

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مراجعة قواعد (الجمل الشرطية الأفعال الناقصة والمبني للمجهول

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

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مدرسة التميز النموذجية - ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي

المراجعة النهائية

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

القواعد

الصف العاشر



2026 / 2025

الفصل الدراسي الثاني



Unit 7

Grammar



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:

1- Something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.

2-Something that is impossible:

If I **were** you, I **would give** up smoking. (I can never be you.)

Unit 8

Modal verbs: (can, could, must, should)

can & could

1- 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)

2- We use **can** and **could** to express general **possibility** or **impossibility**:

Fast cars **can** be dangerous. / I **can't** come to your graduation. (present or future)

The roads **could** be very busy this weekend. (present or future)

Notes:

1- We use **be able to** when to express **ability** or **inability** in one occasion:

- I lost my car keys, but I **was able to** open it finally.

2- We use **be able to** when we can't use **can** or **could**:

- I **will be able to** drive when I pass my driving test.

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 the negative, **mustn't**, to tell someone not to do something or to say 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.

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.)



Unit 9

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.

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:

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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:

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3) Should

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

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

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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 was four."	She said (that) she could swim 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.

(Some changes in place and time expressions)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before/the previous day
Tomorrow	the next day/the following day
last night	the night before/the previous night
Here	There
Ago	Before
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
I	he/she
We	They
our	Their
You	I/me
My	her/his



Unit 10

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are words which tell us how someone does something.

- Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective.

Adjective: He's a **dangerous/careless** driver.

Adverb: He drives **dangerously/carelessly**.

-Some adverbs of manner are the same as adjectives.

Adjective: He's a **fast/hard** worker.

Adverb: He works **fast /hard**.

-The adjective (**good**) changes into (**well**)

Adjective: He's a **good** player.

Adverb: He plays **well**.



Used to

1-The construction **used to** describes a past action:

-He **used to** travel everywhere by taxi.

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

- **Did you use to** wear glasses.

Uses: We use '**used to**' for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

- ✓ I **used to smoke** but I stopped two years ago.
- ✓ Ben **used to travel** a lot in his job but now he doesn't.
- ✓ I **used to drive** to work but now I take the bus.

We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.



- ✓ There **used to be** a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- ✓ I **didn't use to like** him but now I do.

Phrasal verbs A phrasal verb is a verb plus a preposition or adverb which creates a meaning different from the original verb.

Phrasal Verb	Definition	الترجمة
Go back	- Return	تعود / ترجع
Take off	- When a plane leaves the ground.	(الطائرة) تقلع
Pick up	- Come and get someone in a car = (Collect)	يأخذ (شخص) من مكان
Check in	- (register) enter a hospital, hotel ,etc.	يسجل في فندق / مطار
Set off	- To start a journey	يبدأ رحلة
Touch down	- To make contact with the ground; land	تهبط (الطائرة)
Turn up	- Arrive	يظهر - يصل
Drop off	- Let someone get out	يوصل (شخص) إلى مكان

Unit 11

Grammar

The passive voice is used when the **focus** is on the action. It is formed by:

- 1- Putting the object in the place of the subject.
- 2- Inserting (**Be + Verb3**) into the sentence.
- 3- To say who did the action of the verb, we can add
a by phrase.

The Passive Voice



Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Ali writes an email every day. Ali writes emails every day.	An email is written every day (by Ali). Emails are written every day (by Ali).
Present Continuous	Ali is writing an email now. Ali is writing emails now.	An email is being written now (by Ali). Emails are being written now (by Ali).
Present Perfect	Ali has written an email. Ali has written emails.	An email has been written (by Ali). Emails have been written (by Ali).
Past Simple	Ali wrote an email yesterday. Ali wrote emails yesterday.	An email was written yesterday (by Ali). Emails were written yesterday (by Ali).
Past Continuous	Ali was writing an email. Ali was writing emails.	An email was being written (by Ali). Emails were being written (by Ali).
Past Perfect	Ali had written an email. Ali had written emails.	An email had been written (by Ali). Emails had been written (by Ali).
Future Simple	Ali will write an email. Ali will write emails.	An email will be written (by Ali). Emails will be written (by Ali).





Exercises

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

01. If you.....water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.
a. heat b. heated c. will heat d. would heat
02. If my sister , we will miss the bus.
a. doesn't hurry b. didn't hurry c. hurries d. hurried
03. If I knew his phone number, I.....it to you.
a. will give b. give c. would give d. gave
04. If you don't eat for a long time, youhungry.
a. will be b. be c. been d. would be
05. If you drink some coffee,..... a piece of cake?
a. do you eat b. have you eaten c. will you eat d. did you eat
- 06- The brothers wish they close to their sisters' house. They are too far.
a) live b) have been living c) will live d) lived
- 07-My uncle wishes hecareful about his money in the past. Now, he can't pay his bills.
a-is b) has been c) had been d) was being
- 08-My cousins feel so much tired. They wish they so late last night.
a-aren't staying b) weren't staying c) haven't stayed d) hadn't stayed
- 09-The boy's room is untidy. His mother wishes he his room.
a-tidied b) has tidied c) was tidied d) is tidied
10. Food..... be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful bacteria.
a) must b) can't c) is able to d) shouldn't
- 11- You make a loud noise in public places, especially in public libraries.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. haven't d. didn't have to
- 12-If you are travelling abroad , your passport ---- be valid for at least 6 months.
a-has b. had to c. must d. able to



13-work on Saturdays if I don't want to. It's optional.

- a. mustn't b. didn't have to c. shouldn't d. don't have to

14-You don't look well. You see your doctor right away.

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

15-In case you want to help an old man to cross the street, you should walk.....

- a. slowly b. slow c. slower d. slowest

16-we are tired. Let's have some rest to be able to continue our work.....

- a. Simpler b. Simplest c. Simple d. Simply

17-Whenever we want to leave any room, all the lights must off.

- a. be switching b. been switched c. be switched d. being switching

18-Last year, Imy car painted blue.

- a. had b. am having c. will have d. had been

19-My brotherhis phone system upgraded right now.

- a-had b. was having c. is having d. has

20-Last week, I had my projected by the engineer.

- a-completes b. completed c. completing d. having completed

21-If my brother flowers to my mother, she wouldn't have been happy.

- a-hadn't sent b. won't send c. doesn't send d. didn't send

22-If I hadn't had too much food, I such severe stomachache.

- a-would have b. won't have c. wouldn't have had d. will have



3- If my brother hadn't worked hard, he (not be able) to achieve his aim. (Correct the verb)

- a. If my brother hadn't worked hard, he wasn't be able to achieve his aim.
- b. If my brother hadn't worked hard, he will not be able to achieve his aim.
- c. If my brother hadn't worked hard, he would not have been able to achieve his aim

4- If I (be) you, I would study hard for the final exams. (Correct the verb)

- a. If I am you, I would study hard for the final exams.
- b. If I were you, I would study hard for the final exams.
- c. If I had been you, I would study hard for the final exams.

5- wish I (not spend) so much money when I was a young man. [Correct the verb]

- a. I wish I don't spend so much money when I was a young man.
- b. I wish I won't spend so much money when I was a young man.
- c. I wish I hadn't spent so much money when I was a young man.

6- My uncle has been able to find a good job. (Make negative)

- a. My uncle hasn't been able to find a good job.
- b. My uncle wasn't able to find a good job.
- c. My uncle isn't able to find a good job.



7-must go to the office tomorrow because we planned for a meeting there.

- a. Who did go to the office?
- b. Why must you go to the office tomorrow?
- c. Why are you having a meeting tomorrow?



(Ask a question)

8-My aunt said, "I am staying here."

(Change into reported speech)

- a. My aunt said that she is staying there.
- b. My aunt said that she will be staying there.
- c. My aunt said that she was staying there.

9-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.

10-The students were talking to the teacher (polite).

(Use an adverb of manner)

- a. The students were talking to the teacher politely.
- b. The students were talking to the teacher politer.
- c. The students were talking to the teacher politeness.

11-The employees used to take the bus to work.

(Make negative)

- a-The employees don't use to take the bus to work.
- b-The employees didn't use to take the bus to work.
- c-The employees aren't used to taking the bus to work.

12-The government built new schools in this area.

(passive voice)

- a- New schools are built in this area.
- b - New schools were built in this area.
- c- New schools have been built

13- I painted my house with a nice colour.

(causative)

- a- I have my house painted with a nice colour.
- b- I had my house painted with a new colour.
- c- I will have my house painted with a new colour.

14- My father is upgrading his phone tomorrow.

(use : having)

- a- My father was having his phone upgraded tomorrow.
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Model Answer

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مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)



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عندما يكون تعليم أبنائكم |
اهتمامكم الأول في الحياة |



مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي

قنواتنا على تليجرام



الصف الرابع



الصف الثالث



الصف الثاني



الصف الأول



الصف الثامن



الصف السابع



الصف السادس



الصف الخامس



صف 11 أدبي



صف 11 علمي



الصف العاشر



الصف التاسع



صف 12 أدبي



صف 12 علمي