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

☺

S. B.
12 - 13

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 1: We Are What We Eat

UNIT 1
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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)

1. Milk is very rich in ..... and other nutrients.

2. Doctors often advise people to consume ..... drinks rather than fizzy ones.

3. Vitamins help the body to ..... diseases and stay healthy.

4. My grandfather can't walk for a long distance because he suffers from .....

5. 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: إنّ الشاي الأخضر غنيّ بمضادات الأكسدة التي تُخلّص الجسم من المواد الضارة.

علي: هذا صحيح. فمضادات الأكسدة تساعد في محاربة عدة أمراض مثل إلتهاب المفاصل.

Ahmad: ……

……

Ali: ……

……

S. B.
14 - 15

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 1: We Are What We Eat

UNIT 1
LESSONS: 4 & 5

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)

1. Vitamin ..... in the diet can have some negative effects on the body.

2. Most supermarkets sell a range of ..... products.

3. A dietician advised me to take a vitamin ..... every day.

4. My favourite sausages are delicious ..... or barbecued.

5. 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.

S. B.
16 - 17

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 1: We Are What We Eat

UNIT 1
LESSONS: 7 & 8

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 <u>what healthy diet should include</u> and <u>how it can affect your health in the future.</u>

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..
……
……
……

Body:

Paragraph 1:
……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:
……
……
……
……

Conclusion: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

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	يمتصّ (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	الكولستيرول
	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	يُبطل 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	محفز
	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	نقصٌ
	grilled	adj.	cooked over the fire in a grill	مشويٌّ
	metabolism	n	the chemical processes by which food is changed into energy in your body	الأيضُ
	organic	adj.	produced without the use of chemicals	عضويٌّ \ بدون إضافة مواد كيميائية
	pomegranate	n	a round fruit that has a red skin and juicy red seeds	ثمرة الرمّان
	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	ممتعٌ \ منعشٌ
	crammed	adj.	full of healthy properties	مغّذي \ مفيدٌ
	eatery	n	a restaurant or other place where people can be served food	مطعمٌ
	fanatic	adj.	someone who likes a particular thing or activity very much	متعصّب \ مُولع ب..
	irresponsibly	adv.	in an irresponsible manner	بإستهتارٍ
	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	سُفرة 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	صحيّ (طعام)

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
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GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 2: Respecting Cultures

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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)

1. Mr. Ali is going to present a/an ..... about the use of AI in education.

2. The company's ..... to the conference presented some good ideas.

3. Islam prompts ..... towards other religions and cultures.

4. There is a wide ..... of food in this restaurant.

5. 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?

……

……

S. B.
20 - 21

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 2: Respecting Cultures

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	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)

1. The good workers were ..... rewarded for all their hard work.

2. The writer's new book is full of ..... ideas about travelling.

3. The company's manager has ..... ill-treated some workers.

4. India is quite ....., both politically and religiously.

5. 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:

(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. 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**

S. B.
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GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 2: Respecting Cultures

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	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: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

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	دِين \ عقيدة
	delegate	n	a person sent or authorised to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference	نائبٌ عن مجموعة
	diversity	n	the state of being diverse; variety	التنوّع
	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	مُرشد \ ناصح
	seminar	n	a conference or other meeting for discussion or training	منتدى \ مُؤتمر
	tolerance	n	the ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with	التسامحُ
4 & 5	calligraphy	n	decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering	فن الخطّ
	consistently	adv.	continuing to happen or developing in the same way	بإصرار و ثباتٍ
	diverse	adj.	showing a great deal of variety	متنوّع
	inspirational	adj.	providing or showing creative or spiritual inspiration	مُلهم
	master	v	to acquire complete knowledge or skill in an accomplishment, technique or art	يُتقن
	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 \ يسييّر
	cover	v	to travel a particular distance	يقطع مسافة \ يسافر
	figure	n	person of a particular kind, often important	شخص مهمّ
	ground-breaking	adj.	innovative; involving new discoveries	مُستجدٌ \ مُستحدثٌ
	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

S. B.
24 - 25

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 3: Inspiring Architecture

UNIT 3
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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)

1. The architect said that he had ..... modified the original plan of the house.

2. The ..... of this new car will be different from all existing models.

3. Fahad told me that the ..... of his house cost him a lot of money.

4. The Eiffel Tower is one of the world's ..... constructions.

5. 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?

……

……

……

……

……

Wb.
16 - 17

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 3: Inspiring Architecture

UNIT 3
LESSON: 3

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)

1. The writer's works were different from the literary .....

2. The new phone system uses ..... technology.

3. He was long famed among his friends as a .....

4. This shoe ..... is having a clearance sale now.

5. My friend believes that ..... games are boring.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think building impressive buildings is important?

……

……

2. 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 المحلاّت التجارية.

Ahmad: ……

……

Ali: ……

……

S. B.
26 - 27

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 3: Inspiring Architecture

UNIT 3
LESSONS: 4 & 5

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*** ***tall / short***	***taller / shorter***	***the tallest / the shortest***
ending in ***-e***: add ***-r*** / the ***-st*** ***nice / large***	***nicer / larger***	***the nicest / the largest***
short vowel sound / ending in one consonant: double the last consonant and add ***-er*** / ***-est*** ***sad / big***	***sadder / bigger***	***the saddest / the biggest***

2. Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)

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

1. We use comparative adjectives with **than** to compare two people or things:
Examples:
- Your house is **bigger** <u>than</u> mine.
- Taking the bus is **cheaper** <u>than</u> taking a taxi.
- Reading is **more interesting** <u>than</u> 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

<u>From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:</u>

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.

S. B.
28 - 29

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: Culture

UNIT 3: Inspiring Architecture

UNIT 3
LESSONS: 7 & 8

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)

1. Poor eating habits are ..... to health.

2. Ali's main ..... is to finish building his house as soon as possible.

3. You can call the company's hotline to ..... your opinion.

4. The manager said the new project would be very ..... for the company.

5. The local ..... is in charge of repairing roads.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

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

……

……

2. 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: ……..……..
……
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Body:

Paragraph 1:
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Paragraph 2:
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Conclusion: ……
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Write your essay here:

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	نوعٌ \ ماركة صناعية
	edutainment	n	a form of entertainment that is also educational	ترفيه وتعليمي
	gourmand	n	a person who enjoys eating, especially good food	أكوُلٌ \ شرهٌ
	mainstream	n	related to the most popular or dominant trend	التوجّه 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 \ فسيحٌ
	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	مهمٌ جدا
7 & 8	**advocate**	v	to publicly recommend or support	يحرّض \ يحثّ
	apprehensive	adj.	anxious or fearful that something bad will happen	مُتخوّف \ متشائمٌ
	benefit	v	receive an advantage; profit; gain	يستفيدُ \ يربحُ
	council	n	an advisory, deliberative or legislative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly	مجلسٌ \ لجنةٌ
	detrimental	adj.	damaging	ضارّ \ هدّامٌ
	influx	n	an arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things	موجة من ... \ فوجٌ من
	objective	n	aim or goal	غايةٌ \ هدفٌ
	profitable	adj.	producing a financial gain	مُربحٌ
	voice	v	to express (something) in words	يُعبّر عن ....

SAMI BIN YOUNES

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.

III. WRITING (30 Marks)
A PARAGRAPH

In Kuwait, a good house for a large family must have some important characteristics. Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph (6 sentences) in which you explain the characteristics of a good house in Kuwait.

Outline (5 Marks)

Introductory sentence: …….…….

…….……..

Supporting detail 1: …….…….....……..……

Supporting detail 2: …….…….....……..……....

Supporting detail 3: …….....……..……....

Supporting detail 4: …….....….……....….

Concluding sentence: ……

……

Write your paragraph here: (25 Marks)

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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.

III. WRITING (30 Marks)
A PARAGRAPH

A balanced diet must comprise many types of food. Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph (6 sentences) in which you explain the different types of nutrients that must exist in the foods that we consume every day.

Outline (5 Marks)

Introductory sentence: …….…….

…….……..

Supporting detail 1: …….…….....……..……

Supporting detail 2: …….…….....……..……....

Supporting detail 3: …….....……..……....

Supporting detail 4: …….....……....….

Concluding sentence: ……

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Write your paragraph here: (25 Marks)

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S. B.
34 - 35

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 4: Computer Games

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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 cay 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.

……

S. B.
36 - 37

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 4: Computer Games

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 4 & 5

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)

1. Most new televisions are ..... **.** They can be easily connected to PCs.

2. My old printer needs its Disc ..... to be reinstalled.

3. All new mobile phones use ..... **.** They have no buttons.

4. With ..... technology, data transfer has become quick. No cables are used.

5. ..... 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?

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S. B.
38 - 39

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 4: Computer Games

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 7 & 8

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	**breathtaking**	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: ……..……..
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……
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Body:
Paragraph 1:
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Paragraph 2:
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Conclusion: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

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 للإنعكاس
	Artificial Intelligence (AI)	n	the theory and development of computers to things that usually require human intelligence	الذكاء الإصطناعيّ
	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	تنافسيٌّ
	console	n	a computer especially designed for playing games on	حاسوب العاب
	convoluted	adj.	complicated and difficult to understand	مُعقّدٌ
	discourse	n	speaking and conversation	نقاش \ حوارٌ
	employ	v	to hire for work	يُوظّف شخصا 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	يُحاكي
	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	المُؤثرات البصرية
	wizard	n	a person who is very skilled in a particular field or activity	ساحرٌ \ مُبدعٌ
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	مُلائمٌ للحاسوب
	drive	n	device that allows a computer to read discs	قارء 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 اللّمس
	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 العاب يعمل بإدخال قطعة نقدية
	bonus	n	describing something extra, especially as a reward for good performance	مكافئة \ علاوة
	breathtaking	adj.	astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, so as to take one's breath away	مُبهرٌ \ يخطف الأنفاس
	built-in	adj.	forming a necessary part of a structure or device	مُدمجٌ 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

S. B.
40 - 41

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 5: Sports Psychology

UNIT 5
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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.

……

……

S. B.
42 - 43

UNIT 5: Sports Psychology

UNIT 5
LESSONS: 4 & 5

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**

S. B.
44 - 45

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 5: Sports Psychology

UNIT 5
LESSONS: 7 & 8

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)

1. I am a ..... of our school football club.

2. ..... can be played by two or four people.

3. You must attach a recent photograph to your ..... form.

4. A ..... is a type of steam bath.

5. 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: ……..……..

……

……

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Body:

Paragraph 1:

……

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……

……

Paragraph 2:

……

……

……

……

Conclusion: ……

……

……

……

Write your essay here:

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	فروسيٌّ \ 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 \ حُسن الخُلُق
4 & 5	aggression	n	hostile or violent behaviour or attitudes towards another; readiness to attack or confront	عُدوانيةٌ \ إعتداءٌ
	determination	n	firmness of purpose; resoluteness	إصرارٌ \ ثباتٌ
	extrovert	adj.	an outgoing personality	مُنفتحٌ على الآخرين
	feedback	n	advice or information about something done	ردة فعل \ نصحٌ
	introvert	adj.	a shy and typically self-centred person	إنطوائيٌ
	mentality	n	attitude or way of thinking	عقلية \ اسلوب تفكير
	motivation	n	the general desire of someone to do something	حافزٌ
	opponent	n	someone who competes against or fights another in a contest, game or argument	خصمٌ \ منافسٌ
	sportsmanship	n	behaviour in sport that is fair, honest and polite	الروح الرياضية
	stimulation	n	the interest or motivation in something	تحفيزٌ
	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	طلبٌ
	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 \ تمرينات رياضية
	member	n	an individual belonging to a group such as a club or team	عضو \ مُشاركٌ
	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	مِشمسٌ لتغير لون الجلد

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
46 - 47

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 6: Nature

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 1 & 2

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?

……
……

S. B.
48 - 49

UNIT 6: Nature

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 4 & 5

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:

1. Sheep, cows and goats are ..... animals.

a. fierce **b. tame** **c. proud** **d. stubborn**

2. He was too ..... to admit that he was wrong.

a. aggressive **b. proud** **c. stubborn** **d. tame**

3. Her parents are very ..... of her of good achievements at school.

a. fierce **b. stubborn** **c. hostile** **d. proud**

4. Lions are extremely ..... animals.

a. herbivore **b. fierce** **c. tame** **d. proud**

5. 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.

.....

.....

S. B.
50 - 51

GRADE: 10 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Free Time

UNIT 6: Nature

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 7 & 8

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)

1. Maha will speak to the manager ..... of all her colleagues.

2. Animals which drink from polluted rivers may be killed by .....

3. ..... warming has become a serious threat to the environment.

4. Ali is looking for a company that can ..... his new project.

5. 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: ……..……..
……
……
……

Body:

Paragraph 1:
……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:
……
……
……
……

Conclusion: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

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	يُسيّجُ
	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	مُستنقعٌ
	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	شرسٌ
	herbivore	n	an animal that feeds on plants	حيوان عاشبٌ
	hostile	adj.	unfriendly; antagonistic	كريهٌ \ عدائي
	proud	adj.	feeling of happiness as a result of something you have achieved	فخورٌ
	stubborn	adj.	determined not to change your mind, especially in spite of a good reason to do so	عنيدٌ
	sustenance	n	food and drink regarded as a source of strength; nourishment	طعامٌ \ رزقٌ
	tame	adj.	not dangerous or frightening; domesticated	أليفٌ \ مُدجّنٌ
7 & 8	adjacent	adj.	next to or adjoining something else	مُحـــاذي \ 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	تنظيفٌ
	exotic	adj.	unusual and related to a foreign country	غريبٌ \ دخيلٌ
	finance	v	to provide funding for a person or enterprise	يُموّلُ
	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 mad 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 face-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?

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

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)

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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.

MOCK EXAM

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.

MOCK EXAM

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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.

……

……

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

……

……

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

……

……

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

……

……

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?

……

……

24-What qualities should a successful bank manager have?

……

……

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?

……

……

MOCK EXAM

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**)**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

……

……

……

Body

Paragraph (1)

……

……

……

Paragraph (2)

……

……

……

Conclusion:

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MOCK EXAM

Essay (80 Marks)

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

MOCK EXAM

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.

MOCKEXAM

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?

……

……

……

……

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

MOCK EXAM