning enough to stalk a human, strong enough to bring down and dismember a water buffalo, yet gentle enough to crack open its own eggs to release its young.

1. The introduction implies that crocodiles
 - A) are unattractive creatures.
 - B) are like most other animals in the world.
 - C) are dangerous only to dogs and people.
 - D) look pretty when they leer.
2. The passage contains a suggestion that crocodiles
 - A) should be exterminated.
 - B) are in danger of extinction everywhere.
 - C) are in danger of extinction only in Niger and northern Australia.
 - D) are in no danger of extinction.
3. In Niger, crocodiles disappeared from a river swamp because
 - A) their natural habitat was destroyed.
 - B) they were captured.
 - C) they were killed for their valuable skin.
 - D) adventurers shot them.
4. As far as we can tell from the passage, in northern Australia crocodiles are hunted
 - A) because they are harmful.
 - B) for their skin.
 - C) for food.

D) for fun

5. Why are crocodiles fast diminishing in numbers?

- A) They are breeding more and more slowly.
- B) They have become more susceptible to disease.
- C) Their resistance to Nature's harsh changes has been weakening.
- D) Man has been more active in hunting them and destroying their natural environment.

6. What is the effect of pressure from organizations concerned with the preservation of wildlife ?

- A) The killing of crocodiles has been declared illegal throughout the world.
- B) Crocodiles have been placed in the same category as snakes, rats and cockroaches.
- C) Crocodiles are beginning to be valued and given attention.
- D) People are growing to like crocodiles as much as they do other animals.

7. The American alligator is more fortunate than most other crocodilians because

- A) it is the only crocodilian being studied by scientists.
- B) it is in no immediate danger of extinction.
- C) it is the favorite of wildlife groups.
- D) it is not valued by man for its skin.

8. What reason is implied for the crocodiles' survival in the past when the dinosaurs died out ?
- A) There were then no men to hunt them.
 - B) They could lay their eggs in nests.
 - C) they were more intelligent and adaptable than dinosaurs.
 - D) They had more energy than dinosaurs.
9. Which of these statements is false ?
- A) Crocodiles are inactive most of the time.
 - B) Crocodiles are not easy to study.
 - C) Crocodiles live in unpleasant surroundings.
 - D) Crocodiles are dull and uninteresting creatures.
10. The crocodilians' closest living kin are
- A) dinosaurs.
 - B) fish.
 - C) birds.
 - D) mammals.

Dialogue

Opening a discussion:

- To begin with.....
 - First, we need to discuss.....
- Let's start by talking.....

Supporting one's opinion:

- I believe is a good idea because.....
- There are several reasons why I believe this

Expressing contrast:

- on the other hand,....
- You may be right , but.....

Supply the missing parts in this dialogue between Peter and Ross :

Peter: What is wrong with you?

Ross:...-----

Peter: Was there a lot of money?

Ross: Yes, I lost 1200 dollars.

Peter-----?

Ross: Yes, I think that he is the old man who is standing there.

Peter: What are you going to do?

Ross-----.

Ross:-----.

Ross: Sure,-----.

writing

You have been asked to write an essay on the following topic:

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a professional athlete?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Module 7

Module 7

H2O

Vocabulary for studying

Companion

Myth

Oversized

Overcome

Grab

Struggle

Blind

Attack

Gaze

Overhear

Dictionary Meaning

1- **Companion**: a partner or friend

Ex: She gave her **companion** an angry glance

2- **Myth**: a story that is passed along and teaches a lesson but It is untrue.

Ex: At last the **myth** stopped being repeated.

3- **Oversized**: bigger than required

Ex: She wore an oversized shirt and boxer shorts, neither of which was hers.

4- **Overcome**: to win

Ex: Well, I'm the one who decides whether I let darkness control me or I **overcome** it

5- **Grab**: To take something quickly and suddenly.

Ex: She retreated to her bedroom to **grab** her purse

6- **Struggle**: to do something with difficulty.

Ex: Every struggle is a victory

7- **Blind**: someone can't see.

Ex: How had he ever turned a blind eye to her?

8- **Attack**: the act of making a physical or verbal attempt to hurt or destroy.

Ex: Croesus **attacked**, was defeated, and was killed

9- **Gaze** : to stare or look at something .

10- **Ex**: His gaze shifted away from her

11- **Overhear** : to hear without the speaker's knowledge or intention .

Ex: Did he **overhear** her conversation with Connie?

Vocabulary exercises

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- The professor has been ----- widely for her position on the issue.

a- attacked b- grabbed c- gazed

2- He tried to ----- the ball out of her hands.

a- gaze b- attack c- grab

3- He ----- out the window at the snow.

a- gazed b- grabbed c- attacked

4- She ----- what her boss said to his secretary.

a- overcome b- overheard c- oversized

5- Emailing ----- pictures is not a good idea, writes Terry Lane.

a- oversized b-overheard c- overcome

6- You do not have to continue to be -----with fear, but you can defeat fear and walk in peace.

a- overcome b-overheard c- oversized

7- The ----- was finally over when I learned how to deal with food in.

a- struggle b- attack C- blind

8- What are the -----seeing when they use their imaginations?

a- struggle b- attack C- blind

9-A 15-year-old South Australian school student has busted the ----- that goldfish have a three second memory.

a- companion b- gaze c- myth

10- Travelling ----- : An animated character called Max translates phrases into five languages.

a- gaze b- companion c- myth

Good Luck

Dictation sheet 3 (10 Marks)

Put the following words in meaningful sentences

Companion.....

Myth.....

Oversized.....

Overcome.....

Grab.....

Struggle.....

Blind.....

Attack.....

Gaze

Overhear.....

Grammar

Past perfect simple

had + past participle

ex .I was so hungry! I had (not) eaten anything since the morning.

Past perfect Progressive

had been + present participle

ex . I had been teaching Math since 1990 .

1) Join the sentences with expressions in brackets

1- They entered the restaurant. They were served. (after)

.....

2- I didn't use my credit card. I lost it. (because)

.....

3- They didn't tell me. Easy jet cancelled the flight. (that)

.....

4- I couldn't go out. I broke my leg. (because)

.....

5- He took up a job. He left school. (as soon as)

.....

6- She fell in love with him. They met in Cork. (after)

.....

2- Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

1. Judy: How long (be) ----- in Canada?

Claude: I (study) ----- here for more than three years.

2. I (have) ----- the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

3. Matt and Sarah (have) ----- some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they (go) ----- to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.

4. John (work) ----- for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he (enjoy) ----- his work, but now he is talking about retiring.
5. Lately, I (think) -----about changing my career because I (become) ----- dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.
6. I (see) ----- Judy for more than five years and during that time I (see)----- many changes in her personality.

3- Complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

1. Recently I (feel) ----- really tired.
2. The boy (broke) ----- his leg before his mother came.
3. I could smell cigarettes. Somebody (smoke) -----.
4. Suddenly, my car broke down. I was not surprised. It (not/run) ----- well for a long time.
5. I (eat/already) ----- when you called me.
6. Kathy put on weight because she (not/do) ----- exercise for months.
7. My mother (already/cook) ----- the dinner when I arrived.
8. I (run) ----- for an hour when it started raining.
9. If it (not/rain) -----, we would have played football.
10. Mary (not/finish) ----- her homework yet.

4-Choose the most suitable verb tense:

1. By the time Vera finished her course, she _____ in Dublin for six years.
a) had been b) had been being
2. They _____ to find the hotel all evening.
a) had tried b) had been trying

3. He moved because he _____ a job in another place.
a) had been getting b) had got
4. Everybody noticed that you _____ a mistake.
a) had made b) had been making
5. I went to New York. I _____ about it for years.
a) had been dreaming b) had dreamt
6. He _____ never _____ about returning to his hometown.
a) had...been thinking b) had...thought
7. They didn't want to lunch because they _____ already _____.
a) had...eaten b) had...been eating
8. I _____ since early morning.
a) had been practicing b) had practice

5) Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. They (arrive) at the cinema after the film (begin).

.....

2. Tom (go) to bed by the time his father (come) home.

.....

3. They (catch) the thief before the police (come).

.....

4. It (start) to rain after I (go) out.

.....

5. The children (clean) the house before their mother (see) it.

.....

6. As soon as I (hear) the news, I (hurry) to see him.

.....

7. Sally (be) abroad for a long time before she (live) in Egypt.

.....

8. He (read) Hamlet before he (study) it at school.

.....

9. I (visit) her before she (get) out of the hospital.

.....

10. I (watch) T.V. after I (do) my homework.

.....

Writing

Go to p. 88 & 89 to read and study the plan of how to write a Review well then start to write a " Review about a movie that you have seen recently."

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Module 8

Green Living

Vocabulary for studying

Devastating

Expanding

Artificial

outcome

Cut down on

Look into

End up doing sth

Point out

Stick to

Scarce

Dictionary meaning :

1. **Devastating**: to destroy.

Ex: The news was **devastating** to all of us

2. **Expanding**: to increase in size or spread out.

Ex: Has he been expanding his clientele?

3. **Artificial**: something that is made by humans, not by nature.

Ex: The **artificial** breeze from the fan provided only temporary relief

4. **Outcome**: is the final result of something .

Ex: This was the only **outcome** we could allow

5. **Cut down on**: To reduce the amount of something.

Ex: I need to reduce milk in this coffee.

6. **Look into**: to investigate, explore, or consider

Ex: look into my eyes you will see what you mean to me

7. **End up doing sth.**: To do something

Ex: I ended up finishing my bedroom.

8. **Point out**: To tell, remind, indicate

Ex: Please don't take it amiss, if I point out your errors

9. **Stick to**: To persist; to continue

Ex:) Let the cobbler stick to his last

10. **Scarce**: rare

Ex: Wealthy people could afford to choose **scarce** antiques

Vocabulary exercises

2- Choose the correct answer :

1- If you keep going outside in this weather without shoes, you'll ----- catching a cold.

a- look into

b- end up

c- cut down

2- Don't worry about your problem. I'll ----- it.

a- - end up

b-look into c- cut down

3- No one likes him because he always ----- everyone's mistakes

a- sticks to

b- points out

c- outcomes

4- The music teacher told John to ----- the clarinet, at least until the end of the year.

a- stick to b- point out c- end up

5- They're ----- all the prices at the mall.

a- looking into b- ending up c- cutting down

6- Although the ----- for David Hicks is unquestionably more favourable than he could have expected.

a- outcome b- end up c- point up

7- I have been witness to some of the most ----- awakenings that one could.

a- artificial b- devastating c- outcome

8- The ----- beach along the Thames is part of an Australian government trade campaign.

a- artificial b- devastating c- expanding

9- Due to technology as well as cultural changes, and universities are ----- their departments to include online programs.

a- scaring b- devastating c- expanding

10 - Wealthy people could afford to choose ----- antiques like his.

a- scarce b- devastating c- expanding

Vocabulary exercises

1- Fill in the blanks with a word from the list

- 1- I have seen all the fancy electric toothbrushes, but I'm going to -----
-- the old-fashioned kind.
- 2- If she were forced to make a choice it would be ----- for her.
- 3- If you are buying a new car, you might want to ----- getting a
hybrid or other high-efficiency vehicle
- 4- He even produced a notebook, a sure sign of ----- curiosity.
- 5- It didn't matter that she had no choice, the outcome was the same.
- 6- The ----- breeze provided only temporary relief.
- 7- I would just like to ----- that we need to finish our meeting by 9 o'clock.
- 8- However, you must know how to do it, lest you ----- messing up
everything.
- 9- You will have to ----- on the time it takes you to get ready in the
morning
- 10- But then, why are we doing exactly this method of dividing up a -----
-----resource right now — not with water.

Dictation sheet 4 (10 Marks)

Put the following words in meaningful sentences

Devastating.....

Expanding.....

Artificial.....

Outcome.....

Cut down on.....

Look into.....

End up doing sth.....

Point out

Scarce.....

Good Luck

Grammar exercises

PASSIVE FORMS

1- Choose the most correct way of PASSIVE VOICE:

1. They were interviewing her for the job.

She _____ for the job.

a- was being interviewed

b- was interviewed

c- has been interviewed

2. Tom is writing the letter.

The letter _____ by Tom.

a- was written

b- is being written

c- has been written

3. Everyone understands English.

English _____ by everyone.

a- is understood

b- has been understood

c- was understood

4. The employees brought up this issue during the meeting.

This issue _____ by the employees during the meeting.

a- has been brought up

b-is brought up

c-was brought up

5. The professor told him not to talk in class.

He _____ by the professor not to talk in class.

a- has been told

b- was told

c-was being told

6. They say that women are smarter than men.

Women _____ to be smarter than men.

a-were being said

b-were said

c-are said

7. The fire has destroyed the house.

The house _____ by the fire.

a-has been destroyed

b-was being destroyed

c-is destroyed

8. She would have told you.

You _____ by her.

a- would have been told

b-would be told

c-were being told

9. She would reject the offer.

The offer _____ by her.

a- will have been rejected

b-would be rejected

c-will be rejected

10. This surprises me.

I _____ by this.

a- would have been surprised

b- will be surprised

c- am surprised

2- Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1- John collects money.

2- Anna opened the window.

3- We have done our homework.

4- I will ask a question.

5- He can cut out the picture.

6- The sheep ate a lot of grass.

7- We do not clean our rooms.

8- William will not repair the car.

9- Sue draws this circle

10-Youssef feeds the dogs

Writing

Go to p. 88 & 89 to read and study the plan of how to write a Review well then start to write a " Review about a movie that you have seen recently."

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Poetry

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

(A) William Wordsworth (1770-1850) :

He was the first great poet of the Romantic period. He was born in Cumberland England and educated at Hawks head Grammar School, where he was allowed to roam the countryside and come close to the life of country people. This early and continuous contact with nature influenced his poetry very much .

His main concept of poetry was that it is

"a spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions, recollected in tranquility".

Among his famous sonnets and lyrics are: 'Composed upon Westminster Bridge', 'The Solitary Reaper', 'wandered Lonely as a Cloud'.

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Explanation

The first stanza:

Paraphrase:

While the poet was walking without any aim like a cloud in the sky that is floating over valleys and hills he suddenly saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake, under the trees. They were moving in the gentle wind.

Figures of speech:

1. **Contrast**: lonely # crowd over # beneath vales # hills
2. **Personification**: "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze"
The poet personified the daffodils as persons that can dance.
3. **Simile**: "I wandered lonely as a cloud"
The poet compared himself to a cloud.
4. **Alliteration**: high - hills beside - beneath

The second stanza:**Paraphrase:**

The poet describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky. They were stretched in a very long, unending line. Their number was so great and they were raising their heads in a lively way.

Figures of speech:

1. **Personification**: "Tossing their heads in a sprightly dance"
The poet personified the daffodils as persons and they have heads.
2. **Simile**: "Continuous as the stars that shine"
The daffodils seemed like the stars that shine.

The third stanza:**Paraphrase:**

The poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake. The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves. The sight of the daffodils was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness. He couldn't help standing there looking for a long time at them.

Figures of speech:

1. **Personification:** "The waves beside them dances"

The poet personified the daffodils as persons dancing and he imagined the waves were dancing too.

The fourth stanza:**Paraphrase:**

The poet describes that whenever he lies on bed in any mood that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace and happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils.

Figures of speech:

1. **Personification:** "And dances with the daffodils"

The poet personifies his heart as a person that is going to dance with the daffodils.

2. **Contrast:** vacant # pensive

Vocabulary:

Daffodils	: yellow flowers
o'er	: over
vales	: small valleys
host	: a large number
flutter	: move / tremble
the Milky Way	: a constellation of stars in the sky
sprightly	: lively
Out-did	: excelled / became better than

Glee	: happiness and gaiety
Jocund	: gay / merry
Of	: often
Pensive	: thoughtful / dreaming
Inward eye	: the eye of the mind
Bliss	: heavenly happiness

Commentary :

- The poem is composed of **four stanzas**.
- **The rhyme scheme is ababcc.**
- Besides the description of the beautiful daffodils, the poet is writing about himself. He is writing about nature and at the same time, is writing about himself in relation to nature.

Questions:

1. What is the poet describing in the second stanza?

2. Pick one contrast from the first stanza.

3. Who wrote "I wandered lonely as a cloud"?

4. Give the lines which show that the daffodils stretched along the lake like the stars.

5. What is the poet reaction to nature?

6. In what way the daffodils are like the stars?

7. What is the poet's main concept of poetry?

8. In what way are the daffodils like the waves?

9. In the poem, the poet compares the dancing of the daffodils to the dancing of the waves in the lake. Write the lines that show this comparison.

10. Pick up one figure of speech from the second stanza.

11. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

12. How many stanzas does the poem consist of?

The Tiger

William Blake:

William Blake (1757-1827), English poet and artist, was born in London. The family consisted of four sons and a daughter. William was the second son.

His father wisely encouraged this side of his nature, and sent him to Mr. Pars drawing school. His mind worked in a clever way and some of his poems have survived. His position in the history of the art of England, is peculiar owing to his double achievements as a poet and as a painter. He died on August 12, 1827.

The Tiger

Tiger! Tiger! burning bright
In the forests of the night.
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry ?

In what distant deeps or skies
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire ?
What the hand dare seize the fire ?

And what shoulder and what art,
Could twist the sinews of thy heart ?
And when thy heart began to beat, '
What dread hand ? And what dread feet ?

What the hammer ?' What the chain ?
In what furnace was thy brain ?
What the anvil ? What dread grasp ?
Dare its deadly terrors clasp ?

When the stars threw down their spears,
And water'd heaven with their tears,
Did He smile His work to see ?
Did He who made the Lamb make thee ?

Tiger! Tiger! burning bright.
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry ?

Explanation

Stanza 1:

Paraphrase:

The poet talks to the tiger which shines like a fire in the darkness of the night. The poet then wonders of the greatness of God to create such a perfect creature.

Figures of speech:

1- Contrast: bright # night.

2- Metaphor: "burning bright"

The poet describes that the tiger is burning like a fire.

3- Alliteration: burning- bright frame-fearful.

Stanza 2:

Paraphrase:

The poet asks where we can find like those shining eyes of the tiger's anywhere on earth or in the sky. He asks if any other creature can have the hope to catch the tiger. He then asks who can even dare come near such a burning fire.

Figures of speech:

1- Contrast: deeps # skies

2- Alliteration: distant- deeps the- thine what- wings

3- Metaphor: "what the hand dare seize the fire."

The poet gives the tiger the image of a fire.

Stanza 3:**Paraphrase:**

The poet goes on describing the power of the tiger as no power or skill can squeeze its muscles. Then, the poet mentions that when the tiger gets angry and feels danger, it attacks using its fearful hands and feet.

Figures of speech:

1- Alliteration: began- beat

Stanza 4:**Paraphrase:**

The poet compares the tiger to the hammer and the anvil as the tiger is stronger than them and it is known for his cleverness. Its hold is fearful and causes death. When a tiger catches an animal it dies before the tiger kills it.

Figure of speech:

1- Metaphor: " In what furnace was thy brain"

The poet is saying that the brain of the tiger is like a piece of metal.

Stanza 5:**Paraphrase:**

The poet draws a beautiful picture for nature as the stars give out light and the sky gives rain. God is pleased to see his perfect work in nature. God is great. He creates strong fearful animals like the tiger and weak animals like sheep.

Figures of speech:

1- Personification: "when the stars throw down their spears"

The poet gives the stars the image of people who throw spears.

2- Personification: "And water'd heaven with their tears"

The poet gives the sky the image of a person who cries.

Stanza 6:

This stanza is deliberately repeated by the poet to create music that is not easy to forget.

Commentary:

- The rhyme scheme of this poem is (aabb)
- This poem consists of six stanzas four lines each.
- The theme of the poem is that the poet wanted to show how great God is to create such a fierce tiger and such an innocent lamb.

vocabulary :

1. burning: glowing brightly
2. immortal: eternal, unfading
3. frame: (to) form
4. fearful: causing fear
5. symmetry : beauty based on excellence of proportion.
6. distant : far, remote.
7. thine : your
8. dare : venture
9. aspire : hope
10. seize : take hold of

11. art : skill
12. twist : bend
13. sinews :tough cords that unite a muscle with some otherpart.
14. thy : your
15. dread : arousing great fear
16. hammer : an instrument for driving nails.
17. Chain : a series of metal rings passing through one another.
18. furnace : an enclosed place in which heat is produced.
19. Anvil : the block on which metal is shaped, as byhammering
20. grasp : seize
21. deadly : causing death
22. clasp : seize with the hand
23. spears : sharp, pointed instruments
24. lamb: a young shee

Questions:

1. Paraphrase the first stanza.

2. What is the theme of the poem?

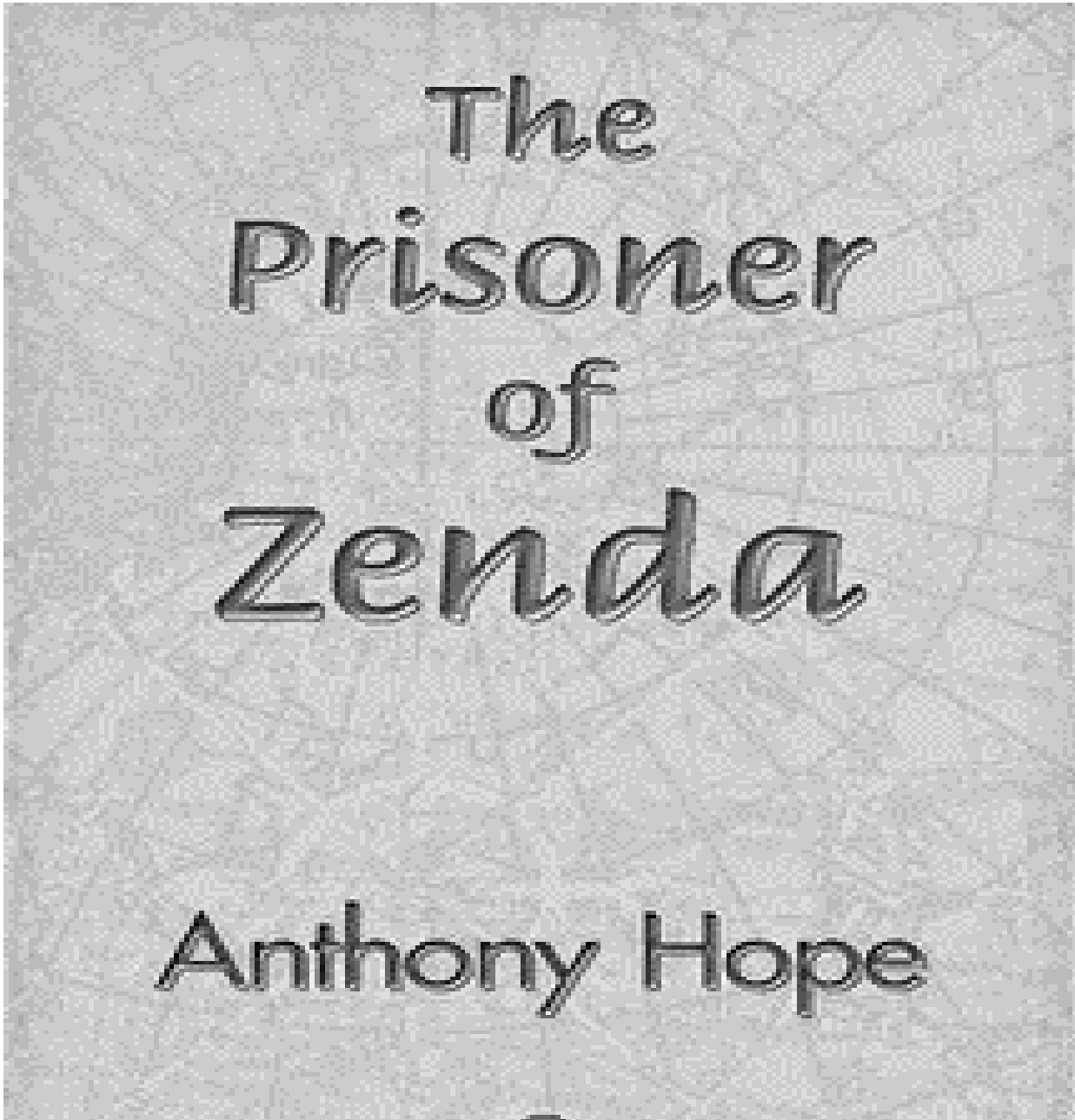
3. Mention two figures of speech and explain them.

4. Paraphrase the second Stanza of William Blake?

5. Why does the poet make a comparison between the tiger and the lamb?

6. How many stanzas does the poem consist of?

7. Why was the first stanza repeated again in the sixth stanza?

The image shows the front cover of a book. The background is a light gray with a faint, repeating pattern of interlocking squares, resembling a quilt or a woven fabric. The title 'The Prisoner of Zenda' is printed in a large, elegant, black serif font, centered on the upper half of the cover. Below the title, the author's name 'Anthony Hope' is printed in a smaller, black serif font, also centered.

The Prisoner of Zenda

Anthony Hope

Chapter (6)

Murder in the Moat

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Rassendyll do to Max Holf?

2. What did Rassendyll see when he examined the pipe?

3. What did Rudolf hear when he checked the pipe?

4. What did Rassendyll do after the deaths of the gentlemen in the fight?

5. What brought the Chief of the Strelsau police in Zenda?

6. What did Rassendyll tell the chief of the police to tell the ambassador?

7. What was the offer that Rassendyll gave to Rupert in the funeral? What was Rupert's answer or plan?

8. What was written in the note that Johann brought to Rassendyll? And who wrote it?

9. "Ask my brother to kill me, I am slowly dying here" comment

10. "It's the actor" comment

11. "Isn't that the game you want to play? The throne and your princess and a reward for me."

Chapter 7

A dangerous plan

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the news that Johann brought from the castle of Zenda?

2. Who is guarding the king since two of the six were dead?

3. What was the role of Johann in Rassendyll's plan?

4. What was Rassendyll 's plan to attack the castle of Zenda?

5. What were the orders given to the Marshal before attacking the king?

6. What was the plan if the door wasn't opened at two o'clock?

7. "Wear that ring, even though you will wear another when you are queen."

Comment

Chapter (8)

To the rescue

Answer the following questions:

1. How did Rudolf recognize Madame de Mauban?

2. How did Black Michael threaten Rupert? Why?

3. "There is no risk of your Highness making a mistake" what did Rupert mean by that?

4. "Please, don't let her forget to scream at two o'clock." comment

5. " I was apologizing to the lady for your absence. " Comment

6. "There is a plenty of room in the moat". Comment

Chapter (9)

Face to Face

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Johann come to Madam de Mauban's room? What did Johann forget to do as a part of the plan?

2. How did Rudolf kill De Gautet? How many keys did Rudolf find with him?

3. How did Detchard obey the orders given to him when Rassendyll attacked the room?

4. How did Rudolf find the king in the cell ?

5. How was Datchard killed ?

6. "Open the door! In God's name , What's the matter ?" comment

7. "It's cousin Rudolf! Cousin Rudolf I'll help you." Comment .

8. " Michael you dog ! Michael If you can stand , come out . " . comment

9. What did Antoinette de Mauban do when she faced Rupert on the draw bridge?

Chapter (10)

If love were all!

Answer the following questions:

1. How did Fritz know where Rudolf was?

2. What was the plan that both Sapt and Fritz agreed upon?

3. Who told Princess Flavia that the king was hiding in the forest? What was the Princess' reaction when she saw Rudolf?

4. What happened when Rassendyll told Flavia that he wasn't the king?

5. "I have tried to act with honour, sire." Comment

6. What did the king tell Rassendyll when he came to his room?

7. Who rode with Rudolf to the railway station?

8. Who did Rudolf see every year in Dresden? What did Fritz bring with him each year that Rudolf visited?

9. "Is he in two places, or are there two kings?" Comment.

10. "If love were all, you would have left the king die in his cell." Comment

11. "God does not always put the right king on the throne. "Comment.

12. "That picture in the newspaper, it's more like you than the portrait". comment
