



الإدارة العامة للتعليم الخاص
مدرسة التميز النموذجية
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

English
DEPARTMENT



المراجعة النهائية
القواعد
الصف العاشر
الفصل الدراسي الأول
2024/ 2025

2024 / 2025



Unit 1

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

تكوينه :

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وعاده بإضافه *ed* لمصدر الفعل ماعدا الأفعال الشاذة

- Dr Zewail discovered the femto second in 1997.

استعمالات زمن الماضي البسيط :

- حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي
- عاده في الماضي وانتهت (لم تعد تحدث)
- يستخدم في الحالة الثانية من قاعدة *if*
- يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية:
Yesterday – ago — in the past – in the ancient times – in + تاريخ – last (week – month –)
- يأتي بعد *I wish – if only* للتعبير عن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر مطلوبة لكن غير محققة.
- يأتي قبل أدوات الربط التالية
After, when, as soon as, until
- غالبا ما تستخدم *used to* للتعبير عن عاده كانت في الماضي.

- When I was a child, I used to play in the street.

النفي :

نستخدم *didn't* ونحول الفعل الي المصدر .

- He didn't succeed in the exam.

الاستفهام :

يتكون الماضي البسيط في الاستفهام من :

? المصدر + الفاعل + *did* + اداة الاستفهام

- How did you come to the club?



المبنى للمجهول :

يتكون الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول من :

الفاعل + was \ were + p . p. + by + المفعول

☛ The car was repaired by the mechanic.

The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

was , were + v + ing

يتكون من :

١-

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي .

➔ At 10 o, clock yesterday, I was sleeping.

2- للتعبير عن حدث استمر في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر ويستخدم مع :

While - as - just as

3- يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي بسيط.

➔ While I was studying, the light went out.

خمسة وعشرون عاماً من التميز

When

4- يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والحدث الآخر يكون ماضي مستمر

➔ When the light went out, I was studying.



Order of Adjectives:

Order of adjectives

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

Opinion	wonderful / attractive
Size	small / huge
Age	old / young
Shape	fat / round
Colour	black / green
Origin	Kuwaiti / Brazilian
Material	woollen / metal

Examples:

He gave her six **beautiful large red** roses.

A **little old Chinese** man came to the door.

I keep all my money in a **small black metal** box.

It is unusual to put more than three adjectives in front of a noun.

Unit 2

Present Perfect Tense

الزمن المضارع التام

Have, has + p.p يتكون من:

☆ I have just written the report.

☆ She has already cleaned the house.

استخدامه:

1- يعبر عن حدث بدا وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

☆ He has just arrived

حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة

2- يعبر عن حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Tanta for 20 years = I still live in Tanta

☆ I lived in Tanta for 20 years = I live somewhere else now.

لكن لاحظ

3- نستخدم lately – recently لنقصد أن شيئاً ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكن لم يحدد الزمن.

☆ I haven't seen her lately.

4- نستخدم just – already في الإثبات ونستخدم yet في النفي والاستفهام.

☆ I have already phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor yet.

☆ Have you yet finished your homework?



5- تستخدم (ever) في السؤال عن خبره الشخص و (never) في النفي.

- ☆ Have you ever been to Paris?
- ☆ No, I have never been to Paris

6- علاماته

Since	منذ	Already	بالفعل	Up till now	حتى الآن
For	منذ	Just	حالا	Ever	سابق أبدا
Lately	حديثا	Yet	ليس بعد	Never	أبدا (لا)
recently	مؤخرا	So far	حتى الآن		

◆ Has, have been to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه

➔ He has been to London (now he is in Egypt)

◆ Has, have gone to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك

➔ He has gone to Italy (he is still there)

since, for الفرق بين

☆ Since

نقطه بداية الحدث

☆ for

مدته الحدث - الفترة

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام.

- ◆ She has learned English since 1995.

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعلا نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط.

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

- ◆ She has been in bed since she arrived home.
- ◆ He has been studying since he returned from school.

☀ لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while



Prepositions [on, amongst, in, for, of, with, by]

Most English prepositions have several different functions.

At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses:

On Monday / **in** the morning / **at** night

Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions:

The reason **for**... / to arrive **at**... / to be angry **with** somebody... / **on** a bus...

Unit 3

A- Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: (Adjective Degrees)

1- Regular Adjectives:

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Short - tall - nice - sad	- taller than - nicer than - sadder than	- the tallest - the nicest - the saddest
long - important - honest	- more important - more honest	- the most important - the most honest

2- Irregular Adjectives:

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Good	better than	the best
Bad	worse than	the worst
Little	less than	the least
much / many	more than	the most
Far	farther / further than	the farthest / furthest

Note:

1- (**less than** / **the least**) are the opposites of (**more than** / **the most**):

My car is **less comfortable** than yours, but Ahmad's is **the least comfortable** car I've been in.

2- (not) as + adjective + as:

Peter is (not) as old as me.



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.

- **A street of two kilometers.** = A two-kilometer street.

- **A car with four wheels.** = A four-wheel car.

Adjectives ending in (ing) and (ed):

***(ed) for someone:** I was amazed when I saw the Kuwait Book Fair.

***(Ing) for someone:** Kuwait Book Fair is amazing.

Paired Conjunctions

Paired conjunctions are often used in both spoken and written English to make a point, give an explanation, or discuss alternatives. The most common paired conjunctions include:

both And.....

neither nor.....

either or.....

not only but also.....

Unit 4

Talking about the future:

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

I'm sure you'**ll be** happy in your job.

- We can use **expect, think** or **predict** with the will future form:

1- I **expect** that it'**ll be** sunny tomorrow.

2- I **think** that I'**ll pass** my exam.

3- I **predict** that you'**ll become** a doctor when you're older.

- We can use the adverbs **definitely, probably** or **possibly** to show how likely we think something is:

1- Laptop computers **will definitely get** cheaper.

2- People **will probably use** computers more and more in the future.

- We can use **may** instead of **will** if we are not sure about a prediction:

It **may be** sunny tomorrow.



2- We use the **be going to** future form for plans and intentions:

- 1- Reem **is going to win** the present.
- 2- What **are you going to do** at the week end?
- 3- I'm **not going to do** any work this evening.

3- We use **the present continuous** for future arrangements we have already made:

- 1- 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. The correlative comparative is a paired construction. Each part is syntactically alike. A comma separates the two clauses.

The more I study, **the more** I want to learn.

Unit 5

Questions: There are two types of questions:

1- Yes / no questions:

They begin with an auxiliary verb (*am, is, are, do, did, does, have, has, had, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, etc*) and the answer to these questions is **yes** or **no**.

- Do you like to play football? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Can he finish his project today? Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

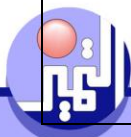
2- Wh-questions:

They begin with a question word or a wh-word:

who, who(m), what, which, when, where, whose, why, how, how many, how much, how old, how long, how often, how far, how come

wh-word	Use	Examples
Who	a person in the place of a subject	Ali speaks English fluently. Who speaks English fluently?
Who(m)	a person in the place of an object. But we need to put an auxiliary verb after ' who(m) '	Khalid met the manager yesterday. Who(m) did Khalid meet yesterday?
	a person after a preposition. But we need to put an auxiliary verb after ' who(m) '	They will go with Salem tomorrow. Who(m) will they go with tomorrow? With who(m) will they go tomorrow?
		
مدرسة التميز النموذجية بنين (ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي) ضيطان - قطعة (٤) - شارع (٩٧)		

What	a thing in the place of a subject	An accident happened yesterday. What happened yesterday?
	a thing in the place of an object. But we need to put an auxiliary verb after what	I found a wallet in the street. What did you find in the street?
	a thing after a preposition. But we need to put an auxiliary verb after what	He was looking for a job . What was he looking for?
	We use 'what' to ask about the verb and the object of the sentence.	Ahmad met his friends in the park. What did Ahmad do in the park?
Which	We use ' which ' for choice (an adjective of a subject) (a person or a thing)	The good writer won the prize. Which writer won the prize? The blue car will cost you much money. Which car will cost you much money?
	We use ' which ' for choice (an adjective of an object) (a person or a thing)	Ali will buy the new car. Which car will Ali buy? He met the famous player. Which player did he meet?
Where	We use ' where ' to ask for time. But we need to put an auxiliary verb after ' where '	He lives in Kuwait City ? Where does he live?
Whose	We use ' whose ' to ask for possession. We need to put an auxiliary verb after ' whose '	Ali's dog is barking outside. "subject" Whose dog is barking outside?
		Salem lost her keys. "object" Whose keys did Salem lose?
Why	We use ' why ' to ask for reason. We need to put an auxiliary verb after ' why '	I sleep early because I must get up early . Why do you sleep early?
How	We use ' how ' to ask for manner, condition or quality. We need to put an auxiliary verb after ' how '	He plays the piano beautifully . How does he play the piano? She is going to school by car . How is she going to school?
How many	We use ' how many ' to ask for quantity (countable nouns) خمسة وعشرون عاماً من التميز	Three men stole my car. "subject" How many men stole my car?
		We can buy two houses. "object" How many houses can you buy?
How much	We use ' how much ' to ask for quantity (uncountable nouns)	20 dinars will solve my problem. "S" How much money will solve your problem?
		I have to drink 10 glasses of water a day. "O" How much water do you have to drink a day?
How old	We use ' how old ' to ask for age. We need to put an auxiliary verb after ' how '	She is 15 years old . How old is she?



How long	We use ' how long ' to ask for duration or length.	I stayed in that hotel for two weeks . How long did you stay in that hotel?
How often	We use ' how often ' to ask for frequency.	Ali goes to the gym twice a week . How often does Ali go to the gym?
How far	We use ' how far ' to ask for distance.	My school is one kilometer far . How far is your school?

Imperatives:

- The base form of the verb is also the imperative form:
Have a nice day. / **Phone** me later. / **Shut** the door, please. / **Be** quiet.
- 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 to:
 - 1- give instructions: **Press** the black button.
 - 2- give directions: **Turn** left at the corner.
 - 3- give orders: **Don't touch** the red switch.

Modal Verbs: [can, could, should, would]

- The modal verbs **can** and **could** are followed by the base form without **to**:
She **can speak** three languages. / **Can** you **swim**? / He **can't drive** a car.
- The forms can and could do not change with different pronouns:
I **can, can't / could, couldn't**
He **can, can't / could, couldn't**
- **Can** and **could** have two main meanings:
 - 1- **General ability / inability:**

Present: I **can swim**. / She **can't see** without her glasses.

Past: I **could swim** when I was four years old. / She **couldn't read** until she was six.
 - 2- **General possibility / impossibility:**

Present: Fast cars **can be** dangerous. / I **can't come** to your graduation.

Present or future: The roads **could be** very busy this weekend.
- **Should** and **would** are used with other verbs to add various meanings, mostly to do with degrees of certainty and obligation:
You **should visit** your grandparents more often. / I **would accompany** you under other circumstances.



Question tags:

- He's a doctor, **isn't he?**
- You work in a bank, **don't you?**
- You haven't met him, **have you?**
- She isn't coming, **is she?**
- They've gone away for a few days, **haven't they?**
- They weren't here, **were they?**
- This isn't working, **is it?**

Special cases:

1- If one of these words (scarcely, hardly, barely, rarely, seldom, never, impossible, few, little) in a sentence, then we use the "positive" question tag:

- **He never** goes out with his dog, **does he?**
- Examiners were **seldom** unkind, **were they?**

2- We use **will/would** with the **imperatives**:

- **Open** the window, **will you?**
- **Don't open** your books, **will you?**
- **Open** the window, **would you?**

3- We use **won't** with a polite requests:

- **Open** the window, **won't you?**

4- We use **shall** after **Let's**:

- **Let's** take the next bus, **shall we?**

5- When the subject is **there**:

- **There is** a new course out now, **isn't there?**

6- When we have **I am**:

- I **am** a good student, **aren't I?**



Unit 6

Countable and uncountable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة والغير المعدودة

Uncountable nouns

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

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

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

Countable nouns

- Countable nouns have singular and plural forms:
*I have one **brother** and four **sisters**.* / *You can see **animals** in zoos and on farms.*
- We use these words with countable nouns:

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

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 Simple and Continuous:

1- Present Perfect Simple: Form: S + {have / has + V3} + O +...

Uses:

In general, this tense describes events which happened in the past but are closely connected with the present. We use the Present Perfect Simple to refer to:

1- *How long something has happened:*

I **have lived** here **since** 2000.

She **has studied** French **for** 5 years.

2- *Something happened in the past, but with a definite result in the present.*

Ali **has passed** his driving test, so he can drive on his own.

I **have broken** my leg; I can't go skiing this year.

3- *Something which has just happened.*

I **have just come** home from school. I do not know whether my father is at home or not.

4- *with "yet" in negative and interrogative sentences.*

Have you **finished** your science project **yet**?

I **haven't found** my lost keys **yet**.

5- *with "ever" in negative and interrogative sentences.*

Have you **ever visited** Canada?

She **hasn't ever got** such a huge amount of money.

There are adverbs associated with this tense: **Lately, recently, just, ever, yet, since, for**

<u>Since:</u>	<u>For:</u>
- Since 1999, 1988 ... - Since 8 o'clock, 5 o'clock ... - Since yesterday, last week, last month, last year... - Since I was child, he was 10... - Since November, Monday, the liberation of Kuwait, this morning... - Since then	-For an hour, two hours... -For three days, four days... -For two months, three months... -For five years, three years... -For a long time, a short time...

2- Present Perfect Continuous: Form: S + {have / has +been V1+ing} + O +...

Examples:

-I **have been living** in this area **for** a long time.

-She **has been working** well recently.

-It **has been raining** all day.

Uses:

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to refer to:

1- An activity which continues over a length of time:

She **has been training** to be a doctor for six years.

2- An activity which may not be completed:

Ahmad **has been writing** his economics essay all morning.



Exercises

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1-Why you standing on the chair when I came into the room?

- a. are b. were c. been d- have been

2- We went to Rome last summer and.....most of the holiday by the sea.

- a. are spending b. spend c. spend d. spending

3- Tom lives in a/an house around the corner.

- a. beautiful English old b. English old beautiful
c. old beautiful English d. beautiful old English

4-I was walking along the road when I an old friend.

- a. met b. meeting c. meet d. was meeting

5-I went to watch a basketball game yesterday. Most players were wearing..... shirts.

- a-cotton large red b. red large cotton
c. large cotton red d. large red cotton

6- The manager Turkey every year for business since 1995.

- a) had visited b) visited c) will visit d) has visited

7-They were rewarded because they.....for the same company for 20 years.

- a) have worked b) work c) should work d) are working

8-She.....her homework yet. She has to do it before going to bed.

- a) doesn't write b) didn't write c) hasn't written d) has written

9-..... you ever hunted a bear?

- a) Did b) Have c) Do d) Are

10-They just the "Beach Cleanup" campaign.

- a) should- start b) will- start c) had- started d) have- started

11-I have spoken English I was three years old.

- a) since b) for c) already d) yet



12-Have you consulted a dietitian before going on a diet?

- a) yet b) for c) since d) ever

13-Bader has lived in this town 45 years.

- a) by the time b) for c) just d) since

14-I think English is one of.....languages all over the world.

- a- important b- more important c- most important d- the most important

15-For me, German is.....than English.

- a-much difficult b- more difficult c- so difficult d- most difficult

16-Your soup is so tasty. It's.....than the soup in the canteen.

- a-tasty b- tastier c- tastiest d- the tastiest

17- The more carbohydrates you take, the..... you get.

- a-fatter b. fat c. fattest d. fatter than

18- The more stories I read, the imagination I get.

- a. good b. better c. best d. better than

19-My little brother is a great tennis player; he win any match easily.

- a-can b-wouldn't c-can't d-should

20- Please,.....seated until the seatbelt sign is off.

- a- remaining b- remained c-remain d-remains

21- I'm thirsty, I need water, please.

- a-few b-some c-any d-many

22- I was able to save money lately.

- a-few b-much c-any d-many

23-How floors are there in this building?

- a-few b-some c-any d-many

24-Luckily, ... people were injured in the horrible accident.

- a-few b-little c-any d-some



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

1-She dropped the **(old/ green/beautiful)** plate and it smashed.

(Reorder the adjectives)

- a. She dropped the beautiful old green plate and it smashed.
- b. She dropped the green beautiful old plate and it smashed
- c. She dropped the old beautiful green plate and it smashed

2-While Rosie **(walk up)** the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

(Correct)

- a-While Rosie walked up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.
- b-While Rosie was walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.
- c-While Rosie is walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

3-My classmate bought a **(red new plastic)** lunchbox.

(Reorder the adjectives)

- a-My classmate bought a red new plastic lunchbox.
- b-My classmate bought a red plastic new lunchbox.
- c- My classmate bought a new red plastic lunchbox.

4-No, I have never fixed my own car.

(Ask a question)

- a- Did you fix your own car?
- b- Had you fixed your own car?
- c- Have you ever fixed your own car?

5-Omar and Ahmed have decided to climb Mount Everest.

(Make negative)

- a- Omar and Ahmed have not decided to climb Mount Everest.
- b- Omar and Ahmed has not decided to climb Mount Everest.
- c- Omar and Ahmed did not decide to climb Mount Everest.



6- He handed me a report of ten pages.

(Use the compound adjective)

a-He handed me a ten-page report.

b-He handed me a ten- pages report.

c-He handed me ten-page report.

7-My nephew seems to be (excited) child at the party. (Correct the adjective)

a-My nephew seems to be more excited child at the party.

b-My nephew seems to be most excited child at the party.

c-My nephew seems to be the most excited child at the party.

8- The more computer games you play, the.....

(Complete using: the more....the more)

a. The more computer games you play, you will have more experience.

b. The more computer games you play, the more experience you get.

c. The more computer games you play, the highest experience you get.

9-The author is going to finish the novel by the end of the month. (Ask a question)

a. What does the author do?

b. Who has finished the novel?

c. When is the author going to finish the novel?

10-First, filling in the form and wait till they call you inside.

(Correct)

a- First, fills in the form and wait till they call you inside.

b- First, fill in the form and wait till they call you inside.

c- First, filled in the form and wait till they call you inside.

11-My dad visits my grandparents once a week.

(Ask a question)

a- How often did your dad visit your grandparents?

b- How often does your dad visit your grandparents?

c- How far does your dad visit your grandparents?

12- Our Institute (**become**) famous since 1984.

(Correct)

a. Our Institute becomes famous since 1984.

b. Our Institute has become famous since 1984.

c. Our Institute will become famous since 1984.



- 13-My sister has been studying medicine (**since**) 5 years.
a-My sister has been studying medicine after 5 years.
b-My sister has been studying medicine for 5 years.
c-My sister has been studying medicine before 5 years.

(Correct)

- 14- I only need a (**few**) time to get ready.
a-I only need a many time to get ready.
b-I only need a little time to get ready.
c-I only need a much time to get ready.

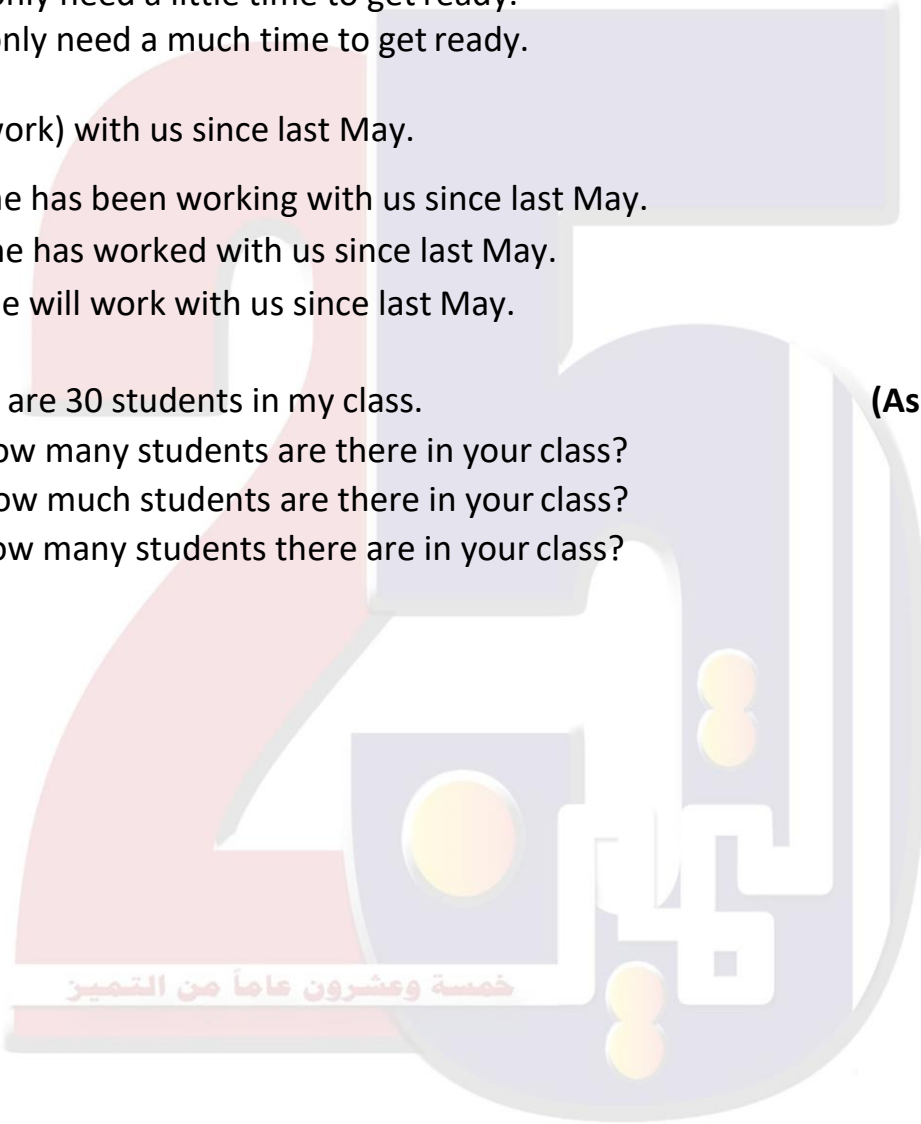
(Correct)

- 15-She (work) with us since last May.
a-She has been working with us since last May.
b-She has worked with us since last May.
c-She will work with us since last May.

(Correct)

- 16- There are 30 students in my class.
a-How many students are there in your class?
b-How much students are there in your class?
c-How many students there are in your class?

(Ask a question)



Model Answer

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1-Why you standing on the chair when I came into the room?

- a. are b. **were** c. been d-have been

2- We went to Rome last summer and.....most of the holiday by the sea.

- a. are spending b. spend c. **spend** d. spending

3- Tom lives in a/an house around the corner.

- a. beautiful English old b. English old beautiful
c. old beautiful English d. **beautiful old English**

4-I was walking along the road when I an old friend.

- b. **met** b. meeting c. meet d. was meeting

5-I went to watch a basketball game yesterday. Most players were wearing..... shirts.

- a-cotton large red b. red large cotton
c. large cotton red d. **large red cotton**

6- The manager Turkey every year for business since 1995.

- a) had visited b) visited c) will visit d) **has visited**

7-They were rewarded because they.....for the same company for 20 years.

- a) **have worked** b) work c) should work d) are working

8-She.....her homework yet. She has to do it before going to bed.

- a) doesn't write b) didn't write c) **hasn't written** d) has written

9-..... you ever hunted a bear?

- a) Did b) **Have** c) Do d) Are

10-They just the "Beach Cleanup" campaign.

- a) should- start b) will- start c) had- started d) **have- started**

11-I have spoken English I was three years old.

- a) **since** b) for c) already d) yet



12-Have you consulted a dietitian before going on a diet?

- a) yet b) for c) since d) **ever**

13-Bader has lived in this town 45 years.

- a) by the time b) **for** c) just d) since

14-I think English is one of.....languages all over the world.

- a- important b- more important c- most important d- **the most important**

15-For me, German is..... than English.

- a-much difficult b- **more difficult** c- so difficult d- most difficult

16-Your soup is so tasty. It's.....than the soup in the canteen.

- a-tasty b- **tastier** c- tastiest d- the tastiest

17- The more carbohydrates you take, the..... you get.

- a-fatter** b. fat c. fattest d. fatter than

18- The more stories I read, the imagination I get.

- b. good** b. **better** c. best d. better than

19-My little brother is a great tennis player; he win any match easily.

- a-can** b-wouldn't c-can't d-should

20- Please,.....seated until the seatbelt sign is off.

- a- remaining b- remained **c-remain** d-remains

21- I'm thirsty, I need water, please.

- a-few b-**some** c-any d-many

22- I was able to save money lately.

- a-few b-**much** c-any d-many

23-How floors are there in this building?

- a-few b-some c-any d-**many**

24-Luckily, ... people were injured in the horrible accident.

- a-few** b-little c-any d-some



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

1-She dropped the (old/ green/beautiful) plate and it smashed.

(Reorder the adjectives)

a-She dropped the beautiful old green plate and it smashed.

b-She dropped the green beautiful old plate and it smashed

c-She dropped the old beautiful green plate and it smashed

2-While Rosie (**walk up**) the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

(Correct)

a-While Rosie walked up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

b-While Rosie was walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

c-While Rosie is walking up the Regent Street, she met an old friend from college.

3-My classmate bought a (red new plastic) lunchbox.

(Reorder the adjectives)

a-My classmate bought a red new plastic lunchbox.

b-My classmate bought a red plastic new lunchbox.

c-My classmate bought a new red plastic lunchbox.

4-No, I have never fixed my own car.

(Ask a question)

a- Did you fix your own car?

b-Had you fixed your own car?

c-Have you ever fixed your own car?

5-Omar and Ahmed have decided to climb Mount Everest.

(Make negative)

a- Omar and Ahmed have not decided to climb Mount Everest.

b- Omar and Ahmed has not decided to climb Mount Everest.

c- Omar and Ahmed did not decide to climb Mount Everest.



6- He handed me a report of ten pages.

(Use the compound adjective)

a-He handed me a ten-page report.

b-He handed me a ten- pages report.

c-He handed me ten-page report.

7-My nephew seems to be (excited) child at the party. (Correct the adjective)

a-My nephew seems to be more excited child at the party.

b-My nephew seems to be most excited child at the party.

c-My nephew seems to be the most excited child at the party.

8- The more computer games you play, the.....

(Complete using: the more....the more)

a-The more computer games you play, you will have more experience.

b-The more computer games you play, the more experience you get.

c-The more computer games you play, the highest experience you get.

9-The author is going to finish the novel by the end of the month. (Ask a question)

a-What does the author do?

b-Who has finished the novel?

c-When is the author going to finish the novel?

10-First, filling in the form and wait till they call you inside.

(Correct)

a- First, fills in the form and wait till they call you inside.

b-First, fill in the form and wait till they call you inside.

c-First, filled in the form and wait till they call you inside.

11-My dad visits my grandparents once a week.

(Ask a question)

a- How often did your dad visit your grandparents?

b-How often does your dad visit your grandparents?

c-How far does your dad visit your grandparents?

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(Correct)

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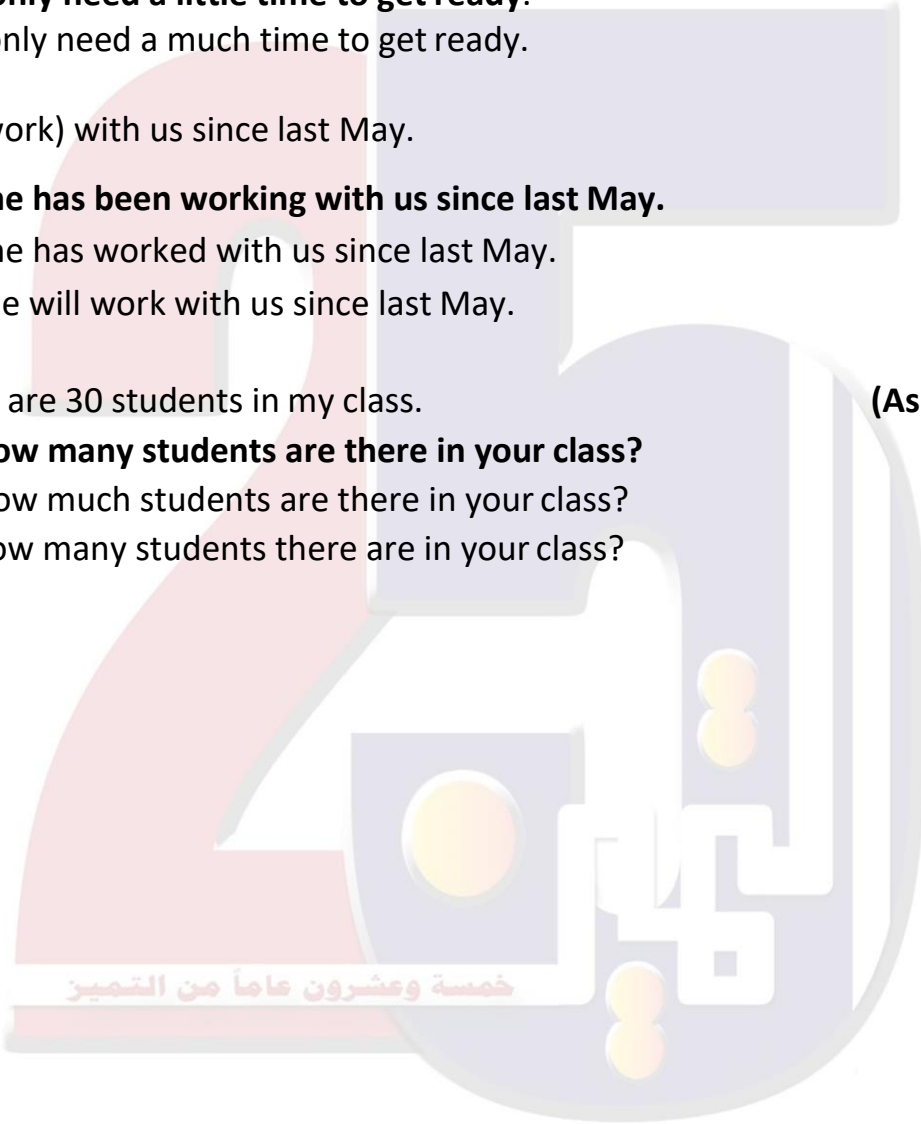
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(Ask a question)

a-How many students are there in your class?
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c-How many students there are in your class?





مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)
الجهاز الفني التربوي

منصات التميز التعليمية

لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في اليوتيوب امسح الباركود التالي :



لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في تليجرام امسح الباركود الخاص بقناة كل فصل مما يلي :



الصف الرابع



الصف الثالث



الصف الثاني



الصف الأول



الصف التاسع



الصف الثامن



الصف السابع



الصف السادس



الصف الخامس



الصف الثاني عشر
أدبي



الصف الثاني عشر
علمي



الصف الحادي عشر
علمي



الصف الحادي عشر
أدبي



الصف العاشر



لزيارة صفحتنا في تويتر

لزيارة صفحتنا في الإنستقرام

عنواننا : خيطان - ق ٤ - ش ١٠٠

