

Units 1-9

Vocabulary

Unit1: Reach For The Stars الوصول إلى النجوم

Idiomatic Expressions:

on a radio programme	في برنامج إذاعي	get together	يجتمع - يتقابل
There is a problem with...	هناك مشكلة في	at a height of	على ارتفاع
do space walks	يسير في الفضاء	Like a giant	كعملاق
make predictions about	يقوم بالتنبؤ عن	Find a cure for	يجد علاج لـ
first landing on the moon	أول هبوط على القمر	go for a walk	يخرج للسير
do weightless sports	يمارس رياضات انعدام الوزن	a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
help solve problems	يساعد في حل المشكلات	It's expected that....	من المتوقع أن
a two-hour mission	مهمة لمدة ساعتين	make arrangements for	يعمل ترتيبات لـ..
It's already arranged	إنها بالفعل مرتبة	over the years	على مر السنين
do repairs	يقوم بالأصلاحات	for sure	بالتأكيد

Unit 2: The Prisoner of Zenda سجين زندا

Idiomatic Expressions:

well known for	مشهور بـ	take advice from	ياخذ نصيحة من
work as + job	يعمل كـ	do (something) as planned	يفعل كما هو مخطط له
In late + year	في أواخر عام	is about to	على وشك
Make a lot of money	يكون مالا كثيرا (ثروة)	end happily	تنتهي نهاية سعيدة
Make regular visits to	يقوم بزيارات منتظمة لـ	have the right to	لدية الحق لكي
look so alike	يبدو متطابقين جدا	No, not in the least	لا، ليس على الإطلاق
look at each other in astonishment	ينظرون لبعضهم البعض في دهشة	See each other for the first time	يلتقون لأول مرة

Unit 3: Energy الطاقة

Idiomatic Expressions:

produce as much energy as	ينتج طاقة كبيرة مثل	nothing can live without	لاشيء يمكن أن يعيش بدون
(be) used only once	تستخدم فقط مرة واحدة	can't afford to	لايقدر ماليا على
(be) pumped to the surface	يضخ للسطح	This is known as	هذا معروف كـ
in other ways	بطرق أخرى	in an open place	في مكان مكشوف

below the surface of	تحت سطح	come up throw	تصعد لأعلى من خلال
make fuel for	يصنع وقود لأجل	stop using up	توقف عن نفاذ
reduce our use of	يقلل من استخدامنا ل	do a survey into	يقوم بمسح شامل علي

Unit 4: Writers and stories كتاب و قصص

Idiomatic Expressions:

old-fashioned dresses	فساتين موضة قديمة	at night	ليلا
first prize in poetry	الجائزة الأولى في الشعر	I think that	أعتقد ذلك
all the lights went out	انطفأت كل الأنوار	in my opinion	في رأي
since the age of	منذ سن ال....	as far as I'm concerned	فيما يتعلق بـ
as well as writing	بلاضافة إلى كتابة	at midday	في منتصف النهار
graduate in / from	يتخرج من / في	by the power of	بقوة
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	a ten-minute break	فسحة لعشر دقائق

Unit 5 : Christie : N or M

Idiomatic Expressions:

the queen of English crime fiction.	ملكة جرائم الخيال الانجليزية	the orient express train	قطار الشرق السريع.
that's the best way to	هذا هو أفضل طريق لـ	That's incredible	هذا لا يصدق
it's time for war / peace	انه وقت الحرب / السلام	On the way back to	في طريق العودة إلى
Without the help of	بدون مساعدة	perform without a break	يؤدي بدون توقف
to everyone's surprise	ولدهشة كل فرد	at a very young age	في سن مبكر جدا
deeply affected by	تأثر بشدة بـ	all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم
win a prize for	يفوز بجائزة في	at any time	في أي وقت
on TV/ the radio / the internet	في التلفاز / الراديو / الانترنت	do a crime	يرتكب جريمة
make a recommendation to / on	يقدم نصيحة ل / علي	make more use of	يستفيد أكثر من

Unit 6: The importance of trees أهمية الأشجار

Idiomatic Expressions:

let's move on to	دعنا نتحول إلى	do no damage to	لا يسبب ضرر إلى
at the ends of	في أطراف	for much longer	لوقت أطول كثيرا
get a headache	لدية صداع	make a list of	يعد قائمة بـ

set rules	يضع قواعد	research on the internet	بحث على الانترنت
play the piano	يعزف على البيانو	freshly -cut tree trunk	جذوع شجرة مقطوعة حديثا
take turns to	يأخذ دورة لـ	along the side of the street	بمحاذاة الطريق
keep away from	يبعد عن	in this way	و بهذه الطريقة

Unit 7: Building and Engineering الهندسة و البناء

Idiomatic Expressions:

to the end of	إلى نهاية	It is considered to be	انه يعتبر بمثابة
It's a lot newer than	انه أجدد كثيرا من	give a reason for	يعطى سببا / مبررا لـ
take a train / a bus	يستقل (وسيلة مواصلات)	at certain times of the year	في أوقات محددة من العام
go from one end to the other	يسير من نهاية طرف إلى الآخر	The whole thing sounds like a.....	الأمر كله يبدو كأنه
cut into pieces	يقطع لأجزاء	make plans to rescue	يصنع خططاً لإنقاذ
keep the attackers out	يبقى المهاجمين بالخارج	have effects on	له تأثيرات على
come to an agreement on	يتوصل لاتفاق بشأن	five metres in diameter	قطرة خمسة أمتار

Unit 8: Stevenson: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Idiomatic Expressions:

live on the island	يعيش فوق الجزيرة	have a very interesting life	لدية حياة شيقفة جدا
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	badly injured	أصيب بشدة
it's been best seller ever since	انه أكثر بيعا منذ ذلك الحين	spend a lot of time in bed	يقضي وقتا طويلا في الفراش
go abroad to	يذهب للخارج لكي	on the internet	على الانترنت
go on holiday	يذهب بأجازة	it's rather late	إنها متأخرة إلى حد ما
find it quite difficult to	وجدها صعبة جدا لكي	do secret experiments on	يقوم بتجارب سرية على
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	end badly for	ينتهي بشكل سيء لـ
at the same time as	في نفس الوقت مثل	look his best	يبدو في أحسن صورته

Unit 9: The power of nature

قوة الطبيعة

Idiomatic Expressions:

definitely not	بالقطع لا	still little worried	لا يزال قلقا قليلا
get heat and light from	يحصل علي حرارة و ضوء من	There's nothing wrong with	ليس هناك عيب / خطأ في
give heat and light	يعطي حرارة و ضوء	falling from the sky	متساقطة من السماء
have problems with	لدية مشاكل مع	all over the country	في جميع أنحاء الدولة
at the centre of	في منتصف	damage sight	يؤذي / يضر البصر
get too near	يقترّب كثيرا جدا	lift people off their feet	ترفع الناس من أقدامهم
become too full	يصبح ممتلئ جدا	give an explanation	يعطي تفسيرا
from time to time	من وقت لآخر	give a ray of hope	يعطي شعاعا من الأمل

Important notes on Grammar

1) Countable nouns

الأسماء التي تعد

1) regular plurals:

صيغ الجمع العادية (يتم تكوينها بإضافة حرف اليمين للمفرد)

Book(s) – car (s)- desk (s)- pen(s) – missile(s) –

2) irregular plurals

صيغ الجمع الشاذ

Man (men) – mouse (mice) – foot(feet) – woman (women) – goose (geese) – tooth (teeth)

3) Words have the same form:

كلمات لها نفس التكوين في (المفرد و الجمع)

a) Some kinds of animals:

بعض أنواع الحيوانات

(sheep – deer – fish – salmon)

b) Some nouns like:

بعض الأسماء مثل

(aircraft – spacecraft)

c) Some nouns ends in (s)

بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بأس في المفرد و الجمع

(crossroads تقاطع الطرق - means وسائل - series سلسلة - species فصائل - works أعمال أدبية)

Nouns in countable uses can be singular or plural الاسم الذي يعد يمكن أن يكون مفرد أو جمع

- He went to a school in Cairo. There are hundreds of schools in Cairo.
- The Prisoner of Zenda is a novel. I read three novels last week.

In countable uses, singular nouns can be used with these words.

الأسماء التي تجمع يمكن أن يأتي قبلها التعبيرات الآتية.

استخدام الأسماء التي لا تعد

Uncountable uses of nouns:

a) Types of food (flour دقيق / butter زبد / cheese جبن / rice أرز / sugar سكر / spaghetti مكرونة / yoghurt أنواع الطعام (زيادي)

b) liquids (coffee قهوة / oil زيت / petrol بنزين / water مياه / juice عصير / lemonade ليمون / soup (لبن) شربة / milk السوائل)

c) materials (wood خشب / iron حديد / gold ذهب / silver فضة / glass زجاج / china الصين / crystal بلور) المواد الخام

d) abstract nouns (knowledge / beauty / love / justice / help / education/ freedom / democracy / advice / progress / research) الأسماء المجردة

e) others(behaviour سلوك / luggage أمتعة / baggage عفش / news أخبار / accommodation مكان
شعر / hair متعة / fun أثاث / furniture الآلات / machinery معدات / equipment قمامة / rubbish الإقامة
/ weather طقس / jewellery مجوهرات (أسماء أخرى)

Nouns in uncountable uses cannot be made plural, used with a/an or with a number.
الأسماء التي لا تعد لا تستخدم مع أدوات النكرة أو مع الأرقام.

Could I have a glass of water, please?

It isn't a good idea to borrow money.

Most nouns which refer to groups can be used with singular or plural verbs.

معظم الأسماء التي تشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن تستخدم مع الأفعال المفردة و الجمع.

• When we think of the group as a whole, we use a singular verb.

عندما نفكر في المجموعة ككل نستخدم الفعل المفرد.

The Egyptian team is going to play in the finals.

• When we think of the members of the group, we use a plural verb.

عندما نفكر في أعضاء المجموعة ككل نستخدم الفعل الجمع.

The Egyptian team are going to play in the finals.

Nouns which look plural

الأسماء التي تبدو جمع

Quantities and amounts look plural but are used with singular verbs.

الكميات و المقادير تبدو جمع ولكن يستخدم معها فعل مفرد.

• Ten million pounds is a lot of money.

• Fifty liters of petrol fills my car.

• Five kilometers is a long way to walk if you're carrying a heavy bag.

Pair nouns

أسماء تتكون من جزئين و يأتي بعدها فعل جمع

(jeans بنطلون جينز - trousers بنطلون - pants بنطلون - shorts بنطلون قصير - pajamas ملقاط - tweezers ميزان - scales - نظارة - glasses - قفازات - gloves - مقص - scissors - حذاء - shoes)

أسماء يتوقف صيغة المفرد و الجمع فيها على معناها:

an ice= an ice cream	أيس كريم	ice on the road	جليد
a paper = a newspaper	جريدة	some paper to write on	ورق
a glass of water	كوب	some glass for the window	زجاج
an iron	مكواة	iron and steel	حديد
the lights came on	أنوار	the speed of light	الضوء
there's a hair in my soup	شعرة	brush your hair	الشعر
I met her two times before	مرات	I spent so much time writing.	مرات
the journey was a great experience.	تجربة	He has enough experience.	خبرة
a small business.	شركة صغيرة	to do business	عمل
a drink	مشروب	drink	الشرب
an onion	بصلة	a hot dog with onion	سجق بالبصل
a pepper	قرن فلفل أخضر	salt and pepper	ملح و فلفل
a coffee	فنجان قهوة	coffee	قهوة
a chocolate	قطعة شيكولاتة	chocolate	شيكولاتة

Certainty & uncertainty

التأكيد و عدم التأكيد

PRESENT:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ali is ill. | [certain] |
| 2) He must be ill. | [near certain] |
| 3) He may be ill. | [uncertain] |
| 4) He might be ill. | [very uncertain] |

PAST:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Dina was out. | [certain] |
| 2) Dina must have been out. | [near certain] |
| 3) Dina may have been out. | [uncertain] |
| 4) Dina might have been ill. | [very uncertain] |

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

Vocabulary

- 1- People usuallyto book their holidays every year.
a-**queue** b- line c-vote d-stand
- 2- July 2009 was the 40th of man first walking on the moon.
a-adversary b-annually c-university d-**anniversary**
- 3- The navy a new warship last week.
a-**launched** b-lunched c- punched d-released
- 4- The contents of the report were to the press.
a-baked b-cheated c-liked d-**leaked**
- 5- The car stopped because there was ain the petrol tank.
a-**leak** b-lake c-lick d-lock
- 6- The terrorists the wealthy businessman.
a- snatched b- **kidnapped** c- hijacked d- snatches
- 7- He was happy as he was crowned Success
a- at b- by c- from d- **with**
- 8- Our factory is based Alexandria.
a- at b- by c- from d- **in**
- 9- The Prisoner of Zenda was ready fora few months after Anthony Hope thought of the idea.
a-application b- classification c- **publication** d-clarification
- 10- The government does its best to help young to buy their own homes.
a- pairs b-**couples** c- doubles d- a pair
- 11-energy is a non-renewable energy.
a-sun b-water c-**coal** d-geothermal
- 12- Geothermal energy is better..... the environment.
a-than b-to c-**for** d-at

- 13- Electricity is produced in a station .
a-geothermal b-**power** c-sun d-wind
- 14- When atoms are, nuclear energy is produced.
a-spelt b-**split** c-spilt d-spoiled
- 15- If you make rock or metal very hot , it becomes
a-heat b-**molten** c-cool d-boil
- 16- is oil or alcohol made from plants .
a-fossil fuels b-**bio fuels** c-natural gas d-chemical fuels
- 17- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics
a-**competition** b- composition c- recognition d-champion
- 18- Professor Jones gave Ayman a camera and all its
a-attacks b- **attachments** c- mails d- letters
- 19- Al -Ahram Weekly,..... my article.
a-wrote b- translated c - **published** d - did
- 20- To means to make a new product or idea successful.
a-divide b - **develop** c - retire d- recite
- 21- - Al Sydia Zainab is a famous of Cairo.
a-restrict b - governorate c- system d- **district**
- 22- Naguib Mahfouz used simple in his novels.
a- style b- draft c- **styles** d- symbol
- 23- Working as a secret in a foreign country can be a very dangerous job.
a-doctor b- guide c- engineer d- **agent**
- 24- In many countries, people have to carry an identity to prove who they are.
a-**card** b- letter c- message d- postcard
- 25- The Romans Britain in 43 BCE.
a- faded b- deviated c- applied d- **invaded**
- 26- We saw a lot of photographs, but we couldn't the man we'd met.
a-qualify b- solidify c- liquefy d - **identify**
- 27- How did the man his innocence?
a-deprive b - improve c- **prove** d- devote
- 28- Agatha at home by her mother.
a-taught b- **was taught** c- was teaching d- teaching
- 29- He isto have thought from amnesia.
a- think b- thinking c- to think d- **thought**
- 30- Petra was by the Romans in AD 106.
a-**captured** b- capture c- captures d- capturing
- 31- A famous playerto be hurt in an accident.
a- **is believed** b-are believed c -is believing d- are believing
- 32- My brother always buys Instruments.
a- music b- musician c- **musical** d-amuse
- 33- She the guitar well and perform well.
a- made b- **played** c- did d- acted

- 34-is the underground part of a tree that hold down the tree.
a- Leaf b- Branch c- Trunk d- **Root**
- 35- Sap can also be used to Rubber
a- **make** b- do c- buy d- made
- 36- Trees protect us the heat of the sun.
a- b b- **from** c- in d- at
- 37- The factory plans to in new computers.
a-resist b- arrest c - **invest** d- detest
- 38- The rock was cut a rectangular shape.
a-**into** b- with c- of d- at
- 39- The quickest way to get to the city centre is toan underground train.
a-come b- do c- travel d- **take**
- 40- Some people long distances while others work close to home.
a-communicate b- **commute** c- complain d- compete
- 41- A journey on the underground one pound.
a-**costs** b - pays c- gives d- makes
- 42- My uncle visited Aswan but now he has decided to live there
a-temporary b-**permanently** c- by chance d- fantastically
- 43- Someoneon our door last night , but I didn't open it.
a- broke b -**knocked** c- took d- booked
- 44- Doctors and nurses belong to medical.....
a- confession b- decision c - transition d- **profession**
- 45- All my friends come from very families.
a- **respectable** b - evil c - devil d - unrespectable
- 46- My grandfather is at the moment after a long illness.
a- **recuperating** b- recuperate c - recuperates d - recuperated
- 47- He he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
a-**said** b- asked c- wondered d- wanted to know
- 48- I asked him what
a-was he reading b- is he reading c- he is reading d- **he was reading.**
- 49- She said that she to be a writer.
a- want b- wants c- **wanted** d - is wanting
- 50- He asked me where.....
a -I have been b- have I been c - had I been d- **I had been.**
- 51- She admitted that her brother her with her homework that afternoon.
a- **was helping** b - is helping c- he is helping d- he was helping
- 52- The best thing about our holiday to Iceland was our visit to see the.....
a-**geyser** b - gear c- grease d- goose
- 53- If it rains so hard that the soil cannot water quickly enough, there are floods.
a-include b- consist c- **absorb** d- develop

54- When there is a/an, of the sun, everything goes dark and the birds stop singing.

a-tips b - **eclipse** c- lips d - drips

55- You cannot see ultraviolet, but they can still damage your skin.

a- pays b - trays c - **rays** d - lays

56- Scientists are not sure what causes volcanoes to.....

a-adapt b - adopt c- **erupt** d- corrupt.

57- Greece and Spain are in Europe.

a-south b- **southern** c- southerly d- the south

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences

1. **Concurrently**, the cost of a space holiday is very high. **currently**
2. At our school, there are a lot of students who are interested **on** English. **in**
3. An **astronomer** is the person who has been trained for travelling in spacecraft. **astronaut**
4. Two **sparks** in the wheel of my bicycle were broken. **spokes**
5. Scientists are testing the new drug to find out if it has any **outside** effects. **side**
6. At the moment, the main **advantage** of a space holiday is its cost. It is very expensive. **disadvantage**
7. The space station will be **ordering** the Earth at a height of 320 km. **orbiting**
8. My brother has a difficult decision to **do** next week. **make**
9. When the company needs people to speak for it at a meeting, it can send a **relation**. **delegation**
10. Both my parents are **tired**. They no longer work. **retired**
11. The president **pretended** the final match. **attended**
12. The **combination** of the king took place in the royal palace. **coronation**
13. These two brothers are so **like**. **alike**
14. A **defeat** is a formal organised discussion. **debate**
15. You should take a lot of exercises to keep **fat**. **fit**
16. There is no **pollination** from hydroelectric power. **Pollution**
17. Siwa **oases** is very important for us. **oasis**
18. We always look for new **serials** of energy. **sources**
19. Ayah smokes a lot. What a bad **happen** **habit**
20. She helped me **doing** the job. **do**
21. Policemen usually wear a **platform**. **uniform**
22. He had a kidney **transport** last year. **transplant**
23. She is interested **on** reading newspapers. **in**
24. A **carpenter** represents one country in another. **diplomat**
25. Could you give me a quick **exploration** of how this machine works? **explanation**
26. They chose a famous lawyer to **present** them in court. **represent**
27. They were arrested **as** breaking the law. **for**
28. **As soon as** seeing the accident, I called the police. **On**
29. He is **ashamed** he is always nervous and embarrassed. **shy**
30. The explosion made a **passive** hole in the ground. **massive**

31. A strong economy depends on a healthy manufacturing **basic**. **basis**
32. The statue was **possessed** at the entrance of the castle. **positioned**
33. The earth is **discriminated** by the sun. **illuminated**
34. Keep away from the edge of the **stiff** - you might fall. **cliff**
35. Egypt has many **amazed** works of engineering. **amazing**
36. It is time **thinking** about buying a house. **to think**
37. She'd rather **watching** TV than go to the cinema. **watch**
38. She has a very nice **person**. Everyone likes her. **personality**
39. It's only human **creature** to want the best for your children. **nature**
40. He was sent to prison because he had **connected** murder. **committed**
41. Droughts and heavy rainfall are not a modern **phenomena** **phenomenon**
42. The river **flooded** and killed thousands of people. **flooded**
43. Strange weather can **occurrence** all over the world. **occur**

Choose the correct answer : Grammar

- 1- My English lesson at four o'clock this afternoon.
a- is stating b- **starts** c- has been starting d- start
- 2- It's arranged. We to the Red Sea this summer.
a- will go b- go c- **are going** d- may go
- 3- I expect that Al-Ahly the league. They have the best players and trainer in Egypt.
a- win b- are going to win c- **will win** d- are winning
- 4- The launch of the campaign at 9.50 tomorrow.
a- is being b- are being c- **is** d- was
- 5- Somebody is knocking on the door. I and open it.
a- am going b- **will go** c- have gone d- go
- 6- I have money. However I can buy my needs.
a- **little** b- a little c- few d- many
- 7- He has pens, he can give me one of them.
a- much b- a little c- **a few** d- few
- 8- Are there biscuits left?
a- an b- **any** c- little d- much
- 9- One of the players in the blue team very tall.
a- **is** b- are c- were d- be
- 10- Ten kilometres a long way to run.
a- **is** b- are c- were d- been
- 11- Eman was listening to music.
a- a b- many c- one d- **some**
- 12- They didn't do shopping last week.
a- a b- **much** c- many d- some
- 13- In many parts of the world , wood to heat people's homes.
a - burn b - burns c - **is burnt** d - are burnt
- 14- Sugar cane and used to make fuel.
a - grow b - grows c - grown d - **is grown**

- 15- Wewater to the surface and heat it again.
a - **pump** b - pumps c - are pumped d - is pumped
- 16- Waterto the surface and heated again.
a - pumps b - **is pumped** c - pump d - are pumped
- 17- The students how to do the experiment yesterday.
a- showed b- were shown c- **were showing** d- would show
- 18- I tried to get into the house, but the door
a- locked b- **was locked** c- would lock d- has locked
- 19- This drug yet.
a-Wasn't used b-didn't use c-isn't used d- **hasn't been used**
- 20- I the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a- used to reading b- **used to read** c- am used to reading d- reads
- 21- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
a- **had begun** b-began. c- has begun d- begins
- 22- If you practise a sport, you better at it.
a- got b- gets c- **will get** d- get
- 23- Water if the temperature goes below zero degree.
a-freeze b-**freezes** c-froze d-is freezing
- 24- If water..... , it expands.
a-freeze b-**is frozen** c-froze d-is freezing
- 25- His car have cost a lot of money. It's the latest make.
a- can't b- might c- **must** d- may
- 26- A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table.
B: He have seen them when he left this morning.
a- **can't** b-must c- mustn't d- had to
- 27- A- Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK?
B- His mother says he have broken his arm.
a- mustn't b-**might** c- couldn't d- can't
- 28- There has been a sandstorm. The streets are covered in sand.
a- **must** b- might c- can't d- mustn't
- 29- If I to Giza, I'll visit the zoo.
a- went b- had gone c- **go** d- goes
- 30- If it didn't run , we..... in the garden.
a- would have been b- **would be** c- will be d- can be
- 31- If you a lighter jacket, the car driver would have seen you earlier.
a- **had worn** b- wore c- has worn d- wear
- 32- What..... if you lost your passport in a foreign country?
a-will you do b- **would you do**
c- did you do d- would you have done
- 33- your help, he wouldn't have got the job.
a- If b-Unless c- **Without** d- In case
- 34-I had spare time, I'd have read more books.
a-Unless b-If c-Without d-**Had**

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences

- 1- She intends to visiting her aunt next Friday. visit
- 2- As soon as he meet his friend, he will go to the theatre. meets
- 3- She won't go shopping when she has dusted the furniture. dusts
- 4- The shirt is fashionable; I would buy it soon. will
- 5- I think he crash. He is driving in a crazy way. Is going to crash
- 6- Our luggage are searched carefully. is
- 7- They are nice person. people
- 8- This socks are fine. These
- 9- Athletics are important. is
- 10- How much coffees have you drunk today? many
- 11- This water is then pumping to the surface of the earth. pumped
- 12- We revised for our test when the light went out. Were revising
- 13- She played the piano since the age of six. Has played/ has been playing
- 14- Our block built five years ago. Was built
- 15- After play the game, he washed. playing
- 16- Did you used to smoke when you were young? use
- 17- It is fear that there are no survivors of the crash. feared
- 18- It is saving that many people are homeless after the floods. said
- 19- This problem should solve soon. Be solved
- 20- The climate is very hot tomorrow. Will be
- 21- Yara always aims at get high marks. getting
- 22- Draught is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water. drought
- 23- Trees help the earth to breath. breathe
- 24- Hurry up! If we don't hurry, we'd be late. We'll
- 25- It's raining hard. We get wet if we go out. Will get
- 26- I phoned him but he didn't answer, he must have heard the ring. Can't
- 27- He can have rung yesterday evening. I'm not sure. might
- 28- Yara told Amal where she had put the mobile. asked
- 29- Ahmed told me that he will travel to Aswan next month. would
- 30- They told me that they are writing invitations then. were
- 31- He asked me that he hadn't sent her any letters. told
- 32- If the volcano erupted yesterday, most people would have left their homes. Had
erupted
- 33- In case of the flood had been here, houses would have been damaged. If
- 34- If I haven't taken those photos, I wouldn't have remembered our holiday. Hadn't

The Prisoner of Zenda [Questions]

CHAPTER ONE

1. What is the setting of this novel?
2. How did people travel then? How did they communicate between cities quickly?
3. What kinds of things did upper-class people do? Where did they get their money from if they didn't work?
4. Why doesn't Rudolf Rassendyll work?
5. What kind of work does Rose suggest Rudolf should do?
6. Why has the Rassendyll family been interested in the Elphberg family?
7. Where does Rassendyll decide to travel to? What does he tell his family about his plans?
8. What does the owner of the inn think of Michael Duke of Strelsau?
9. Why does Rassendyll decide to walk through the forest the next day?
10. Who does Rassendyll meet in the forest? Why are they surprised to see him?

CHAPTER TWO

1. Recall why Rassendyll looks like the King of Ruritania.
2. Recall what you know about the personality of the King. Why don't many people know what he looks like?
3. Why do you think Fritz says that it is not a good time for Rassendyll to visit Strelsau? How does the King react to Fritz's suggestion, and what does that tell you about the King?
4. Why don't Fritz and Sapt eat very much? What advice do they give the King? Does he listen to them?
5. What happens at the end of the meal? What is the result the next day?
6. Why does the Duke poison the King?
7. Is Rassendyll also poisoned? Why isn't he as sick as the King?
8. How and when will they get the King to Strelsau?
9. Who overhears their plan? What do they do with the person?
10. Why do they go to the station early instead of waiting for Duke Michael's guards?
11. What is the first thing they do when they reach the capital? Why aren't the people from the palace at the station in Strelsau to meet them?
12. Why is Rassendyll afraid when he sees Antoinette de Mauban?

CHAPTER THREE

1. Rassendyll was just starting to ride through the city. Who did he see that might recognise him?
2. What do kings and their people usually do before and after a coronation? Do you think any of these will be especially dangerous for Rassendyll?
3. What kind of people live in the old part of the city? What does Rassendyll do when the Marshal wants him to ride through the old part of town?
4. Why is Sapt so anxious about Rassendyll's decision to ride alone through the old town?
5. Why does Duke Michael's face turn white when he sees "the King" (Rassendyll)?
6. Does Michael realise that this is not the real King? How do you know?
7. Does the Princess know that this is not the real King? What does she say about him?
8. Why do Rassendyll and Sapt need a permit to leave the city?
9. How do they get a permit from the King?
10. What does Fritz do while Sapt and Rassendyll go to Zenda?
11. How do Sapt and Rassendyll get out of the palace? Why do they go this way?
12. Who else is riding to Zenda? Which way do they go at the fork in the road? Which way do Sapt and Rassendyll go?
13. What do you think the message "all is well" means?
14. What do Sapt and Rassendyll find inside the lodge?
15. What does Sapt want Rassendyll to do?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1- Why do Michael's men have spades? What does it mean that they were going to "hide their evil work"?
- 2- What does Rassendyll mean that some of those evil men should join Josef?
- 3- Why does Rassendyll use a new servant who has never met the real King?
- 4- Who are the Six Men? Where are they from? Why are only three in Strelsau?
- 5- Rassendyll decides to keep some of his plans secret from Sapt and Fritz. What are those plans?
- 6- Why does he visit the Princess? What does he do on the way? How do these things make him more popular?
- 7- Why can't Michael come into the room when the King is there? What mistake does Rassendyll make? How does he cover up his mistake?
- 8- Rassendyll says that his hand was hurt from an animal bite and that he's waiting to see if the bite is poisonous. He also says that he is sure the animal will try to bite again. Who is he really talking about, and who understands this?
- 9- How does Rassendyll know that the Six Men also know his secret?

The Prisoner of Zenda [answers]

CHAPTER ONE

- 1- This novel is set in Europe in the 1890s.
- 2- They had horses, coaches/wagons, and also trains. They could send letters by post or messages by telegram.
- 3- They often had a life of leisure. Their money might come from investments in businesses or from rents they collected on land that they owned.
- 4- He belongs to a rich important family and doesn't need to work.
- 5- She wants him to take a job in an embassy, working for Sir Jacob Borrodaile.
- 6- Countess Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Elphberg family many years ago. Many of her descendants look like the royal family of Ruritania (the Elphbergs). Rudolf looks like an Elphberg.
- 7- He travels to Ruritania to see the coronation of the new king. He doesn't tell his family that. He says he is going to go walking in the Alps and write a book about social problems in the country.
- 8- She thinks he should be the King because the real King only likes hunting and good food.
- 9- He wants to see the forest where the King is staying.
- 10- He meets Colonel Sapt and Fritz von Tarlenheim, and then the King. They are surprised because he looks almost exactly like the King.

CHAPTER TWO

- 1- Rassendyll is a descendant of Countess Amelia, who married a member of the Elphberg family, the royal family of Ruritania. (He and the King are distant cousins.)
- 2- He likes hunting and good food. He is not very active and that he is kind. Not many people know what he looks like because he has lived most of his life abroad and he doesn't go out much among the people.
- 3- Perhaps Fritz thinks there will be problems with someone who looks so much like the King. The King seems surprised by the suggestion (He says, "What?") and asks Sapt what he thinks. Perhaps it means that the King is not very wise, or that he depends too much on other people for advice.
- 4- They don't want to overeat because they have to get up early the next day. They advise the King not to eat too much. He doesn't listen to them.
- 5- The servant brings some cakes from the Duke. The King eats a lot of them and is poisoned. He can't be woken up the next day.
- 6- He hopes that the King will miss the coronation and that he (the Duke) will become the King instead.

- 7- He is probably also poisoned because they have to throw water in his face to wake him up. But he ate only one cake, so he didn't eat as much poison. The King eats more, so he receives more poison.
- 8- They will hide the King in the cellar of the lodge. At night, after the coronation, Sapt and Rassendyll will come back and get the King. Sapt will take him back to the palace, and Rassendyll will leave the country.
- 9- Johann's mother (who is a servant to the Duke) overhears the plan. They tie her up and lock her in the cellar with the King. Josef will let her out later.
- 10- The Duke's guards have probably been told to kidnap or kill the King. They want to get out of the lodge and be on their way to the capital before the Duke's men come.
- 11- The first thing they do is eat breakfast at the train station. The palace people aren't there yet because the King (Rassendyll) arrived earlier than planned.
- 12- Her expression changes, so he thinks she recognises that he is not the real King. He is afraid that she will shout out and tell others.

CHAPTER THREE

1. Antoinette de Mauban.
2. Usually there is a parade through the city before and after the actual crowning. The King will also meet important people from his country and from other countries.
3. The people in the old part are poor and many of them are loyal to Duke Michael. Rassendyll tells the soldiers to ride ahead and behind him, not next to him, so that he can show the people that he trusts them.
4. He knows that the people in the old town support the Duke and he is afraid that Rassendyll will be hurt or attacked there.
5. He thought that the King was still in Zenda (because he had poisoned him), so he is surprised to see the King here at the coronation.
6. Yes, Michael knows Rassendyll is not the real King. First, Michael knows (or thinks) that the King is poisoned and still in Zenda. And the words in the story tell us: "No one else ... seemed to realise that I was not the real King." This means Michael realised it but no other person.
7. She thinks this is the real King, but she says that he has changed. He is more tired and serious, and also thinner.
8. Michael controls the city and he has had news from Zenda, so he won't want people to leave the city.
9. Sapt can write like the King and he signs the paper.
10. He stays and guards the bedroom. He must not let anyone inside the room.
11. They go through a secret passage in the wall and out of a secret back door. They do this because they don't want anyone to see them and they want people to think that the King is in his bedroom.

12. Duke Michael and his servant Max Holf are riding to Zenda. They decide to go to the castle. Sapt and Rassendyll go to the hunting lodge.
13. It probably means that the King is captured, as that is what the Duke was planning, but there may be other details that are also "well".
14. Johann's mother and the King are gone. Josef is killed.
15. He wants him to continue to pretend to be the King.

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1- They are going to bury Josef's body so no one will know about his murder.
- 2- Rassendyll means that some of them should be killed. They should join Josef in death.
- 3- Who is the servant replacing? The new servant would be less likely to realise that Rassendyll is not the real King. The servant is replacing Josef, who was killed by Michael's men.
- 4- They are six special soldiers that Duke Michael keeps in his house all the time. Three are from Ruritania, one is French, one is Belgian, one is English. Sapt and Fritz assume that if only three are in Strelsau, the other three must be guarding the King.
- 5- He plans to make himself as popular as he can, and to not say anything bad about Michael. This way, if there were a fight, some of the people would support him (the King) and not Michael. Michael would not become stronger this way.
- 6- He wants to get the support of the Princess (for the King). On the way he buys some flowers from a poor girl and pays with a gold coin. Giving the coin makes him look generous to the people. The people like the Princess and seem to want the King to marry her, so visiting her will make the people happy.
- 7- Michael can't come into the room without the King's permission (because the King is royal and higher than Michael). Rassendyll does not know this rule, and he makes the mistake of asking why Michael will be angry (that he isn't asked to enter the room). He covers his mistake by saying that he keeps forgetting all the rules.
- 8- He is really talking about Michael (his poisoning and kidnapping of the King, and his men's shooting at Rassendyll), and Michael understands this.
- 9- He knows because of the way Detchard (the Englishman) smiles at him when he is presented to him. Rassendyll knows that if one of the Six Men knows, they will all know.