



10

مركز نونفا التعليمي / المرحلة الثانوية

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة منتصف الفصل الأول – منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول

تدريبات على مفردات وقواعد الوجدتين الأولى والثانية، مع قطعة قراءة ومهمتي كتابة.

تتضمن هذه الملزمة

قواعد الوحدة الأولى: المضارع البسيط
والمضارع المستمر

M1 Grammar

مفردات الوحدة الأولى: البيت

والسكن، الأفعال المركبة، حروف الجر،
get

M1 Vocabulary

قواعد الوحدة الثانية: الماضي البسيط
والماضي المستمر وصيغة (used to)

M2 Grammar

مفردات الوحدة الثانية: كلمات

مقارنة، صفات المشاعر والشخصية
والمظهر

M2 Vocabulary

قطعة قراءة (النمل) مع خمسة أسئلة

Reading

تكوين الأسئلة بأدوات الاستفهام
والأسئلة غير المباشرة

Questions

مهمتا كتابة: بريد إلكتروني غير رسمي
لتقديم نصيحة، وقصة عن مغامرة

Writing

الصف/الشعبة:

اسم الطالب:

تعليمات

- Answer all the questions. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided.
- In multiple-choice questions, only ONE option (A, B, C or D) is correct.
- Use the word tables and grammar cards to revise before you start each part.

Module 1 (Feels like home) – Vocabulary

Module 1A – Words to remember (Student's Book p. 9)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
inviting	جذاب يشعرك بالترحيب	cramped	ضيّق	spacious	واسع
furnished	مؤثث	luxurious	فاخر، فخم		

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

spacious – cramped – furnished – luxurious – inviting

1 Her family has an garden to spend a wonderful time.

2 They have a very house. It cost them a fortune.

3 My new flat is , so I haven't got much space for new furniture.

4 It's a building, so I have plenty of room to put all my belongings.

5 You don't have to buy a sofa; the new house is

Phrasal verbs (Module 1, Student's Book p. 11)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
settle in	يتأقلم على مكان جديد (أو عمل)	move out	يترك بيته لينتقل إلى آخر
check in	يسجل وصوله إلى فندق أو مطار	move in	يبدأ السكن في بيته الجديد
check out	يغادر الفندق بعد دفع الحساب	drop by	يزور زيارة قصيرة
put sb up	يستضيف شخصًا في بيته		

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

out – by – up – in

6 They settled at their new school.

7 All guests should check by noon. Otherwise, the reservation will be cancelled.

8 Tyler doesn't live with his parents anymore. He moved a long time ago.

9 My friend was in the neighbourhood, so she dropped

10 Could you put me when I come to Rome?

11 Read the following.

We always put our relatives ____ on our farm, especially in winter.

Which of the following fits the gap above?

- A in
- B by
- C up
- D out

12 Read the following.

Good morning, Mr. Shinbari! Do you want to extend your stay, or will you ____?

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** drop by
- B** settle in
- C** check in
- D** check out

13 Read the following.

Khattab just needs 30 minutes before _____. It is his last day in your hotel.

Which verb BEST fits in the gap?

- A** moving in
- B** checking in
- C** dropping by
- D** checking out

14 Read the following.

Mr. Al Arabi found no difficulty to _____ at his new company. You know he's sociable by nature.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** drop by
- B** move in
- C** settle in
- D** move out

15 Read the following.

Okbi sometimes drops ____ without notice. It's annoying.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A down
- B up
- C by
- D out

Prepositions of place (in / on / at)

I live in ...	I live at ...	I live on ...
Qatar / the US (country) – Florida (state) – Yorkshire (county) – Doha / London (city) – the suburbs of ... – a suburban / rural / urban area – the country(side) – a flat in the city centre – a cabin / cottage / bungalow – Rainbow Street / Road / Avenue / Lane, etc.	56 Webster St. (full address)	the outskirts of ... – the third floor – campus

Complete with the correct preposition (in – on – at).

16 Does Graham live Richmond Street?

17 My daughter used to live the countryside.

18 There are lots of great facilities campus.

19 I've always wanted to live a cottage somewhere a rural area.

20 There are three large flats the 5th floor of the building.

21 There used to be a post office 22 Hillside Lane, but now it's a supermarket.

22 Len grew up a bungalow the outskirts of town.

23 You often find huge shopping centres the suburbs of towns in England.

24 The police informed all residents living the county that a storm was on its way.

25 Fatima lives a flat near the university.

Vocabulary 1B – phrases with GET (Student's Book p. 13)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
get some milk	يشترى بعض الحليب	get frustrated	يصبح محبطًا
get an invitation / email	تصله دعوة / رسالة	get ready	يصبح مستعدًا
get (teaching) experience	يكتسب خبرة (في التدريس)	get older	يكبر في السن
get to	يصل إلى	get a cold	يُصاب بالزكام
get there / home	يصل إلى هناك / البيت	get in trouble	يقع في مشكلة
get off (the bus)	ينزل من	get involved	ينخرط / يشارك في
get into	يدخل في	get to know	يتعرّف على
get up	يستيقظ / ينهض	get rid of	يتخلص من
get out of	يخرج من	get down to business	يبدأ بالعمل بجدية
get excited	يصبح متحمسًا	get over	يتغلب على / يتعافى من

26 The children started to get ____ when they heard about the upcoming trip.

- ☐ A fascinated
- ☐ B involved
- ☐ C over
- ☐ D excited

27 It's hard to get ____ from bed on a cold winter morning.

- A** away
- B** up
- C** off
- D** out of

28 The more we get ____, the wiser we become.

- A** older
- B** trouble
- C** down
- D** to know

29 I am late. I couldn't get ____ the office on time.

- A** up
- B** over
- C** to
- D** off

Choose the word that BEST fits each gap.

30 Mr. Cosby bought the house last Sunday and wants to __ in by the end of the month.

- A** check
- B** move
- C** put
- D** miss

31 Nasser was exhausted when he reached the hotel, so he just ____ in and went to his room to sleep.

- A** moved
- B** dropped
- C** checked
- D** settled

32 Do you think you could ____ me up for a few nights?

- A** put
- B** drop
- C** move
- D** check

33 Emma ____ by this afternoon and we had a nice cup of coffee together.

- A** settled
- B** checked
- C** dropped
- D** moved

34 James doesn't live at his parents' house any more. He ____ out when he found a job.

- A** moved
- B** dropped
- C** settled
- D** missed

35 I hope your room is OK. I'll leave you alone now so you can ____ in.

- A check
- B settle
- C move
- D drop

Module 1 (Feels like home) – Grammar: Present Simple & Present Continuous

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

	1. Present Simple	2. Present Continuous
Form	He / she / it + verb + (s / es) : writes, passes, pushes, teaches, does, studies, buys They / we / I / you + base verb (do)	I + am + verb- ing He / she / it + is + verb- ing We / they / you + are + verb- ing walking, drive → driving, run → running, tie → tying
Use (SB p. 10)	permanent situations (He lives in an old fire station.) repeated, habitual actions (My friends often drop by.) general truths (Birds fly south in the winter.)	actions happening now (He is having breakfast right now.) temporary situations (I am currently writing a book.) future arrangements (We're moving in at the end of this week.)
Key words	every (day / month / year / morning), usually, often, sometimes, always, never, on Sundays, once / twice / three times a week / day	now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, these days, today, tomorrow
Examples	Omar usually goes to school by bus. We play tennis every weekend.	I am studying maths at the moment. He is writing a report now.

Stative verbs (see, notice, like, need, believe, know, belong, want, hate, hope ...) are not usually used in the Present Progressive: I **need** help. ✗ I am needing help.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present verb form.

36 Ali _____ (drive) to his work every day.

37 She always _____ (leave) the office early on a Friday.

38 They sometimes _____ (run) three miles a day.

39 Mariam _____ (write) a letter of application now.

40 Saleh _____ (fly) to New York for a business meeting this week.

41 She _____ (apply) for two jobs these days.

42 Now, Ali _____ with a friend until he finds his own flat.

- ☐ A stays
- ☐ B is staying
- ☐ C stay
- ☐ D are staying

43 Hady usually _____ work at six.

- ☐ A finish
- ☐ B is finishing
- ☐ C finishes
- ☐ D finishing

Module 2 (Endurance) – Vocabulary

Module 2A – Words easily confused (Student's Book p. 21)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
harm	يسبب الأذى (تأثير سيئ)	ruin	يتلف (الشيء باقٍ لكن فقد قيمته أو جماله)
hurt	يؤلم؛ يسبب ألقاً جسدياً	carry	يحمل (بيديه أو ذراعيه)
injure	يجرح، يصيب (خاصةً في حادث)	pull	يشدّ نحوه
damage	يُلحق ضرراً مادّياً بشيء	drag	يسحب على الأرض بجهد وصعوبة
destroy	يدمر الشيء بالكامل		

Which item BEST fits the gap?

44 Read the following: Abdulla's legs _____. He has been walking for more than an hour now.

- ☐ A ruin
- ☐ B hurt
- ☐ C harm
- ☐ D destroy

45 Read the following: He told us that his feet really _____ after climbing the highest mountain in the world.

- ☐ A hurt
- ☐ B harm
- ☐ C destroy
- ☐ D damage

46 Read the following: Reports say that many houses and roads were ____ after last week's earthquake.

- A** hurt
- B** injured
- C** harmed
- D** destroyed

47 Read the following: Ahmed had a serious accident. He is safe, but the car was ____.

- A** hurt
- B** injured
- C** harmed
- D** damaged

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

harm – hurt – injure – damage – destroy – ruin – carry – pull – drag

48 Pollution can _____ our health.

49 Several buildings were completely _____ by the fire.

50 A complete stranger helped me _____ the shopping bags to my car.

Module 2B – Adjectives for feelings, character and appearance (Student's Book p. 25)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bald (appearance)	أصلع	reserved (character)	متحفظ، قليل الكلام والإفصاح عن مشاعره	devoted (character)	مخلص، متفاني
irritated (feeling)	مزعج، متضايق	underweight (appearance)	ناقص الوزن، نحيف جدًا	witty (character)	ذكي ومرح
overjoyed (feeling)	مبتهج جدًا	handsome (appearance)	وسيم	frustrated (feeling, SB p. 13)	مزعج لأنه لا يحقق ما يريد
discouraged (feeling)	محبط، فقد حماسه وثقته	arrogant (character)	متغطرس، متكبر		
pale (appearance)	شاحب اللون	offended (feeling)	مستاء، يشعر بالإهانة		

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

irritated – pale – reserved – discouraged – devoted – bald – offended – handsome

51 The idea of having grey hair doesn't bother me, but I'd hate to go

52 He was a(n) husband and father and did his best to provide for his wife and children.

53 Ali began to get by her stupid questions.

54 You look, do you feel ill?

55 Jane is very and feels terribly uncomfortable when she has to speak to people she doesn't know.

56 The little boy felt when he saw that he couldn't fly the kite.

57 Steve was a man. He was tall with dark hair and green eyes.

Choose the correct answer.

58 He was a(n) ____ husband and father, and did his best to provide for his family.

- A** arrogant
- B** devoted
- C** offended
- D** discouraged

59 Jane is very ____ and feels uncomfortable when she has to speak to strangers.

- A** reserved
- B** devoted
- C** overjoyed
- D** frustrated

60 The boy was terribly weak and ____; it was obvious that he had not eaten in days.

- A** arrogant
- B** witty
- C** irritated
- D** underweight

61 I was ____ to hear that my brother who lives in Canada is visiting us in July.

- A** arrogant
- B** devoted
- C** overjoyed
- D** frustrated

62 I felt ____ when Brian spoke to me so rudely the other day.

- A** irritated
- B** devoted
- C** witty
- D** frustrated

63 I had really made an effort, so when my boss criticized my work, I felt really ____.

- A** arrogant
- B** devoted
- C** reserved
- D** discouraged

64 James is really ____; his comments are not only clever but also funny.

- A** offended
- B** witty
- C** irritated
- D** overjoyed

65 I don't like working with Derrick; he has a big idea of himself and is terribly ____.

- A** arrogant
- B** devoted
- C** offended
- D** discouraged

Module 2 (Endurance) – Grammar: Past Simple, Past Continuous & used to

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

	1. Past Simple الماضي البسيط	2. Past Continuous الماضي المستمر
Form	play → played (regular) write → wrote (irregular)	he / she / it / I + was + verb- ing they / we / you + were + verb- ing
Use (SB p. 26)	a finished action at a definite time in the past	background information (It was pouring.) an action in progress that was interrupted by another action two actions happening at the same time (I was holding the ropes while my friend was climbing.)
Key words	yesterday, then, last night / week / month / year / decade, in 2016, ago, by the time, as soon as	at 7 o'clock last night, all morning / evening / day / week When + past simple, ... was / were + ing While / As + was / were + ing, ... past simple
Examples	He played football yesterday. Salim wrote his homework three days ago.	When I saw Ahmad, he was playing football. While / As Salim was playing football, the telephone rang .

When links two clauses: the short action (past simple) interrupts the longer one (past continuous). **While / As** comes before the clause that has was / were + -ing.

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

66 He (walk) to school yesterday.

67 They (write) their homework last night.

68 I (be) hungry yesterday.

69 Omar (drive) his car 2 days ago.

70 While I (listen) to music, someone (knock) on the door.

71 She _____ (play) handball when her friend called her.

72 While Ali was playing football, he _____ (see) the accident.

73 Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay _____ Mount Everest in 1953.

- ☐ A climb
- ☐ B is climbing
- ☐ C climbed
- ☐ D was climbing

74 While I _____ our suitcases from the taxi, Hady was checking into the hotel.

- ☐ A am getting
- ☐ B have got
- ☐ C was getting
- ☐ D had got

75 While we _____ for a BBQ on the beach, it turned dark and started to rain suddenly.

- ☐ A are arranging
- ☐ B had been arranging
- ☐ C were arranging
- ☐ D have been arranging

USED TO / DIDN'T USE TO

used to + base verb: something that happened regularly in the past or was true in the past, but is not true now.

I **used to play** football every day. (I don't play anymore.) – She **used to live** in Paris. – There **used to be** a cinema here.

didn't use to + base verb: something that wasn't true or didn't happen in the past, but is true now.

I **didn't use to like** coffee, but now I love it. – He **didn't use to study** much, but he works hard now.

Common mistakes: ✗ I use to play football. → ✓ I **used to** play football. ✗ Didn't used to → ✓ **didn't use to**.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets.

76 I always spent my summer holiday in Paris when I was young. (*used to*)

77 I always played football after school when I was a child. (*used to*)

78 She always drank milk before going to bed. (*used to*)

79 We always visited our grandparents every Friday. (*used to*)

80 He always got up early to watch cartoons. (*used to*)

Use of Language – Making Questions with Question Words

How to make questions using question words

Structure: Question word + auxiliary verb (do / does / did / is / are / was / were) + subject + main verb ...?

Question word	Example	Asking about
What	What do you like to eat?	things / information
Where	Where does she live?	a place
When	When do they arrive?	time
Who	Who is your best friend?	a person
Why	Why are you late?	a reason or cause
How	How do you get to school?	method or manner
Which	Which country has the largest population?	a choice from a limited set
Whose	Whose pen is this?	possession (who something belongs to)

Notes: present simple questions use do / does; past simple questions use did; with "to be", invert the subject and the verb (Is she happy?). When the question word is the **subject** (Who discovered ...? What caused ...?), no auxiliary is needed.

Choose the correct question word to complete each sentence.

81 _____ discovered the theory of relativity?

- ☐ A What
- ☐ B Who
- ☐ C Which
- ☐ D How

82 _____ did the Second World War end?

- ☐ A Where
- ☐ B When
- ☐ C Who
- ☐ D Why

83 _____ caused the sudden drop in temperature last night?

- A** What
- B** Who
- C** How
- D** When

84 _____ pen is this?

- A** Which
- B** What
- C** Who
- D** Whose

85 _____ helped you with your science project?

- A** Who
- B** Whom
- C** Whose
- D** How

86 _____ are you interested in studying environmental science?

- A** Why
- B** What
- C** When
- D** How

87 _____ method did you use to solve the maths problem?

- A Who
- B Whom
- C What
- D How

88 _____ country has the largest population in the world?

- A Who
- B When
- C Which
- D Where

Indirect questions (Student's Book p. 14)

Indirect questions are more polite and formal than direct questions. They begin with a phrase such as **Can / Could / Would you tell me ...?, Do you know ...?, I'd like to know ..., I was wondering ...**

Word order: a direct question has question word order (What time **does the train leave?**); an indirect question has **affirmative word order** and no do / does / did (Would you tell me what time **the train leaves?**).

If the direct question has **no question word**, use **if / whether**: Can we check out later? → I'd like to know **if / whether** we can check out later.

Read the direct questions and form indirect questions.

89 How long will the meeting last? *Excuse me, do you know ...?*

90 Where does Miss Davis live? *Could you ...?*

91 Is the flat furnished? *I'd like to ...*

92 When did you graduate? *Can you ...?*

93 Do I need to buy any books for the French course? *I was wondering ...*

Reading Comprehension

Practice text (not taken from the Student's Book). Read it, then answer the questions.

Ants

- 1 Ants are common insects. There are more than 12,000 kinds in the world. They are born, and live and work in a colony with many other ants. An ant goes through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa/cocoon and adult.
- 2 The ant egg is about the size of a period at the end of a sentence, and it is kidney-shaped and soft. It has a sticky surface. It can clump together with other eggs. This allows a group of eggs to be carried away quickly if danger occurs. Some eggs don't survive because they are eaten by other ants.
- 3 The ant egg cells take 7 to 14 days to be divided and then the larva appears. The larva eats constantly and sucks up the liquids from the food brought to it. It will also get hairier. These hairs allow groups of them to be picked up and carried like the eggs. A larva doesn't have any feet. It can bend a little towards food. Some types can also move along.
- 4 About 25 days later, a larva changes into a pupa. It may look like a small white maggot or worm. They will make a cocoon at the larva stage and become an adult. A larva makes its cocoon against a solid object like a wall or the ground. A new adult ant is light in colour but its colour becomes darker as it gets older. The total process from egg to adult may take a few weeks or months. It depends on the type of ant and where it lives.
- 5 Like other insects, ants have jointed legs, three body parts, and two antennae. The three body parts are covered by an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a skeleton located on the outside of their body. An ant's head contains its brain and holds two compound eyes and the pharynx. The antennae are attached to the head, too. The mandibles (jaws) on its head can bite and chew food.
- 6 The thorax is the chest area. It is divided into 3 sections. There are 2 legs on each section. Muscles on the thorax make the legs move. The abdomen is the third section of an ant's body. It is located at the rear of the insect. It contains the reproductive organs, the digestive

tract and heart. Ants do not have lungs. They breathe through holes all over their bodies. They 'hear' through their feet by feeling the vibrations from the ground.

7 Three kinds of ants live in a colony. Queens are ants who lay the eggs for the whole colony. Female worker ants gather food, clean and take care of the young ants. Males exist only to mate with the queen. They do no work and after a few weeks they die.

94 What is the MAIN PURPOSE of the text?

- ☐ A To inform the reader about the life of ants
- ☐ B To point out the important role of ants in nature
- ☐ C To explain how ants defend themselves in nature
- ☐ D To persuade the reader to study more about ants

95 Read the following.

The ant egg cells take 7 to 14 days to be divided and then the larva appears.
(paragraph 3)

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "divided"?

- ☐ A split
- ☐ B merged
- ☐ C crushed
- ☐ D destroyed

Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned.

96 There are five kinds of ants that live in a colony.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

97 A pupa may look like a small white maggot or worm.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

98 Based on paragraph (4), what may a PUPA look like?

Shape 1

Shape 2

99 In paragraph (5), mention the job of the two following ant's body parts.

The ant's head

The mandibles (jaws)

Writing

Before you write

Informal email: Hi / Dear + name → a friendly opening (How are you? Thanks for your email.)
→ the advice with reasons (You should ... because ... / If I were you, I would ... / Why don't you ...?) → a friendly ending (Hope this helps. Write back soon.) → Best wishes / Take care, + your name.

Story (Student's Book p. 28; Workbook p. 23): a title, then one paragraph for each stage — introduction (who / where / when) → rising action (the problem) → climax (the main event) → falling action (how it is solved) → conclusion (the ending, your feelings, what you learnt). Use past tenses (past simple and past continuous), time words (suddenly, after a while, finally), some direct speech, and 'strong' adjectives (exhausted, terrified, relieved).

100 Your friend Khalid has just moved to a new city and he feels lonely and finds it hard to settle in. Write an informal email (80–100 words) giving him advice. Give at least two pieces of advice with clear reasons.

انتهت التدريبات - مع تمنياتنا لك بالتوفيق والنجاح