IQRA MODEL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

Teacher: Moha~deeqsi Review questions from unit 5 Book: English F4

Academic year: 2020-2021. Date: ...../...../2020

Name: ..... ***Class 12:*** ( )

Review questions from unit 5

1. *Complete the following proverbs:-*

a. *Look before **you leap**.*
b. *People who live in glass house **should not throw stones**.*
c. *Let sleeping dogs **lie**.*
d. *You can lead your horse to the water, **but you can't make it drink.***
e. *Many hands **make light work.***
f. *Don't judge a book **by its cover.***
g. *There is no smoke **without fire**.*
h. *Too many cooks **spoil the broth**.*
i. *Pride comes **before a fall**.*

Moha deeqsi

2. *Who recited the poem of society? And when it was recited?*

Ans: *By Mohamed Ibrahim Warsame(**Hadraawi**) and it was **1980**.*

3. *When and where **Hadraawi** was born?*

Ans: *He was born **1943** in **Burco**(**Togdheer**).*

4. *What is the subject matter of the poem society?*

Ans: *The subject matter of the poem society is to encourage people to be binding together to protect their solidarity.*

5. *Who is referred to as " you" in the poem society? Give evidence to support your answer vividly?*

Ans: *" you" is referred to the people whom the poet is talking to.*

E.g:- "you" people chose me.

6. *From stanza 1-4 of the poem society, select three three words and phrases that describe how the poet explains what the persona should do to make good out of their country?*

Ans: *Phrases that describe how the poet explains what the persona should do:*

a) *To the one who says you have no choice reply, you have no clue.*

b) *Don't listen to his braying.*

c) *Don't give him the time of the day.*

7. *Look again at stanza 2-4 from society poem. In your own words explain what the poet's thoughts and feeling are towards the young people?*

Ans: *the poet's thoughts and feeling is to apprehend the dark shadows engulfing the dictatorship government towards the young which was riddled with maladministration and corruption.*

8. *In at least two paragraphs, discuss how the poet uses language and style to create optimism and restore hope in poem of society?*

Ans: *The poet used analogy for the purpose of clarification comparing peace and instability and also used abstract diction because he used words of inspiration to show people to create optimism and restore their wish.*

9. *What is the mood of poem society? Explain your answer:*

Ans: *The mood of this poem is sad because when you read you feel sympathy for people who once were prosperous their wealth exchanged for pauper-hood.*

10. *In your own words, retall the events that took place in the poem of society?*

Ans: *The poem talks about how revolutionary government oppressed the people under the dictatorial rule that led them to flee the country and some end up in poverty, famine and starvation.*

11. *What is the main theme of this poem society?*

Ans: *The main theme of the poem is to encourage people to take action against dictatorship.*

12. *Identify and illustrate three instances of hyperbole in this poem society?*

Ans: a*) Sported the thick skin of the lion wore hubris like a mane.*

b*) If my brazenness burns like an iron.*

c*) If country hand not gone a thousand times begging.*

14. *Describe the tone of the persona in the poem society?*

Ans: *The tone of the persona is happy.*

15. *Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the poem society:*

a. Unobtainable. b. Unbridled. c. Thick skinned. d. Pity. e. Scattered.

Ans: a. Unobtainable*: hard or impossible to get to.*

b. Unbridled*: showing no signs of being under control.*

c. Thick skinned*: having or showing a lack of sympathy or tender feelings.*

d. Pity: *sympathetic sorrow for one suffering, distress or unhappy.*

e. Scattered*: to cause to separate widely.*

16. *Classify the story of the lion with a thorn in his paw?*

Ans: The story above is an oral narrative.

17. State three characteristics of the classification of the lion with a thorn in his paw?

Ans: *The three characteristics of the classification of the above story are:*

a. Magination. *b.* ***Paragraphs.***

c. *Used past tense, e.g. past simple and past perfect.*

18.*Give 1 function of this particular narrative:the lion with thorn in his paw?*

Ans: *The function of this particular narrative is hunting.*

19. *Identify and explain any four features of oral narrative found in this story: the lion with a thorn in his paw?*

Ans: *The four features this narrative are:*

a. Opening formula *" once there lived" which is used to indicate the beginning of the story and removes the audiences from the world of reality to the world of fantasy.*

b. Repetition- *is when phrases or words are repeated in a literary work, it is also used in narratives to bring to an idea. E.g. the word lion, you can get almost all paragraphs in the story.*

c. Timeless- *there is no fixed time.*

d. Moral lesson.

20. *Why was the lion in pain?*

Ans: *Because a piece of bone was stucked in his throat.*

21. *State two economic activities of the community referred to in this story: the lion with a thorn in his paw?*

Ans: *The two economic activities of the community referred to the story are:*

a. ***Hunting.*** *b.* ***Gathering.***

22. *Why did the lion give the hunter the antelope?*

Ans: *Because the Hunter felt sympathetic for the lion when he was in deep pain for his throat.*

23. *Give two character traits of each of the following:*

a. *The lion.* ***b****. The man*

Ans: *The character traits of the lion and the man are:*

a. Lion *friendliness and patience.*

b. Man*- hunter kindness and fearlessness.*

24. *Who according to your understanding is the most appropriate target audience of this narrative: the lion with a thorn in his paw?*

Ans: *The most appropriate target of this narrative is the lion's pain.*

25. *What is the moral lesson of this story: the lion with a thorn in his paw?*

Ans: *We should feel sympathy for the victim ones as well as anomals like the lion and people around us.*

26. *Explain the meaning of these words as used in the story above?*

a. Occupation.	*d. Thicket.*	*g. Profusely*
b. Prey.	*e. Growling.*	*h. Soothing*
c. Game.	*f. Wagging.*	*i. Supply*

Ans: a. Occupation: *the activity by which one regularly makes a living.*

b. Prey: *an animal that is hunted or killed.*

c. Game: *animals under pursuit or taken in hunting.*

d. Thicket: *a dense growth of shrubbery or small trees.*

e. Growling: *to make a low guttural sound of hostility in the throat.*

***f. Wagging**: to move or cause to move rapidly.*

***g. Profusely**: pouring forth in great amounts, e.g. we received profuse thanks for our efforts.*

***h. Soothing**: tending to calm the emotions and relieve stress.*

***i. Supply**: the quantity or amount as of a commodity needed pr available.*

*27. Match the following **definition** with words and phrases from this table:*

Excuted, counterpart, demilitarized zone, archrivals, peninsula, disparity, admirably, unified, malnutrition, eyeball to eyeball.

***a**. Marked distinct in quality or character **disparity**.*

***b**. Someone's chief rival or opponent archrivals.*

***c**. An area from which weapons and military forces have been removed **demilitarized zone**.*

***d**. One-on-one, **eyeball to eyeball**.*

e**. Brought together as one **unified.

f**. One remarkably similar to another **counterpart.

g**. Foreland **peninsula.

h**. Estimable **admirably.

i**. Inadequate or unbalanced intake of nutrients **malnutrition.

***j**. Put completely into effect **excuted**.*

***28.** Define gerund and infinitive?*

***Ans: a. A gerund** is a verb in its -ing form which functions as a noun.*

***b. An infinitive** verb is form that usually begins with "to" and it is also used*

a noun, an adjective or an adverb but it hasn't any past form only base form.

29. *What can be used gerund?*

Ans: *Any action verb can be used as gerund.*

30. *List the* ***two main rules*** *that* ***gerund*** *used?*

Ans: *a. when used as* ***subject****, gerunds appear at the beginning of a sentences.*

b*. They can as well act as* ***object*** *following the verb.*

31. *What are applied gerunds?*

Ans: *The same rules for spelling applied to the* ***continuous tenses or progressive tense*** *are also applied to gerunds.*

32. *List the* ***general usage*** *of the* ***gerund*** *form of verbs?*

Ans: *a. As subject of a sentence.*

b*. As direct object of a sentence.*

c*. As a subject complement.*

d*. As an object of a preposition.*

e*. After certain expressions. E.g. my love's favourite activity is* ***kissing****.*

33. *List the* ***general usage*** *of* ***infinitives****?*

Ans: a*. To indicate the purpose of an action.*

b*. As a subject of the sentence.*

c*. As a direct object of the sentence.*

d*. As subject complement.*

e*. As an adjective.*

***f**. As an adverb.*

***g**. After an adjective.*

***h**. After a noun or pronoun object referring to a person.*

***i**. Used with question word. Eg. Do you understand **what to do**?*

***34.** List the **common verb**s that **followed gerunds**?*

Ans:** These verbs are followed by gerunds: **enjoy, fancy, discuss, dislike, finish,mind,suggest, recommend, keep, avoid, like,remember,stop and so on.

***35.** List the **common verbs followed by "to**" and the **infinitive**?*

Ans:** These verbs are followed by infinitive: **agree, ask, decide, help, plan, hope, learn, want, would like, promise, like, remember, stop and so on.

36. What are formed infinitives?

***Ans:** They are formed with **to + base form of the verb** such as **to go, to watch**.*

37.** Pick out the following sentences the **gerunds:

***a**. **Swimming** is my favourite exercise. **b**. She likes **cooking**.*

***Ans**: a. **Swimming** is a gerind. b. Cooking is a gerund.*

38.** Pick out the following sentences the **infinitives:

***a**. Every one wanted **to go**. **b**. He bought some roses **to give** his wife.*

***Ans: a**. **to go** is infinitive. **b**. **To give** is infinitive.*

***39.** Choose the correct **gerund or infinitive** from the brackets at the end of the sentence vividly:*

***a**. She avoided **talking** to her boss. (to talk/talking)*

***b**. I want **to come** to the party. (to come/ coming)*

***c**. We've finished **preparing** for the meeting.(preparing/to prepare)*

d. *I asked him **to leave** early. (leaving/to leave)*

e. *I can't stand **riding** on the trains(riding/to ride)*

f. *Mr. Mohamed enioys **inviting** people out to dinner.(inviting/to invite)*

g. *Long time ago, gentleman challenged their rivals **to fight**.(fighting/to fight)*

h. *As the old adage goes, there's no use **crying** over spilt milk. (crying/to cry)*

i. *Sahara stopped **to tie** her shoeslace. Wait for her. (tying/to tie)*

j. *My wife always volunteers **to bake** cakes for orphans. (baking/to bake)*

l. *Yusra is having trouble **concentrating** on the exam. (concentrating/ to concentrate)*

m. *He allowed me **to join** his Facebook page. (joining/to join)*

n. *Don't forget **to pick up** milk on your way home. (picking up/to pick up)*

If you write more words your mind will be fresh all the time

The End