

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف ملخص قواعد اللغة تضم وقاعدة المبني للمجهول وأسماء الموصول غير محلول

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ⇨ [الصف العاشر](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثاني](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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

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اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

شرح قواعد مع تمارين

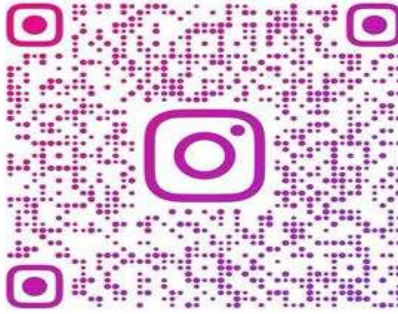
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الفصل الدراسي الثاني

اسم الطالب:

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:
أ. ناشد الحاج



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إعداد: أ. ناشد الحاج

ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always-usually-sometimes-often-every	verb1 أو verb + s-es	-للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة -للاحقائق	-He always comes here. -They usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look-listen-still-at present-at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	-للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already-just-never-ever-for-since-yet	have +verb3 has	-للأعمال التي انتهت للتو -للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been-verb-ing has	-للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday-last-ago-in the past	verb 2	-للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تام	after-before-by the time-when	had + verb3	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكوم لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow-next-soon-in the future	will + verb1	-لحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل , وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين ,
- أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظامية بإضافة:
(ed) للفعل

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

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الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	Go	went	gone
يرى	See	saw	seen
يشرب	Drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	Take	took	taken
يعطي	Give	gave	given
يأتي	Come	came	come
يقابل	Meet	met	met
يبني	Build	built	built
يرسل	Send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	Spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	Learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	Sell	sold	sold
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يجد	Find	found	found
يخسر- يفقد	Lose	lost	lost
يحصل	Get	got	got
يفعل	Do	did	done
ينسى	Forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع- ينمو- يكبر	Grow	grew	grown
يرمي	Throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	Speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	Tell	told	told
يقول	Say	said	said
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يضع	Put	put	put

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

يقطع	Cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	Keep	kept	kept
ينام	Sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	Leave	left	left
يدفع	Pay	paid	paid
يحلم	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	Think	thought	thought
يعلم	Teach	taught	taught
يجد	Find	found	found
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يملك	Have	had	had
يشترى	Buy	bought	bought
يجعل	Make	made	made
يقف	Stand	stood	stood
يفهم	Understand	understood	understood
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يسرق	Steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصطاد	Catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	Wake	woke	woken
يقود	Drive	drove	driven
يكتب	Write	wrote	written
يشعر	Feel	felt	felt
يختار	Choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	Mean	meant	meant
يعرف	Know	knew	known
يطير	Fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	Draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	Begin	began	begun
يسبح	Swim	swam	swum
يركض	Run	ran	run

UNIT 7

If conditional:

General conditional (type 0): -عند الحديث عن أشياء عامة وحقائق	Present simple مضارع بسيط -فعل مصدر -فعل مع -s-es	↔ ↔	Present simple مضارع بسيط -فعل مصدر -فعل مع -s-es
1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط ----- -فعل مصدر -فعل مع -s-es am-is-are have-has	↔ ↔	will + مصدر -----
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط ----- تصريف ثاني was-were had+اسم	↔ ↔	Would + مصدر -----
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام ----- تصريف ثالث + had	↔ ↔	Would have + تصريف ثالث -----

أمثلة

- 1-If water boils, it evaporates.
- 2- Chocolate melts if you put it in the sun.
- 3--If you sleep early, you will get up early.
- 4-If he works hard, he will get a reward.
- 5-If I went there earlier, I would meet him.
- 6-If I had heard about your problem, I would have helped you.

if ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي في بداية الجملة فهي يمكن أن تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة

أمثلة

- 1- You will get up early, if you sleep early.
- 2- He will get a reward, if he works hard.
- 3- I would meet him if I went there earlier.
- 4- I would have helped you if I had heard about your problem.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-Water.....if the temperature falls below zero.

a-froze b- freeze c- would freeze d- freezes

2-If you mix red and blue, you purple.

a-got b- get c- would get d- gets

3- I drink water if I.....thirsty.

a-felt b- feels c- feel d- have felt

4- If you go there earlier, you them.

a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

5- If he sleeps early, he.....up early.

a-got b-would get c-would have got d-will get

6-If he trained well, he the match.

a-wins b-would win c-would have won d-will win

7- If you went there earlier, you them.

a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

8- If you had gone there earlier, you them.

a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

9- You will meet them if youearlier.

a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

10- You would meet them if you.....earlier.

a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

11- You would have met them if youearlier.

a-have come b- come c- came d- had come

12- If I have a car, Ieverywhere.

a-will go b-would go c-would have gone d-go

13- If I were you, Ia different colour.

a-will choose b-would choose c-would have chosen d-choose

14- If I had a car, Ieverywhere.

a-will go b- go c-would have gone d-would go

15- If I had bought a car, I you.

a-will consult b-would consult c-would have consulted d-consult

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

- 1-If you heat water to 100°C, it (**boil**). (Correct the verb)
a- If you heat water to 100°C, it would boil.
b- If you heat water to 100°C, it boiled.
c- If you heat water to 100°C, it boils
- 2-If they study hard, they (**get**) good marks. (Correct the verb)
a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.
- 3- If he leaves now, he (**catch**) the train. (Correct the verb)
a- If he leaves now, he will catch the train.
b- If he leaves now, he would have caught the train.
c- If he leaves now, he would catch the train.
- 4- If they lived closer, we (**visit**) them more often. (Correct the verb)
a- If they lived closer, we will visit them more often.
b- If they lived closer, we would visit them more often.
c- If they lived closer, we would have visited them more often.
- 5- If you took your medicine regularly, you (**feel**) better. (Correct the verb)
a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.
- 6- If she had saved some money, she (**travel**) with them. (Correct the verb)
a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
b- If she had saved some money, she would travel with them.
c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.
- 7- I would have got more information if I (**read**) more books. (Correct the verb)
a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.

Heavy and Strong

ثقيل وقوي

heavy-1 تعني (ثقيل) وتستخدم عادةً مع كلمات مثل:

heavy clouds – heavy traffic – heavy breathing – heavy perfume

strong-2 تعني (قوي) وتستخدم عادةً مع كلمات مثل:

strong tea/coffee – strong evidence – strong wind

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 9

Modals (have to / should / must)

Verb الفعل	Negative النفى	Use الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة
have to إذا كان الفاعل I-we-you-they أو اسم جمع	don't have to	-للإجبار والإلزام (وخاصةً مع القوانين)	1- You have to obey the traffic rules. 2- She doesn't have to attend the meeting if she's busy.
has to إذا كان الفاعل he-she-it أو اسم مفرد	doesn't have to	-للإجبار والإلزام (وخاصةً مع القوانين)	1- He has to finish the report by Friday. 2- She doesn't have to go to the meeting if she's not feeling well.
should	shouldn't	-للرأي والنصيحة	1- You should eat more vegetables. 2- You shouldn't skip breakfast; it's important for your health.
must	mustn't	- للإجبار والإلزام -عند اليقين من أن شيء ما صحيح	1- I must finish this project by tomorrow. 2- You mustn't talk during the movie.

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1-These drinks are complimentary. You.....pay for them.

- a-must b- should c- don't have to d- have to

2-You.....drive someone's car without asking for permission.

- a-should b- mustn't c- must d- have to

3-You.....be more careful with your money.

- a-mustn't b- has to c-don't have to d- should

4-You.....keep quiet in the library in order not to disturb others.

- a-mustn't b- has to c- must d- don't have to

5-Heleave the office at 6 p.m. today.

- a-has to b- have to c- don't have to d- haven't to

6-You.....wear the seat belt while driving.

- a-shouldn't b- mustn't c- has to d- have to

إعداد: أنشد الحاج

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	→	Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	→	Past perfect ماضي تام (had+verb 3)
I		he-she
we		they
you		I-we
my		his- her
our		their
this		that
these		those
here		there
now		then
ago		before
yesterday		the day before
tomorrow		the following day
last night		the night before
today		that day
your		my-our
am		was
is		was
are		were
have		had
has		had
can		could
will		would
shall		should
may		might
must		had to

أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بفعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (he advised me- he ordered me- he asked me) ثم نكتب (to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة ان كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1-Study your lessons well.

- **My teacher advised me to study my lessons.**

2-Take this medicine.

-**The doctor ordered me to take that medicine.**

3-Open the door, please.

-**My father asked me to open the door.**

ثانياً : الجمل التي تتضمن تحذير أن تنبيه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (Don't – Never) وهنا نستخدم عبارة (he warned me) ثم نحذف (Don't – Never) ونكتب بدلاً منهما (not to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة إن كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1- Don't go out alone.

- **My mother warned me not to go out alone.**

2-Never smoke here.

-**He warned me not to smoke there.**

ثالثاً: الجمل العادية(وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (he said- he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة التغييرات المطلوبة مثل الفاعل وبقية الكلمات التي يجب تغييرها

1-I can speak French well.

He said that he could speak French well.

2-I will travel to London tomorrow.

She said that she would travel to London the following day.

3-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

4-Omar went to the sea yesterday

He told me that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

5-My mother sold her nice necklace last week

She said that her mother had sold her nice necklace the week before

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

1- Watch this film with me.

(Reported Speech)

a-He asked Hani not to watch that film with him.

b-He asked Hani to not watch that film with him.

c-He asked Hani to watch that film with him.

2- Never come late again.

(Reported Speech)

a-The teacher warned the students never to come late again.

b-The teacher warned the students not to come late again.

c-The teacher warned the students to come late again.

3- "Don't drive very fast", said my father.

(Reported Speech)

a-My father told me not to drive very fast.

b-My father told me to not drive very fast.

c-My father told me to drive very fast.

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4 - "I have finished my homework." Said Khalid

(Reported Speech)

a- Khalid said that he finished his homework.

b- Khalid said that he has finished his homework.

c- Khalid said that he had finished his homework.

5 - "I will visit you tomorrow." said Sara

(Reported Speech)

a- Sara said that she will visit me the following day.

b- Sara said that she would visit me the following day.

c- Sara said that she would visit me the tomorrow.

6 - "We can work together to finish the job." said the workers

(Reported Speech)

a- The workers said that they could work together to finish the job.

b- The workers said that we could work together to finish the job.

c- The workers said that they can work together to finish the job.

7 - " I lost my identity card yesterday."

(Reported Speech)

a- Hamad told us that he lost his identity card yesterday.

b- Hamad told us that he has lost his identity card the day before.

c- Hamad told us that he had lost his identity card the day before.

8 - " I visited London last month."

(Reported Speech)

a- He said that he had visited London the month before.

b- He said that he has visited London the month before.

c-He said that he would visit London the month before.

FOCUS ON

Adverb clauses

الجمل الظرفية

Cause and effect السبب والنتيجة	Opposition التناقض أو التعارض
Because لأن	-Although على الرغم من
-Since لأن- بما أن	-Even though على الرغم من- حتى وإن
-As لأن- بما أن	- Though مع ذلك- رغم
-As long as طالما	-Whereas بينما
-Due to the fact that - بسبب أن	-While - بينما

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1-..... it was raining heavily, we arrived early.

a-As long as b- Whereas c- Because d- Although

2- I didn't pass the examI didn't study well.

a-as long as b-whereas c- because d- although

3-Khalid prefers watching TV,his brother prefers reading.

a- whereas b- as long as c- because d- since

4- We decided to stay homethe weather is dusty.

a-though b-since c- whereas d- although

5 -We can stay at the beach the weather stays nice.

a-as long as b- whereas c- while d- although

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

UNIT 10

Adverbs of Manner

ظروف (الحال) طريقة القيام بالفعل

1-يستخدم الظرف أو الحال كي يبين أو يصف طريقة القيام بالفعل أو العمل.

2-يأتي الظرف عادةً بعد الفعل.

أمثلة

1-He is a **careful** driver.

2-He always drives his car **carefully**.



-يتم تشكيل الظرف من الصفات عادةً بإضافة **ly** للصفة.

-adjective + -ly : صفة	bad > badly quiet > quietly recent > recently sudden > suddenly
adjective + ly with changes in spelling صفات يتم تحويلها الى ظروف وتتغير كتابتها	easy > easily gentle > gently
بعض الظروف تكون نفس كتابة الصفة ونميزها حسب موقعها من الجملة مثل: fast-hard-late-early	They all worked hard . She usually arrives late .
حالة شاذة: good ----- well	-She is good at English. (صفة) -She speaks English well . (ظرف)

إعداد: أنشد الحاج

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

1- My father always asks me to drive my car.....

- a- carefully b- careful c- care d- most careful

2- If you have a good plan, you can do things.....

- a- easiest b- most easy c- easy d- easily

3- I used to do in the final exams.

- a- good b-well c-best d-the better

4- Our English test was difficult, but I answered it

- a- easy b- easier c- easily d- easiest

5- Ali is driving his carat high speed on the ring road.

- a- carelessly b- careless c- care d- carelessness

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

1-Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others (**polite**). (Use an adverb of manner)

- a- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politely.
b- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others in a politely way.
c- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politeness.

2-I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged (**nice**). (Use an adverb of manner)

- a- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged in a nicely way.
b- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged in nicely.
c- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged nicely.

3- He is a good actor. He performs (**good**) on the stage. (Use an adverb of manner)

- a- He is a good actor. He performs best on the stage.
b- He is a good actor. He performs well on the stage.
c- He is a good actor. He performs good on the stage.

إعداد: أنشد الحاج

Used to---اعتاد أن

1- يستخدم الفعل **used to** للتعبير عن أعمال كنا معتادين على القيام بها في الماضي ويجب أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر.

- He **used to** play football when he was twenty.

2- في حال نفي الفعل **used to** فإننا نستخدم **didn't** ونعيد الفعل للمصدر.

- She used to play the piano very well.

-She **didn't use to** play the piano very well.

3- في حال السؤال نستخدم **did** ونعيد الفعل للمصدر

- I used to wear glasses when I was young

-**Did you use to** wear glasses when you were young?

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

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

a- used to

b- use to

c- am used to

d-using to

2- I used tocartoons when I was a child.

a- watches

b-watch

c-watched

d-watching

3- I didn't wear jeans when I was young.

a- using to

b-uses to

c-used to

d-use to

4- Did you play football when you were young?

a- using to

b-uses to

c-use to

d-used to

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

1- When we were kids, we (**use to**) play outside all day.

(Correct the verb)

a- When we were kids, we using to play outside all day.

b- When we were kids, we used to play outside all day.

c- When we were kids, we are used to play outside all day.

2- My grandfather used to narrate stories in the past.

(Make negative)

a- My grandfather didn't use to narrate stories in the past.

b- My grandfather didn't used to narrate stories in the past.

c- My grandfather don't use to narrate stories in the past.

إعداد: أنشد الحاج

UNIT 11

Passive voice المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث ولكي نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول يجب:

1- معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

2- حفظ تصاريف الأفعال

ملاحظة:

لدينا سبع حالات للمبني للمجهول لكن في جميع هذه الحالات يجب وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة وتحويل الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث



أولاً: المضارع البسيط present Simple (فعل مصدر أو s – es)

Object + is + verb 3
are

1-He eats an apple every morning.

- **An apple is eaten every morning.**

2-They write reports weekly.

-**Reports are written weekly.**

ثانياً: الماضي البسيط past Simple (تصريف ثاني)

object + was + verb3
were

1-He visited the pyramids last month.

- **The pyramids were visited last month.**

2-They bought a new car last month.

-**A new car was bought last month.**

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The passive with Modal Verbs

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل نفسه ثم نضيف (be) ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may – might- have to- has to – had to)

Object + Modal Verb + be + verb 3

1-You must clean the room.

- **The room must be cleaned.**

2-She will send the report soon.

-**The report will be sent soon.**

3-He has to bring all the tools.

-**All the tools have to be brought.**

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

1-She cleans the house every day.

(Change into passive)

a- The room has been cleaned every day.

b-The room is cleaned every day.

c- The room was cleaned every day.

2-They write three reports weekly.

(Change into passive)

a- Three reports are written weekly.

b- Three reports were written weekly.

c- Three reports is written weekly.

3-They painted the walls a week ago.

(Change into passive)

a- The walls have painted a week ago.

b- The walls are painted a week ago.

c-The walls were painted a week ago.

4-They built that house in 1990.

(Change into passive)

a- The house is built in 1990.

b-The house was built in 1990.

c- The house was being built in 1990.

5-The manager is reviewing the documents.

(Change into passive)

a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.

b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.

c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.

- 6-**The guests are eating the food at the moment. (Change into passive)
a- The food are being eaten at the moment.
b- The food was being eaten at the moment.
c- The food is being eaten at the moment.
- 7-**She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house. (Change into passive)
a-The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
b-The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
c-The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.
- 8-**They have fulfilled the aims of the project. (Change into passive)
a-The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
b-The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
c-The aims of the project were fulfilled.
- 9-**The government has built many schools in recent years. (Change into passive)
a-Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
b-Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
c-Many schools are built by the government in recent years.
- 10-**I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)
a-My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.
b-My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.
c-My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.
- 11-**They must clean all the rooms. (Passive)
a-All the rooms must be cleaned.
b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
c-All the rooms were cleaned.
- 12-**The government should reward astronauts. (Passive)
a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
b-Astronauts should be rewarded.
c-Astronauts should been rewarded.
- 13-**We have to find a proper solution to this problem. (passive)
a- A proper solution has been to find to this problem.
b- A proper solution have to be found to this problem.
c-A proper solution has to be found to this problem.

Phrasal Verbs with (take)

الأفعال المركبة مع الفعل (يأخذ)

1-	Take after	يشبه
2-	Take back	يُعيد-يُرِجِع
3-	Take off	تقلع (الطائرة)
4-	Take out	يصطحب-يخرج مع
5-	Take over	يسيطر على-يتولى المسؤولية
6-	Take up	يبدأ (نشاط أو هواية)

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

1- She must..... the book to the library after you finish reading it

- a- take after b- take over c- take out d- take back

2- I expect the plane will in 10 minutes

- a- take off b- take up c- take out d- take over

3- Khalid took his sister..... to dinner because it is her birthday.

- a- over b- out c- after d- up

4- He his father especially in the way he behaves.

- a- takes over b- takes out c- takes after d- takes off

5- The company was by a larger corporation.

- a- taken off b- taken up c- taken out d- taken over

6- After the team leader resigned, Mr. Waleed was asked to the project.

- a- take off b- take over c- take out d- take up

7- She decided to painting. It is her favourite hobby.

- a- take up b- take off c- take out d- take over



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