

Contents

- **Comprehension Questions**

Since storybooks are intended mainly for enjoyment, these questions could be answered just for fun. If parents or teachers use this, they might assign a few questions to be answered orally, or as a written exercise.

- **Glossary Words**

Naturally, no one is expected to know the meaning of every word in a book. You are encouraged to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words by relating them to what you do understand. To help you understand unfamiliar words, glossary entries are listed here for each story, and the meanings are in the Glossary at the end of this booklet. This could encourage a guessing-game!

- **Discussion & Composition**

This section brings out meaningful topics of conversation to explore on your own or with a friend. Parents or teachers might employ these to boost speaking confidence. Hopefully, you might also be motivated to write- that's how the writer in you might be born!

Meet the Hashems of Marjella Town



Picnic Plans

1. What were the Hashems planning?
2. How old are the twins?
3. What were they celebrating?
4. What did Ginger love to do?
5. What was Grandpa and Grandma's surprise?

Where to, Grandpa?

1. Why were they all waiting in the driveway?
2. What was Grandpa's first clue?
3. What had Ginger "never done before"?
4. Why had Bassima gone back inside?
5. Who are the main characters in this story, and how are they related to each other?

The Chase

1. What was the town named after? What was its real name?

2. What did most young people call it?
3. Why was this an unusual chase?
 4. Where did the chase lead to? Describe the chase in your own words.
5. What was the second clue?

Out Of The Maze/To the End of the End of the Track

1. Why did people have narrow streets long ago? (Give three reasons.)
2. Describe in your own words how old streets and houses were designed.
3. Did Sana really see monkey-tracks?
4. Why did Akram mention “gorilla-tracks” ?
5. Why did Sana start a silly song?

Surprise!

1. Where did they finally stop for their picnic?
2. What did the girls see from the top?
3. Why did Fadi *not* preoccupy himself with the view?
4. Why were the children very disappointed?
5. Describe the kite in detail.

The Mystery Is Solved

1. What was Grandma holding when she got out of the car?

Who do you think bought them for her?

2. What was the surprise prepared by Bassima and her sister, Aunt Sara?
3. How was the Mystery of the Missing Message solved?
4. Explain how Ginger gave them the funniest surprise of all.
5. How did the End of the End of the Track get its name?

Glossary Words:

abruptly	courtyards	mischievously	scenic
battered	deftly	preoccupy	scent
bloom	destination	privacy	transportation
bouquet	droll	pungent	utterly
breathlessly	gratitude	quaint	vendors
bundled up	intruders	recovery	volunteered
clusters	jerk	ridiculous	winding
construction	manoeuvre	route	

Discussion & Composition:

a) *This story is full of beautiful examples of family love .*

Reread the story and make a list of as many examples of family love as you can find. Ask a classmate to do the same, and find out how many examples you have missed!

b) Discuss what makes the Hashems a happy family, and think of what *you* could do to keep your own family happy.

c) The poem 'Things I love to Do' describes Ginger's naughty thoughts. What four things does Ginger have fun doing? When does Ginger decide that it's time for bed?

d) The poem 'The Centre of My Thoughts' describes Sana's feelings for her father.

-Fold a 9x12 inch. piece of pink cardboard in half.

-Copy the heart shapes onto the front with a marker.

Glue a photograph of someone special in the centre of one heart, and your photograph in the centre of the other. Write: "To..... from.....".

-Open your card, and copy a few lines from the poem, or make up your own.

-Present your beautiful card to someone special in your family!



c) Write about your own family. Put examples of family love in your description.

Blank writing area for the student's response.

I Missed You!



1. Why was Sana excited?
2. What did Fadi do with Sana's dress? Why did he do that?
3. Did their mother guess what had happened to the new dress? Explain.
4. How would you describe Fadi?
5. Why was Sana glad that she hadn't worn her new dress?
6. Why weren't the twins in the same class at school?
7. What were some children worried about?
8. What advice did Miss Ruba give the children?
9. In what way are bad words and deeds similar to pollution?
10. What parts of the story show how much the students enjoyed Miss Ruba's classes?

Glossary Words:

accidentally	deserve	guilty	merciful	took after
closet	destructive	humour	pollution	
compassionate	established	impishly	reciting	
crept	evil	individual	seams	
decaying	foundation	memorized	secure	

Discussion & Composition:

a) Family members and friends sometimes have special nicknames for those they love, but some children prefer to be called by their full names.

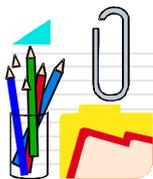
- ◇ Do you have a special nickname you like?
- ◇ Never call a person by a name he/she does not like. It will make them feel bad.

b) Is teasing fun for everyone, or just for the teaser?

- ◇ How does it feel to have someone teasing you all the time? It feels terrible!
- ◇ A sense of humour is a wonderful thing to have, and laughter, in many cases, is the best medicine. Like medicine however, it should be given at the right time to the right person, or else it could hurt.
- ◇ Try and develop a sense of humor, make people enjoy your company, but learn when *not* to laugh, and the exact point where you should stop, even if you are having a wonderful time.

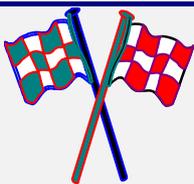
Do you think that Fadi knows when to stop?

c) Would *you* like to know the answer to the second riddle (An enemy won by kindness)? Here's a clue: The verse you are looking for is in the exact centre of the third quarter of Chapter 4 in the Qur'an1!! Good Luck!!



**d) Write about someone naughty, but not unkind.
Make your story funny!**

Taller .. at last!!



1. Describe Fadi's feelings as he went back to school after the summer vacation.
2. What was it that had bothered Fadi last year?
3. Why did he feel that his pants were growing longer?
4. What different methods did Fadi try so that he'd grow taller?

Did any of them work?

5. Why did he have to make up a song?
6. What do you feel as you read Fadi's song:

Does he really wish he were anything other than himself (a mouse, a leaf, a pea etc..), or is he just saying that for fun?

7. When did Fadi stop worrying about getting taller?
8. How did he find out that he had actually grown taller?

Glossary Words:

brand
delicacies
detergent
fulfilled
luscious
measuring
praised

shrunk
soak
soapsuds
threat
wrinkled

Discussion & Composition:

a) Why do you think it was important for Fadi to be tall?

Children do not like being different from their friends. If Fadi had looked different in any other way, he would also have felt uncomfortable.

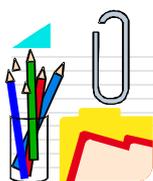
But is it fair for someone to be unhappy because of the way he/she looks?

- ◇ We certainly can improve our behaviour, we could hide or change our feelings, but we cannot really change our looks.
- ◇ Some worries disappear with time (like Fadi's) and others disappear because we've simply stopped worrying about them!
- ◇ Take a look at photographs of your mother and father when they were your age. This will make you realize how much *your* looks could change.
- ◇ How should you treat classmates who look different? Choose the right answer:

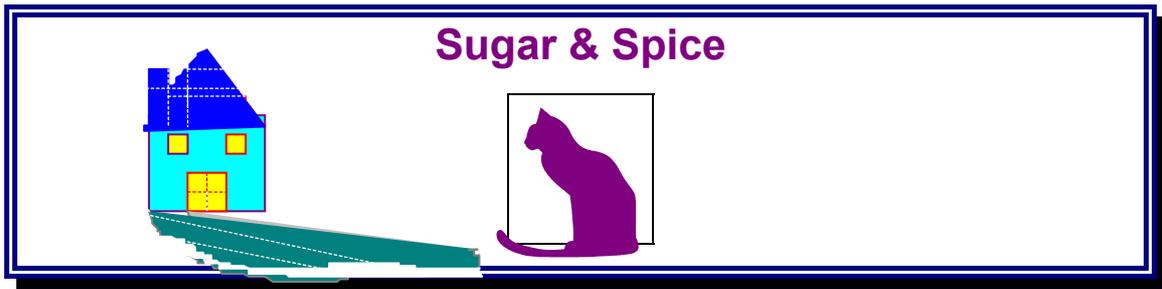
-Make fun of them. -Pretend not to notice them. -Be extra kind to them.

All three answers are wrong!
Treat them normally, just like anyone else.

Each of you is a special young person, full of talents that haven't yet been discovered. Those wonderful qualities in you are what make you a wonderful person, *and they have nothing to do with the way you look*. Find your talents now, enjoy your special qualities, let your character show. Be beautiful *inside* and everyone will see and feel that everlasting beauty!



b) Write a funny story or a silly poem about someone who hates the way he/she looks!



1. In what way are cats and dogs different?
2. Where does Ginger sleep in summer, when it's too warm to go out? In winter?
3. Describe in your own words how Aunt Sara and Ginger were first introduced.
4. Why do you think Ginger and Aunt Sara felt silly afterwards?
5. What had Reema's father been building for her? Why? When did he start?
6. Describe the doll-house from your memory (without looking at the book).
7. What was the wonderful creation everyone was talking about?
8. Where did Ginger take her kittens at the end of the story? Why did she choose that place?



Glossary Words:

brass
creation
creature

Creator
frilly
memorizing

miniature
occupying
rarely

snuggled
tiles
wood-shavings

Discussion & Composition:

- a) It is wonderful to receive gifts, but Reema's gift was special for many reasons:
- Reema had worked hard on something important, and had truly earned that gift.
 - Her father had spent a lot of time and effort preparing the gift for her. He gave his daughter part of himself when he built the doll- house.

All gifts are nice, but not all are special.

- ◇ What could you do that would be important and would make you deserve a special gift?
- ◇ Notice how your parents do special things for you, giving you a lot of time and effort. These are the gifts of love, as they give you a part of their lives and a part of themselves.

- b) Look at the wonderful creation around you.

Read about the amazing scientific discoveries that show us how marvelous our universe is. Make a list of amazing facts that your friends or family might not know, and surprise them.



- c) Write a small book about a wonderful creation:.**
Choose something you think is wonderful (TV programs on animals and nature might help).

- Do some research about it (ask questions and find information).**
- Collect pictures or photographs. Your story is a wonderful creation of yours!**

The Thief



Bad Habits

1. Why did everyone dislike Luna?
2. Describe Luna in your own words.
3. How did Luna still get the chance to be alone in the classroom, although the doors were locked during breaks?
4. For whom did Luna bring the bottles of perfume, and why?
5. Why did the Principal choose Miss Ruba to solve Luna's problem?

The Plan

1. Are people born bad? Explain.
2. Why were the children not allowed to discuss Luna's problem with anyone?
3. What was the first step of The Plan?
4. What was the second step?
5. What was the third step?

Love & Friendship

1. Why did Luna feel that her parents did not love her? Do you think that was true?
2. Why did the children feel very bad when they saw Luna's chart?
3. What did Fadi want to give Luna? Was she happy with his gift?
4. Describe how everybody was treating Luna, and how she had started improving.
5. How does Luna's story end?

Glossary Words:

Administration
affect
blamed
discussion
disturbed
embarrassed

encourage
flushed
honours
imagine
mischief
personally

possess
realize
report
reserved
sly
suspect

uncomfortable
vacuum cleaner
value

Discussion & Composition:

a) If you know someone who resembles Luna:

--Do not talk about him/her to your friends.

-Talk to an adult, and discuss how you could help that child.

-Set up a Plan like Miss Ruba's, and have the patience to follow it all the way through.

b) Luna's mother was unhappy herself, and this made it difficult for her to solve her daughter's problem.

◇ When parents are unhappy or troubled their children sometimes suffer, but many parents *do* give their children the attention they need in spite of their personal problems.

Children could feel truly lost when (besides not being able to talk to their parents at home) they find that they have no faithful friends or kind teachers to talk to.

◇ Parents cannot be perfect all the time. They do make mistakes, and learn from their mistakes just like anyone else.

c) Discuss this story with your family.

◇ Talk frankly to your parents about how you wish they would treat you, and listen to their answers. Let them tell you how they wish *you* would behave.

◇ Set up a plan of 'Give and Take', where each side gives the best he/she could - and takes what he/she wishes for!

◇ Show your parents how much you love them. Notice the special things they have done for you, before you feel upset about what they might *not* have done. Thank them, and they will be ready to give you more!

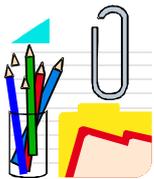
d) Are you jealous of your brother or sister?

◇ If you are, tell your parents frankly how you feel and why. Relate incidents in which they have treated you or your brother/sister in a way which hurt your feelings.

- ◇ Give them a chance to explain. They might realize their mistake, or you might find out that what they did *had* to be done.

- e) Are you worried because you feel that you don't like your brother/sister?
 - ◇ You might have this feeling because you are jealous or because he/she seems to spoil your fun. Don't worry. It is *not* your brother/sister whom you don't like. You don't like what his/her behaviour is doing to you.
 - ◇ As you grow older you will find that you are becoming closer and have more fun together. Differences in age and character seem so huge when you are young, and become so small when you are older!

- f) Why does the poem 'When I think of Treasure' describe teachers as 'treasure'?
Is Miss Ruba a devoted teacher? Explain.



**f) Write a short story about a boy or girl like Luna.
Can you solve the child's problems in the end? Give it a try!**

The Real Test



1. Why had Sana failed the Math test?
2. What did she wish for?
3. Why didn't she tell anyone about the test?
4. What (in her dream) did she decide to do?
5. Where did Sana's father keep his signature stamp? What did he use it for?
6. Why did Sana climb down to get a pencil?
7. What happened to the paper when Sana stamped her father's signature on it?
8. How did Sana fail the Honesty Test?
9. Why is an Honesty Test more important than a school test?
10. What do you think she did when she woke up?

Glossary Words:

book-case
calming
dishonest
escape

honesty
nightmare
signature-stamp
swivel-chair

tearfully
trip
weeping

Discussion & Composition:

a) This is a story about honesty.

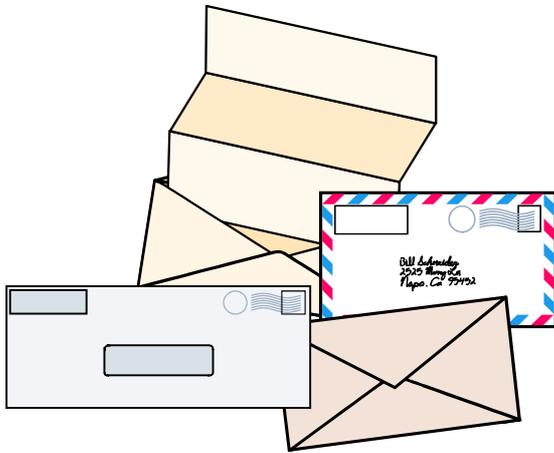
- ◇ Sana is an honest girl, and lying or cheating is something she would never normally do. But sometimes we wish we could cheat or lie and get out of a sticky problem. Does lying really get us out of the problem, or simply puts us into another one which is even stickier?

Think of this story. Remember that one lie *always* leads to another: *the second lie is necessary to cover up the first!*

b) The poem (p.58) describes Sana's wonder at the great love mothers are capable of.

- ◇ Describe the differences (explained in the poem) between the mother's love for her child, and the child's love for the mother.

CONFIDENTIAL



b) Write a short story about Honesty and read it to your family or class.

Have fun!

The Wise princess & the Shoemaker's Son



First Part:

1. Why does Fadi think that girls are gullible (easily cheated)?
2. What happens to a joke when it is taken seriously?
3. Why was the shoemaker getting poorer and poorer?
4. What was the rumour that the princess' friends had heard?
5. Why is it that adults sometimes do not see children?

Second Part:

6. Is bad luck real or imagined?
7. How did the poor ladies get pretty gowns for the princess' tea-party?
8. What did Wadi notice about the guests that was different?
9. What did the contestants have to do to win the prizes? What were the princess' conditions?

Third Part:

10. Describe the Mayor's Wife and how she tried to win the prizes.
11. What had the girl done to help her father's business?
12. Did the teacher and the other wise ladies believe in bad luck? Then why weren't they wearing the shoemaker's shoes?
13. How did the girl mend the wrong she had done?
14. Why did Wadi laugh at the end of the story?

Glossary Words:

advertiser	congratulating	flocked	misery	speech
agreement	customers	forgiveness	misfortune	sternly
announcer	darting	gasped	natural	suggestions
annual	deal	grave	original	suspiciously
apparently	deliver	gullible	orphans	<i>swished</i>
approached	design	hand-woven	paler	threaded
assurances	desperately	heartily	petticoat	turban
bow	destroy	hesitated	piped	undid
breathhtaking	disagree	invisible	posted	unravelling
business	disbelief	items	preoccupied	uttering
canary	donated	jinxed	presence	valuable
charity	dyed	lace	retorted	widows
choked	embroidered	ladies-in-waiting	rumour	wits
collapsed	entertainment	loops	sash	
combination	enviously	marvelling	shamefacedly	
committed	false		shrewd	

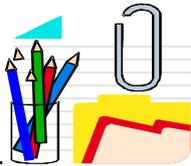
Don't be surprised at the number of glossary words in *The Wise Princess and the Shoemaker's Son*. This story is full of action, and is twenty pages long!

Discussion & Composition:

- a) Some people are wise and do not believe everything they hear, especially the rumours foolish people spread around. Are they brave enough to say that they do not believe them?
- ◇ Most people nod their heads and say nothing. They do not say how they truly feel.
 - ◇ The teacher, the mayor's wife and some of the other wiser ladies did not believe in bad luck, but they were afraid to say so and preferred not to wear the shoemaker's shoes.
 - ◇ If you had been in the story, what would you have done?

b) Have you ever felt invisible, that adults don't seem to notice you?

- ◇ The solution to that is to make yourself noticed by behaving like an adult. For example, when your parents have friends coming for a visit, shake hands with the guests and say hello instead of staying aside with a toy or book. Show them that you have manners and make them feel welcome. They will appreciate you for it, and will find themselves forced to pay attention to you even if they usually ignore children!
- ◇ When you answer the phone, do so as an adult, saying hello properly and taking the messages in a responsible manner. Let people realize that although you are very young, you do have brains and, what's more, you are using them!
- ◇ If Wadi had talked to the ladies, asking them for example how they liked the shoes, whether or not they fit well, served them something to drink etc.. they *couldn't* have ignored him and he wouldn't have felt invisible.



c) Rewrite the last part of this story, making yourself the hero/heroine who saved the poor shoe-maker! Have fun!

Dreams of the Future



1. What kind of entertainment did Grandpa have when he was a boy?
2. Why did Fadi say that he did not daydream?
3. How does imagination change our lives?
4. How are games invented?
5. Are the results always the same as what one dreams of or imagines?

Explain.

6. What were Sana and Fadi's dreams of the future?
7. What does a child need to become a scientist?
8. What, to Sana and Fadi, are the most important things in life?
Was Grandpa right in saying that they were talking about the same thing?
9. How did Sana feel when she gave Spice to a friend? Why do you think she felt that way.
10. Explain Old Marjella's street system in your own words.

Glossary Words:

access	frowned	research	
daydream	identical	restriction	
dead-ends	interior	scientist	
decisively	invented	screen	
districts	Peace	skirted	
echoed	peculiar	stupendous	
electronic	philosophically	wiggly	
enclosed	provide	winding	
experimenting	quarters	wrinkled	

Discussion & Composition:

a) It might be too early for you to decide what you want to do in the future, but it isn't too early to know what is most important in life.

- ◇ Enjoying your childhood/teens *and* taking care of your studies are probably the most important parts of your life now. It is wonderful if you can maintain that balance.
- ◇ You and your friends will be the adults of the future. Do you like the world as it is, or would you prefer to see improvements? Think of the improvements you'd like to see when you grow up.

Meet with your friends and form a club. Give it a name, such as "A Better World".

- ◇ Make a list of improvements for the future. Ask your parents and teachers to help. Wouldn't it be wonderful if you were able to help make the world a better place?

b) Each person has a wonderful private world he/she can go to once in a while. It is the world of imagination. There, you can make things just the way you want them to be. You can be anyone, meet anyone, do anything you wish! Children who have imagination are rarely bored because they can have fun on their own in the world of the imaginary.

- ◇ But we must use that wonderful world to bring colour and ideas to the real world, improving our lives. Inventors, scientists, architects, engineers, painters, etc... all those people have helped the real world become a better place by using their imagination.

c) Wherever you live, your home-town is unlike other towns. It is very special.

- ◇ Find a map of the old part of town, and discover the old street system.
- ◇ Visit the local museum, and learn of old tools and ancient people. Take a nature-walk, and notice the different trees and flowers your town is famous for. What's more, feel proud of it!



- d) Do some research about your town. Make a scrap-book. Fill it with pictures and information.**

The Straw-fairy Tale



1. Why was Fadi bored with his computer games?
2. Which sentences show that Fadi and Sana were tired?
3. How do we know that Noor was a good sport?
4. Why didn't they sit in the shop to eat their ice-creams? Find more clues (P.90-91) that give us an idea that something strange was going on.
5. Who was Dimple?
6. When did Fadi really worry?
7. How did Dimple and Fadi order each other?
8. What must Fadi do if he wants to come back to Erde again?
9. Where did Fadi find himself when he opened his eyes at the end of the story?
10. What do you think had really happened? Was Fadi dreaming, had he invented a new computer-game, or was this one of Grandma's stories?

Glossary Words:

characters
cinnamon
clump
dimples

endlessly
experience
mystery
nags

outgrowing
outstanding
peeked
pinched

relieved
suspicious
trembled

Discussion & Composition:

a) Isn't it interesting to see things from a different angle? A strawberry ordering a human! This is imagination, and it is fun!

- ◇ How does it feel, for example, to be a cat living with a family of humans?
- ◇ What if your telephone suddenly decided it had heard too much, and started talking back at you?

b) How about this angle (which might be your first):

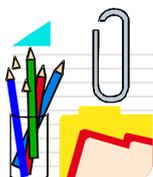
- ◇ A young reader (such as yourself) talking to the characters in the story, instead of the characters talking to you all the time? Think about it! Fadi and Sana have many more adventures for us. Grandma always has many exciting stories to tell. Dimple and Fadi could meet again.

How about this for a change:

Do you have any ideas you'd like to share with Fadi and Sana?

If you do, you could write to them! Email them, care of the author.

Good luck, and best wishes for a happy childhood and teens and a wonderful life!



**c) Write a short story with a different angle.
Try to make it funny. Have fun!**

GLOSSARY

People are *not* expected to know the meaning of every word they read in a book.

We usually understand the meaning of a new word by relating it to the rest of the sentence, *in context*. And here is the Glossary, to help with certain definitions.

◆ a	
abrupt	- sudden and unexpected.
access	- a way or means of entry.
accidentally	- happening by chance; by accident; without intention.
administration	- the management of a school or office.
advertiser	- someone who tells people about something so they will buy it.
affect	- to have a result on; to move feelings.
agreement	- an arrangement; a promise made by two or more people.
announcer	- someone who introduces programs etc.. (over radio or TV).
annual	- yearly; happening once every year.
apparently	- as it seems; obviously.
approach	- to come near to.
aromatic	- sweet smelling; (aroma: a sweet smell).
assurance	- a promise that something will happen or be true.
◆ b	
backing up	- moving backwards.
battered	- looking old and damaged.
blame	- to say that someone is the cause of a certain problem.
bloom	- flower; when the buds open.
bouquet	- a bunch of flowers.
bow	- to bend the body in salutation or as a sign of respect.
brand	- a special kind.
brass	- a metallic mixture consisting mainly of copper and zinc.
breathless	- out of breath due to excitement or tiredness.
breathtaking	- causing extreme awe or excitement.
bundle up	- to gather (something) together quickly.
business	- buying and selling as a way of earning money.

◆ C	
calming	- quieting.
canary	- a yellow singing bird (found in the Canary Islands) often kept as a pet.
characters	- printed or written letters; persons in a book or play.
charity	- kindness; giving money to the poor.
choked	- unable to breathe because of something gone into the windpipe.
cinnamon	- a brown powder used in cakes (taken from a tree found in India & Sri Lanka).
closet	- a large cupboard built into a room.
clump	- a small group of plants or trees growing together.
clusters	- flowers or fruit growing next to each other on a stem.
collapse	- to fall suddenly.
combination	- a set of things joined together.
commit	- to do (something wrong).
compassion	- a feeling of tenderness or mercy for others. (Adj. compassionate)
congratulate	- to express pleasure at someone's good fortune.
construction	- the act of building.
courtyard	- a space with walls or buildings on all sides.
create	- to make (esp. something beautiful); to cause something to be.
creation	- something that is created.
creator	- someone who creates. (capital 'c': <u>C</u> reator = God)
creature	- any living thing.
crept	- past tense of <i>creep</i> . (to creep: to move slowly and quietly)
customers	- buyers or shoppers.
◆ d	
darting	- moving suddenly and swiftly.
daydream	- to think pleasant thoughts while awake.
dead-end	- a street that is closed on one end.
deal	- a business agreement.
decaying	- rotting; becoming ruined.
decisive	- being certain or sure.
deftly	- (about movement) cleverly and quickly.
delicacies	- food that is especially delightful or pleasing.
deliver	- give; carry.
deserve	- to be worthy of reward or punishment.

design	- pattern; plan; drawing.
desperately	- hopelessly.
destroy	- to pull or break to pieces; to ruin.
destructive	- tending to destroy or damage.
detergent	- soap; a substance that cleans by destroying oil and dirt.
dimples	- small hollows in the cheeks formed when smiling.
disagree	- to have a different opinion. (opp. agree)
disbelief	- not believing.
discussion	- a talk.
dishonest	- not honest; not truthful.
districts	- a part of a town.
disturbed	- worried.
donate	- to give something to a good cause.
droll	- peculiarly funny; amusing in an odd way.
dyed	- coloured with a dye.
◆ e	
echo	- the same sound coming back again (as in a large hall).
electronic	- of instruments (such as radio, radar, television) in which electrons move.
embarrassed	- feeling uncomfortable about oneself.
embroidered	- decorated with needle and thread.
enclosed	- closed in and shut off from things outside.
encourage	- to help on; to urge; to give courage to.
endlessly	- without an end.
entertainment	- amusement and pleasure with a play, singing, games, a party etc.
enviously	- jealously wanting what someone else has.
escape	- get away; avoid getting caught.
established	- settled in a position, place or business; to prove or demonstrate.
evil	- bad or wrong; harmful.
experience	- knowledge or skill gained by practice.
experimenting	- scientific work used to discover facts or test ideas.
◆ f	
false	- not true or correct; not faithful or loyal.
flocked	- gathered; came together in a crowd.
flushed	- became red because of a rush of blood to the face.
forgiveness	- the act of forgiving (forgetting or deciding not to punish

	someone for a wrong).
foundation	- the base on which something stands.
frilly	- covered in frills (gathered trimmings on the edge of cloth).
frowned	- looked displeased by drawing the eyebrows together.
fulfilled	- carried out something that was promised.
◆ g	
gasp	- to take short quick breaths, e.g. when very surprised.
gratitude	- thankfulness.
grave	- serious; important.
guilty	- being responsible for doing something wrong.
gullible	- easily tricked or deceived.
◆ h	
hand-woven	- cloth made by hand using threads. (Present tense: <i>to weave</i>)
heartily	- with great enjoyment.
hesitated	- paused before doing something (because not certain).
honesty	- truthfulness; the quality of being honest.
honours	- high marks or rank. (US: honors)
humour	- quality which makes one see & tell the funny side of things.(US: humor)
◆ i	
identical	- the same; exactly alike.
imagine	- to form a picture or idea in the mind.
impish	- devilish; naughty.
individual	- a special character different from others.
interior	- inside.
intruder	- someone who enters without being invited or welcome.
invented	- to think out and make a something new (machine, instrument etc..)
invisible	- which cannot be seen.
items	- things.
◆ j	
jerk	- a sudden pull.
jinxed	- supposed to bring bad luck.
◆ l	
lace	- cloth made of very fine threads in beautiful patterns.
ladies-in-waiting	- ladies who are in attendance upon a queen or princess.
loops	- curved, circular shapes.

luscious	- delicious; very sweet and pleasant to the taste.
◆ m	
manoeuvre	- movements (esp. when driving) that need care and skill. (US: maneuver)
marvelling	- being very surprised at how good and beautiful something is.
maze	- a confusing network of paths or passages; a labyrinth.
measure	- distance, size, or weight expressed as metres, feet, grams, pounds etc..
memorized	- fixed in the memory; known 'by heart'.
merciful	- showing mercy (the ability to forgive).
miniature	- a small copy of something much larger.
mischief	- bad behaviour.
mischievous	- having fun in a rather naughty way.
misery	- great unhappiness.
mystery	- something that you cannot understand or explain; a secret.
◆ n	
nag	- to complain continuously.
natural	- formed by nature.
nightmare	- a frightening dream.
◆ o	
occupy	- to fill a certain space.
original	- new; not like any other.
orphans	- young children whose parents are dead.
outgrowing	- growing too old (or too large) for something.
outstanding	- excellent; especially good.
◆ p	
paler	- having less colour in the face; looking ill.
peace	- calm; quiet.
peculiar	- odd; strange.
peek	- to take a quick or secret look.
personally	- done in person.
petticoat	- a piece of women's clothing (worn under a dress or skirt).
philosophically	- calmly, with deep thought, as if one understands the meaning of life.
pinch	- to squeeze between the finger and the thumb.
piped	- uttered a shrill sound like that of a pipe.
pollution	- waste material harmful to nature, sometimes thrown in

	the sea or atmosphere.
possess	- to have (as a quality).
posted	- sent to a place on duty, like an officer or soldier.
praise	- to speak highly of someone (in admiration).
preoccupy	- to think or be worried about.
presence	- being present; being with someone; immediate nearness of.
privacy	- being away from strangers; being alone and secret.
provide	- give; supply.
pungent	- strong and sharp taste or smell.
◆ q	
quaint	- charmingly old-fashioned and unusual.
quarters	- parts of a town.
◆ r	
rarely	- not often; seldom.
realize	- to understand clearly.
reciting	- reading something aloud or in public.
recovery	- becoming well (healthy) again after an illness.
relieved	- feeling glad because the anxiety (worry) is less or has gone away.
report	- to give an account of something; to gather news.
research	- a scientific study
reserved	- keeping something for someone special.
restriction	- limit; preventing one's freedom.
retort	- to give a quick or angry answer.
ridiculous	- very silly; foolish.
route	- a road; a track.
rumour	- news (probably untrue) which many people are talking about.
◆ s	
sash	- a broad band of silk worn round the waist.
scenic	- having beautiful natural scenery.
scent	- a pleasant smell.
scientist	- an expert in science (esp. physical or natural sciences).
screen	- a surface on which images appear (TV, cinema, computer etc.).
seam	- joining-line where two pieces of cloth are stitched together.
secure	- safe; protected from danger.

shamefacedly	- showing shame or guilt.
shrewd	- sharp in business matters; having a keen mind.
shrunk	- became smaller; especially after washing. (Present: <i>shrink</i>)
signature-stamp	- an instrument used for printing one's signature.
skirted	- passed along the border or edge of something.
sly	- clever in a tricky way.
snuggle	- to move close to (to someone) for warmth and comfort.
soak	- to remain in a liquid for some time and become completely wet.
soapsuds	- the bubbly foam made by soap.
speech	- a talk given in public.
sternly	- seriously.
stroke of misfortune	- a piece of bad luck.
stupendous	- amazing; very surprising.
suggestions	- plans or ideas put forward (to someone); propositions.
suspect	- not to trust; to feel that someone is guilty without having proof.
suspiciously	- in a way that shows you suspect someone.
swished	- moved with a rustling sound (e.g. made by a long skirt moving over the floor).
swivel-chair	- an office chair that can swivel, or turn around easily.
swollen	- something that has become larger, blown out with gas or liquid. (Present: <i>swell</i>)
◆ t	
tearfully	- crying; weeping.
threaded	- put on a thread (e.g. when a thread is passed through holes in beads or pearls).
threat	- a warning; a declaration of intention to harm or punish someone.
tiles	- pieces of baked clay used to cover roofs.
took after	- looked like; was similar to someone.
transportation	- means of moving people or goods from one place to another. (By car, bus, train, ship etc.)
tremble	- to shake with excitement, fear, anger, cold etc.
trip	- to catch one's foot on something and fall (or nearly fall).
turban	- a covering for the head made from a long piece of cloth

	bound round it.
◆ U	
uncomfortable	- not at ease; not comfortable.
undid	- opened; loosened; unfastened. (Present: undo)
unravel	- to untie and straighten out; to separate.
uttering	- saying or making a sound with the mouth.
◆ V	
vacuum cleaner	- a machine that cleans floors by drawing in air and dust together.
valuable	- having a lot of value; considered of great worth; expensive.
value	- importance; usefulness; great worth.
vendor	- a person who sells.
volunteer	- a person who offers to do something.
◆ W	
weep	- to cry; to be in tears.
widow	- a woman whose husband is dead.
wiggly	- moving from side to side (in short, quick movements).
winding	- curving; coiling; twisting.
wit	- the ability to judge things cleverly.
wood-shavings	- very thin slices of wood scraped off while smoothing something (furniture etc.)
wrinkled	- having small folds like those on the face of an old person.