



مدارس تقارب

Taqarob International School

Summary of Unit one

Semester One 2022/2023

English Language

Name :

Class : Tenth

section :

Unit One

A land far, Far away

List of vocabularies

Word	Meaning	
1) encouragement (n)	support	تشجيع
encourage (v)	to support	يشجع
courage (n)	lack of fear	شجاعة
2- Modernizations (n)	becoming modern	تحديث
Modern (adj)	Belonging to the present time	حديث
Modernize (v)	To become modern	يحدث
3- atmosphere (n)	Environment	الغلاف الجوي
4- harmony (n)	Agreement	انسجام
Harmonious (n)	In harmony	منسجم
Harmonize	Go together	ينسجم
5- socio-economic (adj)	Relating to wealth and its effect on people	المستوى الاقتصادي والاجتماعي
6- implementation (n)	operation	تنفيذ
implement	Do / practice	ينفذ
7- complementary (adj)	Making complete	مكمل
Complimentary	Free of charge	مجاني
8- discipline	Acknowledge such as science	تخصص
9- un precedented (adj)	Completely new / extra ordinary	غير مسبوق
Precede (v)	Go before	
10- institutions (n)	Organization	مؤسسة
Institute (v)	Set up	يؤسس
11- government policy	The rules of government or country	سياسة الحكومة

12- annual (adj)	yearly	سنوي
13- intellectual (adj)	Thinker	مفكر
14- spurred	To encourage	يحفز / يشجع
15- flooded	Covered	مغمور
16- management	Control	إدارة
17- statistics	Dealing with numbers	احصائيات

Study Abroad.

- 1) Who are "the haigui"? name a person of them?
- 2) What encourages young people in China to study abroad?
- 3) What are the advantage and disadvantage the Higuai brought back with to their country?
- 4) Why was China forced to open its doors by the western powers?
- 5) What is the reason for the weakness of China?
- 6) What happened after the establishment of people's republic of China in 1949?
- 7) Why did the study aboard in China become static (fixed) in 1960s and 70s?
- 8) When did China send the first group of scholars to the US?
- 9) How were students funded? Mention 3 important means?
- 10) Find out:

Adjective	adverb.....
Present simple verb.....	preposition.....

Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the list :

(modernization - encourage - implement - institution - annual - unprecedentedly)

Taqarob is a great

The teachers always their students to study hard and get high marks.

Independence Day is an celebration.

..... makes people up to date with others.

We plan to a policy allowing students to choose their interested in courses.

The team has scored an success this year.

**Grammar: -
Present Simple**

Form: # Singular Subject

Affirmative form : Subject + verb (s – es)

Negative form : Subject + doesn't + verb

Question form : Does + Subject + verb?

examples: The boy eats an apple.

The boy doesn't eat an apple. Does the boy eat an apple?

#Plural Subject:

Affirmative form : Subject + verb

Negative form : Subject + don't + verb

Question form : Do + Subject + verb?

Examples : The boys play football.

The boys don't play football.

Do the boys play football?

Function :

#With adverbs of frequency "always - sometimes – usually - often – never – ever"

- I sometimes read a story before going to bed.

- She always go to school by bus.

#With facts:

- The Earth goes around the sun.

- Birds fly.

- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

#Scheduled events:

-The clinic opens at 10:00 a.m.

-The party begins at 7:30 p.m.

#Verbs of state (stative verbs)

Like – dislike – love – hate – taste – feel – smell – sound – want –
look – understand – appear – think – have – mind – belong.

- The food tastes delicious.
 - The music sounds noisy.
 - The flowers look beautiful.
 - The feather feels soft.
 - We understand the equation.
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Present Continuous

-Affirmative Form: subject +be + verb ing

Be: is – are – am

- She is playing the piano now.
- They are watching T.V now.
- I'm studying English now.

-Negative form : Subject + be not + verb ing.

- She isn't playing the piano now.
- They aren't watching T.V now.
- I'm not studying English now.

-Question form : Be + subject + verb ing?

- Is she playing piano.
- Are they watching T.V?
- Are you studying English?

Function :

#Temporary states:

With the words:

“now – right now – at the moment – look! – listen! - Be careful”

- look! They are winning the game.
- At the moment, I’m reading English.

#Longer actions in progress:

“this year – this week – this day”

- Tenth grade students are studying Biology this year.

#Plans:

- I’m meeting my friends at the weekend.

#remarkable / Annoying repeated action.

- He is always talking in the class.

Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a clause that has a relative pronoun.

Relative pronouns:

Who --> describes the people. "Subject"

Which --> describes the objects.

Where --> describes the places.

When --> describes the time.

Whose --> describes the property.

Whom --> describes the people. "Object"

The women **who** gave him the money was young.

The police car **which** I parked next to as black and white.

The hospital **where** I worked in is in Amman.

The year **when** Covid 19 occurred is 2020.

He women **whose** daughter was crying tried to calm her.

The man **whom** you introduced to me was a well-known doctor.

** Where you find a preposition in the restrictive clause try to put it before the relative pronoun.

- e.g.
1. John has a key with which you can open the door.
 2. The car in which the bank robbers escaped was orange.
 3. The man by whom I drove the car was nervous.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun from the list below:

(who – which – where – when – whose – whom)

The novel you've just finished is one of Shakespeare greatest work.

Nick is the boy gave me the ball.

Taqarob is the school I study.

July is the month I go on holiday.

The person job is acting is an actor.

The people you met are very special to me.

The topic about we spoke was very interesting.

You usually sit next to a friend encourages you to study.

There is my sister job is a nurse.

Have you met the man I know from school days?

Transitional Words and Phrases

Transitional words and phrases are used to begin and continue sentences, linking them with what has come before.

1. Giving examples:

For example – for instance.

There are two problems. For example, the expense and the time.

2. Adding information:

in addition – in addition to – as well as – furthermore –
moreover – a part from – besides

As Well as being a Karate champion, he's also a very good chef.

Smoking is bad for us. Moreover, it harms those around us more than it does ourselves.

3. Summarizing:

To summarize – to conclude – in summarize – in conclusion

To summarize, I would like to urge each and every student to try their almost in the coming exams.

4. Sequencing ideas:

Firstly – Secondly ... Finally – Last but not least

5. Giving reason:

Because – Because of – Due to (Due to the fact that) – Since – As
Since the Company is expanding, we need to hire more.

6. Giving results:

Their – So – As a result
The Company is expanding. Therefore, they are taking extra staff.

7. Contrasting ideas:

But – However, – .Nevertheless, – . On the other hand, – Otherwise, – While –
Whereas – Unlike – In theory / In practice.

Un like the UK, the USA has a cheap petrol.
In theory teachers prepare for lessons.
In practice, they often don't have enough time.

WITH BEST OF LUCK

YOUR TEACHER : AMAL AL-QINNEH