

Student's name : .....



# Action pack 12

## Literature spot B

LEARNING TOGETHER



*A. A green Cornfield*

*B. Around the world in Eighty Days*



# Literature Idioms

## مصطلحات ادبية

قبل ان تبدأ يتوجب عليك فهم المصطلحات التالية

اللغة المجازية

الادوات / الاساليب البلاغية

### Figurative language (rhetorical / literary devices)

Descriptive language which is not meant to be taken literally , such as metaphors, similes and personification

هي لغة مجازية ليس من المفترض أن تفهم بشكل حرفي مثل الاستعارة والتشبيه والتجسيد

#### 1. Simile : التشبيه like / as هي مقارنة نستخدم فيها ادوات تشبيه مثل

A comparison that uses the words ( like or as ) ; for example ,

The whining school boy creeping **like** snail. The lover sighing **like** a furnace. The soldier bearded **like** the pard. The air must rush **as** fresh. Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal . Treatment and medicine will taste **as** delicious **as** real food. Disappointment hit us **like** a blow .

#### 2. Metaphor : الاستعارة Like / as هي مقارنة لا تستخدم فيها كلمات مثل

A comparison that does not use the words like or as ; for example , Those *flowers* made of *light*. The *world*

will be at your *fingertips*. My spirit flew in feathers then, life is a journey...

#### 3. . Alliteration : الجناس هو تكرار للحرف الصحيح

The repetition of consonant sounds ; for example, Fred found Felix after five o'clock ... *shrunk shank*...

#### 4. Personification: التشخيص / التجسيد هو عندما تعطي انسانية لاشياء غير بشرية

When human traits are given to non-human things ; for example ,the *sun* came **peeping** in at morn, **he** never came a wink too soon, I often wish the *night* had **born** my **breath** away, the *air* must **rush** as fresh , summer *pools* could hardly **cool** the fever on my brow. Our computers and mobile *phones* will **take care** of us, by telling us when to wake up ,eat and sleep, in the canon's **mouth**

#### 5. Onomatopoeia : المحاكاة الصوتية وهي عندما تطابق الاصوات الاشياء التي تعبر عنها

When words copy the sounds of the things they name; for example ,( **peeping, swing, rush, fresh**).....etc. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology . **zoom**

**1- Title : العنوان**

The name of a story.

**2- Setting : الخلفية**

Time and place

**3- Plot : الحبكة ( السرد )**

The outline of events in a story .

**4- Theme : المغزى**

The main idea of a story .

**5- Main character : الشخصية الرئيسية**

The person a story is mostly about .

**6- Poetry : الشعر**

Writing which uses words in a special way . Poetry is meant to be listened like a song . Poetry often contains figurative language .

**7- Stanza : المقطع الشعري ( 4 اسطر )**

Lines in a poem or song which go together.

**8. Refrain : وهو سطر او مقطع شعري يتكرر في القصيدة اللازمة**

A line or stanza of a poem that is repeated .

**9. Rhyme scheme : نظام الابقاع ( القافية )**

When rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern.

.(born,morn),(day,away),(white,light),(set,yet),(swing,wing),(now,brow),(high,sky).

**10. Character development : تطور الشخصية**

The change in a character from the beginning to the ending of a story .

**11. Sensory description : (كتابة تفاصيل لها علاقة بالحواس الخمسة ) الوصف الحسي**

Writing details which appeal to the senses ,such as sight, hearing ,touch ,taste ,smell .

**12 . Mood : المزاج ( هو الاحساس العام والمشاعر التي يهدف الشاعر / الكاتب الى اثارها مثل الحزن والفرح )**

General tone or attitude that the poet aims at creating

## Literature spot B

### A green cornfield حقل الذرة الاخضر

By Christina Rossetti (1830 CE–1894 CE)

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.

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.

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.

student's book / page 86

الارض كانت خضراء , السماء كانت زرقاء

رايت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق

ذكر قبرة معلقا بين الاثنتين

بقعة تغني فوق الذرة

على مسافة اني وفي تناغم مرح

فراشات بيضاء رقصة على الجناح

وظل صوت القبرة يرتفع بالغناء

يهبط صامتا ويعلو مغنيا

حقل الذرة امتد يانعا بالخضرة

يمنى ويسرا من خطاي

عرفت ان لذكر القبرة عشا مخبأ

في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان

وعندما توقفت لاسمع اغنيته

مرت اللحظات المشمسة بسرعة

لربما كانت رفيقته جالسة تستمع طويلا

ولربما استمتعت لوقت اطول مني

The word	المعنى	The word	المعنى
cornfield	حقل الذرة	soared	محلّق عاليا ومرتفع
sunny	شمس	silent sank	هبوط بهدوء
morn	الصباح	stretched	ممتد
skylark	طائر القبرة	Tender { fresh and young }	طري / سهل الكسر
Speck { small }	نقطة	Nest { the place where the bird lays eggs }	عش
Paused { stop }	توقف	Stalks { the long part of the plant }	سيقان
Accord{ in agreement }	انسجام / توافق	Swift { fast }	بسرعة
butterflies	فراشات	slid	ينزلق ويغيب
gay	مرح وسرور	Mate { friend }	رفيق / صاحب

The poem is a celebration of life, nature and love. It focuses on the simple detail of a skylark singing (this bird is traditionally associated with joy and springtime) and connects this with ideas of the continuity of life

This author described a cornfield under a sunny morning sky.

The first two stanzas : she uses the analogy of the cornfield being a stage so that we have the feeling of the beautiful picture of the cornfield and the skylark. the author described the cornfield as if she was looking at it from a faraway place.

The next two stanzas: she still uses the skylark to give an artistic perspective of the green cornfield we find that she is describing the cornfield as if she was right in the middle of the green cornfield

# she uses the animals to show the view of the cornfield

### Answer the questions :

Student's book / page 86 / ex: 1

هل البقعة شئى كبير ام صغير

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

small

اذا كان شئى في انسجام , هل هو اتفاق ام عدم اتفاق

2. If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

In agreement

هل كلمة غير ناضجة تشير الى شئى طازج وصغير او كبير وقوي

3. Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

Fresh and young

ماذا يفعل العصفور في العش

4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

It lays eggs

اي جزء من النبات هو السيقان

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

انه الجزء الطويل المستقيم الذي يدعم الاوراق

It's the long , upright of the plant that support the leaves

هل رشيق تعني بطيء ام سريع

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

Fast

Student's book / page 86 / ex :2

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

تصف الشاعر

تشعر

خلال

حقل الذرة

تمشي

The poet describes how (1) (content / sad / lonely) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks

ترى

طائرة من حقل الذرة

طائرة في السماء

تسقط نحوها

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)

تعرف

طائر القبرة

عش

مرئي

مخفي

بعيدة من

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

تلاحظ

تخيل

تعرف

رفيقتها

تستمع

مكان ما

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

## Analysis التحليل

### 3. Answer the questions about the poem.

الشاعرة تستخدم عدة أمثلة من الجناس . جد امثلة على ذلك . ما التأثير الذي تحاول الشاعرة

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to

تحققه بهذا التقنية (الاسلوب)

achieve with this technique?

بعض ازواج الكلمات تتجانس

Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line

هناك ايضا سطور تتجانس

16), but there are also lines alliterate { And still the singing skylark soared / and silent sank and soared to sing(line 8)and while swift the sunny moments slid (line 14). }

كلمات مختلفة يربط القصيدة ايقاع يضيف الجناس

Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here

we have soared and sank / silent and singing / paused and earth and sky / above and below / right and left )

نفسها الشاعرة عدا مستمع آخر اشارتين

2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem.

المستمع هذا ما من

Who or what is this listener?

الاشارتين

انثى الطير تجلس على البيض

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs);

القبرة انثى هو المستمع انثى الطير

perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

كيف نعرف بان الشاعرة غادرت حقل الذرة قبل ان يتوقف طائر القبرة عن الغناء

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

يشير هذا اطول استمعت مدة طويلة تستمع صاحبتة ربما تقول

She says, perhaps his mate sat listening long, and listened longer than I did (lines 15-16). This shows

يستمع ما زال صاحبة الطير تخمن الحقل غادرت الشاعرة

that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the

الاغنية لذلك

song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing

مخطط القافية نمط السطور نهاية تحدث تناغم الكلمات

4. 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.

يتناغمان السطر الثالث السطر الاول كلمة اخرى مخطط الاقفية

The rhyme scheme is *abab* . In other words the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

الالوان عدد القصيدة ترمز

6. List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

بالتزامن الطبيعة عدوية برمز

Green, blue, white. I think that **green** symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with

نقاوة واضحة مشرقة لياكدوا

**blue** to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. **White** is used to symbolise the purity and

رشاقة الفراشة

elegance of the butterfly.

**سؤال الوزارة 2016**

**Read the following lines A Green cornfield , then answer the question that follow .**

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

**1. Why did the poet stop in the cornfield? (1 point )**

.....

**2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark ? (2 points )**

.....

**سؤال الوزارة 2017**

**Read the following stanza from A green Cornfield carefully , then answer the questions that follow .**

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

**1. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza . ( 1 point )**

.....

**2. What is the effect the poet is trying to achieve with alliteration ? (2 points )**

.....

## Literature spot B

### Around the world in Eighty Days

Student's book / page 87

By Jules Verne

رحلة يكمل يحاول رجل انجليزي عن وقعت القصة  
The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, **Mr. Phileas Fogg**, who is trying to complete a journey  
المسافرون الفرنسي رقيق سفره عند هذا الحد من القصة ثمانين يوما العالم حول  
around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman  
مسافر اخر صاحبوا القطار الهند عبر يسافرون باسياتوت  
**Mr. Passé partout**, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, **Sir Francis**

### Cromarty.

كان هناك روئال بعد على بعد 15 ميل وسط غابة في قرية خولبي  
The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were  
المسافرون صاحب العربات يمر قائد الرحلة مساكن العمال اكواخ عدة  
several bungalows and workmen's cabins. **The conductor**, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers

هل نتوقف هنا في قرية خولبي هل نتوقف هنا هل نتوقف هنا  
will get out here!' 'Where are we?' asked **Sir Francis**. 'At the hamlet of Kholby.' 'Do we stop here?'

بقي ما مسافته خمسون ميلا  
'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' 'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be  
لا شك الذي كان يفعل اجاب السيد فرانسيس  
laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

مع ذلك انت تباع التذاكر من مومباي الى كلكتا  
'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted **Sir Francis**, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,'

اجاب قائل الرحلة  
replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for

الخط الحديد لم ينته بعد  
themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

قال بهدوء سنفعل اذا سمحت عن ابحت  
'Sir Francis,' said Mr. Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to

Allahabad.'

كنت تعرف ماذا متوقعا ليس من صالحك عظيم تأخير  
'Mr. Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew

الطريق ان  
that the way—'

لا على الاطلاق عرفت بعض المعوقات اخرى سوف عاجلا تظهر اجلا طريقي  
'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore,

ظهورا هونغ كونغ كاكنا تغادر سفينة بخاريه لسدي يومين مكسبين لاضحي بهما خسرتنا  
is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong on noon, on the 25th.

الرد الواثق ليقال لم يكن هناك شي في الوقت المحدد سنصل هو اليوم  
This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.' There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

عادوا القرية تفقيش بعد  
Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having

قام سيده انضم باسبرنو ساذهب مشيا على الاقدام اي شي وجدوا  
found anything. 'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. Passé partout, who had now rejoined his master, made

تردد لحظة بعد حذاء هندي الضعيف الرائع يفكر كثيرة ساخرة  
a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he

وسيلة نقل وجدت سيدتي سيدتي قال  
said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.' 'What?'

خطوة الف يعيش هندي ينتمي  
'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.'

داخل محبوس كوخ صغير وصلوا اجاب الفيل نرى نذهب دعنا  
'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr. Fogg. They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high

قادهم بناءا على طلبهم الكوخ خرج هندي المطلوب الحيوان كان سياج  
palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them

حمل الاشياء مجرد ليس تربيته الحظيرة



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, MrFogg 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? 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. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passé partout, '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, Passé partout 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.

## Vocabulary

word	meaning	بالعربي
Parsee	a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.	فارسي
howdah	a seat for riding an elephant	هودج / سرج
bungalow	a house with one floor	بيت من طابق واحد
wry grimace	an expression that shows pain or unhappiness	كشرة ساخرة
growing warm	an expression that that means getting annoyed	انزعج
hamlet	a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses	قرية
steamer	a ship powered by steam	سفينة بخارية

## ملاحظة : اقرأ القصة ثم حاول ان تربط الافكار المذكورة بين اللغة العربية واللغة الانجليزية .

هذه القصة التي وقعت عام 1873 عن رجل انجليزي السيد فيليس فوغ الذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوما . عند هذا الحد من القصة، هو رفيق سفره الفرنسي السيد(باسييارتوت) يسافران عبر الهند بالقطار .صادقا رحالة آخر وهو السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي وقف القطار في الساعة الثامنة في وسط غابة على بعد خمس عشرة ميلا بعد روئال حيث كان هناك عدة اكواخ ومساكن لعمال . الكنترول صاح وهو يمر عبر العربات " المسافرين سينزلون هنا!"

اين نحن؟ سأل السيد فرانسيس

في قرية خوليبي

هل نقف هن

بالتاكيد، الخط الحديدي لم ينته بعد

ماذا !لم ينته

لا .بقي ما مسافته خمسون ميلا من هنا الى الله اباد حيث يبدأ الخط ثانية

وتبيع تذاكر من بومباي الى كلكتا اجاب السيد فرانسيس الذي كانت ترتفع حرارته

لا شك، اجاب الكنترول، لكن المسافرين يعرفون انه يجب عليهم ان يجدوا وسيلة مواصلات لتأخذهم من خوليبي الى الله اباد

السيد فرانسيس، قال فوغ بهدوء، سنفعل ، اذا سمحت، ابحت عن وسيلة مريحة الى الله اباد.

سيد فوغ، هذا تاخير كبير ليس من صالحك

لا، سيد فرانسيس، انه كان متوقعا

ماذا !كنت تعرف ان الطريق

اطلاقا، لكنني عرفت ان بعض المعوقات ستظهر آجلا ام' اجلا في طريقي .لا شيء، على اي حال، تمت خسارته.

لدي يومان لاضحي بهما .سفينة بخارية تغادر كلكتا الى هونغ كونغ ظهرا في 25 الشهر .هذا اليوم الثاني والعشرون، وسنصل كلكتا في

الوقت .لم يكن هناك ما يقال على هذا الرد الواثق

السيدان فوغ وفرانسيس كرومارتي، بعدما فتشا القرية من اقصاها الى اقصاها، عادا دون ان يجدا شيئا

ساذهب مشيا، قال السيد فيليس فوغ

باسييارتوت الذي انضم الآن الى سيده، اظهر تكشيرة ملتوية عندما فكر بحذائه الجميل الهندي غير القوي .بعد لحظة تردد، قال " يا سيدي، اعتقد

باني وجدت وسيلة مريحة."

فيل !فيل يبخص احد الهنود يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا .دعنا نذهب ونرى الفيل، اجاب السيد فوغ.

سرعان ما وصلا الى كوخ صغير .الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسياج خشبي عالي.

هندي خرج من الكوخ وبناءا على طلبهم قادم الى الحظيرة.

الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الاثقال، لكن لاغراض القتال، كان نصف اليف.

رغم سعادة السيد فوغ الا ان تعليمات التوجيه للحيوان لم تنفع طويلا، فالفيل حافظ على وداعته الطبيعية).كيوني، (هذا كان اسم الفيل، كان لا

يسير بسرعة

لوقت طويل على عكس اي وسيلة نقل مريحة اخرى .السيد فوغ قرر ان يستاجر ه .على اي حال، الفيلة ليست رخيصة في الهند لانها اصبحت

نادرة.

الفيلة الذكور مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك ومطلوبة جدا بعدما اصبحت غالبيتها مدجنة .عندما اظهر السيد فوغ نيته للهندي باستئجار الفيل

كيوني (رفض الفكرة.

السيد فوغ اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات زيادة للساعة لاستعارة الفيل الى الله اباد .الهندي رفض .عشرون جنيها؟ رفض ايضا .اربعون جنيها؟ ما

زال رافضا.

فيليس فوغ (دون ان يغضب قرر ان يشتري الحيوان، وفي البداية عرض عليه الف جنيه .الهندي، ربما ظن انه كان يعقد صفقة كبيرة، ظل

رافضا بسعر الفا جنيه، وافق الهندي.

يا له من سعر، بحق السماء !صاح باسييارتوت، من اجل فيل .بقي الآن فقط ان نجد دليلا، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل .شاب من اصل فارسي

ذو وجه

ذكي عرض خدماته التي قبلها السيد فوغ واعد بمكافاة كريمة ليثير طمعه المادي

وارخاء الفيل ظهر على المقعد بوضع وفوغ فرانسيس السيدان قام وبينما خوليبي من شراؤها تم المؤونة .الركوب بمعدات وتزويده الفيل اقتياد تم

طرفيه

على جانبي الفيل، قام باسييارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين

الفارسي جلس على رقبة الفيل، وفي الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية، والحيوان كان يسير عبر غابة كثيفة من النخيل على اقصر الطرق

## Vocabulary

Student's book / page 88/ exercise 1

Answer the questions :

1. What kind of house is a *bungalow* (line 6) ?

A house with one floor

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?

A hamlet is a *very small village*, which suggests that *there are very few people and houses*.

3. What form of transport is a *steamer* (line 24)?

It's a ship powered by steam

4. What kind of facial expression is a *wry grimace* (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

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. Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

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

## Comprehension

Student's book / page 89 / exercise 2

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

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

2. Why is Sir Francis *annoyed* during his conversation with the conductor?

What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)

-He is annoyed *because* he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

- '*Growing warm*' means *getting annoyed*. 2016

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.

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. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

He wanted it for fighting. (*warlike*)

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

"It still preserved its natural gentleness ", *meaning that* it doesn't want to fight (lines 40-41).

**6. How many people travel on the elephant?**

*Four people* : the guide, passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

**Vocabulary**

**Student's book / page 89 / exercise 3**

**Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

هادئ	واثق	متحمس	غير نادم	قلق
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**

**Student's book / page 89 / exercise 4**

**Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.**

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. Passe partout 3. Sir Francis**

## Ideas: الأفكار

### Student's book / page 89 / exercise 5

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

**1. Time :** ( Line 20 – 21 )

- "Mr Fogg, this is a **delay** greatly to your disadvantage." "No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen ."

**2. Money :** (Lines 49 51)

- 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.

**3. Transport :** (Lines 41-43)

- 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.

### Student's book / page 89 / exercise 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 .

**Transport** is an important **theme** in this story. These two passages describe a train's unfinished route and an elephant's limited potential to be a good mode of transport. The elephant surpasses man-made transport and remains the best choice.

Elephant	Train
- Travel rapidly and for a long time. - A good mode of transport. (limited potential ) - More positive investment. - The elephant surpasses man-made transport	- The railway is not finished. - Travel slowly and for a short time .
<b>The best</b>	<b>fails</b>

### Student's book / page 89 / exercise 7

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

## Analysis

### Activity book / page 57 / exercise 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.

They are men of two different personalities. Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences.

Phileas Fogg	Sir Francis
calm and assured – intelligent – pleasant – well-mannered man – disciplined – courageous generous and self-controlled person	Gets easily angry – speak in exclamation and short sentences

Read the following extract from the story. Find two examples of *literary devices*.

"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."

1. **Alliteration** : Parsee perched ;
2. **Personification** : the animal marching

سؤال وزاري 2016

Read the following extraction from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then ( 2 points) answer the question that follow :

"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 used to mean that Sir Francis getting annoyed ?

.....

سؤال وزاري 2017

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 was reared as a half – domesticated animal.

1. How was the elephant reared ?

.....

2. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans ?

.....

سؤال وزاري

2018

**Read the following lines from Around the World in Eighty Days carefully, then ( 3 points) answer the questions that follow :**

"Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. (Mr Fogg)  
I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th.

1. What form of transport is a steamer ?

.....

2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned )

.....

سؤال وزاري 2018

**Read the following lines from Around the World in Eighty Days carefully, then ( 3 points) answer the questions that follow :**

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.

1. what idea do the above lines represent ?

.....

2. How much money did Phileas Fogg at first offer for buying the elephant?

.....

سؤال وزاري 2019

**Read the following lines from Around the World in Eighty Days carefully, then ( 3 points) answer the questions that follow :**

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!'

1. What kind of house is a bungalows ?

.....

2. where did the train stop ?

.....