

# LITERATURE SPOT

## 1.A Green Cornfield - poem

### A Green Cornfield

By: Christina Rossetti

The earth was green, the sky was blue  
I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hang between the two  
A singing **speck** above the corn

A stage below, in gay **accord**  
White butterflies danced on the wing  
And still the singing skylark soared  
And silent sank and soared to sing

he cornfield stretched a **tender** green  
To right and left beside my walks  
I knew he had a **nest** unseen  
Somewhere among the million **stalks**

And as I paused to hear his song  
While **swift** the sunny moments slid  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long  
And listened longer than I did

### حقل الذرة الخضراء

بقلم كريستينا روسيتي

السماء كانت زرقاء والارض خضراء  
رايت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق  
طائر القبره عالقا بين الاثنين  
نقطه سوداء تغني فوق الذره

على مسافه ادنى وبتناغم  
وكانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص على الجناح  
وظل صوت القبره يرتفع بالغناء  
ويهبط بصمت ويرتفع بالغناء

حقل الذره امتد يانعا في الاخضر  
على جانبي الطريق وانا امشي  
عرفت ان عشا مخبأ للقبره  
بين ملايين السيقان في مكان ما

وعندما توقفت لكي اسمع غناؤه  
ومرت اللحظات المشمسه بسرعه  
وربما كانت صديقته جالسه طويلا وهي تستمع  
ولربما اتسمعت لوقت اطول مني

## 1.S B P 86 Vocabulary

### Questions with answers

1- Is a speck something big or small (line 4)? small

2- If something is in accord, it is in agreement or disagreement, (line5)

In agreement

3-does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong ? (line 9)? Fresh and young

4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)? It lays eggs

5- Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves

6- Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)? fast

## 2.Comprehension

**Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.**

The poet describes how (1) (**content/sad / lonely**)

she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**)

It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies (4)

(**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield.

She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answers: 1- content 2- flying 3- lower 4- move quickly 5- hidden in 6- imagines

## 3.Analysis:-

Answer the questions about the poem.

**1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration** الجناس

**Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique ?**

Some word pairs alliterate singing speck on (line 4), listening long on (line 15), listened longer on (line 16) but there are also lines that alliterate: and still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and while swift the sunny moments slid (line 14)

words together (here we Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar have soared and sank; silent and singing).

**2-Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?**

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

**3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?**

She says, perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15-16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

**4.AB PAGE 57 :-**

**Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern, the pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.**

The rhyme scheme is a bob. In other words the first line and third lines rhyme as do the second and fourth.

**مقترح وزاري :-**

**Literature spot (2 points)**

**Read the following lines, from A Green Cornfield carefully, then answer the question that follows.**

(1)

*The cornfield stretched a **tender** green*

*To right and left beside my walks;*

*I knew he had a **nest** unseen*

*Somewhere among the million **stalks**.*

- **What does tender suggest?** Fresh and young

- **what does a bird do in a nest?** It lays eggs

(2)

*And as I paused to hear his song*

*While **swift** the sunny moments slid,*

*Perhaps his mate sat listening long,*

*And listened longer than I did.*

**- Why does the skylark mate might listen longer than the poet?** Because the poet might have left earlier

# AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما

BY:

Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his traveling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are traveling through India by train.

They have befriended another traveler, Sir Francis Cromarty

في هذه القصة التي حصلت في عام ١٨٧٣ عن رجل انجليزي اسمه السيد فيلب فوج، والذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلته حول العالم في ثمانين يوم، وعند هذه النقطة من القصة، هو وصديقه الفرنسي السيد باسيبارتوت يسافران الى الهند في القطار ويصادقان شخص اخر معهم بالرحلة اسمه السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

توقف القطار في تمام الساعة الثامنة، في وسط الغابة على بعد ١٥ ميل بعد منطقة روثال، كان يوجد الاكواخ والمسكن وقد كان العامل يمر بين العربات ويصرخ ان المسافرين سينزلون هنا.

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. - اين نحن

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.' - في قرية خولبي

'Do we stop here?' - هل سنتوقف هنا

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' - بالتأكيد، الخط الحديدي لن ينتهي بعد

'What! Not finished?' - نعم، لم ينتهي!

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again'

لا بقي خمسون ميلا من هنا الى اللاباد حيث يبدأ الخط الثاني



باسيبارتوت الذي عاد وانضم الى سيده اظهر تكثيره ملتويه عندما فكر في حذائه الهندي الجميل غير القوي، بعد لحظه تردد وقال: سيدي اعتقد ان وجدت وسيله مريحه.

What.....'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.' 'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg'

ماذا..... فيل، فيل يعيش عند احد الهنود على بعد مئه خطوه من هنا، السيد فوج: هيا نذهب ونرى الفيل

They soon reached a small hut. **Enclosed** within some high **palings**, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds'

وصلا الى الكوخ بسرعه، الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسيياج خشبي عالي، خرج الهندي من الكوخ وبناءا على طلبهم قادهم الى الحظيره، الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الاثقال، لكن لاغراض القتال كان نصف اليف، رغم سعادته السيد فوج الا ان تعليمات التوجيه للفيل لم تنفع، فالفيل كان محافظا على وداعته.

كيوني وهو اسم الفيل كان لا يسير بسرعه على عكس اي وسيله مواصلات مريحه، السيد فوج قرر ان يستاجره على الرغم من ذلك، الفيه بالهند ليست رخيصه لانها اصبحت نادره، الفيله الذكور مناسبه لعروض السيرك فقط ومطلوبه جدا بعدما اصبحت غالبيتها مدجنه، عندما اظهر السيد فوج نيته باستاجار الفيل "كيوني" من الهندي لكن الهندي رفض الفكرة، السيد فوج اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات عن كل ساعه الايجار لاستعارته ليصل الى اللاباد الهندي رفض، عشرون..... اربعون..... وفضل رافضا.

ومازال رافضا Still refused

'Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused'.

السيد فيلس قرر ان يشتري الفيل وعرض عليه ١٠٠٠ جنيهه ولكن الهندي ضل رافضا.

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.' It only remained now to find a guide, which was

comparatively easy. A young Parsee\*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs\* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut".

وبسعر ٢٠٠٠ جنيه وافق الهندي، يا له من سعر بحق السماء، صرخ باسيبارتوت، من اجل فيل....

بقي ان نجد دليلا الان، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل كي نصل الى المدينة،

وظهر شاب من اصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي وقدم خدماته للساده لكي يساعدهم فتقبل السيد فوج واعداه له بمكافاه كبيره ليثير طمعه المادي.

تم اقتياد الفيل ووضع المعدات اللازمه للركوب، والمونه اشتروها من خولبي وبينما وضعوا السيدان المقعد على ظهر الفيل وارخيا طرفيه على جانبي الفيل قام باسيبارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين، والفارسي جلس على رقبه الفيل.

وفي تمام الساعه التاسعه انطلقوا من القرية الى الحيوان كان يسير في غابه كثيفه من النخيل على اقصر الطرق.

## 1.VOCABULARY:-

### Question 1: Answer the questions.

- 1- What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?
- 2- How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
- 3- What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?
- 4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?
- 5-Read line 36 again Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

### Answers:-

- 1- a house with one floor.
- 2- A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.



3- It's a ship powered by steam.

4- It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.

5- enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

## **2.COMPREHENSION:-**

### **Question 2: Answer the questions:-**

1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

2- Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed?

(line 15)

3- How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at (lines 23 to 26).

4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

6- How many people travel on the elephant?

### **Answers:-**

1- The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2- He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

3- Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.

4- He wanted it for fighting.

5- 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40–41).

6- four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

**Question 3: Complete the sentences with the correct word:-**

**Calm    confident    enthusiastic    unapologetic    worried**

- 1-The conductor is ..... about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2- Mr Fogg is ..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3- Passepartout feels ..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4- Mr Fogg remains ..... while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5- The guide is very ..... about making the journey by elephant.

**Answers:-**

- 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

**Question 4:**

**-Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters:-**

**Sir Francis    Passepartout    Phileas Fogg**

- 1- ..... is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 2- ..... thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
- 3- ..... does not know where they are when the train stops.

**Answers:-**

- 1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

**3.IDEAS:-**

**Question 5:-**

**Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas:-**

- 1- time                      2- money                      3- transport

**Answers:**

1- lines 20–21

2- lines 49–51

3- lines 41–43

**Question 6: -**

*Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?*

**Suggested answer: -**

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

**Question 7:-**

*Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer?*

**Suggested answer:-**

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23–25).

**4.Analysis: A.B - PAGE. 57:-**

*1- Read lines 8–22. Making specific reference to these lines, compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.*

**Suggested answer:-**

Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences: "What! Not Finished". In contrast, Phileas Fogg is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks "quietly", using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I

would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

### **5.TEACHER'S BOOK:-**

**Read the following extract from the story. Find to examples of literary device:-**

*'the parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut'*

**Answer:-**

1.alliteration: جناس

**Persee perched**

2.personifiction: تجسيد

**Animal marching**

**السؤال الوزاري للدوره الشتويه:-**

**Literature Spot :-**

**Read the following extract from Around The World In Eighty Days carefully, then answer the question that follows:-**

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they ' must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad'.

**What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?**

Sir Francis: 'Growing warm', this expression that means getting annoyed from that situation in that trip.