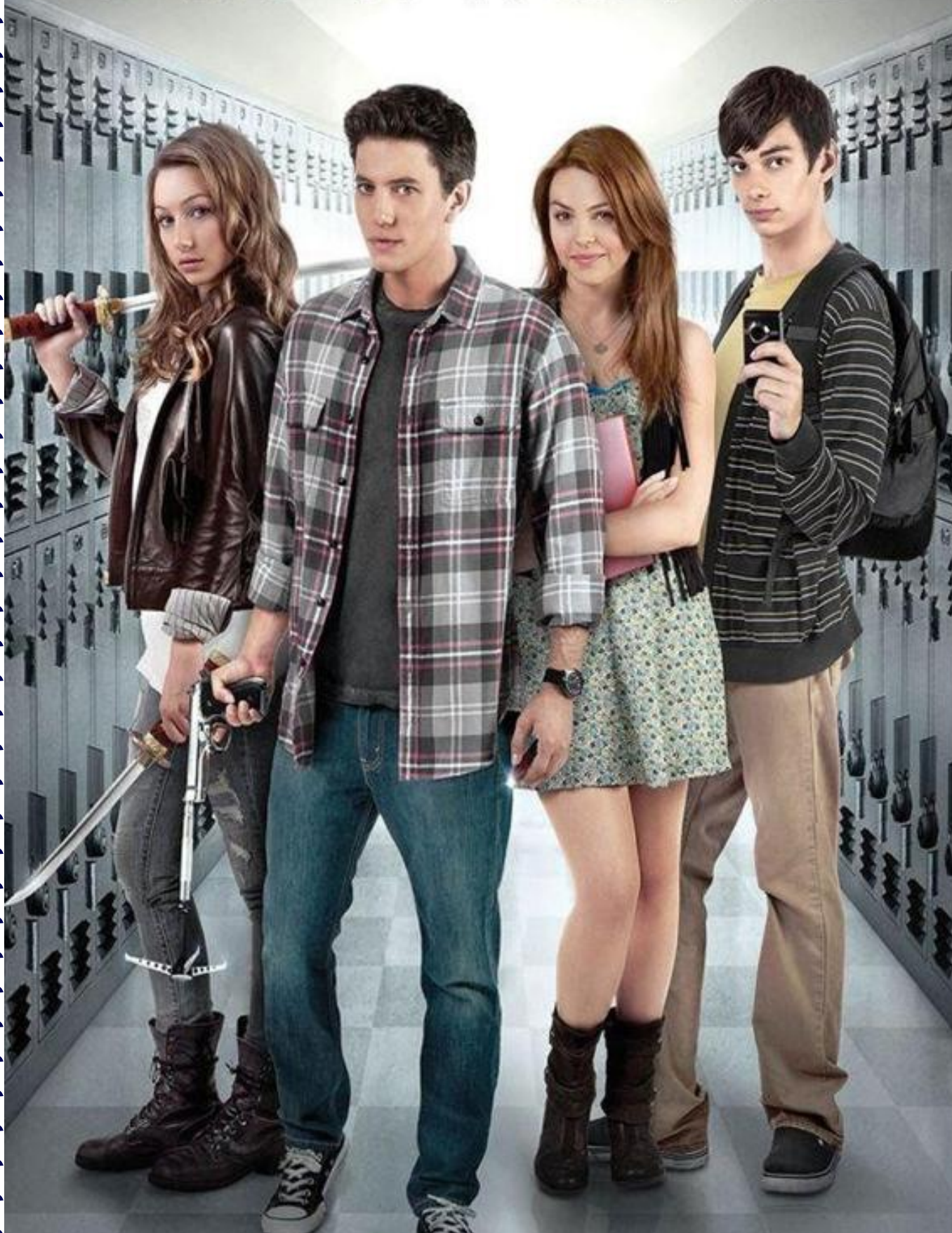


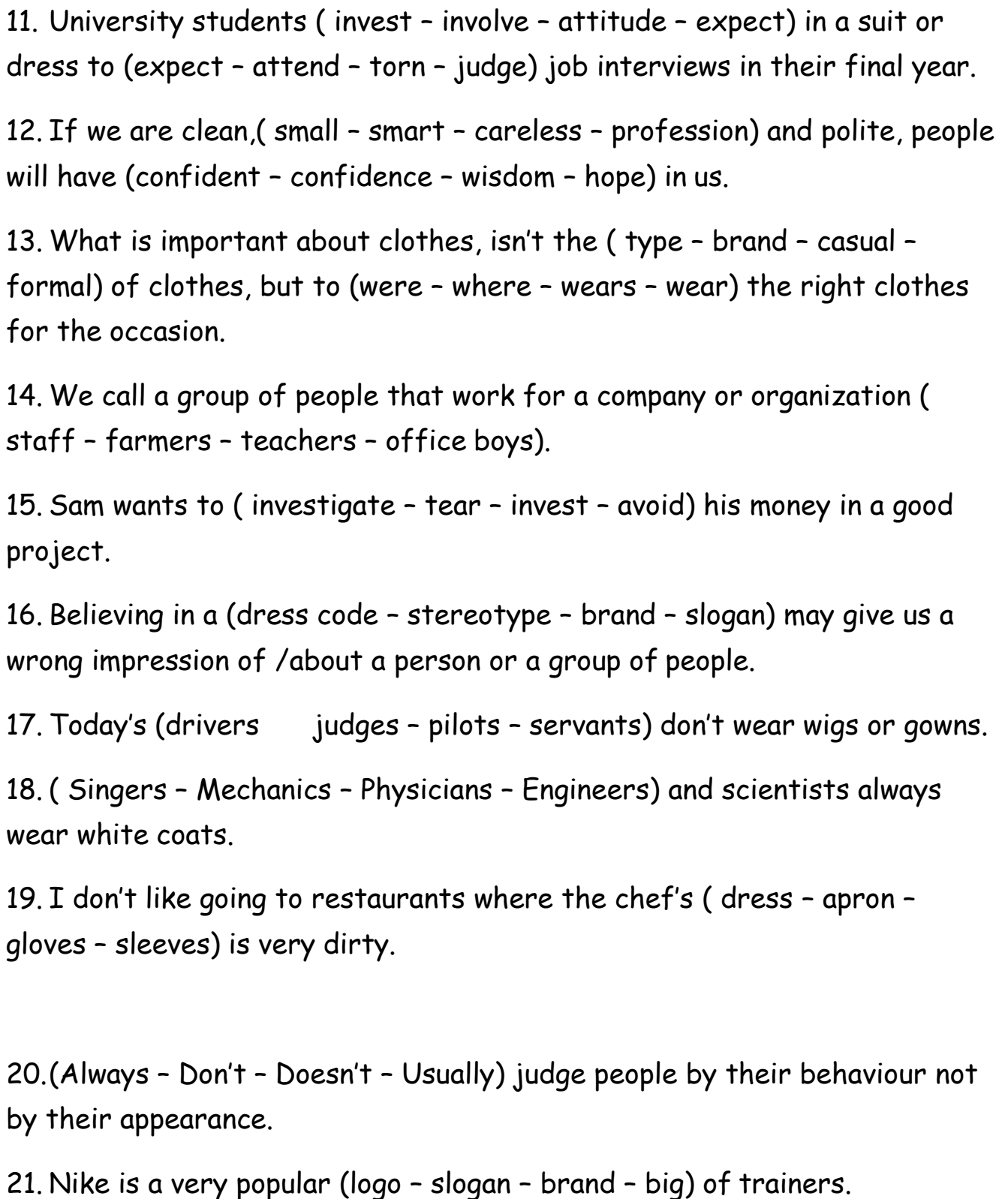
# AIM HIGH 2



## 1. The real you

### Choose the best answer from between the brackets

1. We sometimes (brand - invest - judgment - judge) people by their appearance.
2. The ball is in your court means that it's your ( permission - attitude - decision - decide).
3. The most important thing about clothes is to wear the (write - writes - right - wrong) (close - cloth - clothes - dress) for the occasion.
4. In some countries, it is (obligate - fashionable - compulsory - attitude) to wear a uniform. That's why the employer gives the employee a dress code.
5. A uniform helps students to be serious about their (books - studies - assignments - teachers).
6. If all the students wear the same uniform, it will be (easy - difficult - attitude - difficulty) to differentiate the rich from the poor.
7. When we go into a bank, we (express - expect - predict - except) the staff to wear suits or ( boots - dresses - hats - ties).
8. A lot of companies (have - has - had - are) (stereotypes - casual - dress codes - attitudes) for their ( stuff - staff - folks - herds).
9. (Class - university - school - kindergarten) students always wear a casual uniform.
10. A (fine - good - smart - intelligent) appearance can help university students to get a good job.

- 
11. University students ( invest - involve - attitude - expect) in a suit or dress to (expect - attend - torn - judge) job interviews in their final year.
  12. If we are clean,( small - smart - careless - profession) and polite, people will have (confident - confidence - wisdom - hope) in us.
  13. What is important about clothes, isn't the ( type - brand - casual - formal) of clothes, but to (were - where - wears - wear) the right clothes for the occasion.
  14. We call a group of people that work for a company or organization ( staff - farmers - teachers - office boys).
  15. Sam wants to ( investigate - tear - invest - avoid) his money in a good project.
  16. Believing in a (dress code - stereotype - brand - slogan) may give us a wrong impression of /about a person or a group of people.
  17. Today's (drivers judges - pilots - servants) don't wear wigs or gowns.
  18. ( Singers - Mechanics - Physicians - Engineers) and scientists always wear white coats.
  19. I don't like going to restaurants where the chef's ( dress - apron - gloves - sleeves) is very dirty.
  - 20.(Always - Don't - Doesn't - Usually) judge people by their behaviour not by their appearance.
  21. Nike is a very popular (logo - slogan - brand - big) of trainers.

22. He always tries to ( attitude - avoid - put - expect) arguments if possible.

23. My mother is a very ( respect - fashion - fashionable - respected) lady. She moves with the time.

24. All the (staff - stuff - stunt - confidence) must (attitude - attend - expected - except) the meeting on Friday.

25. I always change into (casual - casualty - formal - heavy) clothes as soon as I get home from work.

26. You have to ( spare - invest - investment - expectation) a lot of time if you really want to learn along well.

27. It is very ( funny - amusing - timid - considerate) of you to offer to drive me home.

28. Meg is a very ( earnest - amusing - timid - assertive) person and she makes me laugh a lot.

29. They don't ( have - has - had - are) (much - many)(considerate - confidence - confident - confine) in him.

30. People who are (assertive - timid - careful - confident) don't like ( attend - avoid - attending - attitude) social occasions.

31. Put ( in - on - at - of) your sunglasses, it is too sunny outside.

33. I have to (catch - get - made - make) my bed before sleeping.

34. A/An ( emigrant - pilgrim - refugee - immigrant) is a person who leaves his country to another because of discrimination.

35. You must ( attend - avoid - expect - torn) eating too many sweets. It's harmful for your teeth.

36. Mrs. Amani is a (respect - respectable - expect - except) lady. She treats people in a kind way.

37. My brother likes wearing (formal - casual - dirt - dust) clothes. He always wears jeans and T-shirts.

38. I am (attend - avoid - attending - uniform) an important event next Friday.

39. The teacher (tear - tore - brand - dress) my copybook as my handwriting was awful.

40. People always (judge - judgment - respect - salute) each other in less than a minute.

41. Bill's (invest - invent - avoid - attitude) towards solving the problem isn't acceptable.

42. Elites like wearing (logo - brand - slogan - casual) clothes.

43. "Colours for Life" is the (logo - slogan - brand - symbol) of the united colours of Benetton.

44. Lots of women (fashion - confess - invent - invest) their money in buying jewelry.

45. Smart people always have self (confident - confidence - dress - impression) in themselves.

46. The crocodile is the (slogan - logo - brand - photo) of Lacoste brand.

47. Fashionable clothes always give (confident - confidence - confess - cloth) and make us feel we can do things well.

48. Tablets must be put in (pockets - packets - packages - cups).

49. Teenagers want to be fashion - fashionable - fat - furious) and dress in the most popular way.

50. Donna (attend - attended - dress - judge) the interview in a very beautiful dress.

51. I believe that being dressed in good clothes, give people (confident - confidence - respectable - brand) in doing things well.

52. My sister usually (wear - dresses - wearing - dress) in bright clothes.

53. I love (dressing - wearing - wear - dress) casual clothes.

54. Can I try ( in - on - off - up) your new dress. It looks nice ?

55. Our football coach always (wear - wears - dresses - dress) a tracksuit.

56. Sally doesn't want to speak with people. She is (lazy - friendly - unfriendly - timid).

57. My grandmother is (serious - impatient - rude - generous ). She buys us lots of sweets and presents.

58. Tom never talks to people in a polite way. He is (pessimistic - optimistic - rude - serious).

59. Sarah is very (confidence - self confident - fashionable - mean). She moves with the times.

60. Jasmine is very (interest - hard working - helping - talkative). She doesn't mind helping her friends with their lessons.

The End

## [1] The Real you

### Vocabulary:

1. Judge: To give an opinion about somebody/something.
2. Brand: the name of a product that is made by a particular company.
3. Dress code: a set of rules accepted by a particular organization.
4. Avoid: to prevent something happening.
5. Fashionable: following the latest popular style.
6. Stereotype: a fixed idea about a person or thing, which is often untrue in reality.
7. Expect: to think or believe that something will happen.
8. Respectable: considered by society to be good, proper or correct.
9. Staff: a group of people who work for a particular organization.
10. Casual: not formal( used about clothes.
11. Invest: to put money in a bank or buy a property in hope that you will make profit.
12. Attend: to be present at a place.
13. Attitude: the way that you feel/ think or behave towards sb/sth.
14. Confidence(noun):trust or strong belief in sb/sth.
15. Confident(adjective)
16. Torn: past of tear....to pull something so that it goes into pieces.
17. Considerate: careful not to upset people.
18. Assertive:((adj) expressing your opinion clearly and firmly so that people listen to you.
19. Timid : easily frightened and shy.\_
20. Earnest: serious or determined
21. Amusing: causing you to laugh a lot

**P: 5 Vocabulary ex. 2:**

1. Appearance: the way that sb./sth. looks.
2. Compulsory: something that must be done because of rules and law.(optional/voluntary)
3. Decision: a choice or judgment that you make after thinking about various possibilities.
4. Furthermore: additional
5. Occasion: a special event./a particular time when something happens.
6. Profession: a job that requires a lot of training and that is respected by other people.
7. Uniform: the set of clothes worn at work by the members of certain organizations or groups and by some school children

**Event: P: 6**

1. Label: a piece of paper on an object that gives information about the product.
2. Logo: a symbol or design that a company uses as its sign
3. Slogan: a short phrase that is easy to remember in an advertisement.
4. Brand: the name of a product that is made by a particular company



P: 8

## Adjectives describing people

1. Generous: willing to give others more money or help than is usual or necessary

Mean: not willing to give.

2. Assertive: expressing your opinion clearly and firmly so that people listen to you and take notice of you

Timid: easily frightened and shy.

3. Amusing: causing you to laugh or smile

**Earnest: serious and determined**

4. Considerate: care about people and about being careful not to upset people.

Thoughtless: not thinking about what other people want or need.

5. Optimistic: believing that what happens in the future will be good and successful.

Pessimistic: a person who believes or expects bad things to happen  
6. **Hard-working**: working with effort and energy.

6. Lazy: don't like to work or to do any effort.



**Vocabulary P: 11**

**Personality adjectives:**

1. Cheerful: happy
2. Flexible: to change your mind / attitude in order to fit different situations or conditions.
3. Helpful:
4. Punctual: doing something at the right time without any delay.
5. Reliable: someone that we can trust and depend on.
6. Sensitive: easily hurt or damaged

## 2. Winning and Losing

Choose the best answer from between the brackets:

1. We set ( back - aside - in - off) for England at 3 o'clock this morning.
2. Titanic ( sink - sank - drown - draw) to the bottom of the sea.
3. The swimmer kept close to the (sand - mud - shore - water).
4. The two brothers were ( battle - battling - head - sank) for control of the family business.
5. My marks in the exam were (quit - quite - quiet - quote) (out - in - outstanding - sharp).
6. A large insurance company is (sponsor - sponsoring - survival - sponsors) the next football tournament.
7. Birds learn to fly by ( tutors - distinct - instinct - shore).
8. You are (head - heading - face - destined) for troubles if you go on behaving like this.
9. I saw Ken walking ( backwards - reward - delay - towards) the station.
10. He was (wound - wounded - recuperate - rugby) in his leg during the war.
11. I ( wound - rushed - career - surfer) back home when I got the news.
12. Carter was ( professional - destined - compete - recuperate) to become one of the country's leading politicians.
13. His ( career - sprint - shore - shoes) was always more important to him than his family.
14. The world's best athletes (competition - compete - saddle - shuttlecock) in the Olympic Games.

15. I'd like to help you but (fortunate - fortunately - unfortunately - destiny) there is nothing I can do.

16. The policemen are trained to deal with every situation in a calm and (job - profession - professional - pitch) manner.

17. My brother likes playing the ( silly - fish - fool - cool).

18. Tom always plays ( outside - along - jokes - time) with me. He agrees to whatever I say.

19. Some people like to play with (cards - fire - jokes - cool), they like adventures.

20. In musical parties, some singers don't sing live songs, they use play (forwards - back - cool - cards) songs.

21. In English exams, my son sometimes plays (for - in - of - at) (line - time - tennis - golf).

22. Stop ticking me, I don't like anyone to play a (joke - jokes - rock - wound) on me.

23. Meg and Andy set ( up - off - away - in) to school at 7am.

24. If it rains heavily, the referee will set the match ( aside - back - on - down).

25. I try to set ( back - on - down - aside) part of my salary every month.

26. How would you set ( aside - about - down - back) tackling this problem?

27. We played the video ( aside - off - in - back) to watch the movie once more.

28. School children often play (joke - jokes - football - rugby) (in - on - at) their teachers and are exposed to severe punishment.

29. Do you think she will go (through - throw - towards - up) with her threat to leave him ?

30. Sam never worries about anything! He always plays it ( cards - cool - time - along).

Note: a. play.....(team sports + ball sports)

b. go + sports ending in ..... ing

c. do + other sports

31. In women's ( athletics - surfing - tennis - gymnastics), they compete on four pieces of apparatus.

32. On using a (blunt - sharp - awesome - outstanding) knife , you must be careful.

33. We don't ( invent - intend - attend - present) school in summer.

34. If he plays his (joke - dice - cards - fire ) well, the company might offer him a promotion.

35. People take some time to (recuperate - rush - recover - get over) from surgical operations.

36. Hoda likes taking risks and playing with (cool - time - fire - back).

37. Tom is coming ( forwards - towards - along - through) us.

38. Yesterday I woke up late so I ( rushed - gripped - recuperate - joke) up to catch the bus.

39. My mum (throw - broke - grip - gripped) her bag tightly because a thief tried to snatch it.

40. Your behavior can show people your ( attitude - way - invest - code) , the way you think about things.

41. Don't play (by - with - at - on) (wire - fire - rope - tire) and try to hit a lion

42. Thirty "love" means that that the two players ( got - make - do - get) the same work.

43. Don't play (by - with - at - on) (wire - fire - tire - rope) and try to hunt a lion.

44. When Bethany was attacked by the shark, she (recuperated - battled - gripped - headed) to the shore.

45. When he is in a difficult situation, he often plays it (fool - cool - along - across).

46. People always ( battle - shout - survive - wound) (to - for - on - at) their principles.

47. The thief (attack - attacked - headed - rushed ) the old man so fast that he didn't (have - has - had - hat) time to scream.

48. Latifa is an ( sponsor - superstar - awful - outstanding) singer. She is highly praised for her songs.

49. This movie is ( outstanding - survival - sponsored - wounded) by Mobinil.

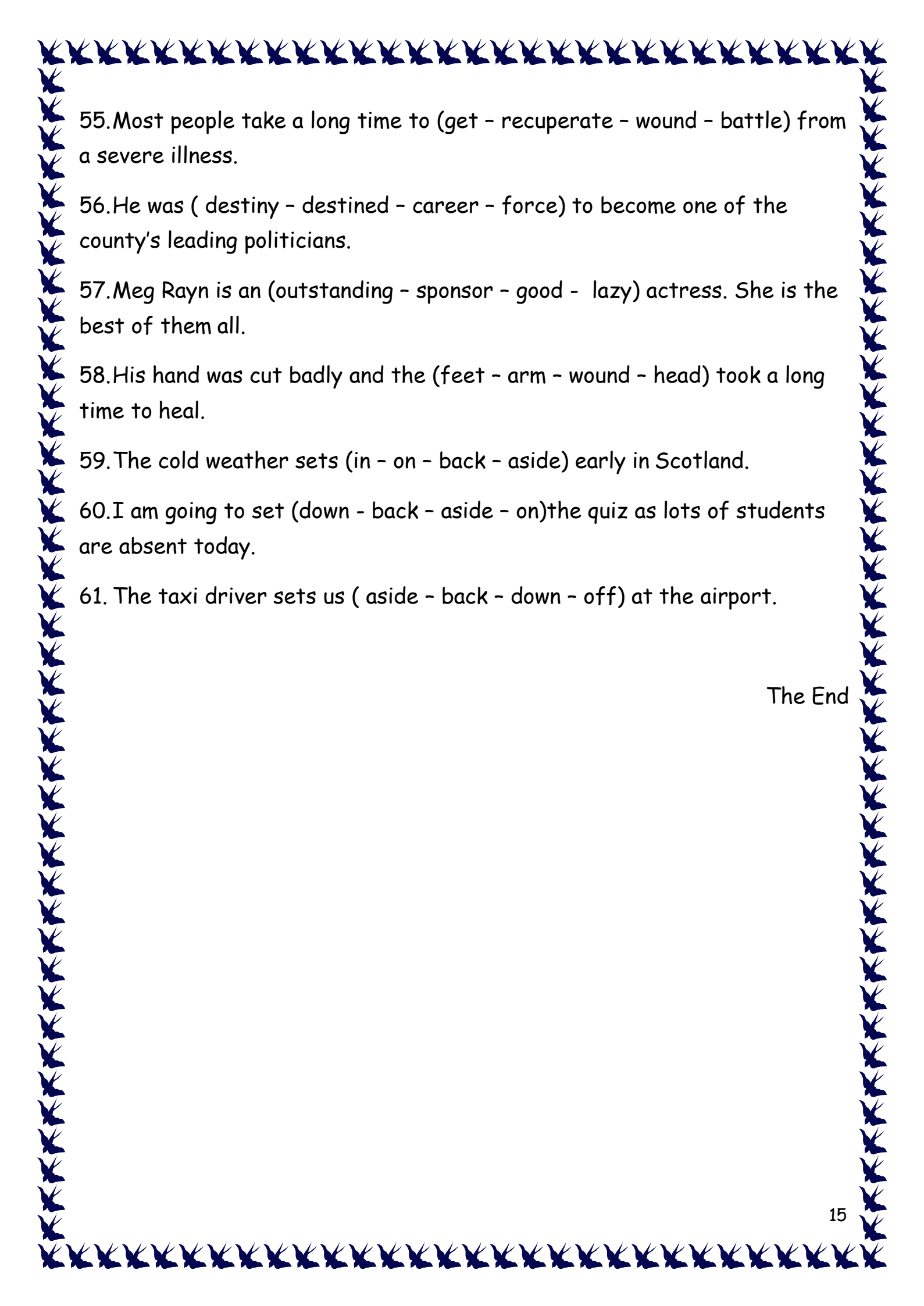
50. My (head - toe - instinct - face) is telling me that Todd is a good person.

51. Stop playing a ( face - joke - cool - fool) on me. I am not in the mood for it.

52. We must bathe and bandage the ( pound - wound - face - board).

53. I have to ( hush - rush - hold - sleep) or else I will miss the school bus.

54. I didn't stop to think. I just acted on ( destiny - recuperate - instinct - wound).



55. Most people take a long time to (get - recuperate - wound - battle) from a severe illness.

56. He was (destiny - destined - career - force) to become one of the county's leading politicians.

57. Meg Rayn is an (outstanding - sponsor - good - lazy) actress. She is the best of them all.

58. His hand was cut badly and the (feet - arm - wound - head) took a long time to heal.

59. The cold weather sets (in - on - back - aside) early in Scotland.

60. I am going to set (down - back - aside - on) the quiz as lots of students are absent today.

61. The taxi driver sets us (aside - back - down - off) at the airport.

The End

## 2. Winning and Losing

### Vocabulary:

1. Set off: to leave on a journey
2. Face down: look down with your face.
3. Sank: (v.) past of sink.... Used **for things**. To go down to the bottom of water or under the surface of something.
4. Drown: same meaning like sink but we use it when we talk about **people** .
5. Shore: the land along the edge of a sea or lake.
6. Battled for: to struggle/ to fight hard.
7. Outstanding: (adjective) awesome/excellent/very good Indeed.
8. Sponsors: a businessman or an organization that helps to pay for a special sport or event.
9. Survival instinct:(noun) the natural force that causes somebody/ animal to behave in a certain way to save his life without thinking.
10. Headed for: to move towards a place. 11.Towards: in the direction of.
12. Wound: an injury to part of your body, especially a cut received in fighting.
13. Rushed: to go or come very quickly.
14. Recuperate: to get well again after an injury or illness.
15. Destined: certain to happen
16. Career: a job or profession.
17. Compete: to try to win or be better than somebody else.





18. Professional: to do something in a way that shows skill.

19. Surf: (V.)to stand or lie on a special board and ride on a wave towards the shore.

20. Surfer:(N.) a person who surfs.

21. Unfortunately: (adverb) unluckily

22. Rugby: a form of football that is played by two teams of 13 to 15 players. They play with an oval ball.

23. Judo: (noun) a sport from Asia in which two people try to throw each other to the ground. It is a self defense sport.

24. Hurdles: (n.) a type of light fence that you jump over in a race.

25. Sprint:(n.) a short run or a short fast race.

26. Events: something important or unusual that happens.

27. Shuttlecock: the small light object that is hit over a net in the sport of badminton.

28. Saddle: a seat on the horse's back usually made of leather.

29. Pedal: the part of a bicycle that you push with your foot in order to make it move.

30. Skirmish: a small battle or fight.

31. Replica: an exact copy of something.

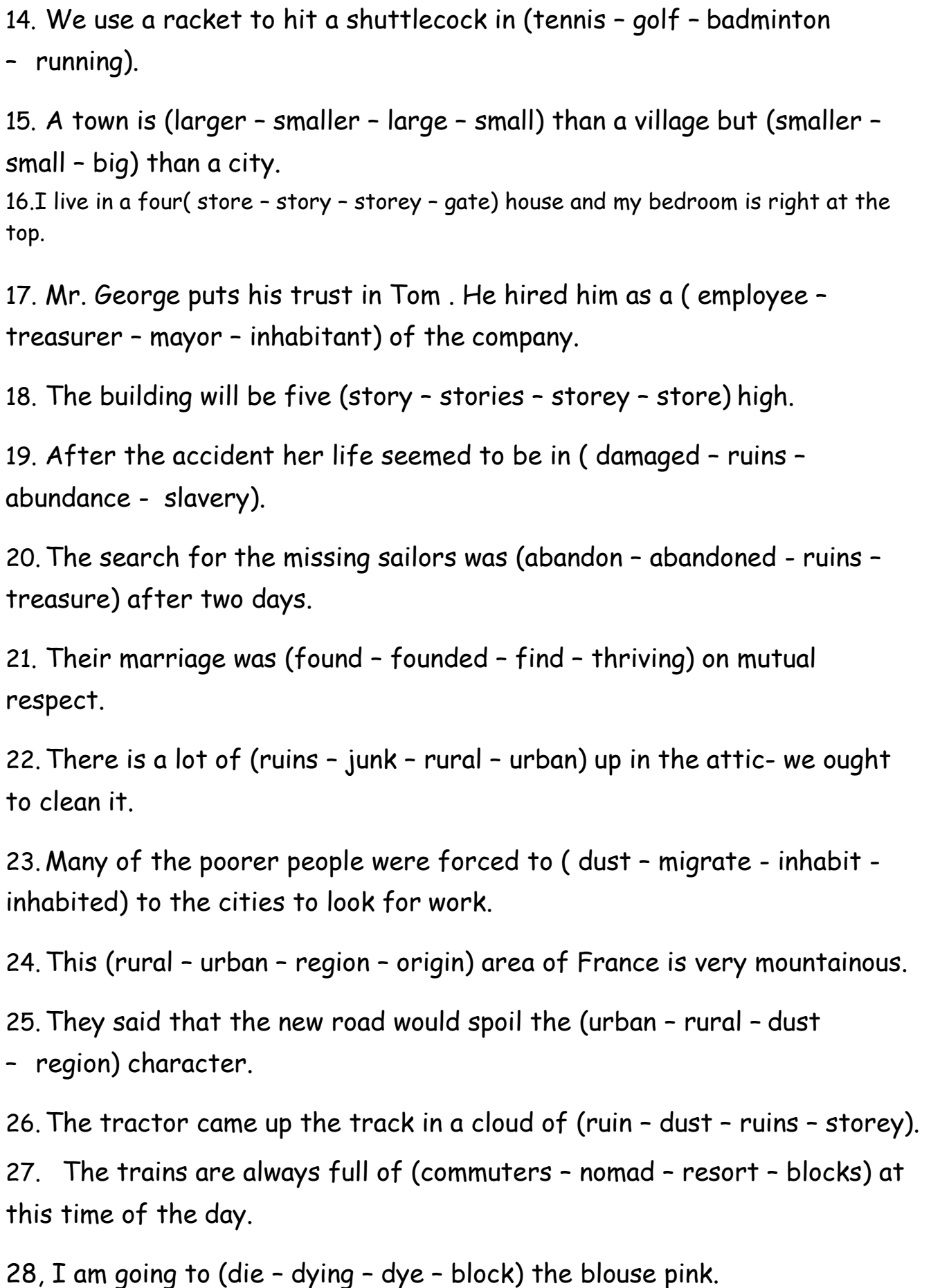
32. Football Pitch: football field or soccer field

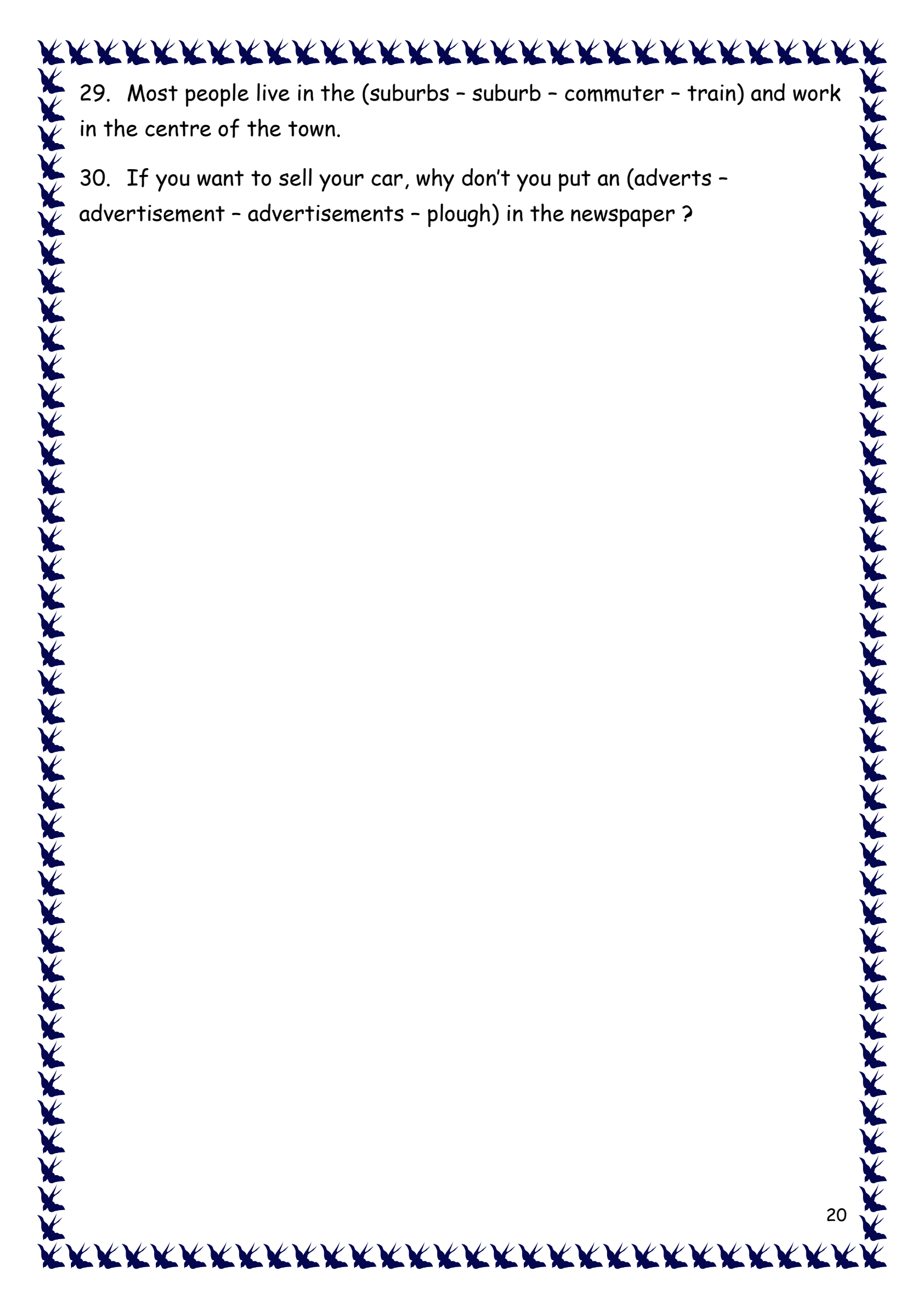
33. Achievement: something that is done successfully, especially because of hard work or skill.

### 3. Town and Country

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. We should work hard to be a (abandoned - store - thriving - ruins) country.
2. Tom was in Japan for a month and now he is going to visit Russia and then England. He is a (commuter - globetrotter - refugee - nomad).
3. The train is leaving in five minutes, we don't have (many - a few - much - some) time.
4. Can you see that girl (in - on - at - up) pink? She is my sister.
5. A (clerk - treasurer - doctor - manager) is in charge of the money of an organization.
6. I can't stand (watch - watching - to watch - watched) cartoons.
7. When my mother makes soup, she sets some (back - out - up - aside) for another day.
8. My teacher is really (pessimistic - fashionable - thoughtless - assertive). She wears the latest styles.
9. That is a rural area. It is surrounded by ( trains - fields - flies - ruins).
10. He helps poor people. He is (shy - pessimistic - generous - mean).
11. I was in The USA for a month then I went to England and then Turkey. I am a .....
12. Where does the word "thee" ( originally - regionally - casually - permanently) come from?
13. I hate ( dressing - wearing - wear) smart clothes. They are so uncomfortable.

- 
14. We use a racket to hit a shuttlecock in (tennis - golf - badminton - running).
15. A town is (larger - smaller - large - small) than a village but (smaller - small - big) than a city.
16. I live in a four( store - story - storey - gate) house and my bedroom is right at the top.
17. Mr. George puts his trust in Tom . He hired him as a ( employee - treasurer - mayor - inhabitant) of the company.
18. The building will be five (story - stories - storey - store) high.
19. After the accident her life seemed to be in ( damaged - ruins - abundance - slavery).
20. The search for the missing sailors was (abandon - abandoned - ruins - treasure) after two days.
21. Their marriage was (found - founded - find - thriving) on mutual respect.
22. There is a lot of (ruins - junk - rural - urban) up in the attic- we ought to clean it.
23. Many of the poorer people were forced to ( dust - migrate - inhabit - inhabited) to the cities to look for work.
24. This (rural - urban - region - origin) area of France is very mountainous.
25. They said that the new road would spoil the (urban - rural - dust - region) character.
26. The tractor came up the track in a cloud of (ruin - dust - ruins - storey).
27. The trains are always full of (commuters - nomad - resort - blocks) at this time of the day.
- 28, I am going to (die - dying - dye - block) the blouse pink.



29. Most people live in the (suburbs - suburb - commuter - train) and work in the centre of the town.

30. If you want to sell your car, why don't you put an (adverts - advertisement - advertisements - plough) in the newspaper ?

### 3. Town and Country

#### Rural landscapes:

\* **Landscape:** all the visible features of an area of land.

1. **Cottage:** a small house of one- storey in the country.

2. **Field:** an area of open land planted with crops and bounded by hedges or fences.

3. **Footpath:(pedestrian way):** a narrow path for people going on foot.

4. **Hedge:** a fence formed by a dense row of planted bushes or small trees.

5. **Lane:** A narrow road , especially in a rural area, country side. It's a passage way between fences or hedges.

6. **Wood:** an area of land, smaller than a forest, that is covered with growing trees.

#### Urban Landscapes:

1. **Pavement:** a raised paved or asphalted path for pedestrians at the side of the road.

2. **Pedestrian crossing:(cross walk):** a lane marked off for pedestrians to use when crossing a street/ a path across a road marked as a crossing for pedestrians.

3. **Road sign:** a sign giving information or instructions to road users.

4. **Road works:** repairs that are done to the surface of the road.

#### P:28,29

1. **Historic:** famous or important in history.

2. **Atmospheric:** creating a distinctive, pleasant or exciting mood or feeling.

3. **Stunning**: Remarkable, outstanding and extraordinary.

4. **Wander**: walk or move in an aimless way.

5. **Fascinating**: extremely interesting.

6. **Set off**: to start moving from a place to another. P:29

**Synonyms**

1. **enormous = huge = vast ----- very big.**

X

Tiny= very small

2. **Celebrated = famous = well known ----- greatly admired and well known.**

X

**Infamous = notorious, well known for bad quality or deed.**

3. **Magnificent = marvelous = wonderful X**

**Dreadful = causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness.**

4. **Contemporary = current = up to date ----- at present.**

X

**Antiquated= old fashioned or outdated**

5. **Monotonous = tedious = tiresome ----- dull and boring**

X

**Fascinating= extremely interesting, gripping, thrilling.**

**Note 1. The Difference between Immigrant (n.) and Emigrant:**

**\*Immigrant: Someone who enters a foreign country to live.**

**\*Emigrant: Someone who leaves his country to live in another.**

**Note 2. antique, archaic, elderly, obsolete, second - hand ..... All of these adjectives are synonyms of old, but they have different uses....**

a. **antique:**old fashioned or out dated---- very old and no longer useful.. like furniture

b. **archaic:** very old fashioned---- words or style of language marked by the characteristics of an earlier period.

c. **elderly (of a person)** old or ageing..... past middle age and approaching old age.

d. **obsolete;** no longer produced or used, machinery

e. **second - hand:** had a previous owner - buying or selling things that have already been owned or used.( previously used or owned)

## Urban and Rural Words:

1. **Plough:** a large farming implement with one or more blades fixed in a frame, turn the soil over.
2. **Parking meter:** a machine next to a parking space in a street, into which a driver puts money in order to park his vehicle for a particular time.
3. **Square:** an open four sided area ,surrounded by buildings in a village, town or city.
4. **Irrigation:** artificial application of water to the land and soil( to water plants)

## P:24

1. **Block of Flats:** a large building that is divided into apartments.
2. **Local Shops:** Shops that sell locally produced goods.
3. **Neighbourhood :** The area of a town that surrounds someone's home. A district or community within a town or a city .
4. **Resort:** a place that is frequented ( **is always visited**)for holidays.
5. **Suburbs:** areas on the edge of a large town or city, where some of the people who work in the town or city often live.(**they live in suburbs, but they work in the city or the town, far away from their houses**).

\***Scenery:** the natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance.

\* **Kit (British) in sports is equal to uniform(American).**

Best of Luck



A decorative border of small blue birds in flight, arranged in a rectangular frame around the page.

# Poetry

Day



*Poetry*

*Day*

*By Sir Cecil Spring – Rice*

The poet wrote about four of the most wonderful elements that make the Earth and he also emphasised on how busy they are. The poet says that the man is a fellow worker, too. Unlike the sea, rain, air and sun, the man's work isn't as important as the work of the four elements of nature and is also not eternal like their work.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> stanza the poet talks about the work of the sea and how busy it is. It builds up the continents on which we live.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza Sir Cecil talks about the work of the rain. It falls down and makes the crops on which we eat grow in the fields.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> stanza Sir Cecil talks about the role of the air and how busy it is. It blows here, there and everywhere

In the 4<sup>th</sup> stanza the poet talks about the outstanding work of the sun that all the people as well as all the planets know that life exists, because of the sun as it makes the Earth in which we live, a warm and a suitable place for living. It also provides us with light. He says that the work of the sun is never finished otherwise there would be no Earth.

In the last stanza he says that man is a fellow worker too who has to work but his work isn't eternal or important like that of the four elements of nature as the man's work will come to an end by his death unlike the work of nature that can't be ended.

## Commentary;

The poem consists of five stanzas. Each stanza is composed of 4 lines except the last stanza composed of 3 lines. The rhyme scheme is very easy and straight forward, (aaaa , bbbb, cccc, dddd, eee.) The first four stanzas begin and end with the same statement “I am busy, said the.....

### Figures of Speech:

1. Personification: the poet personifies the four elements of nature as if they are people who can talk and do their jobs. There is personification in the first four stanzas in the first and last line as each of the four elements starts the stanza by saying “ I am Busy ,.....

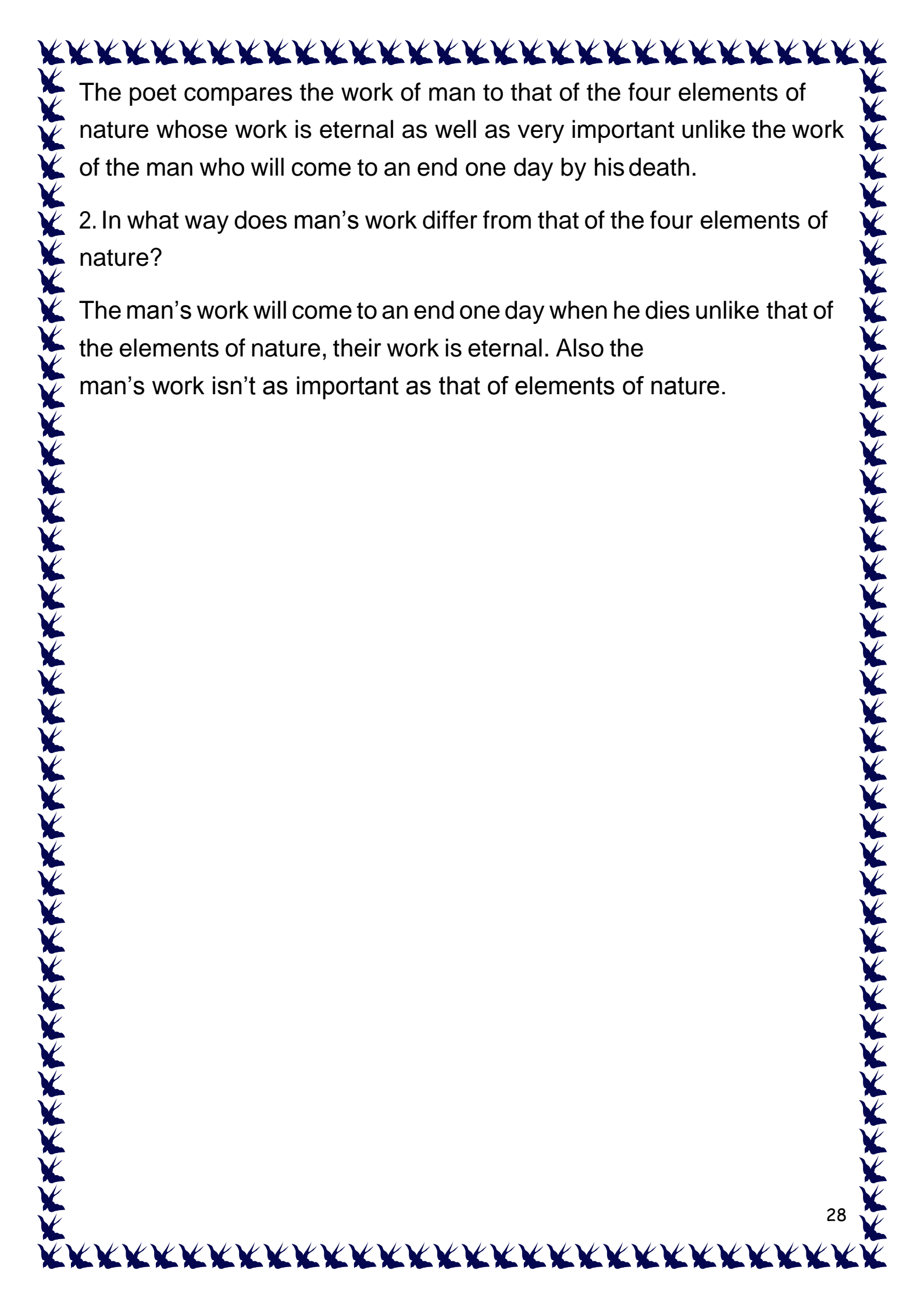
2. Alliteration: “said the sea” in the 1<sup>st</sup> stanza, gives internal music to the line.

There is also contrast in the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza here x there

Up x down.

### Questions:

1. What is the theme of the poem “Day”?



The poet compares the work of man to that of the four elements of nature whose work is eternal as well as very important unlike the work of the man who will come to an end one day by his death.

2. In what way does man's work differ from that of the four elements of nature?

The man's work will come to an end one day when he dies unlike that of the elements of nature, their work is eternal. Also the man's work isn't as important as that of elements of nature.



## Little Women

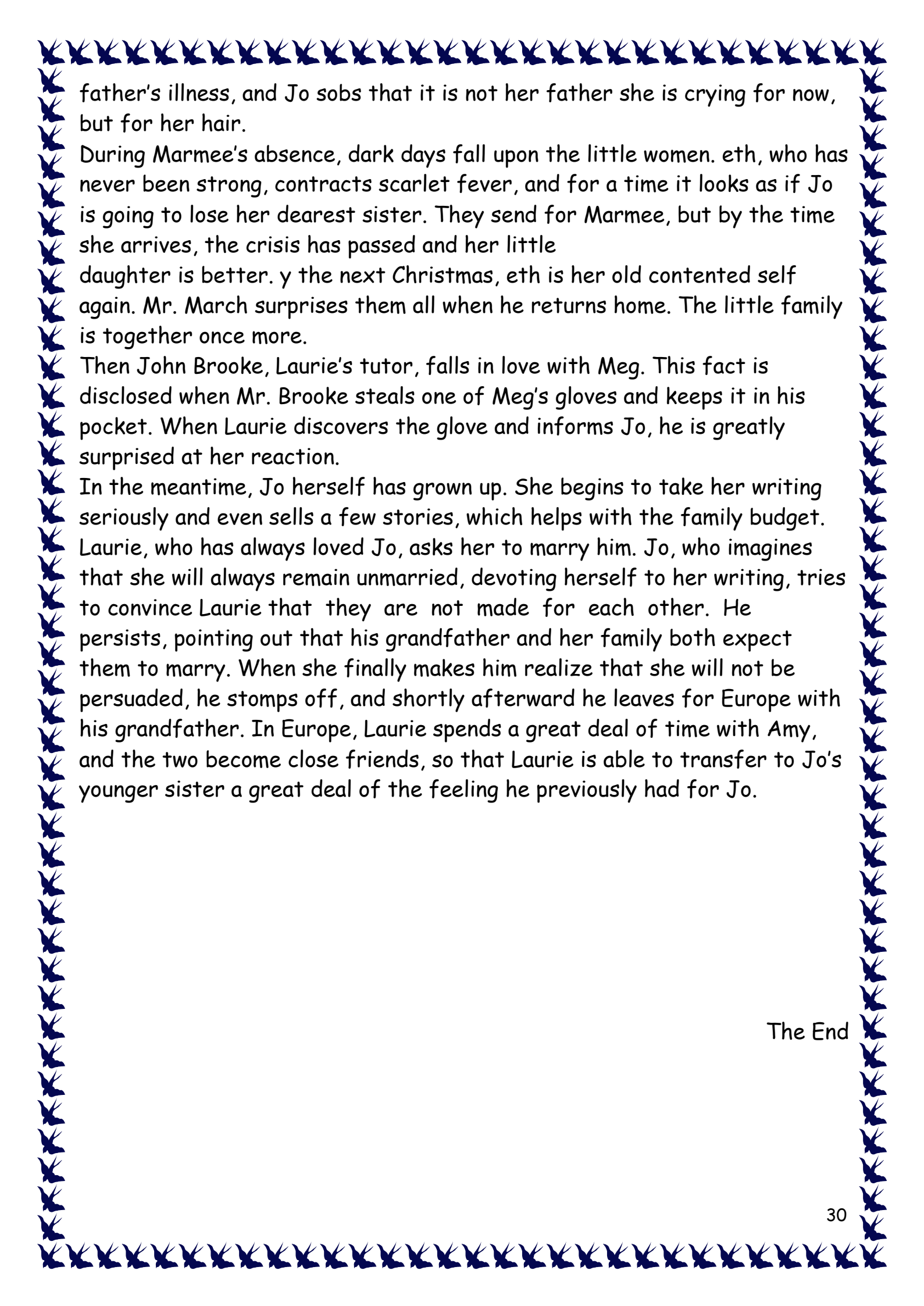
By/Louisa MayAlcott

### Summary for the whole story:

The March family lives in a small house next door to the Laurence mansion, where young Theodore Laurence, known as Laurie, and his aged grandfather have only each other for company. Old Mr. Laurence is wealthy, and he indulges every wish of his grandson, but often Laurie is lonely. When the lamps are lit and the shades are up in the March house, he can see the four March sisters, with their mother in the center, seated around a cheerful fire. He learns to know them by name before he meets them, and, in his imagination, he almost feels himself a member of the family.

The oldest is Meg, who has to earn her living as the governess. Next is Jo, who likes to write and who spends all her spare time devising plays and entertainments for her sisters. Then there is gentle Beth, content to sit knitting by the fire or to help her mother take care of the house. The youngest is curly-haired Amy, a schoolgirl who dreams of someday becoming a famous artist. The sisters' father is away, serving in the army .

At Christmastime, the girls are confronted with the problem of what to do with the dollars that their mother has said they might spend. At first, each thinks only of her own pleasure, but all end by buying a gift for their mum instead. On Christmas morning, they insist on sharing their breakfast with the Hummel's, a poor family in the neighborhood, and for this unselfishness they are rewarded when Mr. Laurence sends over a surprise Christmas feast consisting of ice cream and bonbons along with flowers for the table. Many happy days follow, with Laurie becoming a part of the March family .In November, however, a telegram brings a message that the girls' father is critically ill. Mrs. March does not know what to do. She feels that she should go to her husband at once, but she has barely five dollars in her purse. She is hesitant about going to her husband's wealthy relative Aunt March for help. Jo solves the problem by selling her long, beautiful hair, for twenty-five dollars. ut that night, after the others have gone to bed, Meg hears Jo weeping softly. Gently, Meg asks if Jo is crying over her



father's illness, and Jo sobs that it is not her father she is crying for now, but for her hair.

During Marmee's absence, dark days fall upon the little women. Beth, who has never been strong, contracts scarlet fever, and for a time it looks as if Jo is going to lose her dearest sister. They send for Marmee, but by the time she arrives, the crisis has passed and her little daughter is better. By the next Christmas, Beth is her old contented self again. Mr. March surprises them all when he returns home. The little family is together once more.

Then John Brooke, Laurie's tutor, falls in love with Meg. This fact is disclosed when Mr. Brooke steals one of Meg's gloves and keeps it in his pocket. When Laurie discovers the glove and informs Jo, he is greatly surprised at her reaction.

In the meantime, Jo herself has grown up. She begins to take her writing seriously and even sells a few stories, which helps with the family budget. Laurie, who has always loved Jo, asks her to marry him. Jo, who imagines that she will always remain unmarried, devoting herself to her writing, tries to convince Laurie that they are not made for each other. He persists, pointing out that his grandfather and her family both expect them to marry. When she finally makes him realize that she will not be persuaded, he stomps off, and shortly afterward he leaves for Europe with his grandfather. In Europe, Laurie spends a great deal of time with Amy, and the two become close friends, so that Laurie is able to transfer to Jo's younger sister a great deal of the feeling he previously had for Jo.

The End

Little Women

By Louisa Alcott

1. Four Sisters

1. Why weren't the Marches' girls happy at Christmas?

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.....  
.....  
.....

2. Talk about the girl's attitude towards Christmas. What do you think of Beth?

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.....

3. How much money does each of the girls have? Why can't they spend their money on presents?

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.....

4. What do the girls decide to do with the dollar each one has? Why do they change their minds?

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.....

5. What makes you think that Amy is a bit selfish? Show how her attitude had changed after receiving a letter from her father?

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.....  
.....  
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.....

6. What did each of the girls buy for her mother?

.....  
.....  
.....

7. What was the special message that MR. March sent for the girls at the end of the letter?

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.....  
.....  
.....

8. Talk about the defects in the girls' characters? Were they aware of them?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## 2. A Happy Christmas

1. Who is Hanna?

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.....  
.....

2. Where did Mrs. March go on Christmas morning? Why?

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.....

3. Give example to show that Amy is no longer selfish.

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.....

4. Mrs. March was a kind hearted lady. Illustrate giving example.

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.....

5. All the characters in Chapter 2 prove to be very compassionate and caring. What are their selfless deeds? Do you believe that kindness is always rewarded?

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6. What do the girls decide to do at Christmas night?

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7. Who sent flowers for the girls? Why?

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8. After the performance, Hannah invites everyone down for a surprise.  
What was it?

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9. From where did old MR. Laurence know about the Marchs' good gift for  
poor Mrs. Hummel.

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The End

3. The Laurence Boy

1. What solution does Jo find to the "gloves problem"?

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2. Where do Meg and Jo go on New Year's Eve?

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3. Why does Laurie hide at the New Year's Eve party?

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4. What does Laurie call Jo when he sees her at Mrs. Gardiner's party?

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5. Why is Jo supposed to keep her back out of sight at the New Year's Eve party?

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6. How did the girls solve Meg's hair problem for the New Year's Eve party?

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7. What happened to Meg at the party?

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8. Why does Beth study at home?

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9. How do Meg and Jo feel when they arrive at the party?  
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10. Why did Jo leave the ball room and go to hide?  
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11. Who did Jo meet at the party?  
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12. What was Laurie's opinion about Meg?  
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.....

13. What happened to Jo while she went to fetch coffee for Meg?  
.....  
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.....

.....  
14. What did Sally's friend, Anna asked Meg?  
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.....

The End

4. The house next door

1. Why did Meg wish to be rich?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. Once the Marches were rich. How did they become poor?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What did Meg and Jo decide to do after their father lost his money?

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.....

4. Talk about Meg and Jo's jobs and say whether they were happy with their jobs or not?

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5. Why didn't Beth go to school? What did she do instead ?

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.....

6. Talk about Beth and Amy's hobbies.

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.....

7. Why did Amy sometimes complain?

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.....  
.....

8. Describe Laurie's house .

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.....

9. What did Laurie ask Jo for while being ill?

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.....

10. Who came to visit Laurie while being ill? What did she bring with her?

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.....

11. Why does Jo feel sorry for Laurie?

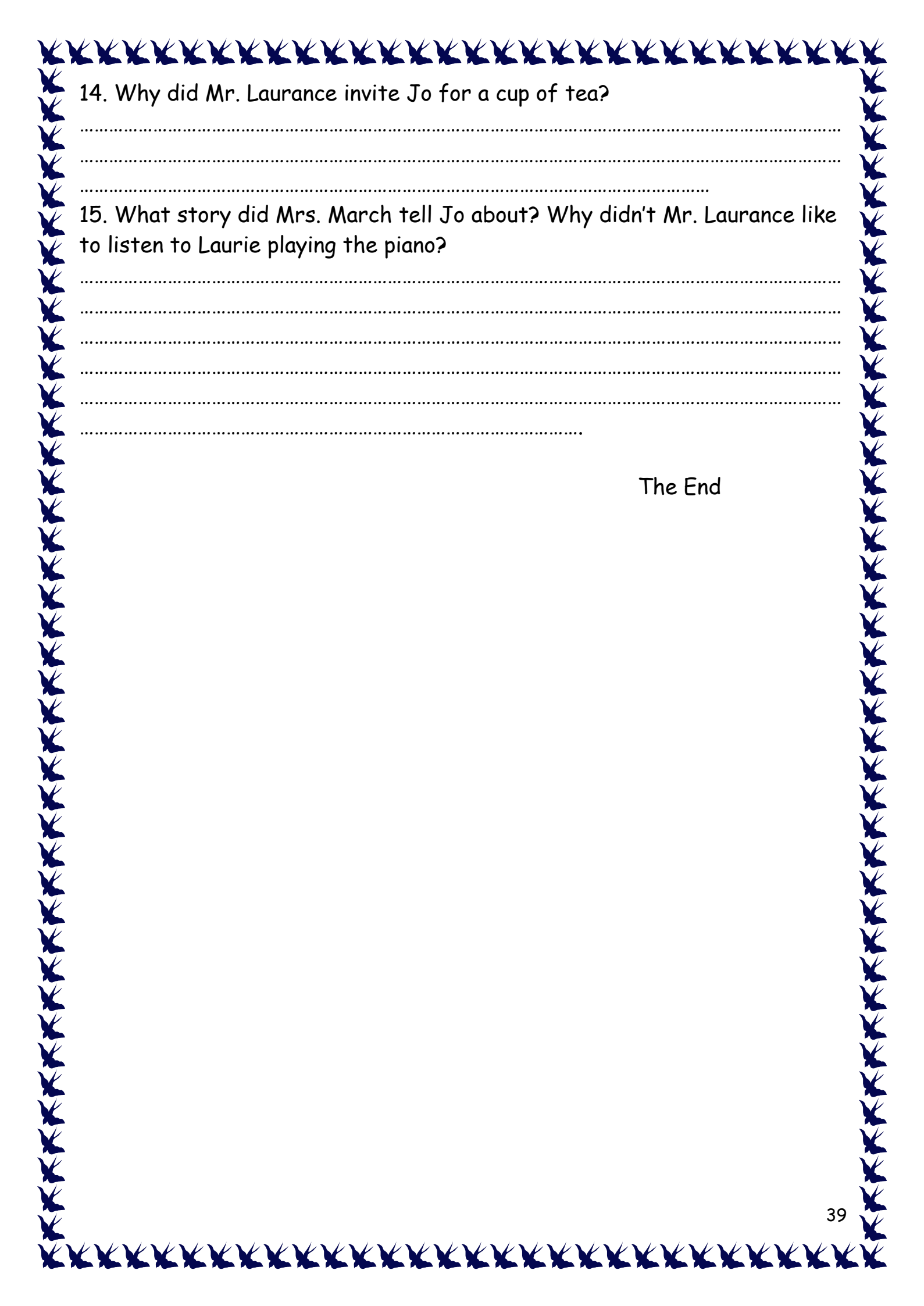
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12. What did Jo discover about Laurie?

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13. What happened while Jo was in Mr. Laurance's library?

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14. Why did Mr. Laurance invite Jo for a cup of tea?

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15. What story did Mrs. March tell Jo about? Why didn't Mr. Laurance like to listen to Laurie playing the piano?

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.....

The End

5. A Surprise for Beth

1. What did Mr. Brooke complain about? What was Mr. Laurence's reply?

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.....  
.....

2. What did Laurie and the girls do while being together?

.....  
.....

3. What did Mr. Laurence do when he heard about Beth's shyness?

.....  
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4. What did Beth do after Mr. Laurence's visit to the Marches?

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.....

5. How did Beth repay Mr. Laurence for his kindness with her?

.....  
.....  
.....

6. Who sent a letter and a present for Beth? What was the letter about?

.....  
.....  
.....

7. What did Beth ask Jo to do after receiving a present from Mr.





Laurence? What did Beth do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The End

6. Amy in trouble

1. Why didn't Amy go to the theatre with Meg and Jo?  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. Why was Jo worried when they went to the theatre with Laurie?  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. What terrible thing did Amy do to punish Jo for not taking her to the theatre?  
.....  
.....

4. How did Jo react when she finds out that Amy threw her book into the fire ( burn her book) ?  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. What was Meg's advice to Amy, to make Jo forgive her?  
.....  
.....  
.....

6. Where did Jo and Laurie go the next morning?  
.....  
.....

7. What happened to Amy while skating? Who saved her?  
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.....

8. Why did Jo blame herself?

9. How was everything between Jo and Amy forgotten and forgiven concerning Jo's book?

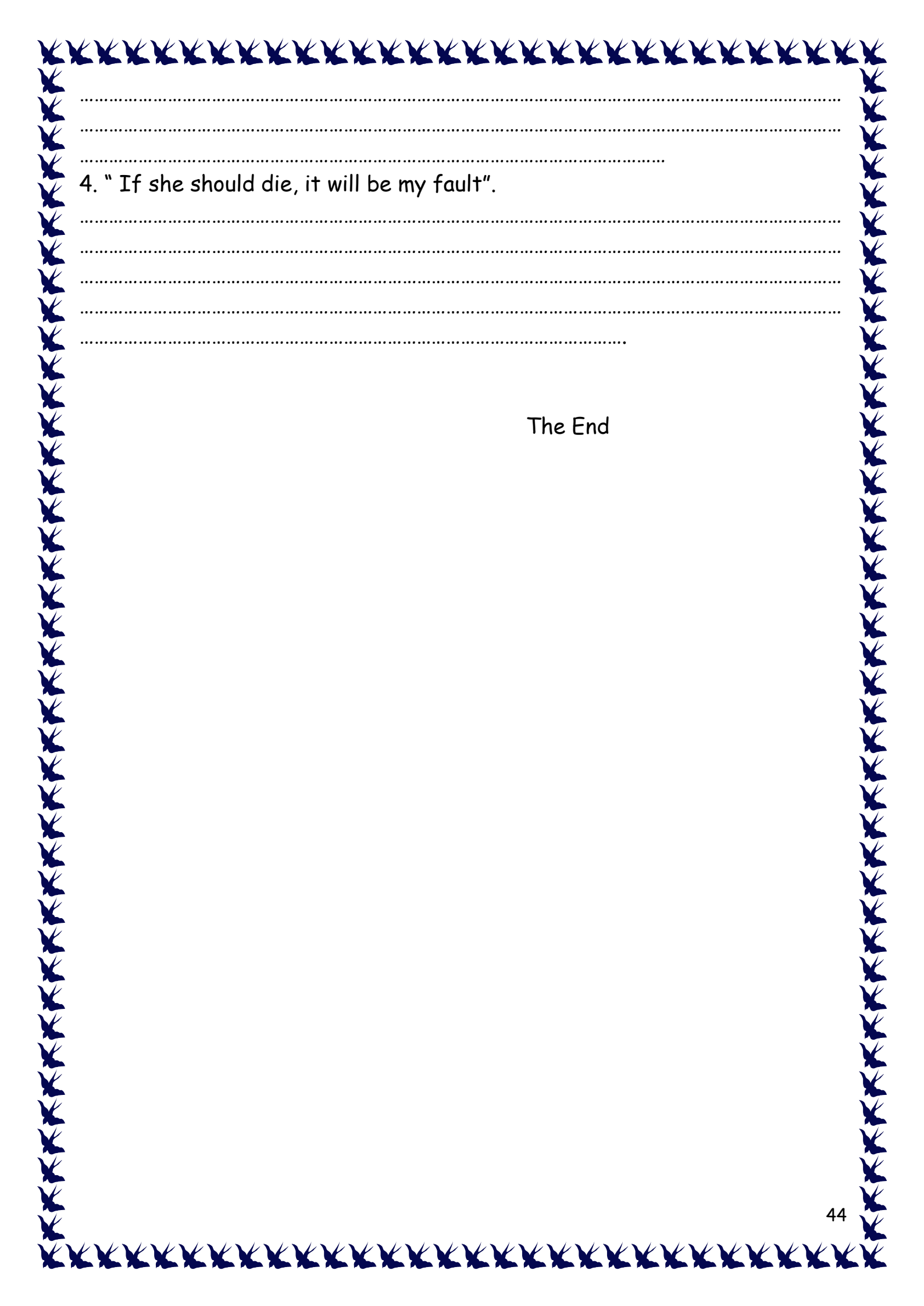
10. What moral did Mrs. March teach Jo?

Comment:

1. "I'll make you sorry for this, Jo March!"

2. "I shall never forgive you".

3. "Let Amy look after herself!"



.....  
.....  
.....

4. " If she should die, it will be my fault".

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

The End

7. Meg hears some gossip

1. What do you think of the Moffit sisters? Refer to the chapter to justify your answer?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. How did the Moffits treat Meg?

.....

.....

.....

3. Laurie is very straight forward, telling Meg the truth about her appearance. Do you think he should have acted differently?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. What was Mrs. March afraid of when Meg was about stay for a fortnight at the Moffits' ?

.....

.....

.....

5. What was sent for Meg at the Moffits' ?

.....

.....

.....

6. Meg was having a nice time until she heard a gossip that made her angry.

Explain.

7. What offer did Belle make for Meg?

8. How did Belle help to change Meg into a fine lady on Thursday evening?

9. Why did Laurie accept the Moffits' invitation to the ball on Thursday evening?

10. What made Meg wish if she had worn her own dress?

11. " Please don't tell them at home about my dress." Comment.

12. Who is to be blamed for dressing Meg as a doll?

13. What was Mrs. March's plan for her daughters?

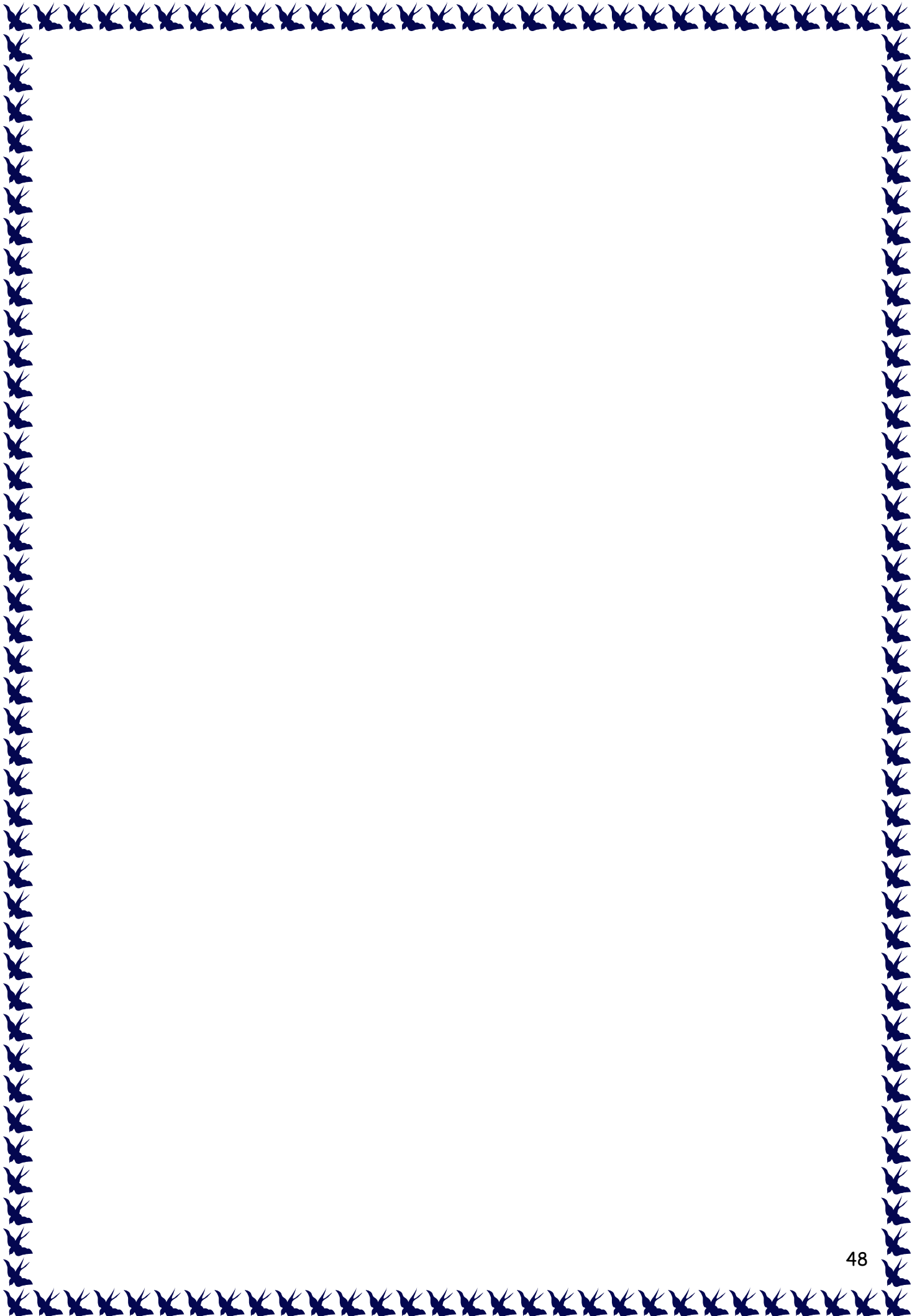


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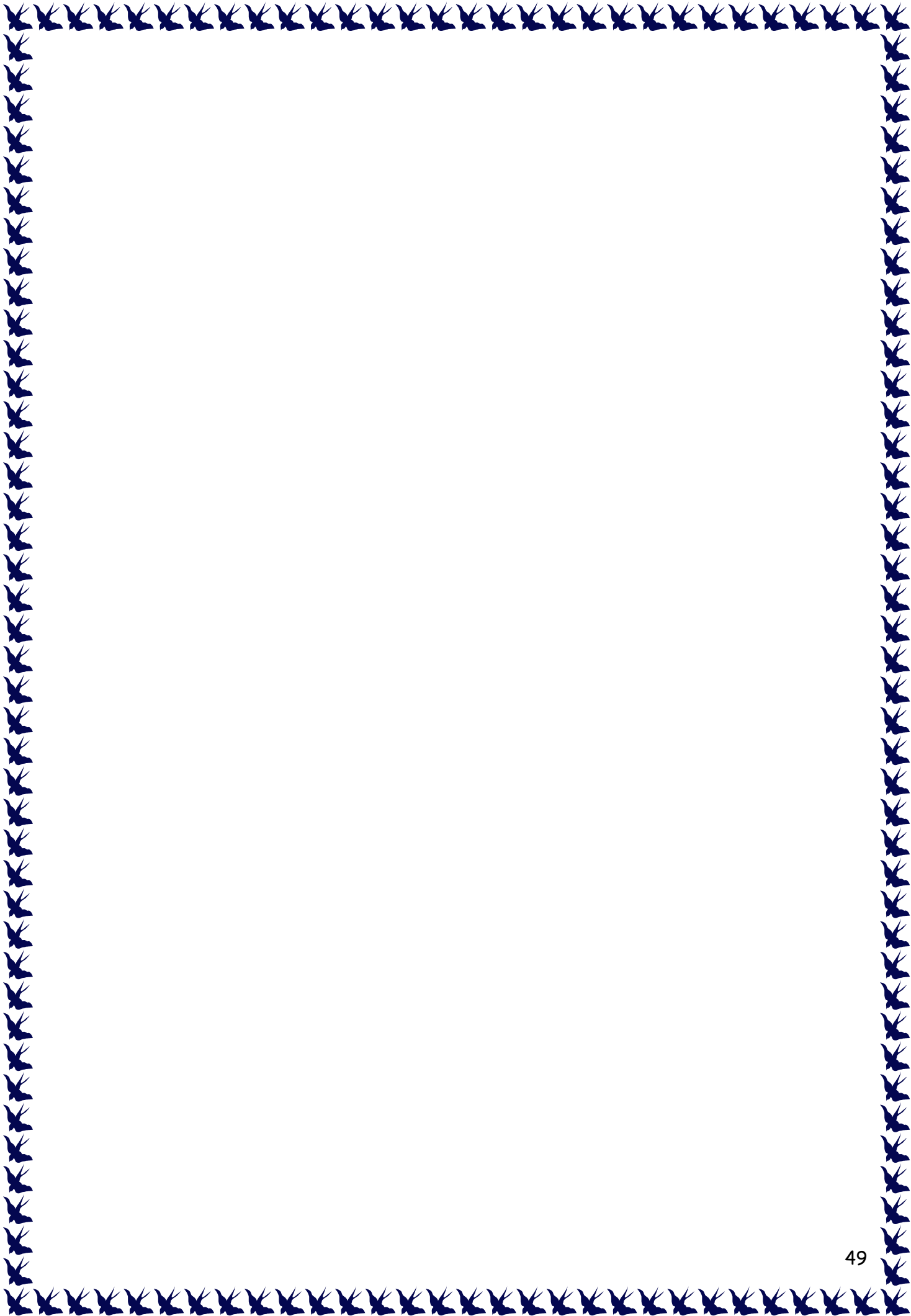
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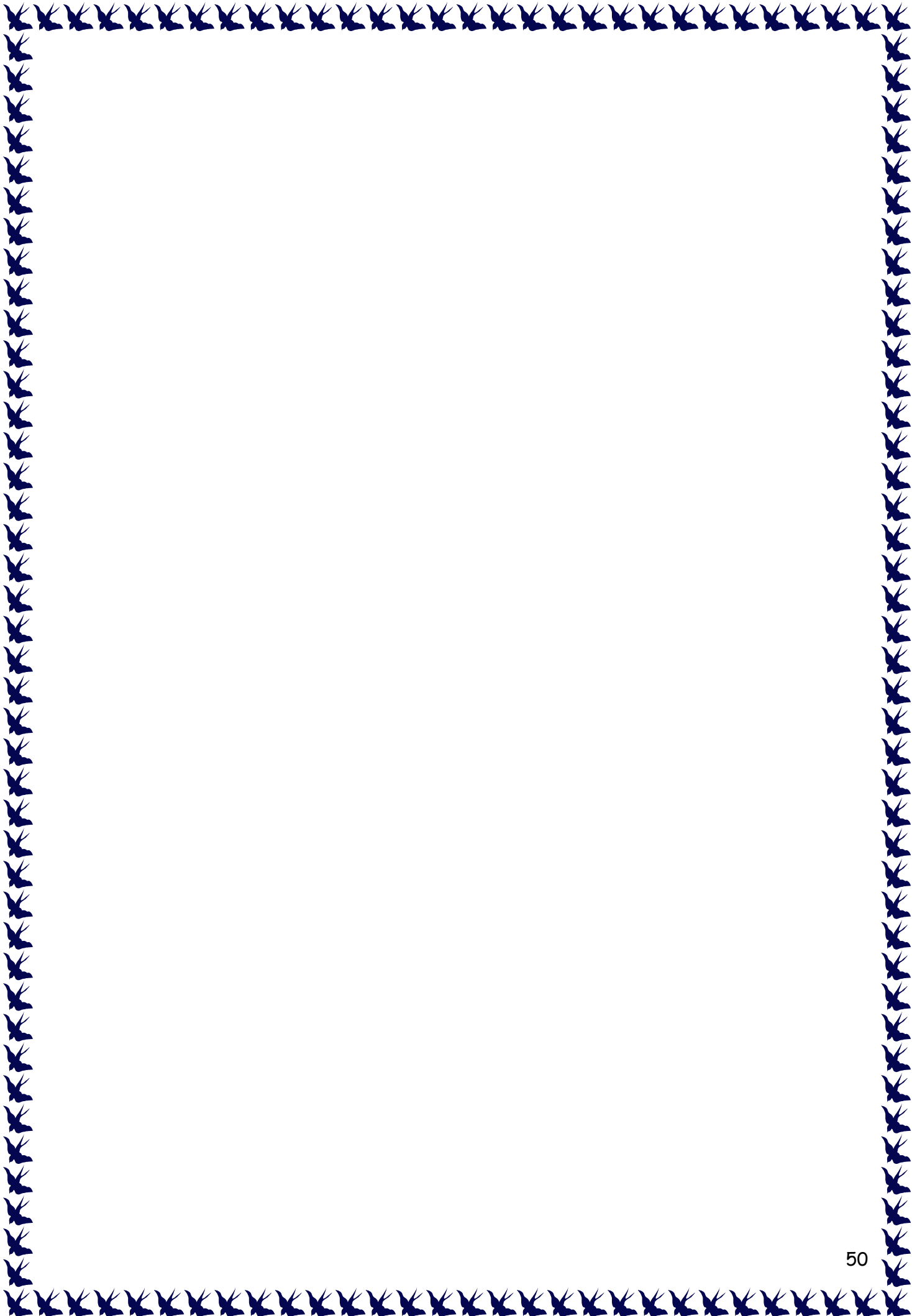
# Model Answer

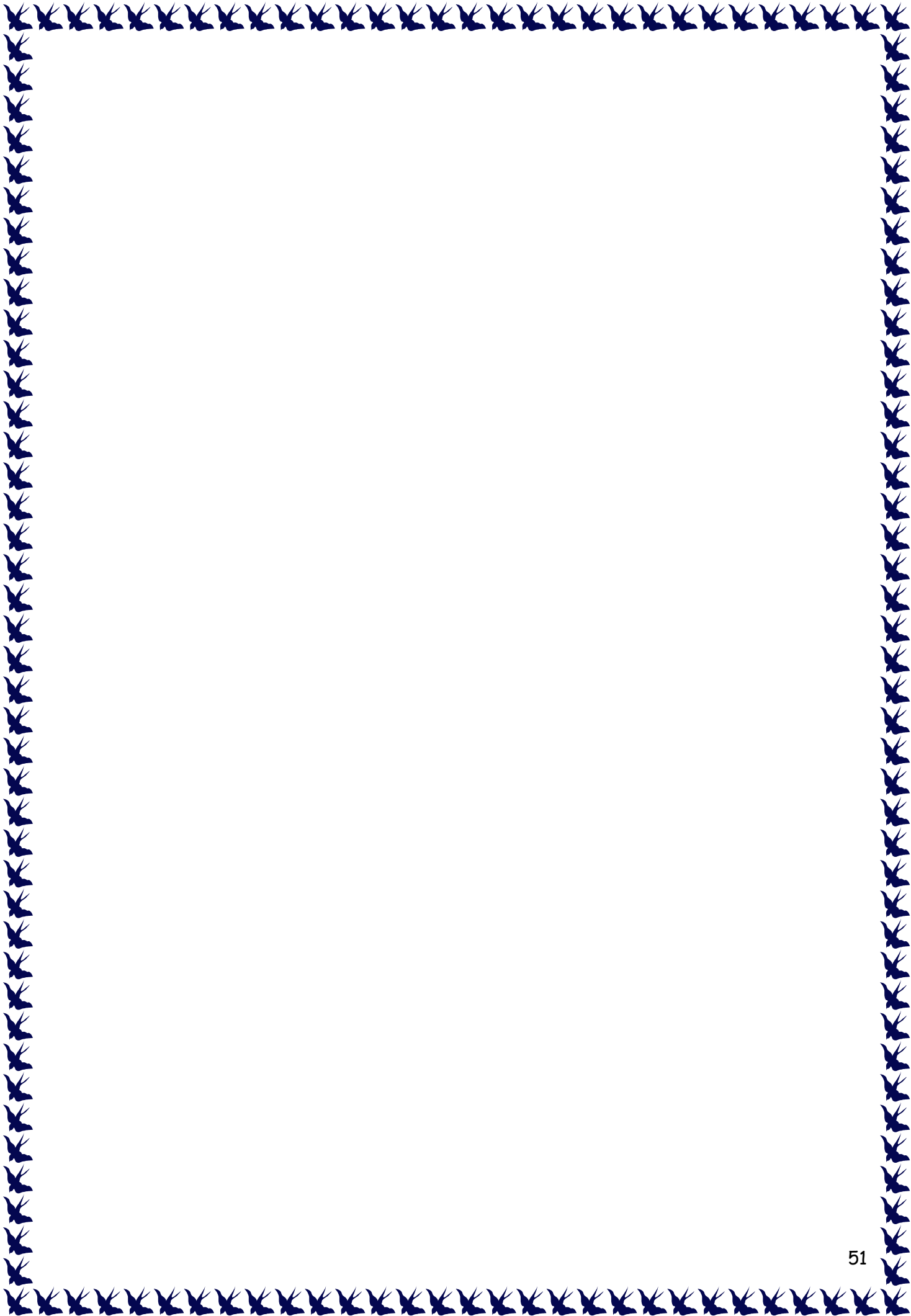
Little Women

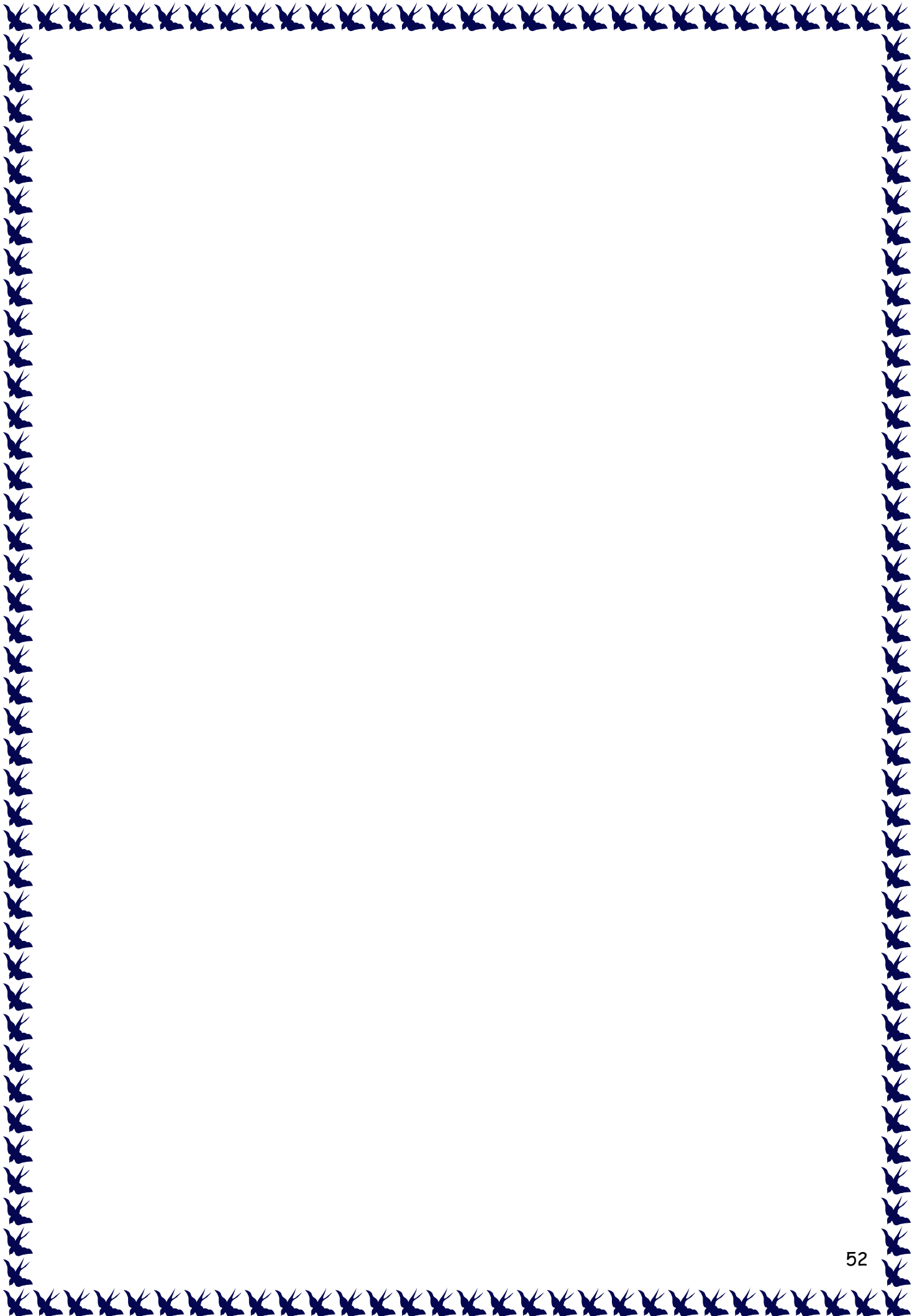


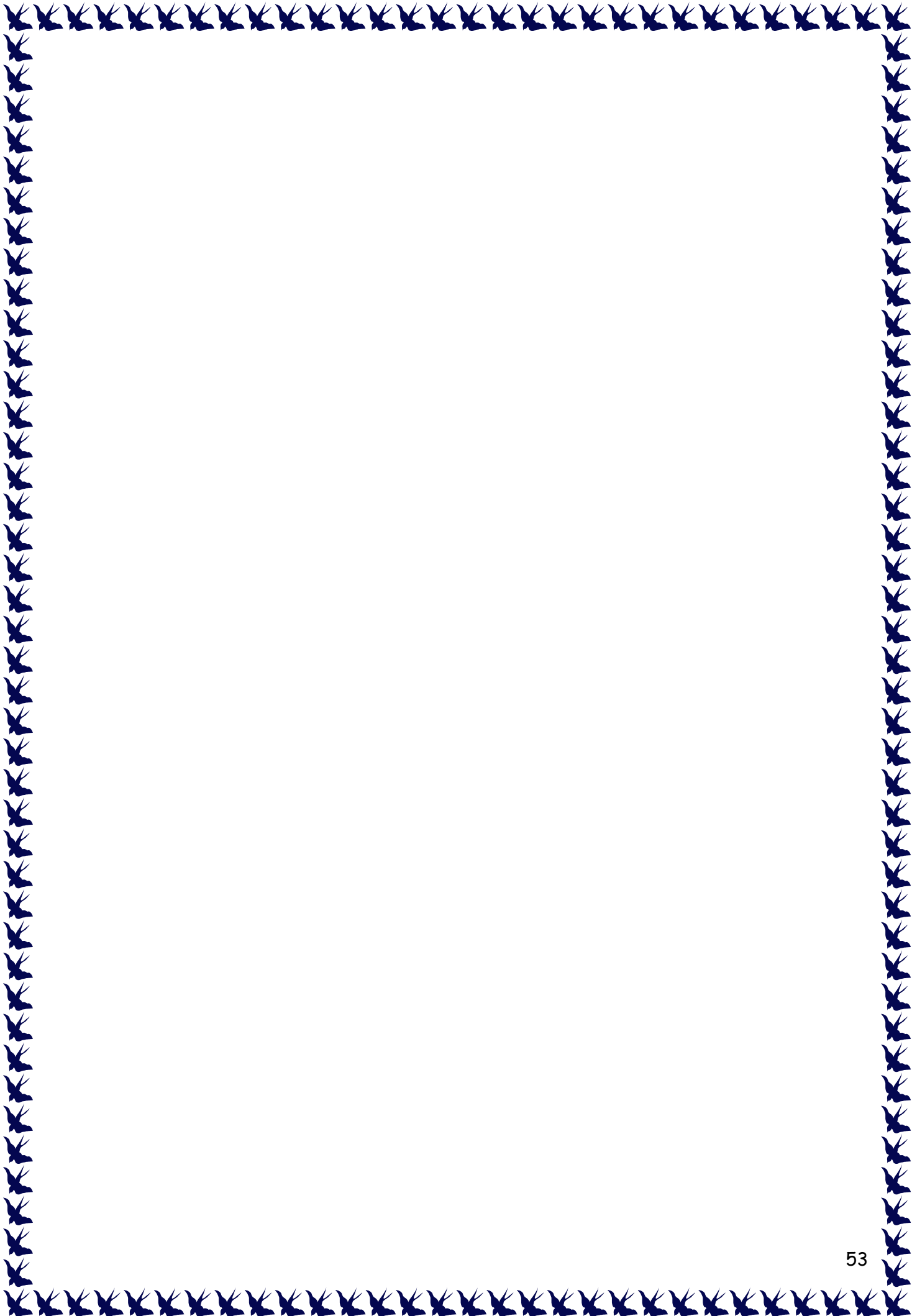


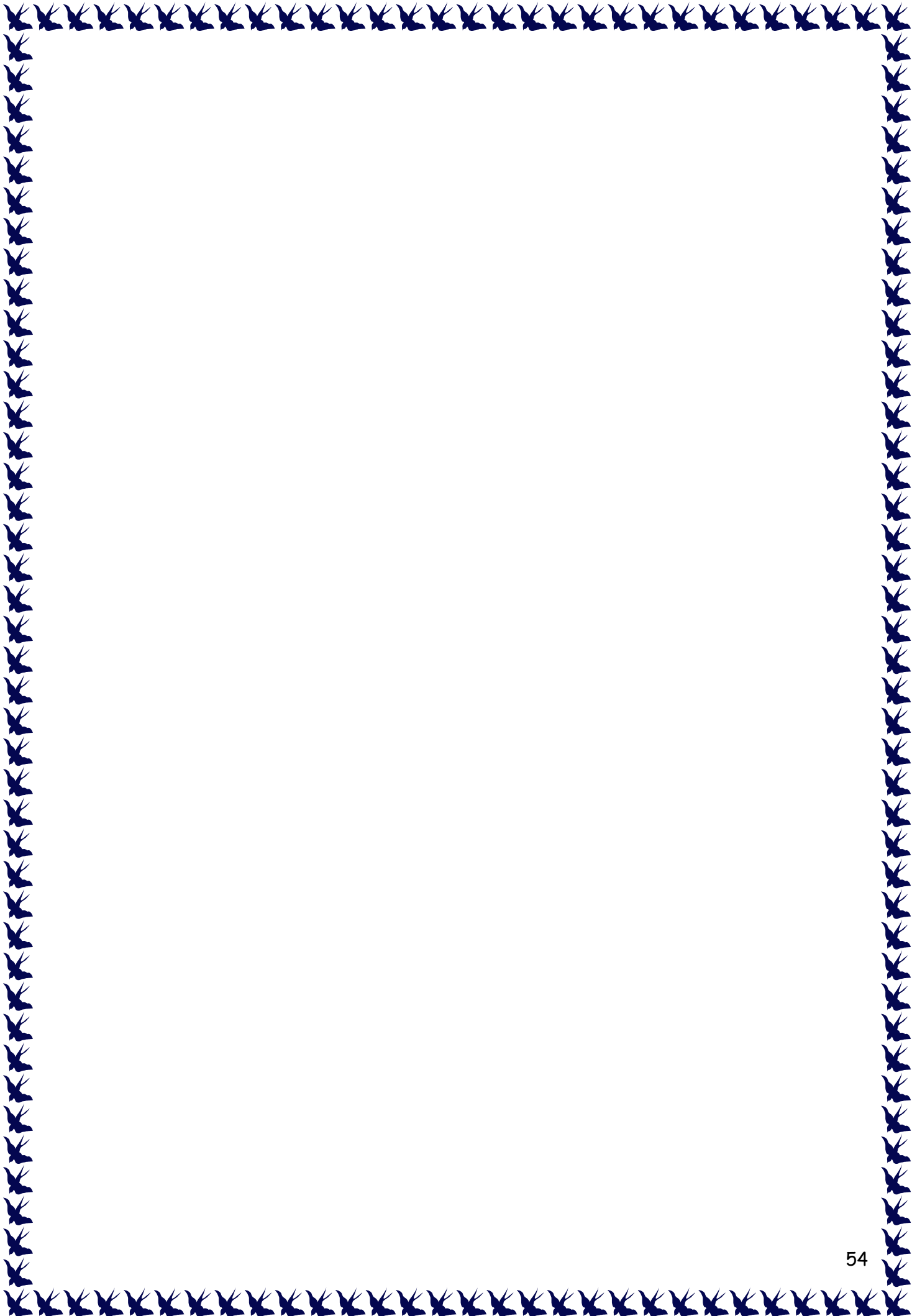


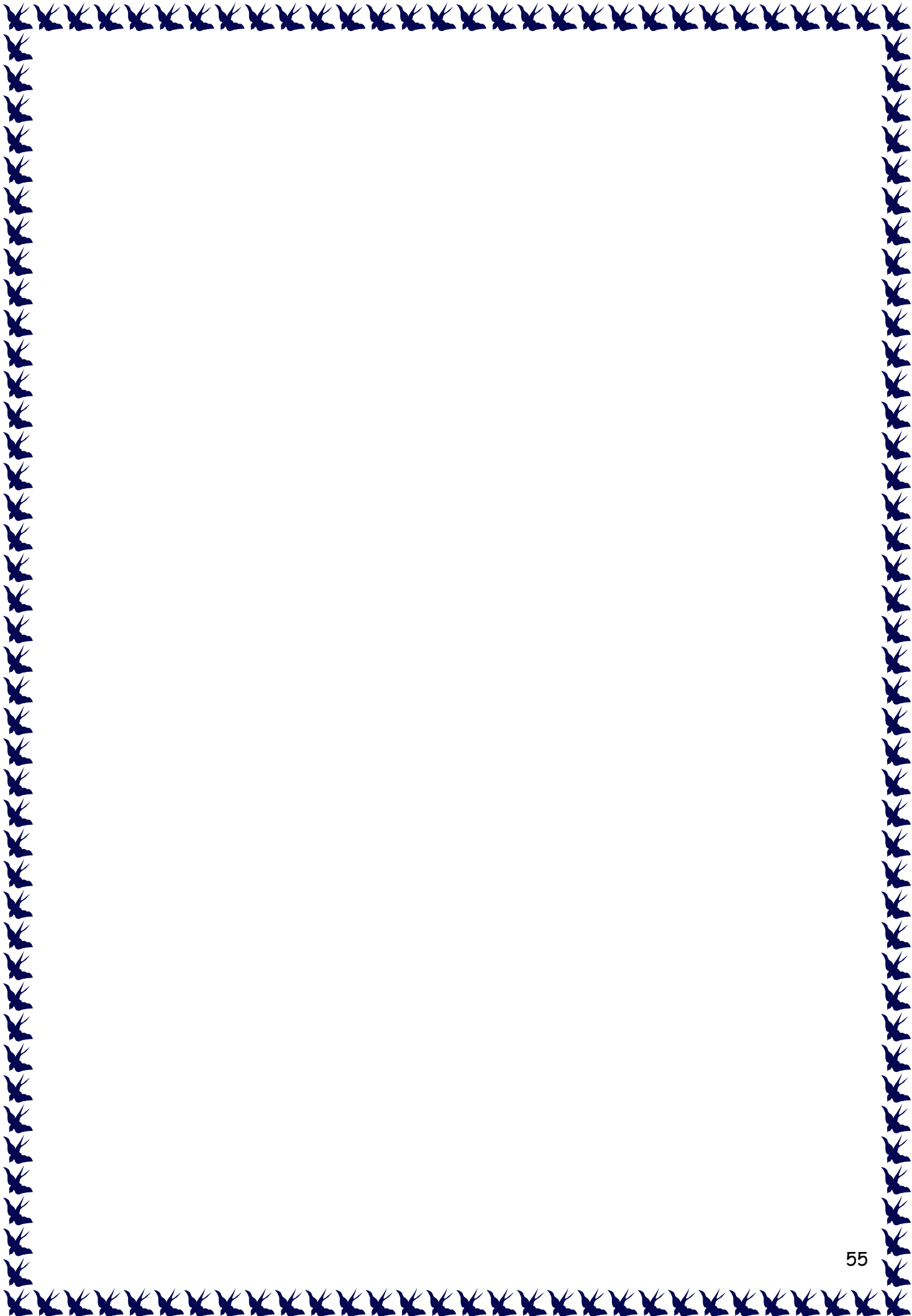


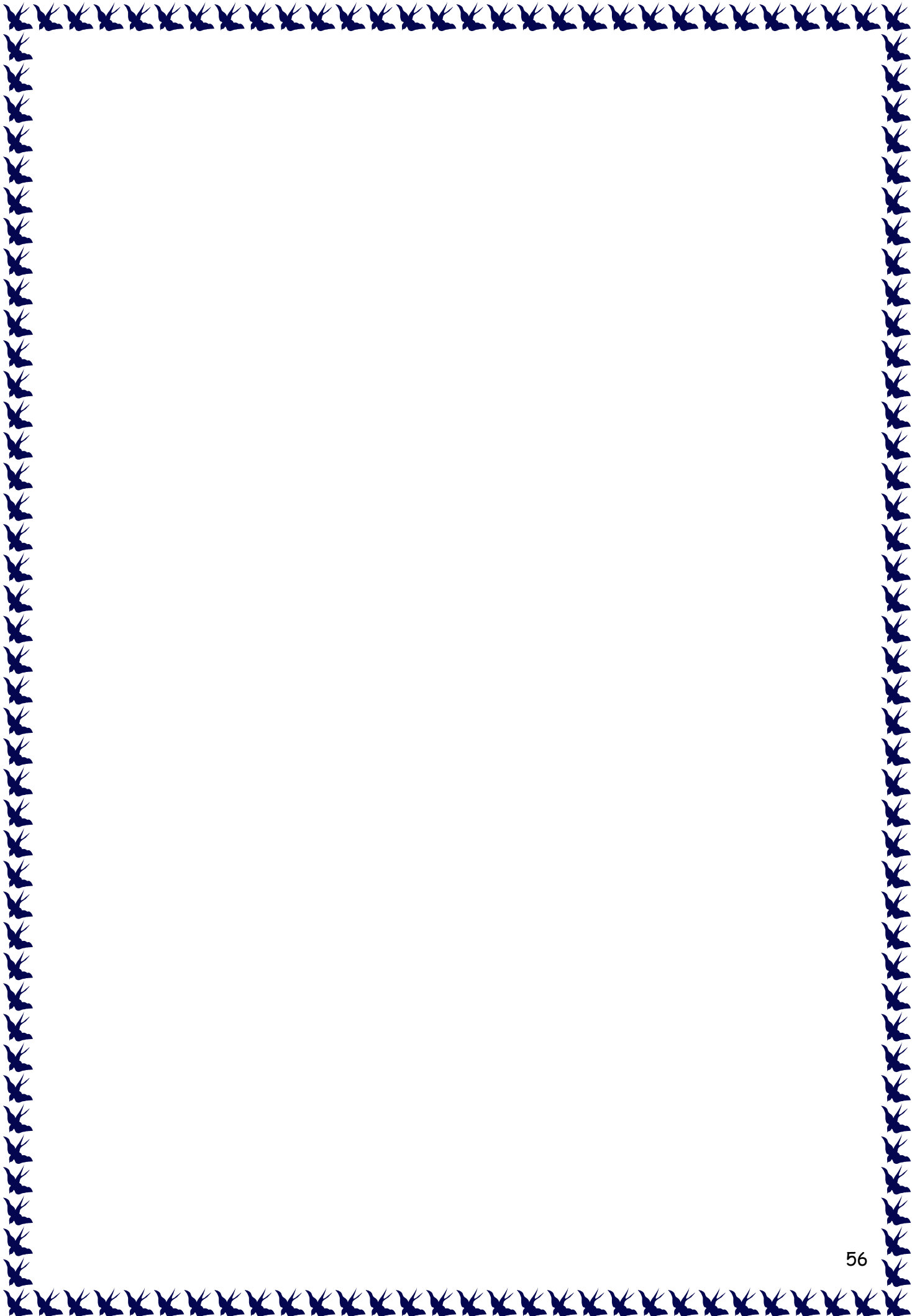




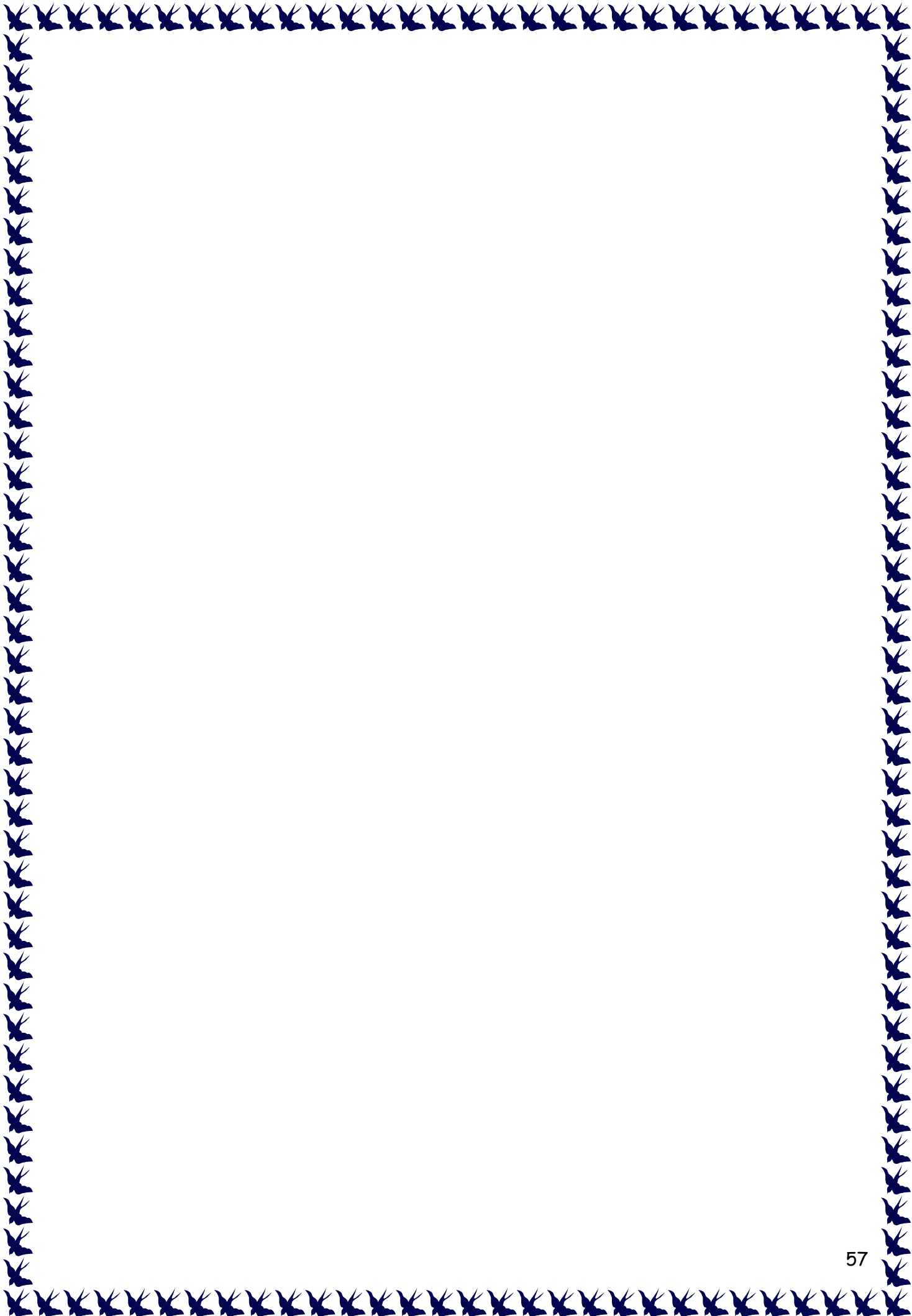


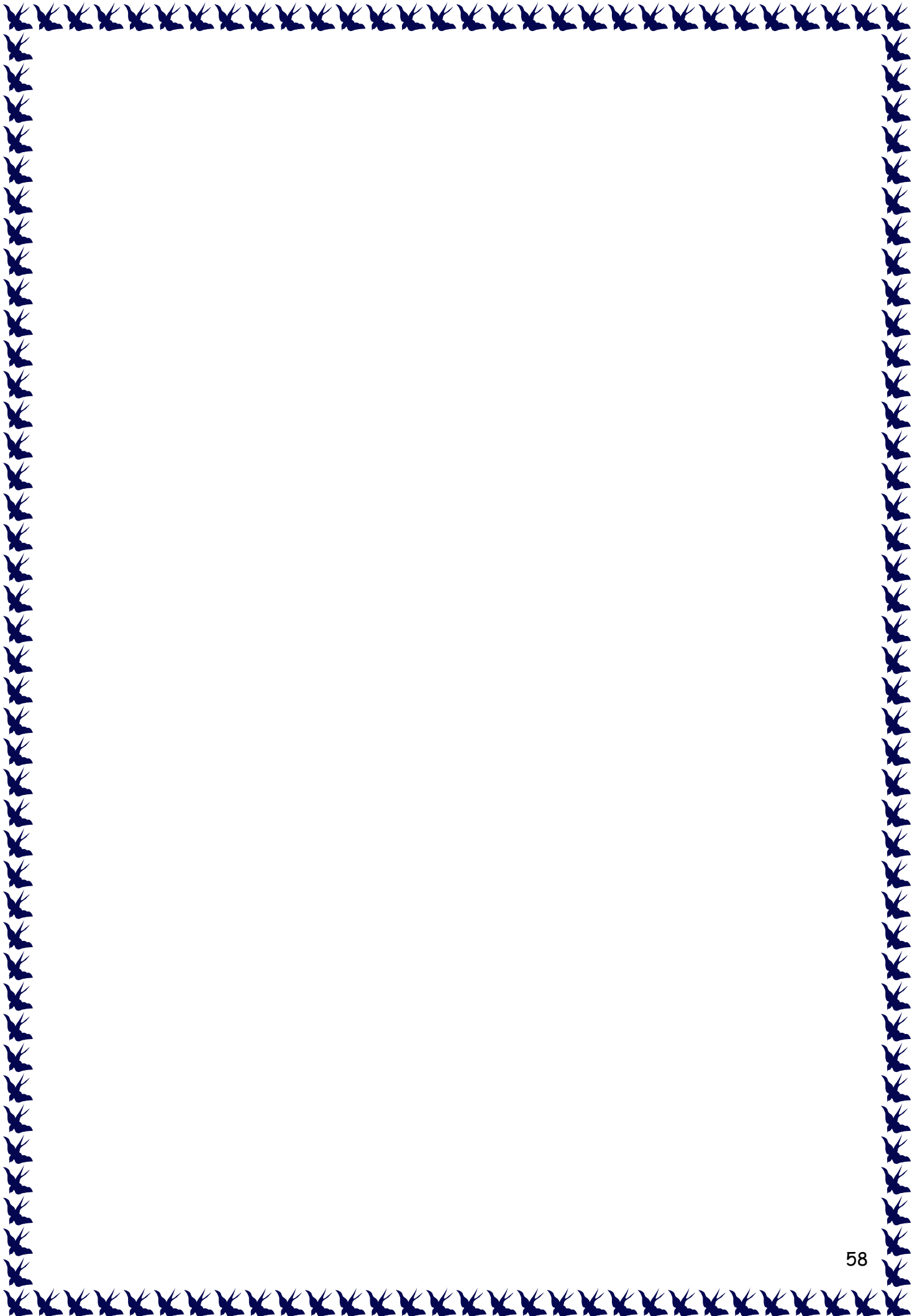


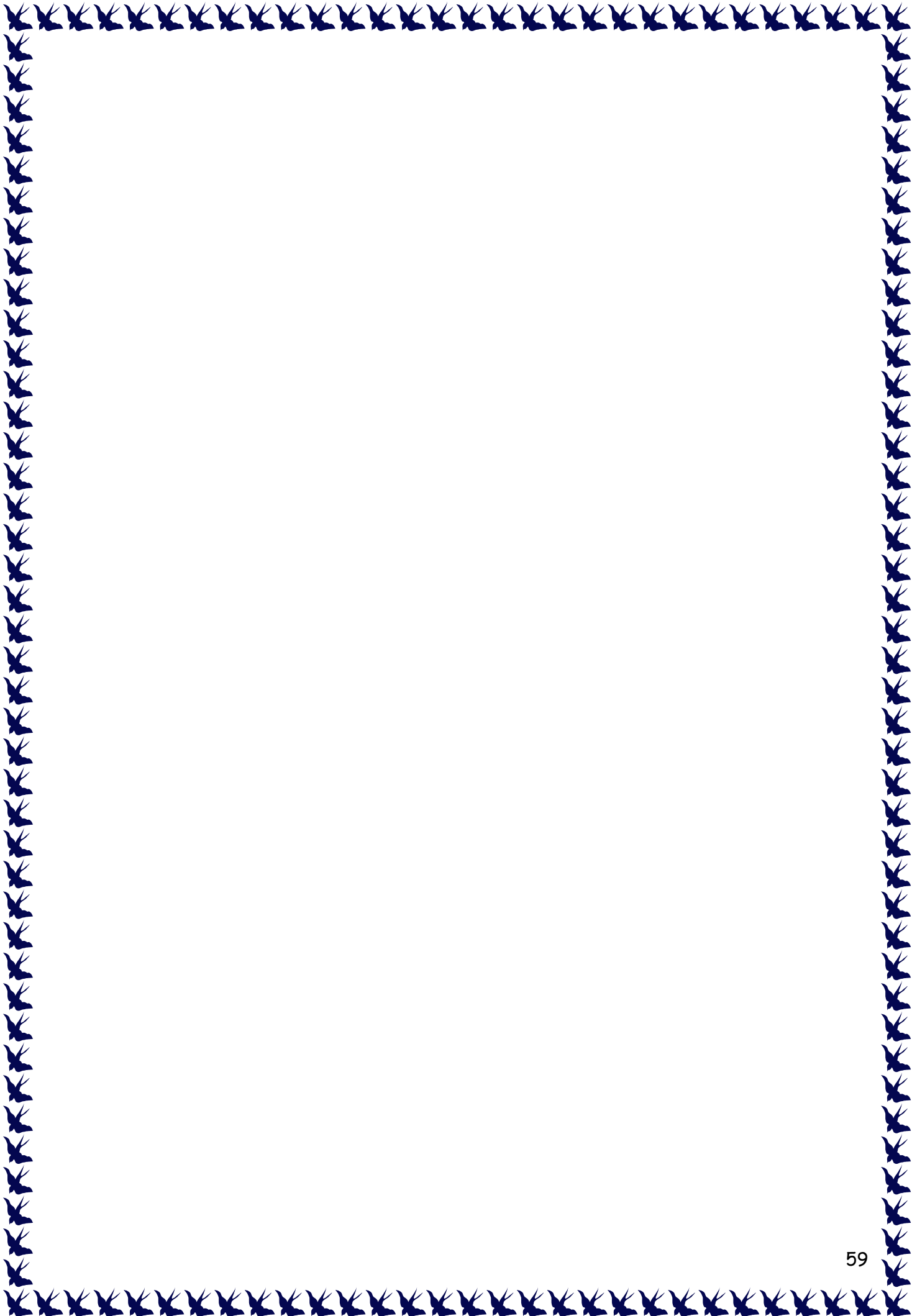


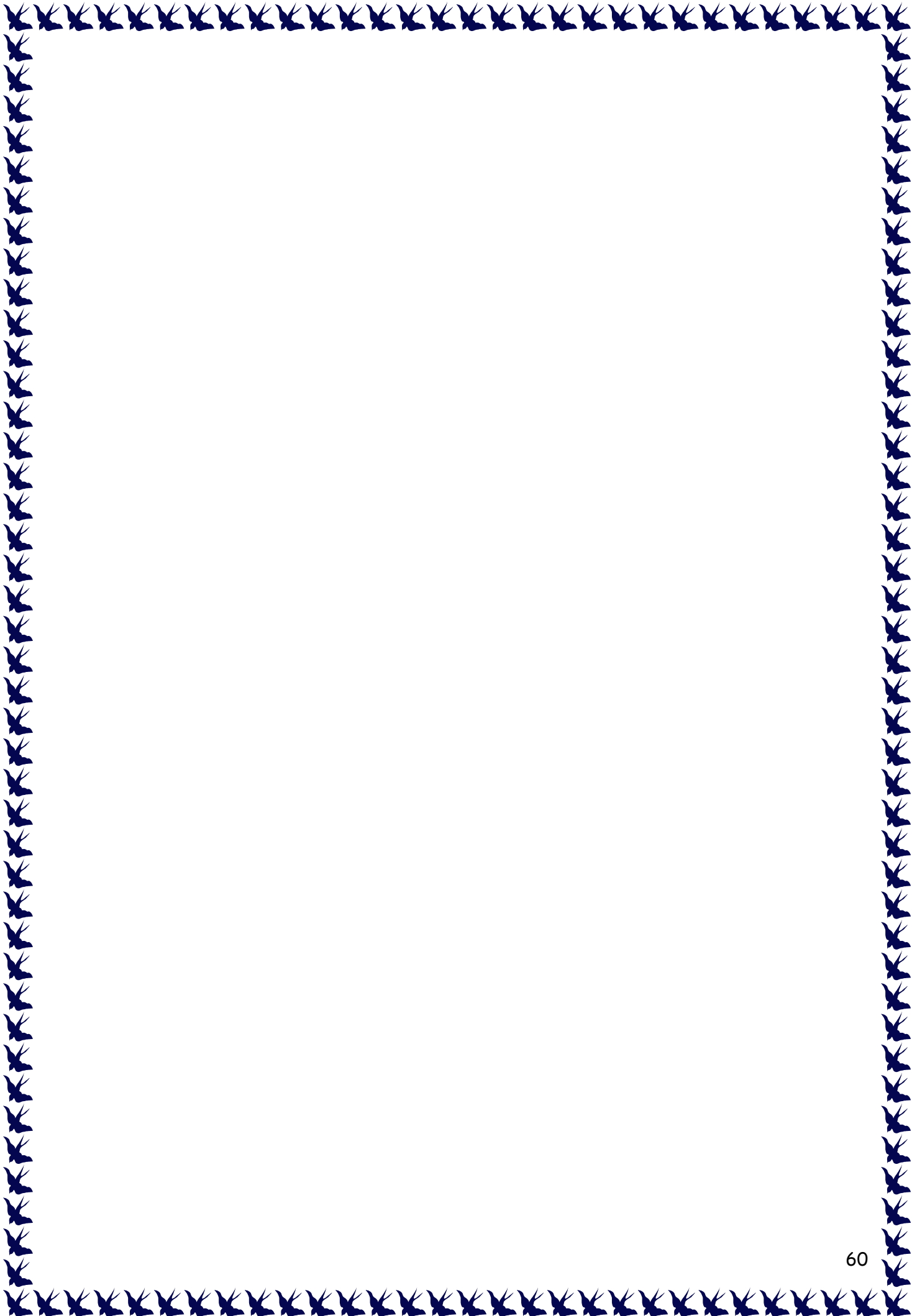


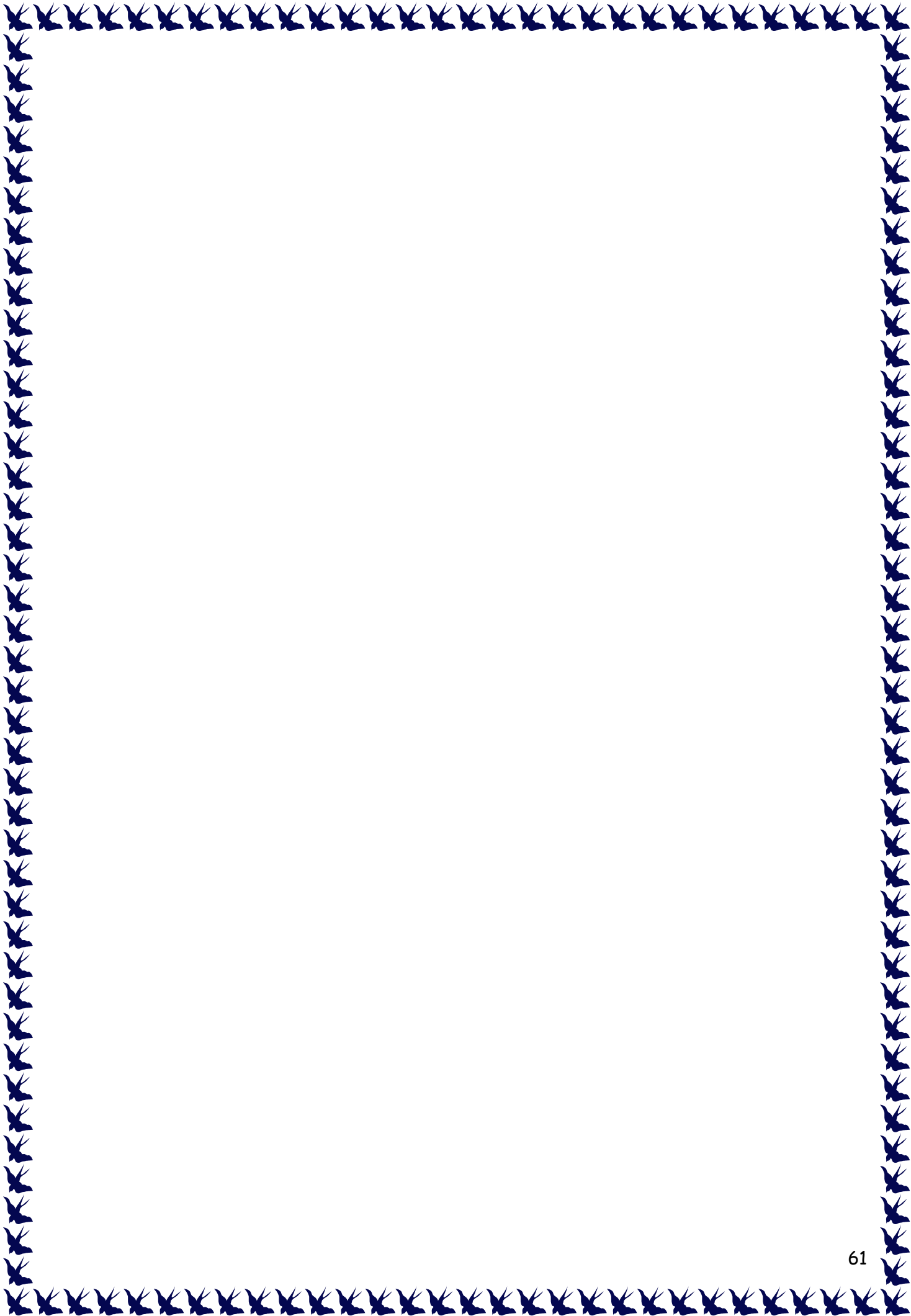


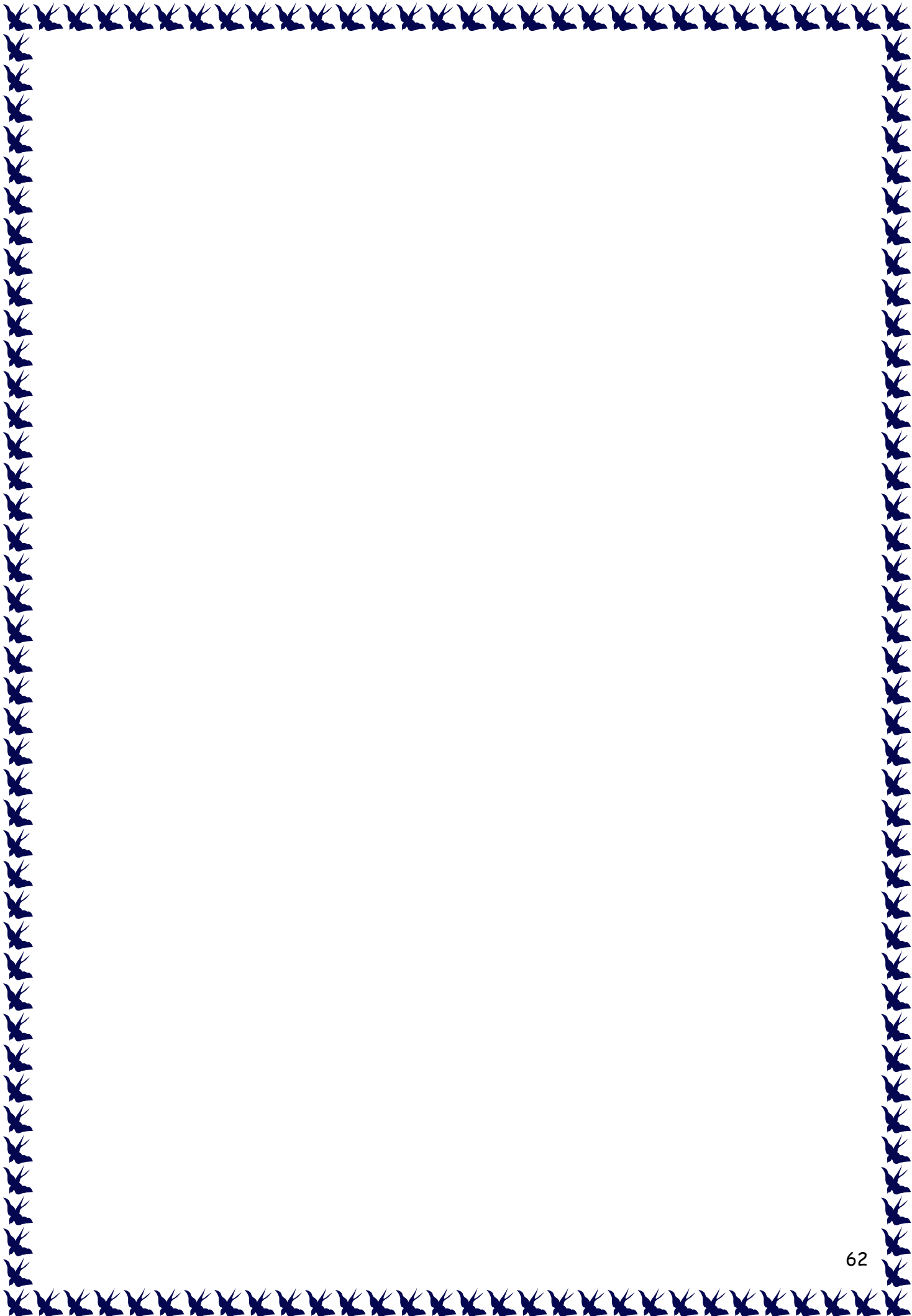


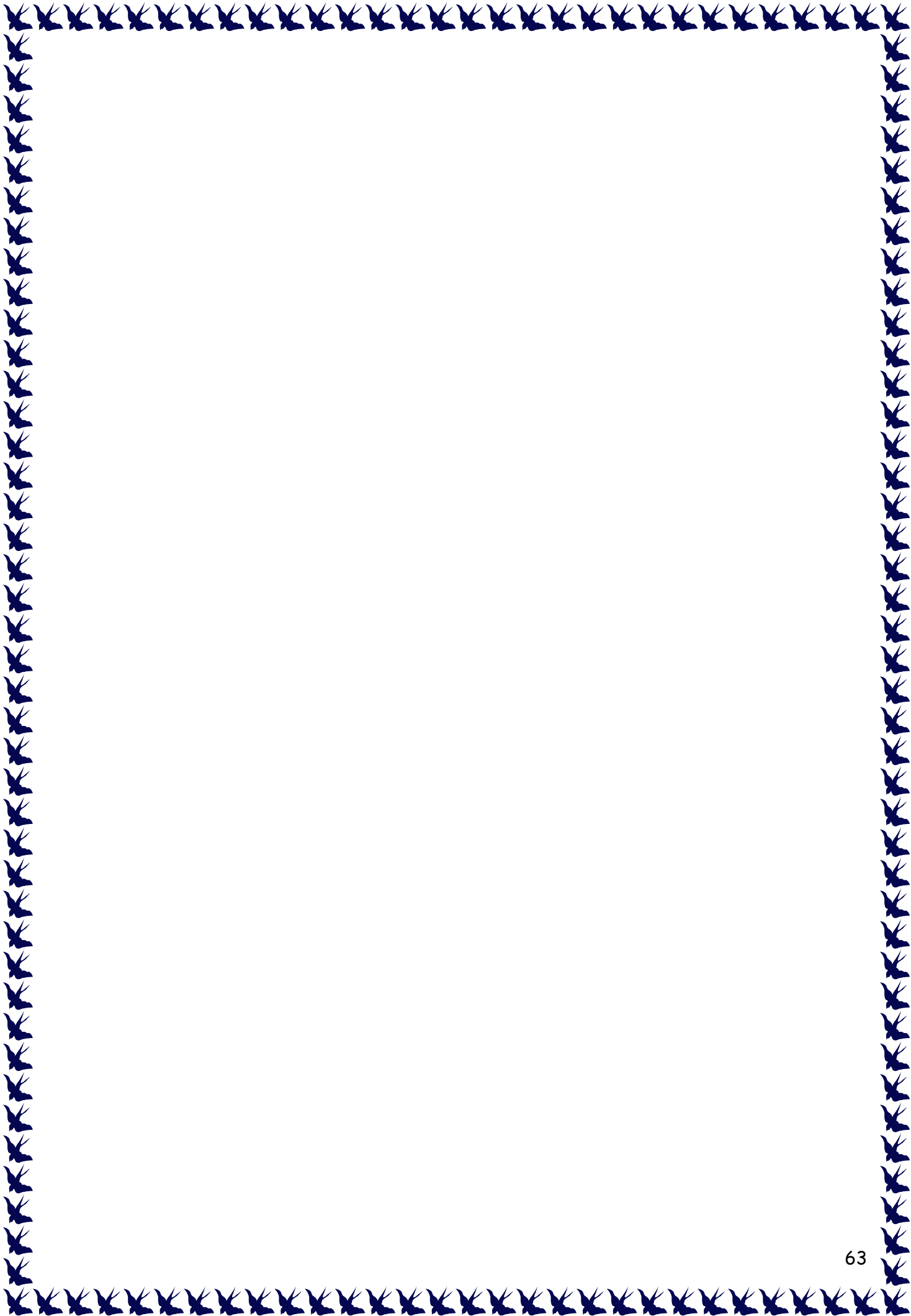


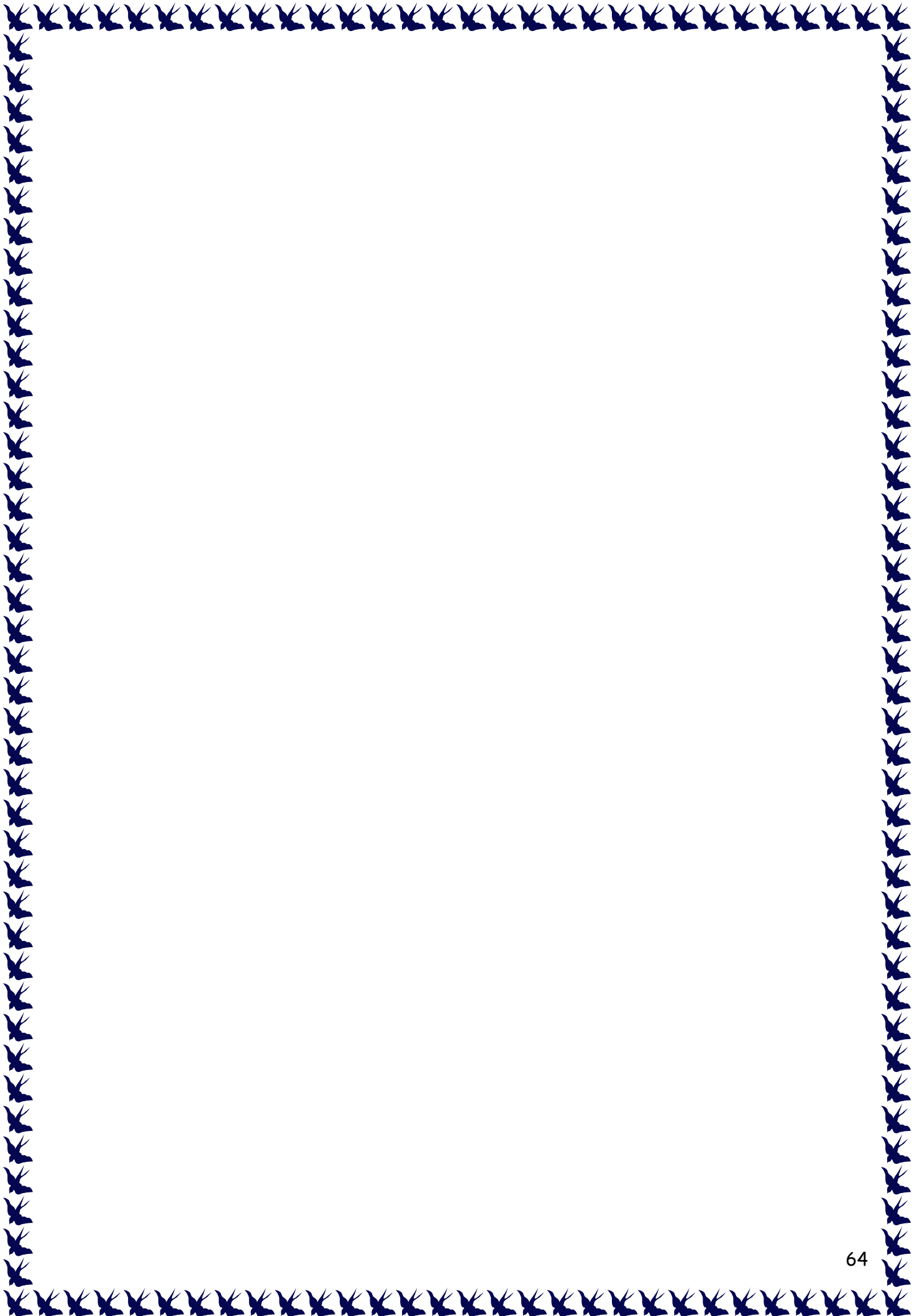














A decorative border of small blue birds in flight, arranged in a rectangular frame around the page.

# Grammar



Grammar revision: -

1- Present simple

2- Present continuous

3- Adverbs of frequency

4- Past simple

5- Past continuous

6- Passive

7- Verbs followed by 

---

Grammar

Revision Rewrite the following sentences:

1. 'What are you doing?' I'm a teacher. (underline and correct the mistake)

.....

2. I don't cook on Fridays. (usually)

.....

3. She wears jeans today. (underline and correct the mistake)

.....

4. What do they do tomorrow evening? (correct the mistake)

.....

5. I keep to phone you. (underline and correct the mistake)

.....

6. I decided studying my lessons. (underline and correct the mistake)

.....

7. She refuses to work all week. (underline and correct the mistake)

.....

8. She wears always a white top. (underline and correct the mistake)

9. My hobby are listening to the radio. (underline and correct the mistake)

10. Do you fancy to go to the cinema? (underline and correct the mistake)

11. I hope hearing from you soon. (underline and correct the mistake)

12. I hope being a teacher. (underline and correct the mistake)

13. He's an impatient person. (not at all)

14. Was she winning the race ? ((underline and correct the mistake)

15. while they studied, the bell was ringing. (underline and correct the mistake)

16. Last winter, I was having a nasty accident while I skied. (correct)

.....

17. Tom doesn't use the computer at the moment. (is)

.....

18. Frank agreed helping his sister with her English homework. (correct)

.....

19. We slept early last night. (every day)

.....

20. When I (finish) my homework, the sun (not shine) anymore. (correct)

.....

21. Your dad retired last week. (negative)

.....

**Assignment**

**Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. Tom played tennis an hour ago. (now)  
.....
2. While we were sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone rang. (when)  
.....
3. Dad read the newspaper. Mum cooked. (While)  
.....
4. He called. We were having dinner. (As)  
.....
  
5. He is studying at the moment. (always)  
.....
6. The postman often comes at 7 pm. (an hour ago)  
.....
7. She was cleaning the house all day yesterday. (yesterday)  
.....
8. They walk in the forest, they saw a deer. (As)  
.....
9. He is playing chess now. (always)  
.....

# Present simple

## Is used:-

1- To describe habitual actions, daily routines or things that happen repeatedly

- Dad drinks coffee with breakfast.
- I play chess twice a week

2- For general truths (apply to all kind) or natural phenomena

- Cuckoos don't build nests
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west

3- For permanent situations, where we live, work or study

- My brother works in a hospital.
- My sister studies history in Vienna.

4- For fixed timetables or programmes. (Often a future time reference)

- The plane leaves at 10.15
- The TV programme starts at 8 pm

5- With verbs that aren't used in continuous

E.g. believe - hate - love - need - know - prefer - want - I like this book

### Time expressions: -

Every - always - usually - sometimes - often - rarely - once - twice  
- three times - in (year) - On (days) = every sent only

(Rarely - seldom - never) have negative meaning - come in off.

We put the adverbs of frequency before the main verb

E.g. I usually play tennis.

I usually eat chicken.

I usually study my lessons

And after verb to be

e.g.:- she is always assertive

They are usually hard working.

---

### Spelling: -

We leave the verb as it is with all the subject pronouns (we - you  
- they - i) except for (he - she - it)

We add "S" or "es" or "ies"

- If the verb ends in a consonant (b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k)+y  $\Rightarrow$  change y  $\Rightarrow$   
ies

- If the verb ends in sh - ch - O - x - ss we add es

- Teach (she teaches maths)
- Do (he does the washing up)
- Miss (she misses her daughter)

- I teach English.

- we miss our friends

Negative of present simple

Doesn't (he-she-it)

Don't (i-we-you-they)



Question of P.S

Does with (he -she -it)

Do with (you-we- -they) +  
v.(infinitive without to)

- ❖ Does she play tennis?
- ❖ Do they study Arabic?
- ❖ She doesn't play tennis.
- ❖ They don't study Arabic.

In both question and negative we leave the verb as it is in the infinitive without to

**Exercise: -**

1- she (wear) a suit at school.

2- He (not / like) weddings.

3- Meg (play) volleyball after school.

4- My uncle (work) in a factory.

5- We (live) in London.

6- I (want) a sandwich.

---

**B. Rewrite using the word(s) in brackets: -**

1- He looks after the baby. (Often)

2- It takes off at ten. (Always)

3- My car breaks down. (In winters = every winter)

4- Hotel prices go up. (Always - summer)

5- He switches on the TV. (Never - morning)

6- Mum tidies up the house. (Seldom - Sunday)

7- My friend is late for school. (Never)

# Present continuous

## Is used:-

1- For actions happening now - at the moment of speaking.

2- For something that is happening temporarily (for the time being) within the coming short period

e.g.:- I am studying for an exam this week. Ann is working in a café for the summer.

3- For future arrangements

- We are playing tennis tomorrow.

4- After an imperative - after exclamations

Look! Listen! Ssh! Oh, no! My god!

- listen! Someone is knocking on the door

**Form:-** verb + ing

+ If the verb ends in "e" we drop the 'e' and add 'ing'

+ If the verb ends in a (short, stressed) vowel + consonant we double the last consonant

Stressed and Short vowels	{	Swim	→	swimming
		Jog	→	jogging
		Cut	→	cutting
		Run	→	running

Time expression: - now-at the moment - at present - listen! - look!

Tomorrow (fixed arrangement planned)

This  
├── Week  
├── Month  
└── Year

Exercise: - correct the verb:-

1- My father (listen) to the radio at the moment.

.....

2- Why (ask) - you \_\_\_\_\_ for my advice now?

.....

3- He (not / tell) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth. It's a lie.

.....

4- My brother (sing). What a terrible noise?

.....

5- Listen! Someone (knock) on the door.

.....

6- Bill (have) lunch at the moment

.....

7- We (go) skiing next month.

.....

8- I (wear) new shoes. Do you like them?

.....

B- Rewrite using the word in brackets:-

1- The canary sings in the morning. (listen!)

.....

2- Does your father drive to work every day? (Now)

.....

3- Mr. Morris never smokes. (Right now)

.....

4- Eric is having a bath at the moment. (Every morning)

.....

5- He doesn't study at weekends. (At present)

.....

6- Ann is doing the washing up now. (Twice a week)

.....

• Notice the difference between:-

This month

At the weekend

On Friday

every day

at the weekends

On Fridays

\* Notice we can use 'always' / 'Constantly' as keywords for present continuous

When wanting to express annoyance, irritation or surprise coming from a repeated bad action / habit.

# Past continuous

Form            Was  
                  Were + V. + ing

Is used:-

1- For actions happening / in progress at a certain time in the past. it was watching the game from 5 to 6 pm.

2- For 2 actions:

a) Two long actions, done by two different people at the same time (so the two actions are in the past continuous)

\* I was studying while my brother was playing the piano

b) One long action interrupted by a short one the long action is always in the past simple

\* I was studying when the door bell rang .        (when + past simple)

Notice:-

So in past continuous we must ask ourselves which one is the short action and which one is the long one if the action is long put in the a past continuous.

If the action is short put it in the past simple

- While I was tidying the room, I heard a noise .

- While she was drying the glasses, she dropped one.

---

**Time expressions:**

while = as

When

Yesterday at 5 o'clock } Past continuous.

Yesterday morning } Specific time in the past

**Exercise: - correct the verb in brackets and underline the keyword: -**

1- I (do) my homework at five o'clock yesterday evening.

.....

2- Mum (watch) TV while dad (cook) dinner.

.....

3- I (sleep) when the phone (ring).

.....

4- As they (walk) in the forest, they (see) a deer.

.....

5- We (wait) for the bus when it (start) to rain.

.....

6- I (see) Laura as I (walk) down the street.

.....

7- Jim (fall) asleep while he (do) his homework.

.....

8- She (not hear) the doorbell as /because she (listen) to music.

**B- Rewrite using the word in brackets:-**

1- Yesterday, I studied my lessons. (Yesterday at 10 am)

2- Tom broke his leg. He walked down the street (as)

3- An hour ago Jim worked and Maria watches (while)

4- Mum cut her finger. She cooked (when)

5- What did you do yesterday? (Yesterday evening)

6- They walked in the forest, they saw a deer (while)

7- Ann watched TV. Tony cooked dinner (As)

8- When our dad came we were watching TV. (While)

9- The boys played football. Andrew fell and twisted his ankle.  
(As)



10- I was watching TV when you called me last night. (Ask a question)

11- Mum was ironing. Father came home. (When)

12- Susie was watching a film at 8 o'clock yesterday. (An hour ago)

13- Rana drank milk. She spilt some on the floor. (While)

14- We waited for the bus. It started to rain. (When)

15- My mother cooked. My father came. (As)

---

# Past simple

**Form:** - add either d , ed , ied  $\implies$  all subject pronouns

- If the verb ends in 'e' add 'd' only

- If the verb doesn't end in 'e' add 'ed'

- If the verb ends in consonant + y change the y  $\implies$  ied

Time expressions: - yesterday - ago - last - then - when - in the past - in + year in the past

is used to:-

\* describe an action that took place in the past

She cooked an hour ago.

\* refer to habits or actions that happened in the past

He travelled a lot when he was younger.

\* describe consecutive past actions (actions that happened) one after the other .

- She got up, had breakfast and went out.

**Exercise:** - correct the verb in brackets and underline the

keyword: -

1- He (have) a shower and (leave) for work.

2- The film (start) at 8.00 and (finish) at 10.00

3- They (eat) pizza last night.

4- I (play) tennis when I was younger.

5- Meg (have) a shower yesterday.

6- We (travel) to Luxor last week.

7- I (go) to school by car last year.

8- Yesterday my mum (make) a delicious cake.

**Exercise: - Rewrite using the word in brackets:-**

1- Mona was playing squash yesterday at 5pm. (yesterday)

2- She is having her breakfast now. (Two hours ago)

3- The girls are practicing the piano now. (Last Friday)

4- Tom eats burger every day. (When he was four)

5- Yesterday morning, the boys were waiting for the bus. (Now)

6- The maid is cleaning the house at the moment. (Last week)

7- I live in Canada. (In 2006)

8- It was raining heavily all day yesterday. (Yesterday)

# The passive

- We use the passive when we want to focus on the action not on who performs it.

- We always change from the active voice  $\implies$  the passive voice

Active  $\implies$  sb. Does something so the verb in the active voice.

How to change from active  $\implies$  passive

- 1- Underline the subject and the object and reverse their places
- 2- Circle verb and write the tense above it
- 3- Use verb to be (in the same tense of the verb) +p.p
- 4- When we want to say who performed the action we use " by"

## Example:-

1- Charles Dickens wrote "Oliver Twist".  
Oliver Twist was written by Charles Dickens.

2- They send letters every morning.

Letters are sent every morning.

(we don't write by them because we don't know who acts / or when it is obvious)

3- The police arrested the thief.

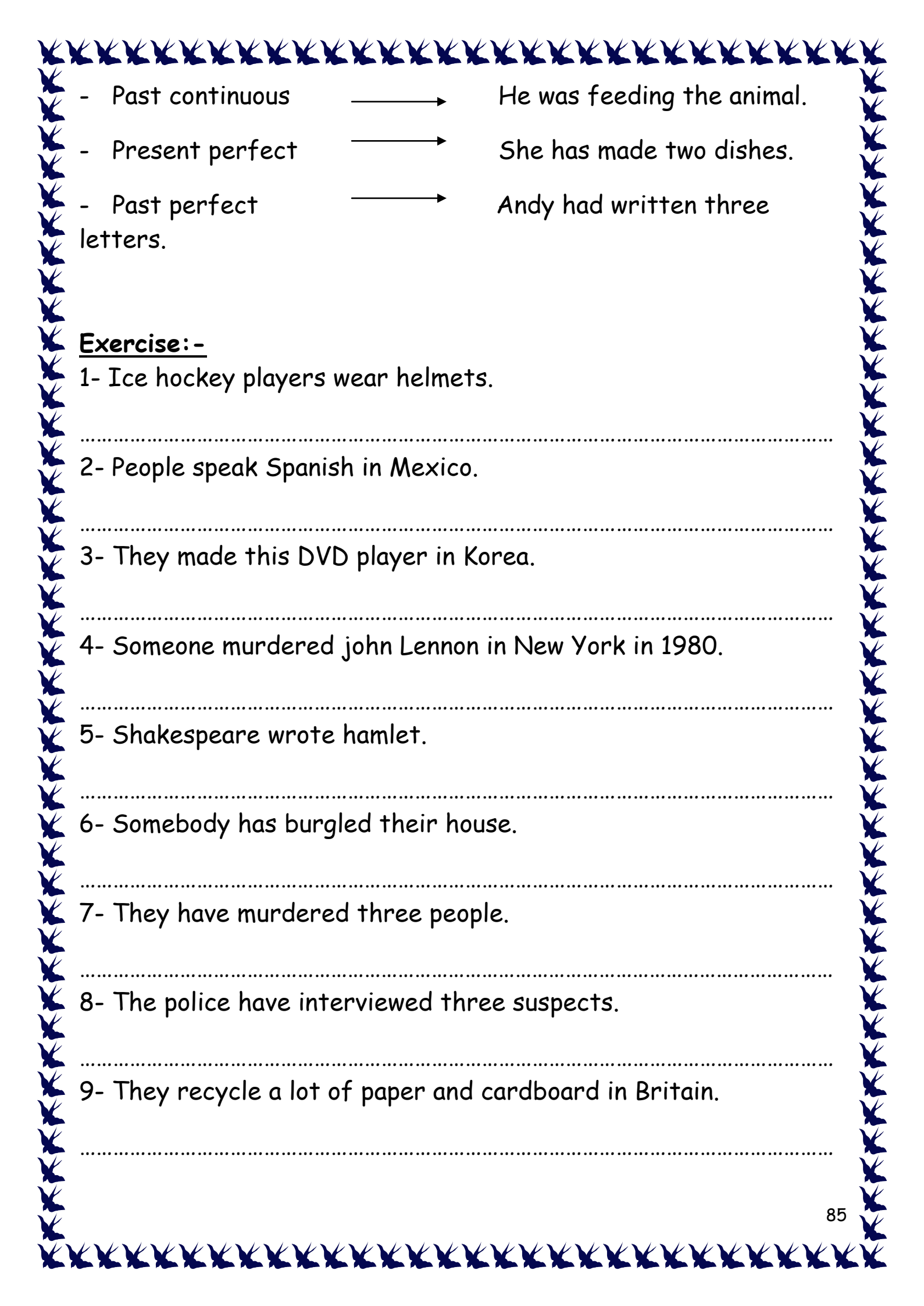
The thief was arrested.

(We don't write by the police because it is obvious that the police arrest the thief).

- Present Simple  $\longrightarrow$  They paint the school.

- Present continuous  $\longrightarrow$  Tom is playing the guitar.

- Past simple  $\longrightarrow$  Tom found my keys.

- 
- Past continuous                      →                      He was feeding the animal.
  - Present perfect                      →                      She has made two dishes.
  - Past perfect                      →                      Andy had written three letters.

**Exercise: -**

1- Ice hockey players wear helmets.

.....

2- People speak Spanish in Mexico.

.....

3- They made this DVD player in Korea.

.....

4- Someone murdered John Lennon in New York in 1980.

.....

5- Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

.....

6- Somebody has burgled their house.

.....

7- They have murdered three people.

.....

8- The police have interviewed three suspects.

.....

9- They recycle a lot of paper and cardboard in Britain.

.....

10- They don't sell books in this shop.

11- They don't grow oranges in Antarctica.

12- 24 million tourists visit Paris every year.

13- Shoplifters have taken the new DVD's.

14- He fixed the computer yesterday.

15- She has repaired the roof.

16- They had built the house before July.

17- Millions of people speak English.

18- The ancient Egyptians build the pyramids

19- They haven't found the car.

20- He didn't pay the bill.

21- He didn't paint the door.

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Comprehension  
Composition  
&  
Dialogue

