

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



المدرسة مدرسة التميز النموذجية

الملف نماذج الاختبار التقويمي الأول مع الإجابات منهاج جديد

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](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

مفردات	1
ملخص الوحدة التاسعة	2
ملخص الوحدة الثامنة	3
ملخص الوحدة السابعة	4
نموذج امتحان قدرات	5



I-VOCABULARY

No	word	meaning	No	word	meaning
Unit 7 LESSON : 1 - 2			23-	motorist	سائق
1-	crude oil	نפט خام	24-	procure	يحصل - يكسب - ينجز
2-	entirely	كلياً - تماماً	25-	recently	حديثاً - مؤخراً
3-	finite	محدود	26-	self-employed	يعمل لحسابه
4-	fossil fuel	وقود طبيعي	27-	smog	ضباب دخاني
5-	fractional distillation	التقطير الجزئي	28-	squander	يبدد - يسرف
6-	polymer	بوليمر (مركب كيميائي)	29-	waste	تبذير - تبديد - اسراف
7-	refining	تكرير - تصفية	Unit 8 LESSON : 1 - 2		
			1-	contact lens	عدسات لاصقة
			2-	cure-all	علاج لجميع الأمراض
			3-	currently	حالياً
			4-	draw	يسحب (النقود)
			5-	gold-coated	مطلي بالذهب
Unit 7 LESSON : 4 - 5			6-	innovate	يبتكر - يبدع
8-	actually	في الواقع - حقاً	7-	instantly	فوراً - في الحال
9-	appliance	جهاز - أداة	8-	latest	الأحدث
10-	breakdown	عطل - توقف	9-	micro-robot	إنسان آلي صغير
11-	generate	يولد (الكهرباء) - ينتج	10-	nanoshell	قوقعة صغيرة - شريحة صغيرة
12-	last	يستمر - يدوم	11-	satnav	الملاحة باستخدام الأقمار الصناعية
13-	motoring	قيادة السيارة	12-	shock	صدمة - مفاجأة
14-	strong	قوي	13-	sophisticated	معقد / متطور
Unit 7 LESSON : 7 - 8			14-	tumour	ورم
15-	asthma	الربو (ضيق في التنفس)			
16-	congestion	ازدحام (مروري)			
17-	consult	يستشير			
18-	diminish	يقلل - ينقص			
19-	end up with	ينتهي بـ			
20-	government	الحكومة			
21-	hazardous	خطير - محفوف بالمخاطر			
22-	irreversible	متعذر إلغاؤه أو تغييره			

No	word	meaning	No	Word	meaning
Unit 8 LESSON : 4 - 5			7-	investment	استثمار
15-	bifocal	ثنائي البؤرة (نظارات)	8-	loan	قرض
16-	frequent	متكرر	9-	management	إدارة
17-	instigate	يبدأ - يحدث - (يتسبب في حدوث)	10-	transaction	عملية تجارية - صفقة - تعامل
18-	legible	مقروء - واضح	Unit 9 LESSON : 3		
19-	obedient	مطيع	11-	billionaire	بليونير
20-	patient (n / adj)	صبور - مريض	12-	charitable	محسن - خير - متصدق
21-	reputation	سمعة - صيت - شهرة	13-	inherit	يرث
22-	software	برامج الكمبيوتر	14-	philanthropic	محسن - خير - انساني
23-	spot	مكان - موقع - بقعة	15-	tax return	استمارة ضرائب
Unit 8 LESSON : 7 - 8			Unit 9 LESSON : 4 - 5		
24-	anniversary	ذكري سنوية	16-	auction	مزاو علني
25-	heart rate	معدل ضربات القلب	17-	complimentary	مجاني
26-	recharge	يعيد شحن	18-	login	نظام تشغيل الكمبيوتر
27-	remind	يذكر	19-	shipping	الشحن (بحري - بري)
28-	terminal	حاسوب (جهاز إدخال المعلومات)	20-	tax	ضريبة / ضرائب
29-	torso	جذع / بدن الإنسان	Unit 9 LESSON : 7 - 8		
30-	transmit	ينقل - ينتقل	21-	affluent	ثري
31-	trespass	يتعدى على (ممتلكات الغير)	22-	evil	شرير / الشر
32-	wearer	الشخص المرئدي	23-	extinct	منقرض - باند
Unit 9 LESSON : 1 - 2			24-	generosity	كرم
1-	accounting	محاسبة	25-	gross	يكسب نقود - يربح
2-	barter	يقايض - يتبادل / مقايضة	26-	in this sense	على هذا النحو / بهذا المعنى
3-	confidentiality	السرية - الثقة	27-	profit	ربح - فائدة - كسب مالي
4-	economics	علم الاقتصاد	28-	spur	يشجع - يحفز - يحرض
5-	insurance	تأمين	29-	success	نجاح
6-	invest (in)	يستثمر			

A)-From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

01. This suitcase looks heavy, but.....it is very light.
a. recently b. actually c. entirely d. consistently
- 02 is obtained from oil and can be used in making clothes.
a. Asthma b. Polymer c. Motoring d. Fossil fuel
03. Thick..... filled the air outside the factory, polluting the sky.
a. smog b. refining c. motorist d. appliance
04. I have furnished my house, but some are still needed.
a. motorists b. appliances c. breakdowns d. governments
05. When we finish most of our meetings, we..... important remarks and decisions.
a. last b. diminish c. squander d. end up with
- 06- Talented people feel unsatisfied until theysomething new.
a) remind b) instigate c) innovate d) recharge
- 07-Fortunately, the lab tests show that there is no sign of cancer.....
b) torso b) tumour c) software d) reputation
- 08-Click here to check and install theupdates for this application.
c) satnav b) software c) tumour d) terminal
- 09-My sister put on a bracelet and a/an..... watch at the wedding party.
d) legible b) obedient c) frequent d) gold-coated
10. One of the side effects of this medicine is that it increases the
a) cure-all b) software c) heart rate d) contact lens



11- As soon as she had got money from the.....company, she repaired the car.

- a. success b. auction c. confidentiality d. insurance

12-In fact, all bank transactions are treated with complete

- b. confidentiality b. investment c. economics d. auction

13-I intend to study in Kuwait University after finishing my high school.

- c. loan b. economics c. confidentiality d. tax

14-You can ask for a bank..... that will help complete your project.

- d. loan b. success c. auction d. login

15-You need good business to avoid falling into debts in the future.

- a. e.login.com/kw b. auction c. generosity d. management

II-GRAMMAR Unit 7

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional (general conditional)

if + (present simple , present simple)

- If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.
- If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.

Note:

We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens.

First Conditional

if +present simple.....,will+ inf.

- If I **find** his address, I **will send** him an invitation.
- You **will get** a discount if you **pay** now.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible and likely to happen in the future.

Second Conditional

if +past simple,would+ inf.

- If you **went** to bed earlier, you **wouldn't be** so tired.
- We **would go** to the park if the weather **wasn't** so bad.

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about something that is impossible to happen
If I **were** you, I **would give** up smoking. (I can never be you.)

Grammar Unit 8 1- Modal Verbs

can & could

*- We use **can** and **could** to express general **ability** or **inability**:

I **can** swim. / She **cannot** see without her glasses. (present)

I **could** swim when I was two / She **couldn't** read until she was six. (past)

must

1- We use **must / mustn't** for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about:

I **must** finish this letter before I go to bed. / You **must** wear a seat belt at all times.

2- We use **must / mustn't** for strong advice or recommendations:

You **must** see a doctor. You look terrible.

3- We use the negative, **mustn't**, to tell that something wrong:

You **mustn't** steal. / You **mustn't** make noise after midnight.

4- For rules and laws, we normally use **have to / don't have to**,

but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use **must / mustn't**:

You **must** wear a school uniform. / You **mustn't** make a loud noise in public places.

You **have to** register with the police. / You **don't have to** pay for water in restaurants.

Should

1- We use **should / shouldn't** for mild obligations (إجبار خفيف) or advice:

You **should** visit your grandparents more often.

You **shouldn't** waste your time on computer games.

Grammar 2- wish clauses

1- **wish**+ past simple:

We use **wish + past simple** to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different:

I **wish** I **spoke** Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)

I **wish** I **had** a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

I **wish** I **were** on a beach. (I'm in the office.)

2- **wish**+ past perfect:

We use **wish + past perfect** to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different:

I **wish** I **hadn't eaten** so much. (I ate a lot)

I **wish** they **had come** on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)



Grammar Unit 9

1-Adjective + to + inf.

It's **hard / easy** to imagine our life without internet.

It's **impossible** for me to finish on time.

I find it **difficult** to understand this situation

I'm **lucky** to have a good father.

It is **necessary** for this door to be locked.

The little boy was **afraid** to jump.

I am **glad** to have helped you.

Aren't you **sad** to hear that?

I'm **sorry** to disturb you.

It is **safe** to park here.

2-Have to / must / should

1) have to

1- We use **have to** when it is necessary to do something, such as when it is a rule or law:

My boss has told me I **have to** work late this evening.

When I was at school, I **had to** wear a smart uniform.

2- We use the negative, **don't have to**, when it is **not** necessary to do something:

My daughter **doesn't have to** wear a school uniform.

I **don't have to** work on weekends.

2) must

1- We use **must / mustn't** for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about:

I **must** finish this letter before I go to bed.

You **must** wear a seat belt at all times.

(I feel very strongly about this)

2- We use **must / mustn't** for strong advice or recommendations:

You **must** see a doctor. You look terrible.

3- We use **mustn't**, to tell someone **not** to do something or to say that something

You **mustn't** steal.

You **mustn't** make noise after midnight.

4- For rules and laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree

strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't:

You **must** wear a school uniform. / You **mustn't** make a loud noise in public places.

You **have to** register with the police. / You **don't have to** pay for water in restaurants.

3) Should

1- We use **should** / **shouldn't** for mild obligations (إجبار خفيف) or advice:

You **should** visit your grandparents more often.

You **shouldn't** waste your time on computer games.

4- Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

1- Statements:

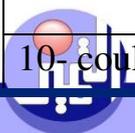
When reporting statements, check whether you have to:

1- Change **pronouns**

2- Change **tenses**

3- Change place and time **expressions**

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1- present simple	"I speak English well."	He said (that) he spoke English well.
2- present continuous	"I am living in London."	She said (that) she was living in London.
3- present perfect	"I haven't seen Julie."	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
4- past simple	"I bought a car."	She said (that) she had bought a car. Or She said (that) she bought a car.
5- past continuous	"I was walking along the street."	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
6- past perfect	"I had taken English lessons before."	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
7- will	"I will see you later."	She said (that) she would see me later.
8- would	"I would help, but..."	She said (that) she would help but...
9- can	"I can speak perfect English."	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
10- could	"I could swim when I	She said (that) she could swim



	was four."	when she was four.
11- shall	"I shall come later."	She said (that) she would come later.
12- should	"I should call my mother."	She said (that) she should call her mother.
13- might	"I might be late."	She said (that) she might be late.
14- must	"I must study at the weekend."	She said (that) she must study at the weekend. or She said (that) she had to study at the weekend.

Exercises

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

- 1- What would you do if you (**win**) two million dollars? **(Correct the verb)**
- a- What would you do if you win two million dollars?
 b- What would you do if you will win two million dollars?
 c- What would you do if you won two million dollars?
- 2- If water reaches zero degrees Celsius, it (**freeze**). **(Correct the verb)**
- a- If water reaches zero degrees Celsius, it freezes.
 b- If water reaches zero degrees Celsius, it froze.
 c- If water reaches zero degrees Celsius, it is freezing.
- 3- If David (**not/ answer**) my phone this time, I won't call him again. **(Correct the verb)**
- a. If David won't answer my phone this time, I won't call him again.
 b. If David doesn't answer my phone this time, I won't call him again.
 c. If David didn't answer my phone this time, I won't call him again.
- 4- If you eat too much junk food, you (**get**) fat. **(Correct the verb)**
- d. If you eat too much junk food, you will get fat.
 e. If you eat too much junk food, you would get fat.
 f. If you eat too much junk food, you have gotten fat.
- 5- My cousin (**not/ have**) so many accidents if he drove more carefully. **(Correct the verb)**
- g. My cousin hadn't had so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
 h. My cousin won't have so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
 i. My cousin wouldn't have so many accidents if he drove more carefully.



- 6- If you (**not exercise**) regularly, you gain weight. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you didn't exercise regularly, you gain weight.
b- If you won't exercise regularly, you gain weight.
c- If you don't exercise regularly, you gain weight.

- 7- I feel so much tired. I wish I (**not/ stay up**) so late last night. **(correct the verb)**
a. I feel so much tired. I wish I hadn't stayed up so late last night.
b. I feel so much tired. I wish I were not staying up so late last night.
c. I feel so much tired. I wish I haven't stayed up so late last night.

- 8- He didn't listen to his brother's advice last year. **(Start with: He wishes)**
a. He wishes he can listen to his brother's advice last year.
b. He wishes he is listening to his brother's advice last year.
c. He wishes he had listened to his brother's advice last year.

- 9- I must go to the office tomorrow because we planned for a meeting there. **(Ask a question)**
a. Who did go to the office?
b. Why must you go to the office tomorrow?
c. Why are you having a meeting tomorrow?

10. My brother said, "I have been playing football for two hours."
(Change into reported speech)
a- My brother said that he has been playing football for two hours.
b- My brother said that he was playing football for two hours.
c- My brother said that he had been playing football for two hours.

11. "I will see you tomorrow," my friend Nasser told me. **(Change into reported speech)**
a. My friend Nasser told me that he will see me the next day.
b. My friend Nasser told me that he will be seeing me tomorrow.
c. My friend Nasser told me that he would see me the next day.

12. Students have to go to school on Fridays. **(Make Negative)**
a. Students have not to go to school on Fridays.
b. Students don't have to go to school on Fridays.
c. Students didn't have to go to school on Fridays.

II-

Writing

"Money corrupts and causes greed".

Plan and write an essay of not less than 6 sentences **persuading people to spend their money in a good way, and showing how it might be the root of evil.**

Outline

Introductory sentences:

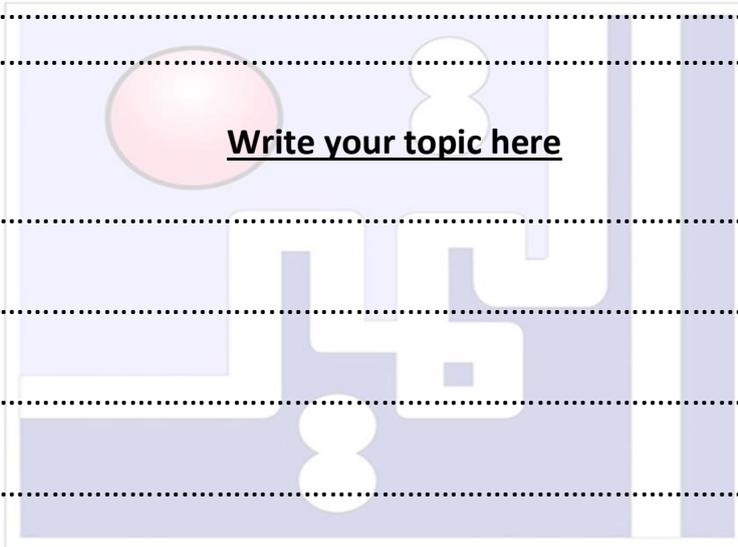
.....
.....

Supporting details:

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

Concluding sentence:

.....
.....



مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)



Model Answer

I-VOCABULARY

A)-From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

01- This suitcase looks heavy, butit is very light.

- a. recently b. **actually** c. entirely d. consistently

02 is obtained from oil and can be used in making clothes.

- a. Asthma b. **Polymer** c. Motoring d. Fossil fuel

03-Thick..... filled the air outside the factory, polluting the sky.

- a. **smog** b. refining c. motorist d. appliance

04-I have furnished my house, but some are still needed.

- a. motorists b. **appliances** c. breakdowns d. governments

05- When we finish most of our meetings, we important remarks and decisions.

- a-last b. diminish c. squander d. **end up with**

06- Talented people feel unsatisfied until theysomething new.

- a-remind b- instigate c- **innovate** d- recharge

07- Fortunately, the lab tests show that there is no sign of cancer.....

- a-torso b-**tumour** c- software d- reputation

08- Click here to check and install theupdates for this application.

- a-satnav b- **software** c-tumour d-terminal

09- My sister put on a bracelet and a/an..... watch at the wedding party.

- a-legible b- obedient c-frequent d- **gold-coated**

10-One of the side effects of this medicine is that it increases the

- a-cure-all b- software c-**heart rate** d-contact lens



11-As soon as she had got money from the.....company, she repaired the car.

- a-success b. auction c. confidentiality d. **insurance**

12-In fact, all bank transactions are treated with complete

- a-confidentiality** b. investment c. economics d. auction

13-I intend to study in Kuwait University after finishing my high school.

- a-loan **b. economics** c. confidentiality d. tax

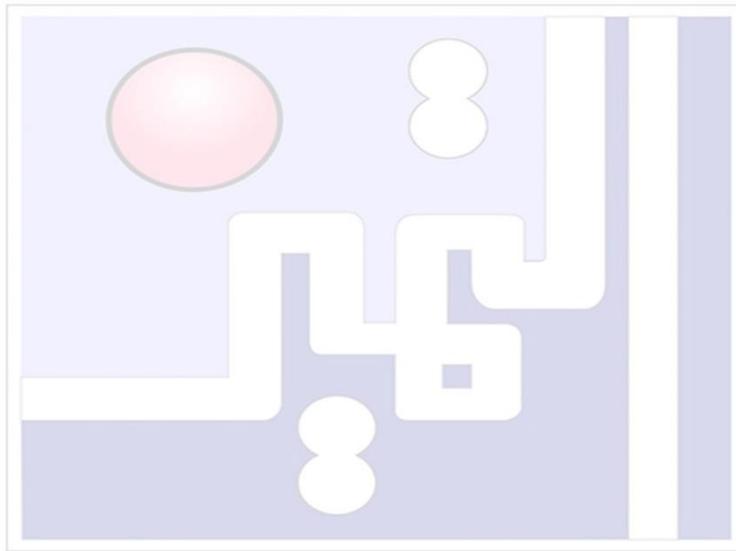
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- a-login b. auction c. generosity d. **management**



مدرسة التميز النموذجية (ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)



II- Grammar

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

- 1- What would you do if you (**win**) two million dollars? **(Correct the verb)**
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- 3- If David (**not/ answer**) my phone this time, I won't call him again. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If David won't answer my phone this time, I won't call him again.
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a- My cousin hadn't had so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
b- My cousin won't have so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
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a- If you didn't exercise regularly, you gain weight.
b- If you won't exercise regularly, you gain weight.
c- **If you don't exercise regularly, you gain weight.**



7-I feel so much tired. I wish I (**not/ stay up**) so late last night. (correct the verb)

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(Ask a question)

a-Who did go to the office?

b-Why must you go to the office tomorrow?

c-Why are you having a meeting tomorrow?

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(Change into reported speech)

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12- Students have to go to school on Fridays. (Make Negative)

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b-Students don't have to go to school on Fridays.

c-Students didn't have to go to school on Fridays.



III-

Writing

"Money corrupts and causes greed".

Plan and write an essay of not less than 6 sentences **persuading people**

to spend their money in a good way, and showing how it might be the root of evil.

Outline

Introductory sentences:

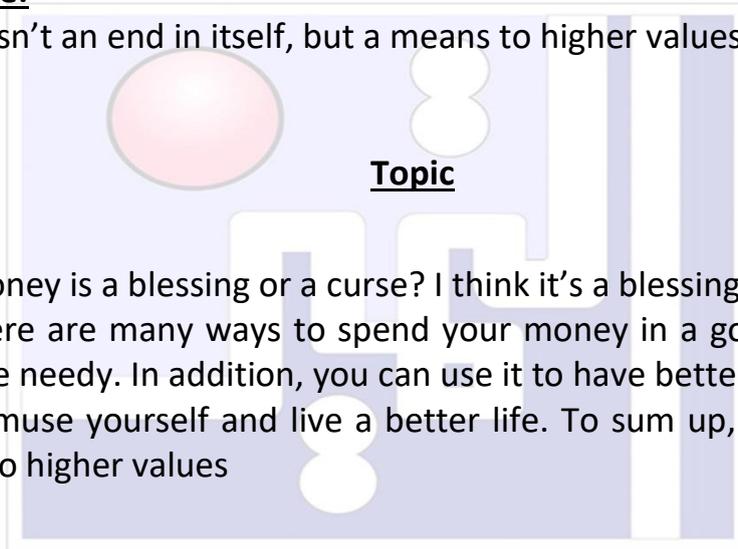
-Do you think money is a blessing or a curse? I think it's a blessing if it is earned and spent carefully.

Supporting details:

- donate to help the needy
- have better education
- live a better life

Concluding sentence:

To sum up, money isn't an end in itself, but a means to higher values



Do you think money is a blessing or a curse? I think it's a blessing if it is earned and spent carefully. There are many ways to spend your money in a good way. First, you can donate it to help the needy. In addition, you can use it to have better education. Moreover, you can use it to amuse yourself and live a better life. To sum up, money isn't an end in itself, but a means to higher values

مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)

