

Elementary, my dear Watson!

أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة A. Grammar Summary

القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الخامسة هي تكملة لقاعدة الوحدة الرابعة وهي كالآتي:

1. The past simple with the irregular verbs الماضي البسيط والأفعال الشاذة

ملخص القاعدة بشكل عام (لجميع الطلبة وكما ورد في الكتاب في الوجدتين ٤ + ٥):

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث حدثت في الماضي وفي وقت معلوم من الزمن الماضي.

١. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط بتحويل الفعل المجرد إلى صيغة الماضي بإضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي، أو بتحويل الفعل الشاذ إلى الصيغة الماضية (التصريف الثاني). وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى was أو were حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع):

Affirmative الإثبات: A) Subject + (v – ed) / v2 + object + complement.

B) Subject + was / were + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **played** football yesterday. - She **wrote** a story last weekend.

- They **were** in Aqaba two weeks ago. - He **was** at school last year.

٢. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي didn't قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو was, were نضيف له المقطع not ليصبح wasn't أو weren't:

Negative النفي: A) Subject + **did not** + v (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement.

B) Subject + **wasn't / weren't** + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **didn't play** football yesterday. - She **didn't write** a story last weekend.

- They **weren't** in Aqaba last weekend. - She **wasn't** at school last year.

٣. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام Did في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي Was/Were يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

Interrogative الاستفهام: A) **Did** + subject + v (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement + ?

B) **Was/Were** + subject + object + complement + ?

Example: - **Did** Ahmad **play** football yesterday? - **Did** she **write** a story last weekend?

- **Were** they in Aqaba two months ago? - **Was** she at school last year?

Keywords الدلالات: Yesterday, ago, last week, last month, last year, last day, last Friday, last weekend, in 1990, in 2001

ملاحظة هامة: احفظ قائمة الأفعال الشاذة التي قمت بإعدادها لك مسبقاً. وقم بالتركيز على حفظ التصريفين الأول والثاني للأفعال الشاذة.

2. The Comparative and Superlative: المقارنة والمفاضلة

نستخدم صفة المقارنة **Comparative** عندما نقارن شخص واحد/ شيء واحد بشخص آخر / شيء آخر بينما نستخدم صفة التفضيل **Superlative** عندما نقارن شخص مع مجموعة

أ- إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضيف (er + than) في المقارنة و (est) في التفضيل .

الأطول **the tallest** أطول **Taller than** طويل tall

أحمد أطول من علي. Ahmad is **taller than** Ali

ب- إذا كانت الصفة منتهية بحرف (e) فإننا نضيف (r + than) في المقارنة و (st) في التفضيل.

الأكبر **the largest** أكبر **Larger than** كبير large

ج- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير.

الأكبر **the biggest** أكبر **Bigger than** كبير big

د- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى صفة منتهية بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الحرف (y) ونضيف (ier) أو (iest) .

الأثقل **the heaviest** أثقل **Heavier than** ثقيل heavy

هـ- إذا كانت الصفة مؤلفة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضع قبلها (more) في المقارنة و (the most) في التفضيل.

الأجمل **the most beautiful** أجمل **more beautiful** جميل beautiful

الأعلى **the most expensive** أعلى **more expensive** غالي expensive

و- وفي حالة المقارنة العكسية للصفات الطويلة (أكثر من 5 حروف وتتألف من مقطعين صوتيين)، نستخدم (less) وفي حالة المفاضلة العكسية نستخدم (the least):

Huda is **less beautiful than** Muna.

This pen is **less expensive than** yours.

Huda is **the least** beautiful.

This pen is **the least** expensive.

** نأتي الآن إلى الحالات الشاذة من صفات المقارنة في اللغة الانجليزية

*** حالات شاذة:**

الصفة		المقارنة		المفاضلة	
good	جيد	better	أفضل	the best	الأفضل
bad	سيء	worse	أسوأ	the worst	الأسوأ
much	كثير	more	أكثر	the most	الأكثر
little	قليل	less	أقل	the least	الأقل
far	بعيد	farther	أبعد	the farthest	الأبعد

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Student Book Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex. 2 (S.B 57):

- 2 Now in pairs, complete this dialogue with the verbs from the list. Two words are used more than once.

was thought were became wrote

The character Sherlock Holmes (1) _____ a professional detective. He (2) _____ fame (3) _____ not important. Watson (4) _____ his stories for people to know Holmes' role in them. Holmes' tools (5) _____ science, logic and observation of small details. His techniques, such as examining fingerprints, later (6) _____ a reality in police investigations. Next time you are in London, visit his famous apartment at 221b Baker Street. It (7) _____ a museum in 1951.

Ex. 5 (S.B 57):

- 5 Complete this dialogue with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

Raed: I saw one of Poirot's stories on TV yesterday!
Fatima: Poirot? I don't like him. I only love Miss Marple.
Raed: Miss Marple! That boring old lady!
Fatima: She's not boring. In any case, she's (1) _____ (*boring*) than Poirot.
Raed: She's (2) _____ (*intelligent*) than Sherlock Holmes. Holmes and Poirot are (3) _____ (*logical*) and (4) _____ (*professional*) than Miss Marple.
Fatima: Maybe, but she's (5) _____ (*old*) and (6) _____ (*wise*) than them.
Raed: In any case, I like detective stories. They are (7) _____ (*interesting*) than romantic novels.

Ex. 4 (S.B 57):

- 4 Compare the two books in the photos. Use the adjectives in the list to write sentences.

big small thick famous
old colourful



encyclopaedia



story

Example

The encyclopaedia is bigger than the book.

Ex. 1 (SB 63):

- 1 Complete this passage with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Sam Spade and Philip Marlowe are (1) _____ (*famous*) American detectives. Spade is (2) _____ (*not wise*) and (3) _____ (*not intelligent*) than Marlowe. Marlowe is (4) _____ (*popular*) than Spade. He's also a (5) _____ (*good*) man than Sam Spade. Marlowe enjoys chess and poetry, and he is (6) _____ (*kind*) than Spade.



Ex. 8 (S.B 58):

8 Complete this table with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	1 the oldest
pleasant	more pleasant	2 the most pleasant
hot	hotter	3 _____
famous	more famous	4 _____
good	better	5 _____
bad	worse	6 _____

Ex. 6 (SB 63):

6 Use these words to write sentences.

1. detective / looked like / . / Holmes / a / / , / Miss Marple / didn't / but
2. Poirot / . / than / Holmes / kinder / Miss Marple / is / and
3. observed / before / . / an / conclusions / Holmes / object / making
4. smart / . / was / Poirot
5. Holmes / know / . / people / Many / Sherlock

Answers الإجابات

Ex. 2 (S.B 57):

1. was; 2. thought; 3. was; 4. wrote; 5. were; 6. became; 7. became

Ex. 4 (S.B 57):

The encyclopaedia is bigger than the story.

The story is smaller than the encyclopaedia.

The encyclopaedia is thicker than the story.

The story is more famous than the encyclopaedia.

The encyclopaedia is older than the story.

The story is more colourful than the encyclopaedia.

Ex. 5 (S.B 57):

1. less boring; 2. less intelligent; 3. more logical; 4. more professional; 5. older; 6. wiser; 7. more interesting

Ex. 8 (S.B 58):

1. the oldest; 2. the most pleasant; 3. the hottest; 4. the most famous; 5. the best; 6. the worst

Ex. 1 (SB 63):

1. the most famous; 2. less wise; 3. less intelligent; 4. more popular; 5. better; 6. kinder

Ex. 6 (SB 63): 1. Holmes looked like a detective, but Miss Marple didn't.

2. Miss Marple is kinder than Holmes and Poirot.

3. Holmes observed an object before making conclusions.

4. Poirot was smart.

5. Many people know Sherlock Holmes.

Activity Book Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب الأنشطة

Ex. 2 (A.B 46):

2 Put the verbs in the table below in the Past Simple tense.

Base form	Past Simple
a. sit	sat
b. stand	
c. think	
d. become	
e. know	

46

Ex. 4 (A.B 46):

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the superlative.

Dr Watson is the (1) _____ (loyal) person to Sherlock Holmes. Holmes is the (2) _____ (famous) detective in the world. He is the (3) _____ (intelligent) and the (4) _____ (logical) detective Watson knows. He's not the (5) _____ (pleasant) person, but Dr Watson doesn't mind and thinks that Holmes is the (6) _____ (wise) detective in history.

Ex. 1 (A.B 47):

1 Complete the text with the correct form of the irregular verbs in brackets.

Perry Mason is a famous fictional detective. Earle Stanley Gardner (1) made (make) this character. He (2) _____ (write) more than 80 Perry Mason novels. Perry Mason's task (3) _____ (be) to defend a client on trial for murder. In the end, Mason always (4) _____ (find) proof of their innocence. Gardner (5) _____ (sell) 135 million copies of his books in America alone, in

Ex. 3 (AB 46):

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the comparative.

Hercule Poirot is (1) _____ (professional) than Miss Marple. He is also (2) _____ (rich) than her and he travels the world. Miss Marple's (3) _____ (wise) than Poirot. She's (4) _____ (famous) than him. We don't really know if she's (5) _____ (old) than Poirot, but we do know that she is (6) _____ (pleasant).

Ex. 2 (AB 47):

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box below (regular and irregular).

pass enjoy be read
help write solve

Mahmoud Salem (1) _____ born in Alexandria in 1929. He (2) _____ useful and entertaining works of literature for children. One of his best detective series was "The Five Adventurers" which was about five heroes who (3) _____ mysteries. Many generations of women and men who (4) _____ this series as children (5) _____ them down to their children and grandchildren. Young readers (6) _____ his stories because there was no physical violence in them. His detective series showed values such as courage, justice and cooperation. They (7) _____ the children to use their imagination and think logically by analysing the events in order to find clues for solving mysteries.

Ex. 3 (A.B 48):

3 Write the adjectives in the correct column.

short logical big thin professional important intelligent wise
hard pleasant bad happy wide small kind good safe

Adjectives that form the comparative ...					
by adding <i>-er</i>	by adding <i>-r</i>	by doubling final consonant and adding <i>-er</i>	by dropping <i>-y</i> and adding <i>-ier</i>	by adding <i>more ... / less ...</i>	irregular comparatives
short – shorter					

Ex. 5 (A.B 49):

5 Write the adjectives in the correct column.

famous short logical hot pleasant well-known professional interesting
boring wise hard good happy small kind bad wide

Adjectives that form the superlative ...					
by adding <i>-est</i>	by adding <i>-st</i>	doubling final consonant and adding <i>-est</i>	dropping <i>-y</i> and adding <i>-iest</i>	adding <i>the most ...</i>	irregular superlatives
kind – kindest				the most famous	

Ex. 4 (A.B 48):

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the comparatives (*more/less*).

Sherlock Holmes was (1) more perceptive (perceptive) than Watson. That's why, Watson was (2) _____ (successful) than Holmes in his attempts at solving cases; he was (3) _____ (attentive) to details than Holmes. As Holmes said, Watson saw but he did not observe. However, Watson was naturally (4) _____ (honest) and (5) _____ (practical), while Holmes was (6) _____ (mysterious).

Ex. 6 (A.B 49):

6 Complete the text with the superlative form of the adjectives.

What were the characteristics of the (1) most famous (famous) detective? Sherlock Holmes was the (2) _____ (intelligent) detective in the world. Watson was Holmes' (3) _____ (loyal) friend. He considered Holmes to be the (4) _____ (bad) roommate in London because he was very untidy. However, he didn't have Holmes' brain, which was the (5) _____ (logical) of his time, so his success was limited.

Ex. 1 (A.B 54):

1 Read this text. Then complete it with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)

Once upon a time, there (1) _____ (be) a very rich merchant. He (2) _____ (travel) to different places to sell goods. One day he (3) _____ (lose) a bag full of money. He (4) _____ (become) poor and (5) _____ (sell) everything he had. In the meantime, a Sheikh (6) _____ (find) the bag. He (7) _____ (take) it and (8) _____ (hide) it away. He (9) _____ (know) that he would return it one day. When the Sheikh met the merchant, he (10) _____ (give) it back to him, and the lost bag was restored to its owner.

Ex. 3 (A.B 55):

3 Choose the correct answer. (2 marks each)

- Holmes always _____ in a logical way.
a) thinking b) thought c) think
- Miss Marple was _____ than Hercule Poirot.
a) wiser b) more wise c) wisest
- Poirot was _____ in details than Holmes.
a) less interested b) more interested c) not interested
- Poirot _____ quietly and thought to solve a crime.
a) sit b) sitting c) sat
- Miss Marple is _____ of women detectives.
a) popular b) more popular c) the most popular

الإجابات Answers

Ex. 2 (AB 46) a. sat b. stood c. thought d. became e. knew

Ex. 3 (AB 46) 1. more professional 2. richer 3. wiser 4. more famous 5. older 6. more pleasant

Ex. 4 (AB 46) 1. most loyal 2. most famous 3. most intelligent 4. most logical 5. most pleasant 6. wisest

Ex. 1 (AB 47) 1. made 2. wrote 3. was 4. found 5. sold

Ex. 2 (AB 47) 1. was 2. wrote 3. solved 4. read 5. passed 6. enjoyed 7. helped

Ex. 3 (AB 48)

Adjectives that form the comparative ...					
by adding <i>-er</i>	by adding <i>-r</i>	by doubling final consonant and adding <i>-er</i>	by dropping <i>-y</i> and adding <i>-ier</i>	by adding <i>more ... / less ...</i>	irregular comparatives
short–shorter	wise–wiser	big–bigger	happy–happier	more/less logical	bad–worse
hard–harder	wide–wider	thin–thinner		more/less professional	good–better
small–smaller	safe–safer			More/less important	
kind–kinder				more/less intelligent	
				more/less pleasant	

Ex. 4 (AB 48) 1. more perceptive 2. less successful 3. less attentive
4. more honest 5. more practical 6. more mysterious

Ex. 5 (AB 49)

Adjectives that form the superlative ...					
by adding <i>-est</i>	by adding <i>-st</i>	by doubling final consonant and adding <i>-est</i>	by dropping <i>-y</i> and adding <i>-iest</i>	adding <i>the most ...</i>	irregular superlatives
kind–kindest	wise–wisest	hot–hottest	happy–happiest	the most famous	well-known–best-known
short–shortest	wide–widest			the most logical	good–best
hard–hardest				the most pleasant	
small–smallest				the most professional	bad–worst
				the most interesting	
				the most boring	

Ex. 6 (AB 49) 1. most famous 2. most intelligent 3. most loyal 4. worst 5. most logical

Ex. 1 (A.B 54): 1. was 2. travelled 3. lost 4. became 5. sold 6. found 7. took 8. hid 9. knew 10. gave

Ex. 3 (A.B 55): 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. c

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word	المعنى بالعربية	Type	Word	المعنى بالعربية	Type
absent-minded	شارد الذهن	adjective	merchant	تاجر	noun
book	كتاب	noun	method	طريقة/ أسلوب	noun
bow tie	ربطة عنق	noun	moustache	شارب	noun
conclusion	خاتمة / استنتاج	noun	owner	مالك (يملك الشيء)	noun
cover up	يغطي	verb	patient	مريض	noun
elementary	بسيطة/ ببساطة	adjective	pen	قلم حبر	noun
famous	مشهور	adjective	pleasant	لطيف، محبوب	adjective
feather	ريشة	noun	police officer	ضابط شرطة	noun
frightened	خائف/ مرتعب	adjective	professional	محترف/ مهني	adjective
glasses	نظارات	noun	pull	يسحب	verb
intelligent	ذكي/ متقف	adjective	ransom	فدية	noun
interested	مهتم بـ	adjective	scratched	مخدوش	adjective
investigate	يحقق	verb	servant	خادم	noun
kidnap	يخطف	verb	suspect	مشتبه به	adjective
kind	لطيف	adjective	victims	ضحايا	noun
knitting needles	إبر حياكة	noun	walking stick	عصى مشي	noun
logical	منطقي/ عقلائي	adjective	wander	يتجول	verb
loss	خسارة	noun	wise	حكيم	adjective
magnifying glass	عدسات مكبرة	noun			

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني

Ex. 7 (SB 58)

7 Complete the text by the new detective Sameer. Use the comparative form of the adjectives from the list.

- courageous patient logical intelligent hard

Hello! I'm Sameer. I finally passed the test and became a real detective, but Joe didn't. It wasn't so easy; in fact, it was (1) _____ than we expected. I was (2) _____ than Joe and didn't give up thinking about the solutions of the different problems. The head detective said that I was (3) _____ than Joe since all the solutions I suggested made perfect sense. Although Joe is (4) _____ than I am, he couldn't solve all the problems. I think he was a bit scared of failing; I was (5) _____ than him and didn't care about the test results.

Ex. 5 (SB 61)

5 In pairs, fill in the blanks with the verbs from the list.

- investigated knew robbed came saw arrived made followed

Someone (1) _____ a bank in the city. A very famous detective (2) _____ from another country and (3) _____ a plan to solve the mystery. When he (4) _____ at the bank, he (5) _____ the way the thief broke in through a glass window. He (6) _____ the guard and (7) _____ that his footprints were always next to the broken glass. So, this is how he (8) _____ that the guard was the thief.

Ex. 1 (AB 46):

- 1 Match the words from the reading with their meaning.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| a. famous | 1 mind is unfocused |
| b. intelligent | 2 polite and easily loved |
| c. elementary | 3 known by a lot of people |
| d. pleasant | 4 clever; smart |
| e. absent-minded | 5 easy and not complicated |

Ex. 2 (AB 52):

- 2 Complete these comparative and superlative adjectives with the correct spelling.
- o _ d _ _ _
 - ki _ _ _ _
 - h _ _ d _ _
 - w _ _ _ r
 - h _ t _ _ _ _
 - b _ s _ _ _
 - f _ s _ _ _

تمرين مقترح من عدة تمارين في الكتابين

Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the box:

merchant – intelligent – wise – patient – loss – fingerprint – solution – famous – suspect
maid – adventure – owner – professional – crime – method – impress – conclusion

1. A is someone who is treated by a doctor in a hospital.
2. To make someone feel admiration and respect is to
3. means the fact of losing something or someone.
4. is someone who buys and sells goods.
5. is something you decide after having all the information about something.
6. The is the person who makes good decisions.
7. A is a planned way of doing something.
8. A is someone who is paid to work in a house of someone else.
9. A person who has something for himself is an
10. Someone who is known by many people is a person.
11. A is a bad action that is punished by law.
12. The end of a difficult situation or problem is a
13. Someone who is clever is
14. People think he committed a crime. He is a
15. An exciting experience is an
16. Someone who is good at his job is
17. The mark that stays on the objects you touch and that the police use to find a criminal is a

الإجابات Answers

Ex. 7 (S.B 58):

1. harder; 2. more patient; 3. more logical; 4. more intelligent; 5. more courageous

Ex. 5 (S.B 61):

1. robbed; 2. came; 3. made; 4. arrived; 5. investigated; 6. followed; 7. saw; 8. knew

Ex. 1 (AB 46): a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 2 e. 1

Ex. 2 (AB 52): a. oldest b. kinder c. harder d. wiser e. hottest f. busier g. faster

Suggested Exercise Answers:

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. patient | 2. impress | 3. loss | 4. merchant | 5. conclusion | 6. wise | 7. method |
| 8. maid | 9. owner | 10. famous | 11. crime | 12. solution | 13. intelligent | 14. suspect |
| 15. adventure | 16. professional | 17. Fingerprint | | | | |

E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

جميع قطع القراءة والفهم في الوحدة الخامسة المطلوبة، وسأقوم فيما يلي بوضع أسئلة مقترحة تغطي جميع القطع.

Ex. 1 (SB 55): Elementary, my dear Watson!

- Who is the owner of the walking stick? The owner of the stick is Mr. James Mortimer.
- Give three adjectives that describe the owner of the stick?
 - Pleasant
 - young
 - absent-minded
- What is the job of Mr. James Mortimer? He is a doctor.
- Where does Mr. Mortimer live? He lives in the country.
- The pronoun (it) in line 4 refers to: the walking stick
- The pronoun (his) in line 11 refers to: Mr. Mortimer
- The pronoun (it) in line 20 refers to: the stick
- Was the walking stick scratched? Yes, it was.
- Was Mr. James Mortimer a city doctor? No, he wasn't.
- What was written on the walking stick? "To Mr. James Mortimer, from his friends-1884."
- True or False: Choose (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false:
 - Mr. James Mortimer was old. T F
 - Dr. Watson is the owner of the stick. T F
 - Mr. Mortimer lives in the country. T F
 - Only absent-minded men forget their sticks. T F
 - A city doctor carries a scratched walking stick. T F
- Find four (4) irregular verbs in the past tense from the text, and write them below:
 - Sat (line 1)
 - gave (line 2)
 - took (line 19)
 - said (line 14)

Ex. 2 (SB 56): The best detective of all time

- How did Sherlock Holmes solve crimes? He used observation and logical thought to solve crimes.
- According to Poirot, what are the best tools to solve a crime?

Poirot thought the best tools to solve a crime were the "little grey cells" in the brain.
- Why was Miss Marple unusual? Because she didn't look like a detective.
- Who was the best detective of all time? Sherlock Holmes was the best detective.
- Who was the most famous of the three detectives? Sherlock Holmes was the most famous.
- Who was the oldest of the three detectives? Miss Marple was the oldest.
- What was the basis of Sherlock Holmes method? Observation, observation and observation.
- Where did Miss Marple lived? She lived in a small village in the country.
- True or False: Choose (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false:
 - Sherlock Holmes is older than Miss Marple. T F
 - Miss Marple is more famous than Holmes. T F
 - Poirot was more interested in studying the mind of the suspect. T F
 - Miss Marple was more pleasant than Holmes and Poirot. T F
 - Poirot was MORE interested in details than Sherlock Holmes. T F

Ex. 3 (SB 60): The Lost Bag

1. **How did the merchant become poor?** The merchant became poor because business was bad and he had to sell everything he owned.
2. **How did the Sheikh know that the merchant was the real owner of the bag?**
The merchant described the bag correctly (it was a round, black bag with a string around it with jewels and a thousand dinars inside).
3. **Why didn't the Sheikh spend the money he found?** The Sheikh knew that someday he could return the bag to its real owner.
4. **What did the merchant carry with him?** He carried many fine jewels with him.
5. **What was the business of the merchant?** His business was buying and selling goods.
6. **What did the merchant lose?** He lost his money bag.
7. **Who found the merchant's lost money bag?** The Sheikh found it.
8. **Where did the Sheikh found the lost money bag?** He found it on the road near his house.
9. **What colour was the lost money bag?** It was a round, black bag with a string around it.
10. **Did the Sheik return the bag to the merchant?** Yes, he did.
11. **What was in the lost bag?** There were some jewels and a thousand dinars.
12. **Mention the three characters of the story?** The Sheikh, the merchant and his wife.