

Questions

Aim High 4

(A) Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:-

1. After the accident I spent six months walking with
 - a) plaster cast
 - b) crutches
 - c) wheelchair
 - d) bandage
2. The company is trying to confidence among its investors.
 - a) stimulate
 - b) incentive
 - c) motivate
 - d) persevere
3. Some children with special educational needs go to special schools but many remain in education.
 - a) impressive
 - b) elite
 - c) mainstream
 - d) hyperactive
4. She washed her face at the in front of the shop.
 - a) pump
 - b) river
 - c) village
 - d) fee
5. He played against one of his in the semi – final.
 - a) residents
 - b) contemporaries
 - c) compatriots
 - d) countryman
6. There was little to conduct research.
 - a) inspire
 - b) motivation
 - c) ambitious
 - d) incentive
7. The central bank hasone of the biggest financial rescues of recent years.
 - a) pulled off
 - b) kept up
 - c) built on
 - d) paid off
8. We found a buyer for our house, but then the sale
 - a) pulled off
 - b) fell through
 - c) built on
 - d) paid off
9.children often have poor concentration and require very little sleep.
 - a) Consciousness
 - b) Socialize
 - c) Hyperactive
 - d) Compatriot



10. We must our reputation to expand the business.

- a) build on b) pay off c) pull off d) fall through

11. Rivers and canals are examples of

- a- hardship b- waterways c- missions d- scorching

12. Firefighters frequently have to leave meals to put out fires.

- a- half-eaten b- half-sleep c- solo d- self-esteem

Rewrite the following sentences :-

1. She changed her self completely, she looks like a movie star.

(transformed)

.....

2. He managed to defeat his shyness in class through participating in different activities.

(overcame)

.....

3. She continued working till dawn.

(on)

.....

4. He plays against his countryman in the Olympics. (compatriot)

.....

5. We had lots of good applicants for the job, but one shines from the rest.

(out)

.....

6. Mr. Ramy was angry because his students delayed their homework.

(off)

.....

7. We felt exhausted because of the extremely hot sun. (scorching)

.....

(B) Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. There is plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. you (must – need – mustn't – needn't) buy any.
2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (must – can – may – might) be tired after such hard work. He may prefer to get some rest.
3. I have no idea about computers, but Amr (could – must – might be – would) be able to help you.
4. It (can't – mustn't – wouldn't – shouldn't) be easy for Mary. Her parents died when she was four.
5. Egypt is going to win the world cup – you (could – must – ought to – would) be joking.
6. She's in hospital with a head injury. She (could be – can't have been – must have been – would have been) wearing her helmet!
7. Why was the science teacher so bad-tempered yesterday?
- She (may have – may have had – would have – could have) a headache.
8. You (didn't ought to say- ought not to say-ought not to have said- ought to have not said) that! It made her really upset.
9. Sama read a grammar book yesterday because she had a test. She (could study – should be studying – will study – must have studied) hard.
10. Thomas (would – could – shall – must) rather walk to school than catch the bus.
11. I have been at this school since I to Cairo.
a) have come b) came c) am coming d) was coming

12. Where is Ahmed? – He an e-mail.
 a) typed b) is typing c) have typed d) typing
13. Mona sleeps early.
 a) isn't b) doesn't c) never d) hasn't
14. My father to Paris tomorrow. He has arranged everything.
 a) flies b) is flying c) was flying d) flying
15. Sally and Heather water sports.
 a) like b) likes c) am liking d) liked
16. Carla hasn't finished her homework
 a) already b) just c) yet d) ever
17. This is the most exciting film I have seen.
 a) ever b) never c) already d) just
18. I have been studying English I was young.
 a) for b) since c) already d) just
19. Have you ridden a horse?
 a) already b) never c) just d) ever
20. I my grandparents.
 a) visit rarely b) rarely visit c) visit often d) visit never

Rewrite the following sentences :-

1. Paul met James four years ago. (known)

2. We went to Ireland in 2006, 2007 and 2009. (been)

3. When did you move to Oxford? (lived)

4. Laura qualified as a teacher last year. (teaching)

.....

5. It was his habit to smoke but now he has stopped. (used)

.....

6. I last saw my grandfather a week ago. (for)

.....

7. While I was drinking tea, the phone rang. (when)

.....

8. I fell asleep while I was watching the match. (During)

.....

9. It is his habit to drink tea in the evening. (usually)

.....

10. Our teacher explains the lessons well. (explanation)

.....

11. It is not necessary for you to wait any longer. (needn't)

.....

12. You are required to respect the national flag. (must)

.....

13. She was able to read when she was three. (could)

.....

14. I prefer to stay at home instead of going to the club. (would)

.....

15. You are prohibited from entering my home. (mustn't)

.....



Novel

A tale of two cities

Chapters 7-13

- 1- “One Hundred and Five, North Tower. It was the only name he had when he came to me in 1775.” Comment!
- 2- How did Carton fulfill his promise to Lucie?
- 3- “They say that the revolution will do so much good for poor people, how can my death help poor people?” Comment!
- 4- Madam Defarge’s character changed brutally after the revolution while Carton changed bravely?
(brutal = cruel, violent and completely without feelings)
- 5- “To see the death of Evermonde, I shall not be late.” Comment!
- 6- “It’s a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done. It’s a far, far better rest that I go to, than I have ever known.” Comment!
- 7- How did Madam Defarge use Dr. Manette’s letter in a sneaky way?
- 8- Madam Defarge’s loss of her family changed her into an insensitive monster. Discuss the reasons of her inhuman actions.
- 9- “Not until they’re all dead, every one of that family”
- 10- “After today no judge in Paris would even try to save him. The people would be angry.”

(1) Poetry

A. Composed Upon Westminster Bridge

By: William Wordsworth

Questions with model answers:

1. What is the structure of the poem?
2. What is the meter of the poem?
3. What's the rhyme scheme of the poem?
4. What is the poem about?
5. The opening statement of the octet is rather shocking. Illustrate.
6. The opening statement of the sestet is also shocking. Illustrate.
7. What is the main idea of the poem?
8. Earth has not anything to show more fair:

*Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:*

9. Paraphrase the previous lines

This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning;

10. Paraphrase the previous lines



silent, bare, *Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie*
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;

11. Paraphrase the previous lines

12. *All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.*

Paraphrase the previous line

(B) Rainbow

Questions with model answers

- 1-What is the rhyme scheme of the poem "Rainbow"?
- 2-Paraphrase these lines;
- 3-Mention the figure of speech in this line;
- 4.What does the poet describe in the first two lines?
- 5.When do we acquire our love for nature?
- 6.What is the continuity of man's life compared to?
- 7.The child is father of the man. Explain.
- 8.What does the poet wish in the last line?

(2) Click on 3

Units (1-5)

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. She was tall and (lounge – elegant – craft-bistro).
2. When we gave her the bad news, she broke (about – into – down – up) and cried.
3. I went to a (bistro – castle – guest house) to have some rest.
4. You can buy very old things at that (museum – restaurant – department store – antique shop).
5. The shop is giving (away – in – off – up) a sample pack to every customer.
6. What are the (nutritional – popular – linking – dairy) value of eating green apple?
7. Milk, cheese and yogurt are (daily - diary - dairy- day) products.
8. He is so (inactive – insensitive – irregular – sensitive). He does not care about his mother's tears.
9. It can take days to get (on – over- by- at) flu.
10. They have been cycling (around – over – down) Europe for a month.
11. She turned (out – down – up) a job offer in order to finish his studies.
12. They often eat (mashed – scrambled – grated-smashed) eggs for dinner.
13. A department (shop – store – mall – supermarket) is a place where you can buy goods. (shop – store – mall – supermarket)

14. The place is full of furniture and people. It is completely (congested – narrow – picturesque – isolated)
15. You should always get. (in – on – off – up) the right bus to your street.
16. What's wrong (in – at – on – with) your car?
17. I like their food. It's (tasteful – tasty – tasteless – tasting)
18. I don't know why she is (at – on – in – with) panic. There's nothing fearful.
19. She doesn't eat prawns. She is (sensitive – sensible – allergic – resistant) to them.
20. (Mashed – Grated – Diced – Scrambled) potatoes is my favorite dish.

Circle the odd word and replace it with the correct one.

1. Clean – peaceful – spoilt – picturesque
2. Misbehave – unfold – mistrust – connect
3. Give up – give out – give in – give at
4. Nuts – almonds – pulses – cashews
5. Milk – cheese – yogurt – jam
6. Noisy – stress – wide – quiet
7. Asia – Africa – Australia – Cairo.
8. Aeroplane – bike – train – chalet.
9. Hot – cold – mild – crowded.
10. On the left - turn up – go past – go along.

Grammar

Choose the correct answer

1. He..... to the club and I don't know when he will come back. (has gone – goes – had gone – has been)
2. You look bored in the cinema..... the film before?

(Had you seen – Do you see – Have you seen – Will you see).

3. This is the first time I the pyramids.

(saw – had seen – was seeing – have seen)

4- your work already?

(Do you finish – Are you finishing – Have you finished – Did you finish)

5-I my aunt six times this year.

(have visited – have been visiting – was visiting – visit)

6-..... have you been studying English?

(How long – How long ago – When – How much)

7-Tennis is..... interesting than football.

(so – as – much – more)

8-He is intelligent as his father. (more – as – like – such)

9-When we got to the show, all the seats.....

(were taking – taken - had been taken – have been taken)

10-I wanted to see him, but he to Alexandria.

(have gone – has gone – had gone – would have gone)

11.I feel awful! I think I sick

(will be – am going to be – may be – must be)

12. The bus at midday.

(leave – leaves – will leave – is leaving)

13. Football is the most popular sport in Egypt.

(The – A – No article – Some)

14. My brother works as in Scotland.

(a doctor – doctor – the doctor – doctors)



15. How..... papers do you read every day?

(many – much – little – few)

16. He has not bought..... fruit.

(many – any – a lot – few)

17. When my friend arrived, we a party so he did not attend it .

(had – have had – had had – was having)

18. By the time I him, the meeting had finished.

(have met – met – had met – was meeting)

19. I read that women are divers than men.

(good – better- the best – as good)

20. She is the (most – more – less – least) pretty woman I have ever met.

She is gorgeous.

Find the mistake:

1. It is the first time they have ever saw elephants.

.....

2. I did not see you since you were at your party.

.....

3. We do not finished our H.W yet.

.....

4. My city is the more crowded city.

.....

5. His brother does not walk as fast than him.

.....

6. Before he had eaten the egg, he had boiled it.

.....

7. When the train leaves, he arrived at the station.

.....

8. By the time he left for school, he had breakfast.

.....

9. We have painted our flat next month as we have already arranged for that.

.....

10. Our new English course is going to start in April.

.....

1) Read and match:

1- My family give	a. to bring about changes to the parking's laws.
2- The rescue team helped the shipwreck victims	b. looking for the crime
3- The council would like	c. to climb aboard the boat.
4- The detective is	d. warm welcome to our guests.
5- A driving instructor requires	e. looking into the crime.
	f. an instructors' license to work

2) Read and match:

1- The scientist should be	a. binoculars to see things from a distance.
2- The caravan, chalet and guest houses	b. so that he will pass his exams
3- You can use	c. her hair recently
4- She had dyed	d. observant while performing experiments
5- He studies hard	e. are different kinds of accommodation
	f. are different kinds of sightseeing

3) Read and match:

1- If you misbehave at the party	a. Healthy blood cells.
2- Zinc helps the body	b. are pulses.
3- Iron maintains	c. process carbon dioxide
4- Calcium is important because	d. I won't invite you again.
5- Lemonade and fizzy drinks	e. It promotes growth and healthy bones and teeth.
	f. are beverages and refreshments

Supply the missing part in the following mini-dialogue:

- 1) A. What's wrong with you?
B.
- 2) A. ?
B. Never mind.
- 3) Mother: I think I will boil some eggs.
Son:
- 4) Ahmed: Why don't you call the travel agent?
Samir:
- 5) A: My cousin had an accident.
B:
- 6) A: I feel sick today.
B:

Click on 3 Model Exam

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Nadal:this summer?

Abdullah: I have been to Alexandria.

Nadal:

Abdullah: I visited Alex, library, Kayetbay Citadel, the Romans Museum and the sea.

Nadal: you enjoy yourself in Alex every summer,?

Abdullah: yes, of course.

2. Write what would you say in each of the following situations :

1. Your friend visits you at home and you offer to make a hot drink for him.

.....

2. Your mother asks you what you could do on Friday, make a suggestion.

.....

B. Reading Comprehension

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions :

A wise man, who was travelling in the mountains, found a valuable stone in a river where he had stooped to catch fish to eat. The next day, the man met another traveler who was poor and hungry, so he opened his bag to share his food. The hungry traveler saw the valuable stone and asked for it. the man happily gave it to him.

The traveler left knowing that the stone was so valuable that he would be rich for the rest of his life .but a few days later, he returned and gave the stone back to the wise man. "I've been thinking" he said. "I know how

valuable this stone is, but I am giving it back in the hope that you can give me something even more valuable. can you give me what you have that made it possible for you to give me the stone?

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why did the wise man stop?

.....

2- Why did the traveler want the valuable stone?

.....

3- What does it mean in I am giving it back?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d :

4. Why did the wise man open his bag?

- a) to put the valuable stone.
- b) to take the valuable stone out
- c) to take food out for the other traveler
- d) so that the traveler could see the stone

5. Why did the traveler give the stone back?

- a) he realized that the stone was not really valuable.
- b) he realized that generosity was more valuable than the stone.
- c) he realized that the wise man needed the stone more than he did.
- d) he did not want to be rich.

C. Usage and Writing

4- Choose the correct word (s) between brackets:

1. A miner needs to be because it is a dangerous job.
(funny – creative – brave)
2. A porter is a person who carries
(luggage – hammer – scissors)
3. They were to see their son was OK.
(exhausted – proud – relieved)
4. They often eat eggs for dinner.
(mashed – scrambled – grated)
5. He managed to get from the fire and call the fire brigade.
(up – over – away)

5- Find the mistakes and correct them:

1. They drove all last night.
.....
2. She was brought down by his granny.
.....
3. The hotel receptionist has to be aggressive to deal with guests.
.....
4. We use a compass to protect our head if we fall off our bikes.
.....
5. The old man turned on to be a thief.
.....

6- Omit the odd one out and replace it with a correct one:

1. Estate agent – Cameraman – experience – lawyer
2. Dedicated – creative – careful – moving
3. Toffee tart – pickled vegetables – fruit salad – ice –cream
4. The most intelligent – the funniest – more expensive – the hottest
5. Suburbs – woods – department stores – cinemas

7- Translation

A) Translate into Arabic:

Although people in Mediterranean countries have been using olive oil for 4,000 years, it has only recently become popular in other parts of the world.

.....

.....

.....

.....

B) Translate into English

- يجب الدعوة إلى الإسلام بالحكمة والموعظة الحسنة .

.....

.....

Answers

Choose the correct answer :-

1. After the accident I spent six months walking with
 a) Plaster cast b) **crutches** c) wheelchair d) bandage
2. The company is trying to confidence among its investors.
 a) **stimulate** b) incentive c) motivate d) persevere
3. Some children with special educational needs go to special schools but many remain in education .
 a) impressive b) elite c) **mainstream** d) hyperactive
4. She washed her face at the In front of the shop.
 a) **pump** b) river c) village d) fee
5. He played against one of his In the semi – final.
 a) residents b) contemporaries c) **compatriots** d) countryman
6. There was little to conduct research .
 a) inspire b) motivation c) ambitious d) **incentive**
7. The central bank has one of the biggest financial rescues of recent years.
 a) **pulled off** b) kept up c) built on d) paid off
8. We found a buyer for our house, but then the sale
 a) pulled off b) **fell through** c) built on d) paid off

9..... children often have poor concentration and require very little sleep.

- a) Consciousness b) Socialize c) **Hyperactive** d) Compatriot

10. We must our reputation to expand the business.

- a) **build on** b) pay off c) pull off d) fall through

13. Rivers and canals are examples of

- a- hardship b- **waterways** c- missions d- scorching

14. Firefighters frequently have to leave meals to put out fires.

- a- **half-eaten** b- half-sleep c- solo d- self-esteem

Rewrite:

1. She changed herself completely, she looks like a movie star.

(transform)

she transformed herself, she looks like a movie star.

2. He managed to defeat his shyness in class through participating in different activities. (overcame)

He overcame his shyness in class through participating in different activities

3. She continued working till dawn. (on)

She kept on working till dawn

4. He plays against his countryman in the Olympics. (compatriot)

He plays against his compatriot in the Olympics.

5. We had lots of good applicants for the job, but one shines from the rest.

(out)

We had lots of good applicants for the job, but ... one stood out from the rest.

6. Mr. Ramy was angry because his students delayed their homework. (off)

Mr. Ramy was angry because his students put their homework off.

7. We felt exhausted because of the extremely hot sun. (scorching)

We felt exhausted because of the scorching heat.





Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. There is plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. you (must – need – mustn't – **needn't**) buy any.
2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (**must** – can – may – might) be tired after such hard work. He may prefer to get some rest.
3. I have no idea about computers, but Amr (could – must – **might be** – would) be able to help you.
4. It (**can't** – mustn't – wouldn't – shouldn't) be easy for Mary. Her parents died when she was four.
5. Egypt is going to win the world cup – you (could – **must** – ought to – would) be joking.
6. She's in hospital with a head injury. She (could be – **can't have been** – must have been – would have been) wearing her helmet!
7. Why was the science teacher so bad-tempered yesterday? - She (may have – **may have had** – would have – could have) a headache.
8. You (didn't ought to say- ought not to say- **ought not to have said**- ought to have not said) that! It made her really upset.
9. Sama read a grammar book yesterday because she had a test. She (could study – should be studying – will study – **must have studied**) hard.
10. Thomas (**would** – could – shall – must) rather walk to school than catch the bus.
11. I have been at this school since I to Cairo.
a) have come b) **came** c) am coming d) was coming

12. Where is Ahmed? – He an e-mail.
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17. This is the most exciting film I have seen.
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19. Have you ridden a horse?
a) already b) never c) just d) ever
20. I my grandparents.
a) visit rarely b) rarely visit c) visit often d) visit never

Rewrite :

1. Paul has known James for four years.
2. We have been to Ireland three times in 2006, 2007 and 2009.
3. How long have you lived in Oxford?
4. Laura has been teaching since last year.
5. He used to smoke.
6. I have not seen my grandfather for a week.
7. I was drinking tea when the phone rang.
8. During watching the match, I fell asleep.
9. He usually drinks tea in the evening.
10. The explanation of the lessons of our teacher is good.
11. You need not wait any longer
12. You must respect the national flag
13. She could read when she was three
14. I would rather stay at home than go to the club
15. You must not enter my home.

Novel

A tale of two cities

Chapters 7-13

1-“One Hundred and Five, North Tower. It was the only name he had when he came to me in 1775.” Comment!

Defarge said this to the tribunal. He was talking about Dr. Manette's condition when he left the prison. After the revolution, he went to this room and he found the letter in which Dr. Manette condemn all the Evermondes.

2- How did Carton fulfill his promise to Lucie?

Carton promised Lucie to protect her and her family. He went to Darnay in the prison and changed places with him in order to save him as he was going to be killed instead of Darnay.

3- “They say that the revolution will do so much good for poor people, how can my death help poor people?” Comment!

The young lady said this to Carton. She was wondering how her death can help the poor people in France. This reflects how cruel and harsh the people of France turned to be after the revolution.



4- Madam Defarge's character changed brutally after the revolution while Carton changed bravely?

(brutal = cruel, violent and completely without feelings)

The answer: After the revolution, Madam Defarge turned out to be very cruel. She was the one most feared. All her life she had been filled with hate. On the other hand, Sydney Carton was an indifferent man who had no hope in life but after the revolution he turned out to be a very brave man who was ready to sacrifice his life to keep his promise with Lucie and protect her and her family.

5- "To see the death of Evermonde, I shall not be late." Comment!

Madam Defarge said this to her friend when she decided to go to Lucie's house. Her friend asked her not to be late for the time of Darnay's death at 3.00 o'clock.

6- "It's a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done. It's a far, far better rest that I go to, than I have ever known." Comment!

These words were said by Sydney Carton to himself directly before his death. This quote reflects his feeling of peace inside and his complete satisfaction of the decision he made and the sacrifice of his life for Lucie's family. He was completely sure that he was doing the right thing for the right people.

7- How did Madam Defarge use Dr. Manette's letter in a sneaky way?

She kept the letter with her and she and her husband accused Darnay again after going out of prison. That's why he was arrested again. She also informed the tribunal that Dr. Manette was the one who accused Darnay.

8- Madam Defarge's loss of her family changed her into an insensitive monster. Discuss the reasons of her inhuman actions.

When she was a little girl, her sister was kidnapped by two of the Evermonde's. One of them killed her brother. As a result, her father died. She wanted to take revenge of the whole family of the Evermonde. That's why she accused Darnay with the letter of Dr. Manette as an evidence in order to be killed with the Guillotine.

9- "Not until they're all dead, every one of that family"

Madam Defarge said this to her husband in the wine shop. Sydney Carton was listening to this conversation and he knew then that Madam Defarge was planning to kill the whole family.

10- "After today no judge in Paris would even try to save him. The people would be angry."

Sydney Carton said this to Mr. Lorry in Lucie's house in Paris after Darnay's trial was over and in less than twenty-four hours he would go to the Guillotine. No judge can help Darnay because it was a public matter and people would be angry if he was released from the prison. That reflects that the people had the power over justice.



Composed Upon Westminster Bridge

By: William Wordsworth

Questions with model answers:

1. What is the structure of the poem?

"Composed upon Westminster Bridge is an Italian sonnet. It consists of an octet and a sestet.

2. What is the meter of the poem?

It's written in iambic pentameter with ten syllables per line.

3. What's the rhyme scheme of the poem?

The rhyme scheme of the poem is abba abba cd cd cd.

4. What is the poem about?

The poem was actually written about an experience that took place on July 31, 1802 during a trip to France with Wordsworth's sister, Dorothy Wordsworth.

5. The opening statement of the octet is rather shocking. Illustrate.

The poem begins with a rather shocking statement, especially for a Romantic poet: "Earth has not anything to show more fair." This statement is surprising because Wordsworth is not speaking of nature, but of the city. He goes on to list the beautiful man-made entities therein,

such as "Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples." In fact, nature's influence isn't described until the 7th line, when the speaker relates that the city is "open to the fields, and to the sky." While the city itself may not be a part of nature, it is certainly not in conflict with nature. This becomes even more clear in the next line, when the reader learns that the air is "smokeless" (free from pollution).

6. The opening statement of the sestet is also shocking. Illustrate.

Wordsworth continues to surprise his reader by saying that the sun has never shone more beautifully, even on natural things. He then personifies the scene, giving life to the sun, the river, the houses, and finally to the whole city, which has a symbolic heart. The reader imagines that the city's heart beats rapidly during the day, while everything and everyone in it is bustling about, but now, in the early morning hours, the city's heart is "lying still." By using personification in his poem, Wordsworth brings a kind of spirit to the city, which is usually seen as a simple construction of rock and metal.

7. What is the main idea of the poem?

The sonnet's octet is a minute description of the early morning scene that unfolds before the poet's eyes; the sestet is his reflections on the impact of what is being described.



8. Earth has not anything to show more fair:

Paraphrase the previous line

- While crossing over the Westminster Bridge, the poet finds the most beautiful scene on the planet
- Of course it's almost more a reflection of his mood than of the outside world. He can't compare the scene from the bridge with anything except his own memories.
- He uses colon: maybe to keep us in suspense.

9. *Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:*

Paraphrase the previous lines

- In these lines the speaker tries to express how beautiful it is from another angle as well.
- He justifies his decision to stop his coach along the way to look at the view from the bridge.
- He says that anyone who didn't stop, who just passed by with a glance, would be "dull...of soul."
- The sight from the bridge is "touching in its majesty,".
- The poet feels both awed by and close to the landscape.
- He uses another colon: maybe now he'll stop keeping us in suspense and describe this amazing view.

10. *This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning;*

Paraphrase the previous lines

- We learn what time it is: London "wears" the morning like a nice coat or some other piece of clothing ("garment").
- These lines hint that maybe the morning, not London itself, is responsible for the stunning quality of the view. As in, the garment could be so beautiful that it doesn't matter what the person wearing it looks like.
- Similarly, the word "now" shows that the beauty depends on the time of day.

11. *silent, bare, Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;*

Paraphrase the previous lines

- In general terms, the poet describes some of the sights that are visible from Westminster Bridge.
- The words "silent" and "bare" are positioned in the poem such that they could describe either the morning or the sights. Because of the semi-colon before them, the sights are the more obvious choice, but the ambiguity is important.
- The setting is "silent" because of the early hour and "Bare" is an interesting word that means "naked". It contrasts with the image of the



city wearing clothing from line 4. Here, the ships and buildings are naked.

- From Westminster Bridge in 1802, you could have seen a lot of the highlights of London, including the "ships" of the River Thames; the "dome" of the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, designed by the architect Christopher Wren; and the iconic Tower of London.
- One thing you could not have seen in 1802, but that you could see today, is the Big Ben clock – it wasn't built yet.
- The poet gives an impression of spaciousness by noting that the ships and buildings are "open" to the fields of London and to the sky which no longer exist.

12. All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

Paraphrase the previous line

- The speaker sums up the whole scene at the end of the poem's octet.
- He focuses on the early morning summer sunlight, which makes the buildings "bright and glittering."
- Our favorite word in the poem is "smokeless." What a word. He means that neither the Fog nor smoke obscures the bright light.

Rainbow

Questions with model answers

1-What is the rhyme scheme of the poem "Rainbow"?

*The rhyme scheme is a, b, c, c, a, b, c, d, d.

2-Paraphrase these lines;

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky:

So was it when my life began;

So is it now I am a man;

So be it when I shall grow old,

Or let me die!

*In these lines the poet is describing his happiness when he sees a rainbow in the sky. The poet's love for nature is reflected in these lines. He talks about himself in connection with nature. He says we acquire our love for nature as we grow up. He compares the continuity of this natural phenomenon (rainbow) to the continuity of man's life.

3-Mention the figure of speech in this line;

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky:

* The poet uses personification. He is comparing his happiness when he sees the rainbow to a person jumping or springing through the air.

4.What does the poet describe in the first two lines?

He describes his happiness when he sees a rainbow in the sky.



5. When do we acquire our love for nature?

When we are young. That love grows with us.

6. What is the continuity of man's life compared to?

To the continuity of natural phenomena: the rainbow.

7. The child is father of the man. Explain.

In this line, the poet sums up his philosophy in life. He says that the child grows up to be a man, then he gets married and has children of his own. These children grow up and become men etc....

8. What does the poet wish in the last line?

He wishes his days would be linked together with his love for nature and respect for God and religion.

(4) Click – on

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1-elegant | 2-down | 3-guest house |
| 4-antique shop | 5-away | 6-nutritional |
| 7-dairy | 8-insensitive | 9-over |
| 10-around | 11-down | 12-scrambled |
| 13-store | 14-congested | 15-on |
| 16-with | 17-tasty | 18-in |
| 19-sensitive | 20-mashed | |

Circle the odd word and replace it

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1- spoilt (unspoilt) | 2- connect (disconnect) |
| 3- give at (give away) | 4- pulses(peanuts) |
| 5- jam (butter) | 6- stress(stressed) |
| 7- Cairo (South America) | 8- chalet (bus) |
| 9- crowded (cool) | 10- turn up (turn right) |

Grammar

1. Has gone
2. Have you seen
3. Have seen
4. Have you finished
5. Have visited
6. How long
7. More
8. As
9. Had been taken

10. Had gone
11. Will be
12. Leaves
13. No article
14. A doctor
15. Many
16. Any
17. Had had
18. Met
19. Better
20. Most

Find the mistake

1. saw(seen)
2. Did not see (have not seen)
3. Do not (have not done)
4. More (most)
5. Than (as)
6. Had eaten (ate)
7. Leaves (had left)
8. Had (had had)
9. Have painted (are going to paint)
10. Is going to start (starts)

Read and match:

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 1-d | 2-e | 3-a | 4-e | 5-f |
| 2. | 1-d | 2-e | 3-a | 4-c | 5-b |
| 3. | 1-d | 2-c | 3-a | 4-e | 5-f |

Supply the missing part in the following mini-dialogue:

- 1- B: I have a stomachache.
- 2- A: I forgot to make dinner.
- 3- Son: It's a good idea. Count me in.
- 4- Samir: Good idea. I will call them now.
- 5- B: Speedy recovery.
- 6- B: If I were you, I would go to the doctor.

GOOD LUCK