

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



سامي بن يونس

الملف مذكرة شاملة مع أوراق عمل إثرائية

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف العاشر](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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School Year: 2024 - 2025
FIRST TERM
WORKSHEETS FOR GRADE 10

GRADE 10



(أوراق عمل للفصل الأول - صف 10)

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STUDENT'S NAME:

CLASS:

ملاحظة: تهدف أوراق العمل هذه إلى دعم و تقوية قدرات الطالب في مختلف مجالات اللغة الإنجليزية و هي لا
تغني عن كتاب الطالب و لا عن كتاب التمارين.

Mr. SAMI BIN YOUNES



Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|------------|------------------------|---------|--|
| 1 | absorb | v | to take in or soak up (energy, or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action |
| 2 | antioxidant | n | a substance in some foods that cleans the body and protects it from diseases |
| 3 | arthritis | n | a disease that causes painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints |
| 4 | caffeine | n | a stimulant found in tea and coffee that can cause health problems |
| 5 | calcium | n | a metallic element that forms and strengthens bones and teeth |
| 6 | cholesterol | n | a chemical substance found in your blood, causing heart diseases |
| 7 | combat | v | to take action to reduce, destroy or prevent |
| 8 | dietician | n | a professional who advises on healthy eating |
| 9 | digestive | adj. | of or relating to the process of digesting food |
| 10 | fibre | n | important nutrient found in wholegrain products like brown rice |
| 11 | iron | n | a mineral found in food |
| 12 | metabolise | v | to change food in your body into energy |
| 13 | neutralise | v | to make a substance chemically neutral |
| 14 | nutrition | n | the process of providing the food necessary for good health and growth |
| 15 | probiotic | adj. | containing 'good' bacteria to improve health |
| 16 | protein | n | a natural substance that exists in foods such as meat, eggs and beans and which the body needs in order to grow healthily |
| 17 | saturated fat | n | a type of fat from meat and milk products that is thought to be less healthy than other kinds of fat from vegetables or fish |
| 18 | stimulant | n | a substance that increases nervous activity in the body |
| 19 | unsaturated fat | n | describing the unhealthy fats found in food |
| 20 | vitamin | n | a chemical substance in food that is necessary for good health |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(probiotic - metabolise - cholesterol - calcium - combat - arthritis)

- Milk is very rich in and other nutrients.
- Doctors often advise people to consume drinks rather than fizzy ones.
- Vitamins help the body to diseases and stay healthy.
- My grandfather can't walk for a long distance because he suffers from
- Our bodies constantly the foods we eat to benefit from them.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. A good usually insists on a check-up before prescribing any diet.
a. iron b. fibre c. dietician d. stimulant
2. Trees carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
a. neutralise b. metabolise c. combat d. absorb
3. Scientists have found that blueberries are very rich in substances.
a. vitamin b. caffeine c. antioxidant d. saturated fat
4. Medicines serve to diseases and neutralise them effectively.
a. combat b. neutralise c. absorb d. metabolise



SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How do probiotic drinks benefit the body?

.....
.....

2. What are the benefits of green tea?

.....
.....

3. What are the benefits of dark chocolate?

.....
.....

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into good English:

احمد: إنَّ الشاي الأخضر غنيّ بمضادات الأكسدة التي تُخلّص الجسم من المواد الضارة.
علي: هذا صحيح. فمضادات الأكسدة تساعد في محاربة عدة أمراض مثل التهاب المفاصل.

Ahmad:

Ali:

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 deficiency | n | a lack of the nutrients that our bodies need | |
| 2 grilled | adj. | cooked over the fire in a grill | |
| 3 metabolism | n | the chemical processes by which food is changed into energy in your body | |
| 4 organic | adj. | produced without the use of chemicals | |
| 5 pomegranate | n | a round fruit that has a red skin and juicy red seeds | |
| 6 RDA | abb. | recommended daily allowance | |
| 7 sodium | n | a chemical found in salt | |
| 8 supplement | n | a substance taken to add vitamins, etc. to a person's diet | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:****(organic - supplement - grilled - sodium - RDA - deficiency)**

- Vitamin in the diet can have some negative effects on the body.
- Most supermarkets sell a range of products.
- A dietician advised me to take a vitamin every day.
- My favourite sausages are delicious or barbecued.
- The current for protein is 0.8 grams per kilogram of body weight for adults.

GRAMMAR**Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses**

The past continuous and the past simple help us to show how two past actions or situations are connected.

1. Past Simple:

The past simple shows us that an action was in the past, not in the present. Regular past simple verbs have -ed at the end (e.g. called, played, arrived). Irregular verbs have a different form, usually with a different vowel sound (e.g. wake → woke, break → broke, feel → felt).

Examples:

- My parents called me yesterday.
- I woke up early this morning.
- Khalid played basketball when he was at university.

2. Past Continuous:

The past continuous shows us that the action was already in progress at a certain time in the past.

e. g.: What were you doing at 8 p.m. last night? I was studying.

(This means that I started studying before 8 p.m. and I continued after 8 p. m).

The past continuous can also show that an activity was in progress for some time, not just for a moment.

- We were cleaning the house all morning.

We make the past continuous with **was** or **were** and the -ing form of the verb.

Examples:

- She couldn't come to the party. She was working.
- Three years ago, we were living in my home town.
- I tried to give him some advice, but he wasn't listening.

Order of Adjectives



When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this **order**:

- 1st - **Opinion:** wonderful / attractive / interesting / shocking / lovely ...
- 2nd - **Size:** small / huge / big / tiny / little ...
- 3rd - **Age:** old / young / elderly / senior ...
- 4th - **Shape:** fat / round / square / flat / thin ...
- 5th - **Colour:** black / green / blue / yellow / red ...
- 6th - **Origin:** Kuwaiti / Brazilian / Italian / Chinese ...
- 7th - **Material:** plastic / metal / iron / wooden ...

Examples:

- Yesterday I bought three **interesting large old** books.
- A **little young Japanese** man stopped his car in front of a shop.

- My grandfather keeps his old photos in a small brown leather case.
- My friend will sell his big black American car next week.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. While I a film, my mobile phone rang.
 a. watched b. have watched c. was watching d. will watch
2. My friend was driving very fast when a policeman him.
 a. stops b. had stopped c. was stopping d. stopped
3. My friends in a nearby mall when they met our teacher.
 a. was shopping b. have shopped c. were shopping d. shopped
4. My mother was baking a cake when I home.
 a. comes b. has come c. came d. had come

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. Yesterday, I came across an old friend while I (go) to the gym. (Correct the verb)
 a. Yesterday, I came across an old friend while I am going to the gym.
 b. Yesterday, I came across an old friend while I was going to the gym.
 c. Yesterday, I came across an old friend while I went to the gym.
2. Last week, my friend bought a (Japanese / blue / big) car. (Reorder the adjectives)
 a. Last week, my friend bought a big blue Japanese car.
 b. Last week, my friend bought a big Japanese blue car.
 c. Last week, my friend bought a blue big Japanese car.
3. While the teacher (explain) the lesson, a student raised his hand. (Correct the verb)
 a. While the teacher has explained the lesson, a student raised his hand.
 b. While the teacher had explained the lesson, a student raised his hand.
 c. While the teacher was explaining the lesson, a student raised his hand.
4. My sister likes this (French / colourful / long) dress. (Reorder the adjectives)
 a. My sister likes this French colourful long dress.
 b. My sister likes this colourful long French dress.
 c. My sister likes this long colourful French dress.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|------------------------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 appeal to | v | attract to one's interest | |
| 2 atmospheric | adj. | (of a mood) pleasurable and interesting or exciting | |
| 3 crammed | adj. | full of healthy properties | |
| 4 eatery | n | a restaurant or other place where people can be served food | |
| 5 fanatic | adj. | someone who likes a particular thing or activity very much | |
| 6 irresponsibly | adv. | in an irresponsible manner | |
| 7 malnutrition | n | the lack of proper nutrition | |
| 8 salad bar | n | a place in a restaurant with different vegetables that you can choose to make your own | |
| 9 speciality | n | a type of food that a person or restaurant is famous for making well | |
| 10 vegetarian | adj. | of or relating to the exclusion of meat or other animal products from the diet | |
| 11 wholesome | adj. | conducive to or suggestive of good health and physical well-being | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(appeals to - speciality - irresponsibly - vegetarian - crammed - eatery)

1. Dieticians often say that vegetables are with nutrients.
2. The Japanese chef said that Sushi was their main
3. This famous restaurant most visitors of the town.
4. People like to meet in an to chat and enjoy some delicious foods.
5. Drivers who act on the highway must be punished severely.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in meaningful sentences:

1. How can you keep your mind and body in tip top shape?

.....
.....

2. How can we boost our immune system?

.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 1 - UNIT 1 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Your food choices each day may affect your health - how you feel today, tomorrow, and in the future.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) explaining what healthy diet should include and how it can affect your health in the future.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:

.....
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 10

MODULE 1: Culture *** UNIT 1: We are what we eat

| L | Expression | | Meaning | Translation |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 & 2 | absorb | v | to take in or soak up (energy, or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action | يمتص (الغذاء) |
| | antioxidant | n | a substance in some foods that cleans the body and protects it from diseases | مُضاد للتأكسد |
| | arthritis | n | a disease that causes painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints | إلتهاب المفاصل |
| | caffeine | n | a stimulant found in tea and coffee that can cause health problems | مادة الكافيين |
| | calcium | n | a metallic element that forms and strengthens bones and teeth | مادة الكالسيوم |
| | cholesterol | n | a chemical substance found in your blood, causing heart diseases | الكوليستيرول |
| | combat | v | to take action to reduce, destroy or prevent | يحارب - يتصدى |
| | dietician | n | a professional who advises on healthy eating | أخصائي التغذية |
| | digestive | adj. | of or relating to the process of digesting food | هضمي |
| | fibre | n | important nutrient found in wholegrain products like brown rice | الألياف الغذائية |
| | iron | n | a mineral found in food | عنصر الحديد |
| | metabolise | v | to change food in your body into energy | يتحول الغذاء الى طاقة |
| | neutralise | v | to make a substance chemically neutral | يُبطّل مفعول مادة ما |
| | nutrition | n | the process of providing the food necessary for good health and growth | تغذية |
| | probiotic | adj. | containing 'good' bacteria to improve health | غني بالباكتيريا النافعة |
| | protein | n | a natural substance that exists in foods such as meat, eggs and beans and which the body needs in order to grow healthily | البروتين |
| saturated fat | n | a type of fat from meat and milk products that is thought to be less healthy than other kinds of fat from vegetables or fish | الدهون المشبعة | |
| stimulant | n | a substance that increases nervous activity in the body | محفّز | |
| unsaturated fat | n | describing the unhealthy fats found in food | الدهون الغير مشبعة | |
| vitamin | n | a chemical substance in food that is necessary for good health | الفيتامين | |
| 4 & 5 | deficiency | n | a lack of the nutrients that our bodies need | نقص |
| | grilled | adj. | cooked over the fire in a grill | مشوي |
| | metabolism | n | the chemical processes by which food is changed into energy in your body | الأيض |
| | organic | adj. | produced without the use of chemicals | عضوي \ بدون إضافة مواد كيميائية |
| | pomegranate | n | a round fruit that has a red skin and juicy red seeds | ثمرة الرمان |
| | RDA | abb. | recommended daily allowance | الحصة اليومية |
| | sodium | n | a chemical found in salt | الصوديوم |
| | supplement | n | a substance taken to add vitamins, etc. to a person's diet | مُكمل غذائي |
| 7 & 8 | appeal to | v | attract to one's interest | يثير الاهتمام |
| | atmospheric | adj. | (of a mood) pleasurable and interesting or exciting | ممتع \ منعش |
| | crammed | adj. | full of healthy properties | مغذي \ مفيد |
| | eatery | n | a restaurant or other place where people can be served food | مطعم |
| | fanatic | adj. | someone who likes a particular thing or activity very much | متعصب \ مُولع ب.. |
| | irresponsibly | adv. | in an irresponsible manner | بإستهتار |
| | malnutrition | n | the lack of proper nutrition | سوء التغذية |
| | salad bar | n | a place in a restaurant with different vegetables that you can choose to make your own | سفرة السلطة |
| | speciality | n | a type of food that a person or restaurant is famous for making well | إختصاص |
| | vegetarian | adj. | of or relating to the exclusion of meat or other animal products from the diet | نباتي |
| wholesome | adj. | conducive to or suggestive of good health and physical well-being | صحي (طعام) | |

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 aspiration | n | a hope or ambition of achieving something | |
| 2 creed | n | a faith | |
| 3 delegate | n | a person sent or authorised to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference | |
| 4 diversity | n | the state of being diverse; variety | |
| 5 initiative | n | the ability to assess and initiate things independently | |
| 6 interfaith | n | of, relating to, or between different religions or members of different religions | |
| 7 mentor | n | an experienced and trusted advisor | |
| 8 seminar | n | a conference or other meeting for discussion or training | |
| 9 tolerance | n | the ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(delegate / tolerance / diversity / creed / seminar / initiative)

- Mr. Ali is going to present a/an about the use of AI in education.
- The company's to the conference presented some good ideas.
- Islam prompts towards other religions and cultures.
- There is a wide of food in this restaurant.
- It is hoped that the government's will boost the economy.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it important to respect and tolerate other faiths and people?

.....
.....

2. How can we show respect to other cultures?

.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 calligraphy | n | decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering | |
| 2 consistently | adv. | continuing to happen or developing in the same way | |
| 3 diverse | adj. | showing a great deal of variety | |
| 4 inspirational | adj. | providing or showing creative or spiritual inspiration | |
| 5 master | v | to acquire complete knowledge or skill in an accomplishment, technique or art | |
| 6 richly | adv. | in an elaborate, generous or plentiful way | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(consistently / master / calligraphy / richly / diverse / inspirational)

- The good workers were rewarded for all their hard work.
- The writer's new book is full of ideas about travelling.
- The company's manager has ill-treated some workers.
- India is quite, both politically and religiously.
- If you want to any language, you have to use it frequently.

GRAMMAR

The Present Perfect (Simple)



- We form the present perfect simple by using the the present simple of the verb **have** and adding **the past participle of the main verb** in the sentence for statements, questions and negative forms.

have / has + Verb 3

- The present perfect simple is used to refer to:

- a completed action in the past. e.g.: I **have received** a call from a friend.
- an action that has just finished in the present. e.g.: I **have just met** an old friend.
- emphasise the time length of an action that started in the past and is somehow related to the present. e.g.: I **have worked** in this factory **since** 2010.

- The adverbs **yet**, **already**, **just**, **recently**, **lately**, **ever** and **never** are commonly used in present perfect sentences to express the regularity or continuity of an action or activity.

EXERCISE 1

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. My friend to Canada recently.
a. travelled b. has travelled c. had travelled d. will travel
2. I all my homework yet.
a. hasn't done b. hadn't done c. haven't done d. has done
3. The manager in Paris for one week.
a. has been b. had been c. have been d. is being
4. Last summer, I many cities in Britain.
a. have visited b. has visited c. will visit d. visited
5. They a new bridge on the river lately.
a. had built b. has built c. have built d. are built

Prepositions (on, amongst, in, for, of, with, by)

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

For Example:

- We will be meeting **on** Friday.
- I love sitting **on** the beach **at** night.
- He was sitting **amongst** a group of children, telling them a story.
- Green tea is good **for** health.
- Every man is the master **of** his own fortune.
- Joys shared **with** others are more enjoyed.
- A tree is known **by** its fruit.
- The family will be staying **in** a hotel tonight.

EXERCISE 2

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. All pilots are responsible their passengers' safety.
a. amongst b. of c. for d. by
2. The virus spread quickly people four years ago.
a. on b. for c. with d. amongst
3. Teachers usually ask their students about the meaning some words.
a. of b. amongst c. with d. for
4. Our teacher told us that the exam would be Wednesday.
a. on b. with c. of d. in
5. the time I arrived at the airport, the plane had taken off.
a. Amongst b. By c. For d. With

Date:

VOCABULARY:

| Expression | | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|------------|------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 | account | n | a report or description of an event or experience | |
| 2 | conduct | v | to organise and carry out | |
| 3 | cover | v | to travel a particular distance | |
| 4 | figure | n | person of a particular kind, often important | |
| 5 | ground-breaking | adj. | innovative; involving new discoveries | |
| 6 | high-ranking | adj. | great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size or intensity | |
| 7 | pilgrimage | n | a journey to a holy place for religious purposes | |
| 8 | relevant | adj. | closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand | |
| 9 | review | n | a critical evaluation of a book | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(relevant / pilgrimage / cover / review / figure / ground-breaking)

1. The hotel is going to host an important political next week.
2. Muslims perform the to Makkah once a year.
3. It takes me ten minutes to the distance from my home to the school.
4. It was a victory for the football team.
5. The book offers good information for readers.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in meaningful sentences:

1. What might happen if a culture of peace doesn't exist among people?

.....
.....

2. How should Muslims treat people of other faiths?

.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 1 - UNIT 2 - LESSON 9
WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

The existence of the culture of tolerance and mutual understanding between people is a fertile ground for a peaceful and enjoyable life.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) explaining why promoting tolerance and mutual understanding among people is important and how it can be achieved.



OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....

Body:
Paragraph 1:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 10
MODULE 1: Culture * UNIT 2: Respecting Cultures**

| L | Expression | P. S. | Meaning | Translation |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|---|----------------------|
| 1 & 2 | aspiration | n | a hope or ambition of achieving something | طموح |
| | creed | n | a faith | دين عقيدة |
| | delegate | n | a person sent or authorised to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference | نائب عن مجموعة |
| | diversity | n | the state of being diverse; variety | التنوع |
| | initiative | n | the ability to assess and initiate things independently | مبادرة |
| | interfaith | n | of, relating to, or between different religions or members of different religions | بين الأديان |
| | mentor | n | an experienced and trusted advisor | مرشد ناصح |
| | seminar | n | a conference or other meeting for discussion or training | منتدى مؤتمر |
| | tolerance | n | the ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with | التسامح |
| 4 & 5 | calligraphy | n | decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering | فن الخط |
| | consistently | adv. | continuing to happen or developing in the same way | بإصرار و ثبات |
| | diverse | adj. | showing a great deal of variety | متنوع |
| | inspirational | adj. | providing or showing creative or spiritual inspiration | مُلهِم |
| | master | v | to acquire complete knowledge or skill in an accomplishment, technique or art | يُتقِن |
| | richly | adv. | in an elaborate, generous or plentiful way | بكمية كبيرة بغزارة |
| 7 & 8 | account | n | a report or description of an event or experience | حكاية قصة |
| | conduct | v | to organise and carry out | يتحكم في يسيّر |
| | cover | v | to travel a particular distance | يقطع مسافة يسافر |
| | figure | n | person of a particular kind, often important | شخص مهم |
| | ground-breaking | adj. | innovative; involving new discoveries | مُستجدّ مُستحدث |
| | high-ranking | adj. | great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size or intensity | عظيم رفيع |
| | pilgrimage | n | a journey to a holy place for religious purposes | حج زيارة مكان مقدس |
| | relevant | adj. | closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand | له علاقة بموضوع ما |
| | review | n | a critical evaluation of a book | مقال نقدي لعمل ما |

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION | |
|------------|----------------------|---------|--|--|
| 1 | concrete | n | a substance used for building that is made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement and water | |
| 2 | design | n | the way that something has been planned and made | |
| 3 | drill | v | to make a hole in something | |
| 4 | evoke | v | to produce a strong feeling in someone | |
| 5 | expressionist | n | (of a style of building / art) seeking to express emotions | |
| 6 | forecourt | n | an open area in front of a large building | |
| 7 | foundation | n | the solid layer of cement, bricks, stones, etc. that is put under a building to support it | |
| 8 | framework | n | the main supporting parts of a building | |
| 9 | geometric | adj. | of or relating to geometry, or according to its methods | |
| 10 | renowned | adj. | known and admired by a lot of people, especially for a special achievement or quality | |
| 11 | slightly | adv. | a little bit | |
| 12 | studio | n | a small room used for performances | |
| 13 | venue | n | the place where something happens, especially an organised event such as a concert, conference or sports event | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(foundation - evoke - renowned - slightly - drill - design)

- The architect said that he had modified the original plan of the house.
- The of this new car will be different from all existing models.
- Fahad told me that the of his house cost him a lot of money.
- The Eiffel Tower is one of the world's constructions.
- Old photos often memories from the past.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. is a mixture of sand and cement.

- a. Venue b. Studio c. Expressionist d. Concrete

2. Khalid locked his bike in the of the post office.

- a. design b. forecourt c. foundation d. studio

3. The was clean, but it had little furniture.

- a. framework b. venue c. concrete d. studio

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What makes some buildings more attractive than others?

.....
.....

2. What are the qualities of a good building?

.....
.....



SUMMARY MAKING

Getting involved in sports is very beneficial. Practicing sports makes us very fit and able to carry out any sort of physical task efficiently and effortlessly. If we participate in sports activities, we will be stronger and agile. Our skills specified to the sports activity get enhanced. Our bodies will become very flexible and supple, which will carry us to higher peaks of success. Participating in sports activities regularly keeps us very healthy and no disease will be daring enough to come near us. Apart from all these benefits, we will be able to acquire an excellent physique.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

-What are the benefits of practicing sports?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|--------------------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 boutique | n | a small store selling fashionable items | |
| 2 brand | n | a product made and sold by a particular store | |
| 3 edutainment | n | a form of entertainment that is also educational | |
| 4 gourmand | n | a person who enjoys eating, especially good food | |
| 5 mainstream | n | related to the most popular or dominant trend | |
| 6 state-of-the-art | adj. | modern and cutting-edge | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(gourmand / state-of-the-art / brand / boutique / mainstream / edutainment)

- The writer's works were different from the literary
- The new phone system uses technology.
- He was long famed among his friends as a
- This shoe is having a clearance sale now.
- My friend believes that games are boring.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

- Why do you think building impressive buildings is important?

.....

- How is the 360° shopping centre in Kuwait considered educational?

.....

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into good English:

احمد: يُعتبر مركز التسوق " 360° " من أبرز المباني في الكويت.

علي: هذا صحيح. فشكله مُميّز و يحتوي على العديد من المحلات التجارية.

Ahmad:

Ali:

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|-----------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 chic | adj. | elegantly and stylishly fashionable | |
| 2 governmental | adj. | of a government | |
| 3 modernistic | adj. | of or associated with modernism, a style that is more modern than traditional | |
| 4 public | adj. | open to all people | |
| 5 residential | adj. | designed for people to live in | |
| 6 spacious | adj. | having plenty of space | |
| 7 state | adj. | related to the civil government of a country | |
| 8 sturdy | adj. | strongly and solidly built | |
| 9 substantial | adj. | of considerable importance, size or value | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(spacious - residential - substantial - governmental - public - chic)

1. There are some differences between the two groups.
2. Many agencies support the new economic policy.
3. Her friends agree that her clothes are very
4. Drivers should drive carefully especially in areas.
5. My new house is very and has many rooms.

GRAMMAR

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives



1. Short adjectives (one syllable)

| Adjective type | Comparative | Superlative |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ending in two consonants: add -er / the -est <i>tall / short</i> | <i>taller / shorter</i> | <i>the tallest / the shortest</i> |
| ending in -e : add -r / the -st <i>nice / large</i> | <i>nicer / larger</i> | <i>the nicest / the largest</i> |
| short vowel sound / ending in one consonant: double the last consonant and add -er / -est <i>sad / big</i> | <i>sadder / bigger</i> | <i>the saddest / the biggest</i> |

2. Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)

| Adjective type | Comparative | Superlative |
|--|---|---|
| with two syllables ending in <i>-y</i> : change <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-er</i> / <i>-est</i> <i>heavy</i> / <i>busy</i> | <i>heavier</i> / <i>busier</i> | <i>the heaviest</i> / <i>the busiest</i> |
| many adjectives with 2 + syllables: use <i>more</i> / <i>most</i> + adjective <i>honest</i> <i>important</i> | <i>more honest</i> <i>more important</i> | <i>the most honest</i> <i>the most important</i> |

1. We use comparative adjectives with **than** to compare two people or things:

Examples:

- Your house is **bigger** than mine.
- Taking the bus is **cheaper** than taking a taxi.
- Reading is **more interesting** than watching television.

2. We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two people or things:

Examples:

- We took **the shortest** route to the stadium.
- This is **the most interesting** book in the collection.
- He bought **the least expensive** souvenir that he could find.

EXERCISE 1

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. He asked about (**cheap**) trip to London. (**Correct the adjective**)
 - a. He asked about more cheap trip to London.
 - b. He asked about the cheapest trip to London.
 - c. He asked about the most cheaper trip to London.
2. You are (**generous**) than my brother. (**Correct the adjective**)
 - a. You are more generous than my brother.
 - b. You are generous than my brother.
 - c. You are the most generous than my brother.
3. The weather in summer is (**hot**) than in winter. (**Correct the adjective**)
 - a. The weather in summer is the hottest than in winter.
 - b. The weather in summer is hot than in winter.
 - c. The weather in summer is hotter than in winter.
4. She has chosen (**expensive**) necklace in the shop. (**Correct the adjective**)
 - a. She has chosen the most expensive necklace in the shop.
 - b. She has chosen the more expensive necklace in the shop.
 - c. She has chosen more expensive necklace in the shop.

Compound adjectives



A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives work together to modify the same noun. These terms should be hyphenated (-) to avoid confusion.

Examples:

- A street of two kilometres —————> A **two-kilometre** street
- A man who has short hair —————> A **short-haired** man
- A building of ten storeys —————> A **ten-storey** building
- A book of fifty pages —————> A **fifty-page** book
- A boy who is five years old —————> A **five-year-old** boy

EXERCISE 2

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. I wrote a report that is thirty pages long. (Use a compound adjective)
 - a. I wrote a thirty-pages report.
 - b. I wrote a report thirty-page.
 - c. I wrote a thirty-page report.
2. He is a person with a kind heart. (Use a compound adjective)
 - a. He is a kind-hearted person.
 - b. He is a heart-kind person.
 - c. He is a kind-heart person.
3. This is an app. that saves time. (Use a compound adjective)
 - a. This is a time-save application.
 - b. This is a time-saves application.
 - c. This is a time-saving application.
4. I was stuck in a traffic that moved slowly. (Use a compound adjective)
 - a. I was stuck in a move-slow traffic.
 - b. I was stuck in a slow-moving traffic.
 - c. I was stuck in a slow-move traffic.
5. He bought a building of five storeys. (Use a compound adjective)
 - a. He bought a five-storey building.
 - b. He bought a storeys-five building.
 - c. He bought a building five-storey.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|-----------------------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 advocate | v | to publicly recommend or support | |
| 2 apprehensive | adj. | anxious or fearful that something bad will happen | |
| 3 benefit | v | receive an advantage; profit; gain | |
| 4 council | n | an advisory, deliberative or legislative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly | |
| 5 detrimental | adj. | damaging | |
| 6 influx | n | an arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things | |
| 7 objective | n | aim or goal | |
| 8 profitable | adj. | producing a financial gain | |
| 9 voice | v | to express (something) in words | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(objective - benefit - detrimental - council - voice - profitable)

- Poor eating habits are to health.
- Ali's main is to finish building his house as soon as possible.
- You can call the company's hotline to your opinion.
- The manager said the new project would be very for the company.
- The local is in charge of repairing roads.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

- What are the advantages of building a new airport near a residential area?
.....
.....
- What are the disadvantages of building a new airport near a residential area?
.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 1 - UNIT 3 - LESSON 9
WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Building a new residential area adds a lot to the heritage of the country.
Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), explaining the importance of building impressive residential areas and stating the characteristics which can make them more attractive.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:

.....
.....
.....

GRADE 10

MODULE 1: Culture *** UNIT 3: Inspiring Architecture

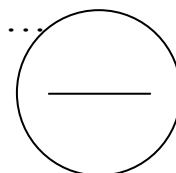
| L | Expression | P. S. | Meaning | Translation |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1 & 2 | concrete | n | a substance used for building that is made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement and water | الإسمنت المسلح |
| | design | n | the way that something has been planned and made | التصميم |
| | drill | v | to make a hole in something | يثقب |
| | evoke | v | to produce a strong feeling in someone | يثير يوحي ب... |
| | expressionist | n | (of a style of building / art) seeking to express emotions | تعبيري |
| | forecourt | n | an open area in front of a large building | ساحة |
| | foundation | n | the solid layer of cement, bricks, stones, etc. that is put under a building to support it | أساس البناء |
| | framework | n | the main supporting parts of a building | هيكل البناء |
| | geometric | adj. | of or relating to geometry, or according to its methods | هندسي |
| | renowned | adj. | known and admired by a lot of people, especially for a special achievement or quality | معروف شهير |
| | slightly | adv. | a little bit | بشكل ضئيل |
| | studio | n | a small room used for performances | ستوديو تصوير |
| venue | n | the place where something happens, especially an organised event such as a concert, conference or sports event | ميدان للاحتفالات | |
| 3 | boutique | n | a small store selling fashionable items | محل لبيع الملابس |
| | brand | n | a product made and sold by a particular store | نوع ماركة صناعية |
| | edutainment | n | a form of entertainment that is also educational | ترفيه وتعليمي |
| | gourmand | n | a person who enjoys eating, especially good food | أكول شرة |
| | mainstream | n | related to the most popular or dominant trend | التوجه السائد |
| | state-of-the-art | adj. | modern and cutting-edge | حديث من آخر طراز |
| 4 & 5 | chic | adj. | elegantly and stylishly fashionable | أنيق |
| | governmental | adj. | of a government | حكومي |
| | modernistic | adj. | of or associated with modernism, a style that is more modern than traditional | حداثي ذو توجه حداثي |
| | public | adj. | open to all people | عمومي |
| | residential | adj. | designed for people to live in | سكني |
| | spacious | adj. | having plenty of space | واسع فسيح |
| | state | adj. | related to the civil government of a country | حكومي |
| | sturdy | adj. | strongly and solidly built | متين و متماسك |
| | substantial | adj. | of considerable importance, size or value | مهم جدا |
| 7 & 8 | advocate | v | to publicly recommend or support | يحرّض يحثّ |
| | apprehensive | adj. | anxious or fearful that something bad will happen | متخوف متشائم |
| | benefit | v | receive an advantage; profit; gain | يستفيد يربح |
| | council | n | an advisory, deliberative or legislative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly | مجلس اللجنة |
| | detrimental | adj. | damaging | ضار هدام |
| | influx | n | an arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things | موجة من ... فوج من |
| | objective | n | aim or goal | غاية هدف |
| | profitable | adj. | producing a financial gain | مربح |
| | voice | v | to express (something) in words | يُعبر عن |

GRADE 10 - FIRST TERM MOCK QUIZ (1)
UNITS 1, 2 & 3

Full Name: **Class:**

FIRST TERM QUIZ (60 Marks)

I. VOCABULARY (20 Marks)



From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 x 5 = 20 M)

1. Medicines help the body to diseases quickly and effectively.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. combat | b. absorb |
| c. conduct | d. cover |

2. I usually order fish when I go to a restaurant.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. digestive | b. grilled |
| c. geometric | d. spacious |

3. This bridge was built with very strong in the late 90s.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. nutrition | b. account |
| c. diversity | d. concrete |

4. The drivers who drive on the highway must be punished.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. irresponsibly | b. consistently |
| c. slightly | d. richly |

II. GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required: (2 x 5 = 10 M)

5. Last night, I (**do**) my homework when you called me. (**Correct the verb**)

- a.** Last night, I was doing my homework when you called me.
- b.** Last night, I will do my homework when you called me.
- c.** Last night, I have done my homework when you called me.

6. Paris has been my favourite holiday destination for many years. (**Make it negative**)

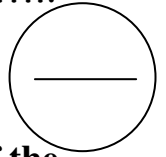
- a.** Paris hadn't been my favourite holiday destination for many years.
- b.** Paris hasn't been my favourite holiday destination for many years.
- c.** Paris haven't been my favourite holiday destination for many years.

GRADE 10 - FIRST TERM MOCK QUIZ (2)
UNITS 1, 2 & 3

Full Name: **Class:**

FIRST TERM QUIZ (60 Marks)

I. VOCABULARY (20 Marks)



From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 x 5 = 20 M)

1. Your body can take time to fats.

a. combat

b. master

c. cover

d. metabolise

2. Cheap food is difficult to find in many supermarkets.

a. inspirational

b. fanatic

c. organic

d. ground-breaking

3. The usually gives advice on healthy food.

a. pilgrimage

b. dietician

c. salad bar

d. edutainment

4. Some players may behave and cause their teams to lose the match.

a. richly

b. consistently

c. slightly

d. irresponsibly

II. GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required: (2 x 5 = 10 M)

1. The Liberation Tower is (**high**) building in Kuwait. (**Correct the adjective**)

a. The Liberation Tower is the highly building in Kuwait.

b. The Liberation Tower is the higher building in Kuwait.

c. The Liberation Tower is the highest building in Kuwait.

2. My brother travelled to London last summer. (**Make it negative**)

a. My brother hadn't travelled to London last summer.

b. My brother didn't travel to London last summer.

c. My brother hasn't travelled to London last summer.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 anti-reflective | adj. | incapable of reflecting light or other radiation | |
| 2 Artificial Intelligence (AI) | n | the theory and development of computers to things that usually require human intelligence | |
| 3 compete | v | to make efforts to win something by defeating others who are trying to do the same | |
| 4 competitive | adj. | of, relating to, or characterised by competition | |
| 5 console | n | a computer especially designed for playing games on | |
| 6 convoluted | adj. | complicated and difficult to understand | |
| 7 discourse | n | speaking and conversation | |
| 8 employ | v | to hire for work | |
| 9 naturalistic | adj. | derived from or imitating real life | |
| 10 perception | n | the ability to see, hear or become aware of something through the senses | |
| 11 rival | n | competing with a person or thing for the same objective or for superiority in the same field of activity | |
| 12 sensor | n | a device that detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates or otherwise responds to it | |
| 13 simulate | v | to imitate the character or feeling | |
| 14 speech recognition | n | the ability of a computer to identify and respond to the sounds produced in human speech | |
| 15 visual effects | n | the graphics, sound, etc. used in films and computer games | |
| 16 wizard | n | a person who is very skilled in a particular field or activity | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(sensor - convoluted - employ - perception - compete - Artificial Intelligence)

1. Television may change people's of some social problems.
2. They a secretary to arrange their meetings.
3. Her book is full of long sentences.
4. The vibration is used to detect movement of the vehicle.
5. The development of will benefit people greatly.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. This film is very successful because it has so many

- a. visual effects b. wizard c. discourse d. rival

2. NOKIA company is no longer in world markets.

- a. convoluted b. naturalistic c. competitive d. anti-reflective

3. The background noise causes some problems to the devices that use

- a. speech recognition b. console c. perception d. visual effects

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How can computer companies make computer games more attractive?

.....
.....

2. What are the advantages of computer games?

.....
.....

3. What are the disadvantages of computer games?

.....
.....

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your brother doesn't know much information about computer games.

.....

2. Scientists believe that if we don't save sources of energy, we will be in trouble.

.....

3. Your friend spends too much time playing computer games. You need to advise him.

.....

4. Your sister does not know what to study after high school.

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 analogue | adj. | (of technology) using physical quantities such as voltage, often contrasted to digital technology | |
| 2 computer-friendly | adj. | able to use or be used by a computer | |
| 3 drive | n | device that allows a computer to read discs | |
| 4 hold button | n | a button that pauses the game and prevents the game from being used momentarily | |
| 5 touchscreen | n | a display device that allows a user to interact with a computer by touching areas on the screen | |
| 6 wireless | adj. | lacking or not requiring wires | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(computer-friendly / wireless / drive / hold button / touchscreen / analogue)

- Most new televisions are They can be easily connected to PCs.
- My old printer needs its Disc to be reinstalled.
- All new mobile phones use They have no buttons.
- With technology, data transfer has become quick. No cables are used.
- televisions used to be very heavy.

GRAMMAR

The future tense / present continuous

1. The will future form:

will / won't + the base form of the main verb

Examples:

Statements: We **will (we'll) get** home before six o'clock.

Questions: Who **will win** the match?

Negative forms: I'm sure it **will not (won't) rain** tomorrow.

- We use the **will future form** for predictions or actions we expect to happen.

2. The 'be going to' future form:

be going to + the base form of the main verb

Examples:

Statements: Khalid **is going to buy** a new car.

Questions: What are you going to do at the weekend?

Negative forms: I'm not going to do any work this evening.

● We use the **going to future form** for plans and intentions:

- I'm going to start my own business next year.
- I'm going to work all weekend.

3. The present continuous with future meaning

am / is / are + verb (-ing)

● We use the present continuous for future arrangements we have already made.

- I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow morning at 10.30.
- He's having his interview on Tuesday next week.



“the more ... the more ...”



● We use comparatives with “the more ... the more ...” to say that things change at the same time, or that two different quantities are related.

Examples:

- The **more** you learn, the **more** you earn.
- The **more** goods you sell, the **more** profits you make.
- The **more** rules you know, the **more** correctly you write your tests.
- The **more** you study, the **more** successfully you pass your exams.

EXERCISE 1

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. That exercise looks difficult. I you.

- a. was helping b. will help c. am going to d. is helping

2. I a walk in the garden this evening.

- a. will take b. am taking c. has taken d. am going to

3. In three years, I live in a different country.

- a. am going to b. am c. will d. was going to

4. After you take a nap, you a lot better.

- a. are going to feel b. are feeling c. will feel d. had felt

5. Paul to London on Monday morning

- a. is going to fly b. is flying c. has flown d. are flying

EXERCISE 2

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. When he works a lot, he becomes more stressed. (Use “the more ... the more”)
 - a. The more he works, the more stressed he becomes.
 - b. The more he works, the more stressed becomes he.
 - c. The more he works, more stressed he becomes.

2. If you earn a lot of money, you buy more expensive things. (Use “the more ... the more”)
 - a. The more money you earn, the more things expensive you buy.
 - b. The more money you earn, the more expensive things you buy.
 - c. The more money you earn, the more expensive things buy you.

3. If you read more books, you understand more. (Use “the more ... the more”)
 - a. The books more you read, the more you understand.
 - b. The more you books read, the more you understand.
 - c. The more books you read, the more you understand.

4. If he pays more money, he gets more things. (Use “the more ... the more”)
 - a. The money more he pays, the more thins he gets.
 - b. The more money he pays, the more thins gets he.
 - c. The more money he pays, the more thins he gets.

SUMMARY MAKING

Although only few people are attracted by the gardening activity at the present time, yet the number is growing rapidly. Gardening could be started from a small scale that is home. For this, first you need to choose the plants that grow best in your area, depending on the climate and the soil and compost you are using for them. Thereafter, you should define your budget, which is very important so that you know how much money you can spend. Then select the location which is appropriate for the plants to grow and flourish. Eventually, you should get the necessary gardening tools that you are going to use. When you have everything ready, you can start gardening.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

- What preparations should a person do before starting the gardening activity?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 arcade | n | a type of computer game that was first popular in amusement arcades (an amusement arcade is a place where one plays games by putting coins in machines) | |
| 2 bonus | n | describing something extra, especially as a reward for good performance | |
| 3 brehtaking | adj. | astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, so as to take one's breath away | |
| 4 built-in | adj. | forming a necessary part of a structure or device | |
| 5 caller | n | a person who makes a telephone call | |
| 6 exclusive | adj. | restricted or limited to the person, group or area concerned | |
| 7 helpline | n | a telephone service providing help with problems | |
| 8 joystick | n | a lever that can be moved in several directions to control the movement of an image on a computer | |
| 9 keypad | n | a miniature keyboard or set of buttons used to control an electronic device | |
| 10 mode | n | an option allowing a change in the method of operation of a device | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(built-in - helpline - mode - bonus - joystick - breathtaking)

1. The manager promised to give all employees a this year.
2. You can call us on our if you encounter any problem.
3. The new game was really for most gamers.
4. Cameras are in all modern mobile phones.
5. You must switch your mobile to the silent when you enter the mosque.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think computer games will be like in the future?

.....
.....

2. What are the bad effects of playing computer games on young people?

.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 2 - UNIT 4 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

“Computer games have become very popular among children nowadays”

Plan & write an essay of not less than 12 sentences (140 words) explaining why it is not recommended to spend too much time playing computer games and how they can be used wisely.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:

.....
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 10

MODULE 2: Free Time *** UNIT 4: Computer Games

| L | Expression | P. S. | Meaning | Translation |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 & 2 | anti-reflective | adj. | incapable of reflecting light or other radiation | مانعٌ للانعكاس |
| | Artificial Intelligence (AI) | n | the theory and development of computers to things that usually require human intelligence | الذكاء الاصطناعيّ |
| | compete | v | to make efforts to win something by defeating others who are trying to do the same | ينافس يتنافس مع ... |
| | competitive | adj. | of, relating to, or characterised by competition | تنافسيّ |
| | console | n | a computer especially designed for playing games on | حاسوب ألعاب |
| | convoluted | adj. | complicated and difficult to understand | مُعقّد |
| | discourse | n | speaking and conversation | نقاش حوار |
| | employ | v | to hire for work | يوظّف شخصاً ما |
| | naturalistic | adj. | derived from or imitating real life | محاكي للواقع |
| | perception | n | the ability to see, hear or become aware of something through the senses | الإدراك |
| | rival | n | competing with a person or thing for the same objective or for superiority in the same field of activity | منافس |
| | sensor | n | a device that detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates or otherwise responds to it | مِجسّ |
| | simulate | v | to imitate the character or feeling | يحاكي |
| | speech recognition | n | the ability of a computer to identify and respond to the sounds produced in human speech | التعرف على الصوت |
| visual effects | n | the graphics, sound, etc. used in films and computer games | المؤثرات البصرية | |
| wizard | n | a person who is very skilled in a particular field or activity | ساحر مُبدع | |
| 4 & 5 | analogue | adj. | (of technology) using physical quantities such as voltage, often contrasted to digital technology | تناظري |
| | computer-friendly | adj. | able to use or be used by a computer | ملائمٌ للحاسوب |
| | drive | n | device that allows a computer to read discs | قارئ الأقراص |
| | hold button | n | a button that pauses the game and prevents the game from being used momentarily | زرّ التثبيت |
| | touchscreen | n | a display device that allows a user to interact with a computer by touching areas on the screen | شاشة اللمس |
| | wireless | adj. | lacking or not requiring wires | لا سلكي |
| 7 & 8 | arcade | n | a type of computer game that was first popular in amusement arcades (an amusement arcade is a place where one plays games by putting coins in machines) | جهاز ألعاب يعمل بإدخال قطعة نقدية |
| | bonus | n | describing something extra, especially as a reward for good performance | مكافئة علاوة |
| | brehtaking | adj. | astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, so as to take one's breath away | مُبهرّ يخطف الأنفاس |
| | built-in | adj. | forming a necessary part of a structure or device | مُدْمَج في الجهاز |
| | caller | n | a person who makes a telephone call | متّصل |
| | exclusive | adj. | restricted or limited to the person, group or area concerned | حصريّ |
| | helpline | n | a telephone service providing help with problems | خط لتقديم المساعدة |
| | joystick | n | a lever that can be moved in several directions to control the movement of an image on a computer | مقبض اللعب |
| | keypad | n | a miniature keyboard or set of buttons used to control an electronic device | لوحة المفاتيح |
| mode | n | an option allowing a change in the method of operation of a device | طريقة عمل نمط عمل | |

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 able-bodied | adj. | fit, strong and healthy; not physically disabled | |
| 2 adversity | n | difficulties; misfortune | |
| 3 equestrian | adj. | relating to horse-riding | |
| 4 neurologist | n | a doctor who studies the nervous system | |
| 5 observe | v | to notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant | |
| 6 Paralympics | n | an international athletic competition for disabled athletes | |
| 7 phenomenon | n | a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question | |
| 8 physiotherapy | n | a treatment that uses special physical exercises to treat injuries and diseases | |
| 9 rehabilitation | n | the helping of someone to live a healthy life again | |
| 10 self-discipline | n | the ability to focus and achieve your goals and resist temptations | |
| 11 virtue | n | behaviour showing high moral standards | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(rehabilitation / observe / equestrian / neurologist / virtue / able-bodied)

1. Khalid has been examined by a recently.
2. He enjoys watching competitions very much.
3. Kindness and tolerance are the spirit of
4. Some handicapped sportsmen can compete with ones.
5. People must the law. Nobody should be an exception.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What skills are important to athletes regardless of their abilities?
.....
.....
2. Mention one of the main characteristics of an extrovert sportsman.
.....
.....
3. Mention one of the main characteristics of an introvert sportsman.
.....
.....

UNIT 5: Sports Psychology

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|------------|------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | | aggression | n hostile or violent behaviour or attitudes towards another; readiness to attack or confront |
| 2 | | determination | n firmness of purpose; resoluteness |
| 3 | | extrovert | adj. an outgoing personality |
| 4 | | feedback | n advice or information about something done |
| 5 | | introvert | adj. a shy and typically self-centred person |
| 6 | | mentality | n attitude or way of thinking |
| 7 | | motivation | n the general desire of someone to do something |
| 8 | | opponent | n someone who competes against or fights another in a contest, game or argument |
| 9 | | sportsmanship | n behaviour in sport that is fair, honest and polite |
| 10 | | stimulation | n the interest or motivation in something |
| 11 | | teammate | n a fellow member of a team |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(teammates / introvert / opponent / determination / aggression / extrovert)

1. My friend is a/an He likes collective games very much.
2. My grandfather says that he doesn't understand the of teenagers.
3. The new player gets on very well with his
4. People must defend their country against any outside
5. is an important quality for success.

GRAMMAR

Asking Questions



| We use: | to ask about: | Example: |
|-----------------|------------------|--|
| How | manner | - How do you bake cake? |
| How much | quantity | - How much sugar do you want in your coffee? |
| How many | number | - How many apples are there in the box? |
| What | thing / action | - What do you have in your hand? |
| Where | place | - Where is the remote control? |
| When | time | - When will the match start? |
| Which | particular thing | - Which colour do you like? |
| Who | person | - Who took my phone? |
| Why | cause | - Why is Khalid absent today? |

EXERCISE 1

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. will you travel to London?
a. How much b. When c. Who d. Which
2. will you spend your summer vacation?
a. Which b. Where c. What d. How many
3. money did your father give you yesterday?
a. How many b. Why c. When d. How much
4. model is your car?
a. How b. Which c. Who d. Where
5. didn't you attend the meeting last week?
a. Who b. What c. How much d. Why

Giving instructions (Imperatives)



▸ The **base form of the verb** is also the **imperative form**:

- **Have** a nice day.
- **Phone** me later.
- **Shut** the door, please.

▸ The negative imperative is **don't + base form**:

- **Don't be** late.
- **Don't forget** to send me a postcard.
- **Don't tell** anyone!

We use the imperative form for:

1. **Giving instructions:** Press the black button.
2. **Giving directions:** Turn left at the corner.
3. **Giving orders:** Don't touch the red switch.

Modal verbs: can / could / should / would



Modal verbs are special words used to modify actions. They enable us to add different meanings to the verb, such as possibility, necessity, ability, desire... They are always followed by the base form of the verb without **to** and they do not change with different pronouns.

Examples:

- I **can** swim.
- I **could** ride a bicycle when I was six.
- You **should** be careful.
- I **would** like a juice, please.

A. Can and could:

▸ Can and could have two main meanings:

1. Ability / inability

present / general: I **can** swim very well.

past: Yesterday, I **couldn't** find my wallet anywhere – but this morning I found it.

2. Possibility / impossibility

general: - Fast cars can be dangerous.

- I can't come to your graduation.

present or future: The roads could be very busy this weekend.

B. Should and would:

▸ **Should** and **would** are used with other verbs to add various meanings, mostly to do with degrees of certainty and obligation.

Examples:

- You **should** visit your grandparents more often.
- I **would** buy a new car if I had enough money.

EXERCISE 2

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I think my brother live in Canada if he could get a good job there.
a. should b. can c. could d. would
2. You always hire a car if public transport is bad there.
a. can b. could c. would d. should
3. You finish your homework, because it's late.
a. could b. would c. should d. can
4. I drive a truck when I was only sixteen years old.
a. would b. should c. can d. could
5. Excuse me, I hear you right now. The music is too loud.
a. shouldn't b. can't c. couldn't d. wouldn't
5. They go shopping yesterday because the store was closed.
a. wouldn't b. shouldn't c. couldn't d. can't

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|---------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 application | n | a formal, usually written, request for something such as a job or club membership | |
| 2 badminton | n | a game with rackets in which a shuttlecock is played back and forth across a net | |
| 3 gymnastics | n | exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination | |
| 4 member | n | an individual belonging to a group such as a club or team | |
| 5 sauna | n | a small room using hot-air for cleaning and refreshing the body | |
| 6 solarium | n | a room with tanning beds, used for an artificial suntan | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(gymnastics - sauna - badminton - member - solarium - application)

- I am a of our school football club.
- can be played by two or four people.
- You must attach a recent photograph to your form.
- A is a type of steam bath.
- China won all the medals in the events.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What do sportspeople need to stay motivated?

.....
.....

2. What are our duties towards the disabled?

.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 2 - UNIT 5 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Paralympics is a sport event that involves people with disabilities.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 12 sentences (140 words) about the importance of holding such events and the role of the society towards the disabled.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Body:
Paragraph 1:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 10

MODULE 2: Free Time *** UNIT 5: Sports Psychology

| L | Expression | | Meaning | Translation |
|-------------|------------------------|------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 & 2 | able-bodied | adj. | fit, strong and healthy; not physically disabled | قوي الجسم |
| | adversity | n | difficulties; misfortune | صعوبات |
| | equestrian | adj. | relating to horseriding | فروسيّ \ ذو علاقة بالفروسية |
| | neurologist | n | a doctor who studies the nervous system | طبيب أعصاب |
| | observe | v | to notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant | يراقب و يتابع |
| | Paralympics | n | an international athletic competition for disabled athletes | الالعاب الاولمبية الخاصة بالمعوقين |
| | phenomenon | n | a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question | ظاهرة |
| | physiotherapy | n | a treatment that uses special physical exercises to treat injuries and diseases | العلاج الجسماني |
| | rehabilitation | n | the helping of someone to live a healthy life again | إعادة تأهيل |
| | self-discipline | n | the ability to focus and achieve your goals and resist temptations | المثابرة و الإصرار |
| | virtue | n | behaviour showing high moral standards | الفضيلة \ حسن الخلق |
| 4 & 5 | aggression | n | hostile or violent behaviour or attitudes towards another; readiness to attack or confront | عدوانية \ اعتداء |
| | determination | n | firmness of purpose; resoluteness | إصرار \ ثبات |
| | extrovert | adj. | an outgoing personality | منفتح على الآخرين |
| | feedback | n | advice or information about something done | ردة فعل \ نصح |
| | introvert | adj. | a shy and typically self-centred person | إنطوائي |
| | mentality | n | attitude or way of thinking | عقلية \ أسلوب تفكير |
| | motivation | n | the general desire of someone to do something | حافز |
| | opponent | n | someone who competes against or fights another in a contest, game or argument | خضم \ منافس |
| | sportsmanship | n | behaviour in sport that is fair, honest and polite | الروح الرياضية |
| | stimulation | n | the interest or motivation in something | تحفيز |
| | teammate | n | a fellow member of a team | عضو من نفس الفريق |
| 7 & 8 | application | n | a formal, usually written, request for something such as a job or club membership | طلب |
| | badminton | n | a game with rackets in which a shuttlecock is played back and forth across a net | تنس الريشة |
| | gymnastics | n | exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination | جُمباز \ تمارينات رياضية |
| | member | n | an individual belonging to a group such as a club or team | عضو \ مُشارك |
| | sauna | n | a small room using hot-air for cleaning and refreshing the body | حمام بخار |
| | solarium | n | a room with tanning beds, used for an artificial suntan | مشمس لتغير لون الجلد |

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|-----------------------|-------|--|-------------|
| 1 conservation | n | the protection of natural things, such as animals, to prevent them from being destroyed | |
| 2 deserve | v | to be worthy of something especially as a reward or punishment | |
| 3 effluent | n | liquid waste or sewage discharged into a river or the sea | |
| 4 fauna | n | the animals of a particular region, habitat or geological period | |
| 5 fence off | ph. v | to enclose a space with a fence | |
| 6 flora | n | the plants of a particular region, habitat or geological period | |
| 7 hectare | n | a metric unit of square measure, equal to 100 acres (2,471 acres or 10,000 square metres) | |
| 8 marsh | n | an area of low-lying land that is flooded in wet seasons or at high tide, and typically remains waterlogged at all times | |
| 9 propagation | n | the breeding of plants and animals by natural processes | |
| 10 sanctuary | n | a place of refuge or safety | |
| 11 vegetation | n | plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(deserve / conservation / fauna / fence off / sanctuary / effluent)

1. There is a diversity of in my region.
2. The of threatened animals is a common responsibility.
3. Animals are much safer in the than outside it.
4. Many plants and animals to be protected from extinction.
5. The from the factory was dumped into the river.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How can governments protect wildlife from destruction?

.....
.....

2. What has Kuwait done to protect wildlife?

.....
.....

UNIT 6: Nature

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|--------------|------|---|-------------|
| 1 aggressive | adj. | behaving in an angry, threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone | |
| 2 fierce | adj. | angry or ready to attack | |
| 3 herbivore | n | an animal that feeds on plants | |
| 4 hostile | adj. | unfriendly; antagonistic | |
| 5 proud | adj. | feeling of happiness as a result of something you have achieved | |
| 6 stubborn | adj. | determined not to change your mind, especially in spite of a good reason to do so | |
| 7 sustenance | n | food and drink regarded as a source of strength; nourishment | |
| 8 tame | adj. | not dangerous or frightening; domesticated | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Sheep, cows and goats are animals.
 a. fierce b. tame c. proud d. stubborn
- He was too to admit that he was wrong.
 a. aggressive b. proud c. stubborn d. tame
- Her parents are very of her of good achievements at school.
 a. fierce b. stubborn c. hostile d. proud
- Lions are extremely animals.
 a. herbivore b. fierce c. tame d. proud
- Watching violence on TV makes some children more
 a. tame b. aggressive c. proud d. herbivore

GRAMMAR

Countable Nouns / Uncountable Nouns



1. Countable Nouns:

Countable nouns have singular and plural forms:

Examples:

- I have one brother and four sisters.
- You can see animals in zoos and on farms.

► We use these words with countable nouns:

- **a / one:** I've got a / one brother.

- **two / four / six, etc.:** People walk on two legs but dogs walk on four legs.
- **a few:** I went out with a few friends.
- **a lot of / lots of:** She's won a lot of / lots of competitions.
- **any:** Have you got any CDs with you?
- **How many:** How many students are in your class?
- **many:** I don't read many books.
- **no:** My family has no pets.
- **some:** There are some birds in that tree.
- **the:** The mountains are really high.

2. Uncountable nouns

- Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form, and are not used with a / an:

Examples:

- When I'm thirsty, I drink water.
- The Internet is the best place to find all kinds of information.

- We use these words with uncountable nouns:

- **a little:** We've still got a little time before the train.
- **a lot of / lots of:** He's got a lot of / lots of money.
- **any:** Have you got any paper?
- **How much:** How much tea have we got left?
- **much:** There isn't much food in the fridge.
- **no:** There is no milk in the bottle.
- **some:** I'd like some advice about university courses.
- **the:** The homework last night was really easy.

Note : Much and many are usually used in questions and negative sentences.
A *lot of / lots of* are usually used in affirmative sentences.

Nouns which can be countable and uncountable

Some nouns have two meanings: a countable meaning and an uncountable meaning.

▸ **meat / animals:**

- I like lamb / chicken / turkey / duck. (meat)
- On his farm he's got lambs / chickens / turkeys / ducks. (animals)

▸ **drinks:**

- I love the taste of coffee / tea. (coffee / tea in general)
- Can I have two coffees / teas, please? (cups of coffee / tea)

▸ **portions:**

- Cake is not good for you. (cake in general)
- Would you like a cake? (an individual cake)

Present perfect continuous

have / has been + Verb(-ing)

Examples:

- I have been living in this area for a long time.
- She hasn't been working well recently.
- Has it been raining all day?

We use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about progressive actions and events without mentioning how often they have happened:

I've been playing a lot of tennis recently.



Present perfect (simple)

have / has + Verb 3

- The present perfect simple is used to refer to:

- (1) a completed action in the past. e.g.: I **have received** a call from a friend.
- (2) an action that has just finished in the present. e.g.: I **have just met** an old friend.
- (3) emphasise the time length of an action that started in the past and is somehow related to the present. e.g.: I **have worked** in this factory **since** 2010.

- The adverbs **yet**, **already**, **just**, **recently**, **lately**, **ever** and **never** are commonly used in present perfect sentences to express the regularity or continuity of an action or activity.

EXERCISE 1

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. She all morning – She is fed up!

- a. cleans b. had been cleaning c. has been cleaning d. cleaned

2. He six bars of chocolate today.

- a. has eaten b. ate c. eats d. have eaten

3. The students their exams. They are happy now.

- a. has finished b. have finished c. finishing d. are finished

4. She here for five years.

- a. has been working b. was working c. works d. working

EXERCISE 2

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. We haven't got water. We need to get some.
a. many b. little c. few d. much
2. There is milk in the fridge. We need to buy more.
a. much b. a little c. little d. few
3. You travel a lot. Have you been to countries?
a. no b. many c. a little d. much
4. They have very money, so they can't afford to buy a new car.
a. few b. much c. little d. many
5. There is too salt in the soup. I can't eat it.
a. many b. some c. any d. much
6. I don't store important data on my computer.
a. little b. some c. any d. no

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English:

علي: من المهم أن تحمي الدول الحيوانات والطيور البرية في العالم الحديث.
خالد: هناك العديد من التهديدات لوجود الحيوانات.

.....
.....
.....

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A man asks you about how he can reach the bank.

.....
.....

2. Your brother thinks that the new environmental law will reduce air pollution.

.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

| Expression | P.S. | Meaning | TRANSLATION |
|-------------------|-------|--|-------------|
| 1 adjacent | adj. | next to or adjoining something else | |
| 2 bed out | v | to transfer (a plant) from a pot or seed tray to a garden plot | |
| 3 carbon monoxide | n | a poisonous gas produced when carbon, especially in petrol, burns in a small space | |
| 4 cleanup | n | the removal of waste and rubbish from land and returning it to its natural state | |
| 5 exotic | adj. | unusual and related to a foreign country | |
| 6 finance | v | to provide funding for a person or enterprise | |
| 7 global | adj. | of or relating to the whole world | |
| 8 imperative | adj. | of vital importance; crucial | |
| 9 mammal | n | a warm-blooded animal | |
| 10 nest | n | a structure made by a bird for laying eggs and sheltering its young | |
| 11 on behalf of | ph. n | in the interests of a person, group or principle | |
| 12 toxin | n | chemical that has a negative effect on the body | |
| 13 wasteland | n | an unused area of land that has become barren or overgrown | |

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(finance - toxin - cleanup - imperative - on behalf of - global)

- Maha will speak to the manager of all her colleagues.
- Animals which drink from polluted rivers may be killed by
- warming has become a serious threat to the environment.
- Ali is looking for a company that can his new project.
- It's that every country must pass environmental laws.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What benefits does Al-Jahra Pools Nature Reserve provide for the region?**

.....
.....

- 2. How can a person help to protect wildlife in his/her area?**

.....
.....

Date:

MODULE 2 - UNIT 6 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

"Saving endangered species is a noble task".

Plan and write an essay of not less than 12 sentences (140 words) about the main dangers that face animals and birds worldwide and how to save endangered species.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

المنهج الكويتية

almanahj.com/kw

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

GRADE 10

MODULE 2: Free Time *** UNIT 6: Nature

| L | Expression | P. S. | Meaning | Translation |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 & 2 | conservation | n | the protection of natural things, such as animals, to prevent them from being destroyed | حماية الطبيعة |
| | deserve | v | to be worthy of something especially as a reward or punishment | يستحقّ |
| | effluent | n | liquid waste or sewage discharged into a river or the sea | مياه المجاري |
| | fauna | n | the animals of a particular region, habitat or geological period | حيوانات منطقة معينة |
| | fence off | ph. v | to enclose a space with a fence | يُسيّج |
| | flora | n | the plants of a particular region, habitat or geological period | نباتات منطقة معينة |
| | hectare | n | a metric unit of square measure, equal to 100 acres (2,471 acres or 10,000 square metres) | هكتار |
| | marsh | n | an area of low-lying land that is flooded in wet seasons or at high tide, and typically remains waterlogged at all times | مُستنقِع |
| | propagation | n | the breeding of plants and animals by natural processes | تكاثر \ توالد |
| | sanctuary | n | a place of refuge or safety | محمية طبيعية |
| vegetation | n | plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat | الغطاء النباتي | |
| 4 & 5 | aggressive | adj. | behaving in an angry, threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone | عدواني |
| | fierce | adj. | angry or ready to attack | شرسّ |
| | herbivore | n | an animal that feeds on plants | حيوان عاشبّ |
| | hostile | adj. | unfriendly; antagonistic | كربية \ عدائي |
| | proud | adj. | feeling of happiness as a result of something you have achieved | فخورّ |
| | stubborn | adj. | determined not to change your mind, especially in spite of a good reason to do so | عنيذّ |
| | sustenance | n | food and drink regarded as a source of strength; nourishment | طعامّ \ رزقّ |
| tame | adj. | not dangerous or frightening; domesticated | أليفّ \ مُدجّن | |
| 7 & 8 | adjacent | adj. | next to or adjoining something else | مُحاذي \ مُلاصق ل.. |
| | bed out | v | to transfer (a plant) from a pot or seed tray to a garden plot | يعيد غراسة نبتة |
| | carbon monoxide | n | a poisonous gas produced when carbon, especially in petrol, burns in a small space | غاز كربوني |
| | cleanup | n | the removal of waste and rubbish from land and returning it to its natural state | تنظيفّ |
| | exotic | adj. | unusual and related to a foreign country | غريبّ \ دخيلّ |
| | finance | v | to provide funding for a person or enterprise | يُموّل |
| | global | adj. | of or relating to the whole world | عالمي |
| | imperative | adj. | of vital importance; crucial | اساسي \ حيوي |
| | mammal | n | a warm-blooded animal | حيوان من الثدييات \ من ذوي الدم الحار |
| | nest | n | a structure made by a bird for laying eggs and sheltering its young | عُشّ الطائر |
| | on behalf of | ph. n | in the interests of a person, group or principle | بالنيابة عن شخص ما |
| | toxin | n | chemical that has a negative effect on the body | مادة سامة |
| wasteland | n | an unused area of land that has become barren or overgrown | أرض مُهملة أو قاحلة | |

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

The village seems almost unchanged. A large area of green vegetation goes around the villagers' homes. Through the trees, you can still see in the main street the same shops that were there when you and I went away. Most of the older villagers have been happy enough to spend their whole lives here. Now, of course, they are used to the place so that they do not want to live away or travel far.

But for many young people, life here is not varied enough to satisfy them. Their parents tell them that city life is very hard and is too **competitive** to suit them, but the young men and women answer that conditions in the country are too limited to offer them opportunities for making a good living. Their parents naturally want to keep them. **They** say work on the land is peaceful. They are very friendly with their neighbours. They share their joys and sorrows. They help each other in misfortune. They are never lonely.

Very often the young men and women do not listen to them. The city has too many attractions to offer, with its busy streets, fine shops, bright lights, cinemas, and other entertainments. Many young villagers earn quite enough money in the city to have a comfortable life. But they do not know how difficult it is to get to work, and what temptations await them. Some succeed, but many more fail. Also, life in the big city is fast-paced, fun and exciting but the cost-of-living is typically higher in big cities, and it can cost you a lot of money for a small apartment in a decent area of the city.

Although, the diversity is a good thing, the amount of people can be a bit overwhelming if you are not accustomed to it. There will always be crowds and people around. Some people enjoy this, while others prefer the peace and quiet of a small town. There is always more crime in a big city, causing you to second guess your decision to live in a big city. You are much more likely to be a victim of a crime living in a big city than in a small town. However, there are still many people who prefer to stay in the city and say that they couldn't live anywhere else.

A- From a, b and c, choose the correct answer:

1. The most suitable title for the passage could be:
 - a. City and Village Life
 - b. Old Village People
 - c. City Attractions
 - d. Young And Old People
2. The underlined word "**They**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. young men and women
 - b. parents
 - c. villagers
 - d. people
3. The underlined word "**competitive**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
 - a. difficult
 - b. ambitious
 - c. interesting
 - d. easy

4. According to the passage the different attractions of the city are:
 - a. Green vegetation around all houses.
 - b. Cinemas and other entertainments.
 - c. Narrow dark streets.
 - d. Green vegetation

5. According to the passage all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:
 - a. Young villagers leave because life in the village is not varied enough.
 - b. Because the conditions in the city are too limited.
 - c. Because the city seems almost unchanged.
 - d. All people prefer to stay in the city.

6. The writer wrote the article to show:
 - a. the differences between generations.
 - b. the enlargement of modern cities.
 - c. the attractions and difficulties one faces in a city.
 - d. young people prefer to stay in the village.

B- With reference to the passage answer the following questions:

7. What are the benefits of staying in the village?

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8. Why are the older villagers happy enough to spend their whole lives in the village?

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دولة الكويت
وزارة التربية
التوجيه الفني العام للغة الانجليزية
امتحان الصف العاشر (التجريبي) - الفترة الدراسية الثانية 2021-2022
المجال الدراسي: اللغة الإنجليزية / الزمن: ثلاث ساعات الأسئلة في 8 صفحات
(المفردات - القواعد - الوظائف اللغوية - أسئلة الكتاب المقرر - التعبير الكتابي - الاستيعاب المقروء - التلخيص - الترجمة)

TOTAL MARK (420 Marks)

I. VOCABULARY (50 Marks)

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: (5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

01-Kuwait offers aids to many countries around the world in Africa.

a- entirely b- recently c- courteously d- notably

02- Air pollution usually results in that threatens traffic on high ways.

a- reputation b- radar c- smog d- barter

03- The policeman the careless driver to follow the rules to avoid fines.

a- enjoins b- diminishes c- invests d- aviates

04. Natural sources of non-renewable energy should be conserved as they are

a- finite b- obedient c- stunned d- emotive

05-Many species of animals are endangered of being due to pollution and poaching.

a- acclaimed b- extinct c- frequent d- monotonous

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below: (5 x 5 =25 Marks)

waste – intensely - overtook – auction - actually - trespassed

06- Some people believe that discussing problems is a/an of time.

07- The taxi driver a lorry and hit another car powerfully last night.

08- There's a/an for jewellery at 9 p.m. next Monday. We shouldn't miss it.

09. The man was arrested because his fishing boat into restricted waters.

10- Last winter, it rained so that water flooded in the streets and submerged some cars.

II-GRAMMAR (40 marks)**A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 x 5 =20 Marks)**

- 11- You are to blame for the accident. If you had been careful, you it.
a- will avoid b- would avoid c- would have avoided d- could avoid
- 12- My grandfather wear glasses when he was young, but now he does.
a- haven't used to b- used to c- isn't used to d- didn't use to
- 13- We have to work so that we can finish the project before the deadline.
a- hardly b- hard c- as hard d- hardest
- 14- Although there was a strong dust storm this morning, he get to work on time.
a- was able to b- can c- should d- must

B) From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required: (4x 5= 20 Marks)

15. The taxi driver found a bag full of money in the taxi .
(Change into passive)
a- A bag full of money found in the taxi.
b- A bag full of money has found in the taxi.
c- A bag full of money was found in the taxi.
16. My friend didn't invite me to his birthday party last Friday.
(Start the sentence using : I wish)
a- I wish my friend is inviting me to his birthday party last Friday.
b- I wish my friend has invited me to his birthday party last Friday.
c- I wish my friend had invited me to his birthday party last Friday.
17. " I'll buy you a new mobile phone next week," said my father.
(Change into Reported speech)
a- My father said that he bought a new mobile phone the week after.
b- My father said that he will buy a new mobile phone the week before.
c- My father said that he would buy a new mobile phone the week after.
18. The old man was taken to hospital. He had a sudden heart attack.
(Join with: who)
a- The old man, which had a sudden heart attack, was taken to hospital.
b- The old man, who had a sudden heart attack, was taken to hospital.
c- The old man, whose had a sudden heart attack, was taken to hospital.

III- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (40 Marks)**Write what you would say in the following situations: (4 x 10=40 Marks)**

19- Your friend wants to know which college you want to join.

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20 - Your friend says that money is the main source of happiness.

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21- You want to travel to London with your friends but your father refuses.

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22- You are about to go to the railway station, but you don't know how to get there.

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IV- SET- BOOK QUESTIONS (30 Marks)**Answer only (THREE) of the following questions: (3X10=30 Marks)**

23. Why do you think modern Science is important?

.....

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24-What qualities should a successful bank manager have?

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25. Which is more important, stories that entertain or that have a moral message. Why?

.....

.....

26-Why do many young people dream of working as pilots?

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.....

V- WRITING (100 Marks)**Write on the following topic: (Persuasive)****Energy is becoming more and more popular issue in all countries around the world.****Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (140 words) discussing the advantages and the disadvantages of the different kinds of energy.****NB: (Your writing should include an introduction, a two- paragraph body and a conclusion)**المنهج الكويتي
almanahj.com/kw**Outline (20 Marks)****Introduction:**

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Body**Paragraph (1)**

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Paragraph (2)

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Conclusion:

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Essay (80 Marks)


 موقع
 المناهج الكويتية
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MOCK EXAM

| Outlining | Exposition of ideas & coherence | Paragraphing & number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Hw., spacing & punctuation | Total |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|-------|
| 20 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |

VI- READING COMPREHENSION: (80 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of **poor self-esteem** or aggressive behaviour in some children.

According to research on children and sports, 40 million children play sports in the US. Of these, 18 million say they have been yelled at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive. Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. **They** believe children copy aggressive adult behaviour. This behaviour is then further reinforced through both positive and negative feedback.

Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may yell insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or they may be pushed to continue playing even when they are injured.

In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behaviour replayed over and over on television. As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It is not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoy sports. Winning is not everything. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (6 x10= 60 Marks)

27. What is the **main** idea of the passage?

- a. Children often become like their parents.
- b. Children need to play sports in school.
- c. Playing sports may have negative results.
- d. Some sports can cause health problems.

28. Which of the following words best defines "**poor self-esteem**" in the 1st paragraph?

- a-honour
- b- selfishness
- c-humiliation
- d-loyalty

29. What does the underlined pronoun “They “ in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
- a- coaches
 - b- parents
 - c- sports
 - d- researchers
30. According to the passage, the main cause for aggression in children’s sports is:
- a. Adults
 - b. Children with low grades in school
 - c. New rules in sports
 - d. Other players
31. According to the passage, one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
- a- Children sometimes have bad impression about sports.
 - b- Adults are the only cause of too much aggression.
 - c- Parents and teachers are the role model for children.
 - d- Winning isn’t the only source of enjoyment.
32. The **writer ‘s purpose** in writing this passage is to:
- a. show the relation between parents and coaches.
 - b. explain why playing sports is important for children.
 - c. persuade readers to let their children spend much time playing sports.
 - d. inform readers about the negative effects of playing sports on children.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2x10=20 Marks)

33. Why shouldn’t injured children be allowed to play sports?

34. How can TV make violence look exciting for children?

VII - SUMMARY MAKING (60 Marks)

Read the following passage then do as required:

Pollution is the contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or its inhabitants. There are many pollutants that cause different kinds pollution. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These materials can come from medical sources, nuclear power plants, or laboratories which handle radioactive materials.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the above passage in answer to the following question:

What are the different types of pollution and their causes?

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.....

.....

| Rubrics | Content /relevance of ideas | Paraphrasing | Spelling and grammar | Paragraph format | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-------|
| | 30 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 60 |
| | | | | | |

VIII- TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English: (2x10= 20 Marks)

عمر : المال ليس غاية في حد ذاته، ولكنه وسيلة لقيم أسمى.
فهد : هذا صحيح، لذا يجب كسب المال واستثماره وإنفاقه بحرص.

Omar:

.....

Fahad:

.....

End of Question

GOOD LUCK