

Middle 3 General Revision

Models Answers

I. Novel: A Tale of Two Cities

A) Discussion Questions

1. The theme of reversal of roles is one of the main themes in the novel. Discuss in detail with reference to characters and society classes.

- Meaning of reversal of roles
- One example of characters' reversal of roles: Dr. Manette Vs Lucie (in detail)
- One example of classes reversal of roles: the peasantry Vs the nobility before and after the French Revolution (in detail)

2. The Evremonde family is a symbol of corruption, oppression and misery the French people suffered prior to the revolution. Discuss with evidence.

- Description of the harsh conditions of the villagers, spread of poverty, high taxes and ill-treatment of the Marquis (in detail)
- Description of the torture of Gaspard after killing the Marquis (in detail)
- Theme of social injustice and revenge (in detail)

3. Although the road mender is a minor character, his testimony has a deep impact on Darnay's life.

- The incident of telling the Marquis about Gaspard hanging under his carriage before the Marquis's murder
- The incident of telling Monsieur Defarge and the Jacques about Gaspard's horrible torture and execution

- Both lead to the result of putting all the Evremondes and the Chateau on Madame's Defarge's list of destruction
- Theme of revenge (in detail)

4. Carton's love for Lucie is pure and extremely profound. Explain with evidence from the text.

- Description of the painful romantic conversation between Carton and Lucie in London's house, his sincere weeping before her while telling her about his past life and making his promise to give up his life for her or anyone she loves (the second promise)
- Theme of love, devotion and sacrifice on the part of Carton (in detail).

5. Tellson's Bank plays a major role in the French Revolution and the lives of the French nobility. Elaborate.

- The role of the French Branch of the bank in sending money, property and records to England and the role of Mr. Lorry who manages to do the job really well.
- Theme of love, devotion and sacrifice on the part of Mr. Lorry (in detail).

6. Irony is used frequently by Dickens. Discuss with reference to Darnay's journey back to France.

- Brief definition of irony
- An example of irony: Monsieur Defarge describing France as a beautiful world where the French live in on their way up to Dr. Manette's dark room
- Darnay's continuous attempts to persuade Mr. Lorry not to go to Paris while he goes there himself on the same night after Gabelle's letter (in detail)

7. Darnay is an idealist. Discuss with reference to his beliefs about France during the Revolution.

- His character: honest, idealist and a man of his word
- His decision to go to France after the revolution to save Gabelle and his unrealistic thought that people will listen to him and understand that he is different from the rest of the nobility
- Theme of revenge (in detail)

8. Dr. Manette has been resurrected twice in Paris, once after being set free from the Bastille and another time after the French Revolution. Discuss.

- The meaning of resurrection
- Description of his success in getting back his normal in London as a doctor with Lucie's help (in detail)
- Description of his success to act as a father figure for Lucie and Darnay by convincing the revolutionaries to save his son-in-law.

B) Comment fully on the following quotes from the novel.

1. "He is a good child, this mender of roads, called Jacques. Give him to drink, my wife."

- Monsieur Defarge- to Madame Defarge - at the wine shop in Saint Antoine, Paris – when they come back from the countryside to get news about Gaspard and the road mender tells them about the horrific details of his torture and execution
- The Defarges and the Jacques' character: loyal – caring – revengeful
The road mender's character: childish – honest – easy to manipulate
- Theme of social injustice and revenge (in detail)

2. “O me, O me! All is lost! What is to be told to Ladybird? He doesn’t know me, and is making shoes!”

- Miss Pross – Mr. Lorry – in London’s house – when she finds Dr. Manette making shoes and cannot recognize her and his identity after :Lucie’s wedding and getting to know about Darnay’s real identity
- Miss Pross’s character: loving – caring – loyal
Dr. Manette’s character: vulnerable – mentally imprisoned
- Theme of love, devotion and sacrifice (in detail)

3. “Come, then! Patriots and friends, we are ready! The Bastille!”

- Monsieur Defarge – the Jacques – in Saint Antione, Paris – when it is time for the revolution to begin in Saint Antoine, Paris
- Monsieur Defarge’s character: loyal – patriotic – revengeful
- Theme of revenge (in detail)

4. “Gabelle. And what is the message to the unfortunate Gabelle in prison?”

- Mr. Lorry – Darnay – at Tellson’s Bank in London – when Darnay tells Mr. Lorry that he knows the Marquis and has delivered the letter to him
- Darnay’s character: loyal – thoughtful - a man of his word – idealistic
Mr. Lorry’s character: loyal to the bank – business-minded – hard-working
- Theme of love, devotion and sacrifice

5. “You are consigned, Evremonde, to the prison of La Force.”

- The functionary – Darnay – at the Gate of Paris – when he recognizes Darany with the help of Monsieur Defarge as an Evremonde
- The functionary’s character: strict - revengeful

Darnay's character: naïve – idealistic – loyal

- Themes of revenge, social injustice and redemption

II. Vocabulary

Do as shown between brackets

1. Acquaintances
2. fair-weather friends
3. mutual friends
4. travel companion
5. get on
6. hanging out
7. going round to
8. emblematic
9. dogma / principle(s)
10. prosperity (progress)
11. disobedient
12. racial
13. c = subsequently
14. flat mate
15. a = persuade
14. industrial
15. fascination

16. Naturally, mothers keep an eye on their babies.
17. vulgarity / violence / rudeness
18. patriotic
19. sentimental
20. Over the past three years, his business has thrived.
21. a=plot
25. track of
26. a trilogy
27. script
28. sentimental
29. Although her mother has recently passed away, she is keeping her chin up.
30. off
31. inconspicuous / unnoticeable / hidden
32. ventilation
33. Augmented reality
34. efficient / effective
- 35 engraved / etched
36. monetary / pecuniary
37. revitalizing
37. fled
38. tenements
39. tragic
40. peeping
41. I'd like to pick Jack's brain if he knows a lot about the global warming.
43. picked on
44. holes

45. camouflage
46. around
47. poisoning darts
48. abandoned
49. advantageous
50. entrepreneurs

III. Grammar

A. Put the verb into the correct tense form.

1. isn't raining
2. was waiting / arrived
3. am getting
4. do you do
5. phones/ didn't phone
6. Have you seen
7. a. were thinking b. decided
8. is happening
9. doesn't rain
10. rang / were having
11. went / was studying / didn't want / didn't stay
12. told / didn't believe / was joking

B. Rewrite using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

1. Tickets can be bought on the day of the concert.
2. Passports must be shown to the check-in clerk.
3. Sherlock Holmes stories have been read by millions of people.
4. The Sherlock Holmes stories were written by sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
5. My car has been stolen.

6. The police don't think my car will be found.
7. Egypt is visited every year by millions of tourist.
8. Shakespeare is known all over the world.
9. A British company is making a new Sherlock Holmes film.
10. Millions of people have visited the museum.

C. Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT.

1. Has / finished
2. Did / finish
3. have just gone
4. Have / sent
5. Did / call
6. haven't seen
7. has just arrived
8. Have / ever been
9. have lost
10. has had

D. Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences and write it correctly.

1. has gone → went
2. works → had been working
3. am watching → watched or was watching
4. wasn't helping → didn't help
5. have → had
6. had read → reading
7. been finishing → finished
8. see → had seen

E. Choose the correct answer.

1. will spend
2. will win
3. is going to be
4. are going
5. starts
6. will answer
7. will buy
8. is going to fall
9. will be
10. will be waiting

F. Spot and correct the mistakes.

1. sleep → be sleeping
2. be → will have been
3. am going to → will
4. will increase → are increasing
5. are having → will have
6. will already start → will have already started
7. be working → have been working
8. write → have written
9. am studying → will be studying
10. have → be having

G. Choose the correct answer.

1. watching
2. to tell
3. eating
4. to bring
5. to run

6. listening
7. finding
8. to announce
9. phoning
10. doing

H. Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly.

1. switch → switching
2. switched → to switch
3. to spend → spending
4. flying → fly
5. cook → cooking

I. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. We are holding a meeting tomorrow.
2. I will take my family out for dinner.
3. I decided to decorate my room.
4. It is going to rain. Look at those dark clouds.
5. The scientists of NASA are launching Apollo.
6. I am going to buy a new car for my wife.
7. The old man is staggering. He is going to fall down.
8. I am spending the summer in Alexandria.