

2025

10th English Wise Dossier Unit ((1)) { {High Note} }

الحكيم في اللغة الانجليزية الصف عاشر
(((((1 الوحدة))))))

معاني المفردات المهمة المعلمة بالأسود + معاني كلمات الضرورية تحتها خط +
معاني الكلمات الأخرى + الاشتقاقات المهمة. أسئلة نموذجية وافية للقطع النصية
والقواعد والمفردات بما فيها ملحق التعبير.

LOOKING GOOD P4

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E4AA

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English for All Ages

8/15/2025

Casually _{adv}	بشكل عادي غير رسمي	Celebrate _v	يحتفل	Celebration _n	احتفال
Results _n	نتائج	School-leaver _n	تارك المدرسة	Underdressed _{adj}	غير انيق بما يكفي
Uniform _n	زي رسمي	Well-dressed _{adj}	انيق اللباس (مرتب المظهر)	Overdressed _{adj}	متأنق زيادة
Baggy _{adj}	واسع	Blouse _n	بلوزة	buttoned _{adj}	مغلق بالازرار
cardigan _n	سترة	cashmere _n	كشمير	checked _{adj}	مؤكد
clothing _n	ثياب	cotton _n	قطن	denim _n	كتان
embroidered _{adj}	مطرز	fabric _n	قماش	footwear _n	شي يلبس ع الرجل
full-length _{adj}	كامل الطول	headscarf _n	غطاء الرأس	hoodie _n	كنزة بقبعة
leather _n	جلد	linen _n	كتان	logo _n	شعار
long-sleeved _(compound adj)	طويل الأكمام	loose-fitting _(compound adj)	واسع او فضفاض	material _n	مادة
narrow _{adj}	ضيق	Outfit _n	لباس كامل	paisley _n	نمط رسم مكرر
Patterns _n	نقوش / انماط	plain _{adj}	سادة	polka dots _n	رسم منقط
Scarf _n	لفحة	silk _n	حرير	striped _{adj}	مخطط
stylish _{adj}	على الموضة	suit _n	بدلة	vintage _{adj}	كلاسيكي مرغوب
V-necked _(compound adj)	على شكل V	wide-brimmed _(compound adj)	نو حافة واسعة	wool _n	صوف
bags under the eyes _n	انتفاخات تحت العينين / هالات سوداء	double chin _n	ذقن مزدوج	long eyelashes _n	رموش طويلة
smooth skin _n	بشرة ناعمة	Wrinkles _n	تجاعيد	assumption _n	افتراض / فرضية
fascinating _{adj}	رائع / مشوق	Stereotype _n	صورة نمطية	Accessories _n	اكسسورات
Next to	بجانب	tight	ضيق	Fur	وبر

Pack	يحزم امتعة	narrow	ضيق	Fake	مزيف
Nervously	بشكل متوتر	Wide	واسع / عريض	Gorgeous	فاتن
trousers	بنطال	faded	متلاشي	white checked	لونه أبيض مع نقوش مربعات
Comfortable (adj)	مريح	broad	واسع / عريض	<u>Look after</u>	يعتني
worth	يستحق	Vary (v)	يختلف	belt	حزام
Price	سعر	Jumper	جاكيت	<u>I'm into</u>	مهتم
Wardrobe	خزانة	Appearance	مظهر	trainers	احذية رياضية
Incredibly (adv)	لا يصدق او غير معقول	Piece	قطعة	paired with	مقترن مع
tend	يميل / يجذب	painter	دهين	guess	يحرز
Shoulder	كتف	trust	يثق	based on	بناءً على
<u>Suit_v = match =</u> <u>go with</u>	يناسب / يليق	concentrate	يركز	Individuals	أفراد
logo	شعار	Vote	ينتخب	rate	يصنف
education	تعليم	sharply	بحدة	Sociable	اجتماعي
Character	شخصية	Suit _n	بدلة طقم	the Way	الطريقة
realise	يدرك	experiment	تجربة	<u>bring out</u> Ph.v	يخرج
without	بدون	responsible	مسؤول	behaviour	تصرف / سلوك
Confident	واثق	reliable	موثوق	pale	باهت
<u>Instead of</u>	بدلاً من	mature	ناضج	Subtle	دقيق
<u>perceive</u>	يتصور / يعتقد مسبقاً	Trademark	علامة تجارية منتج مشهور	wife	زوجة

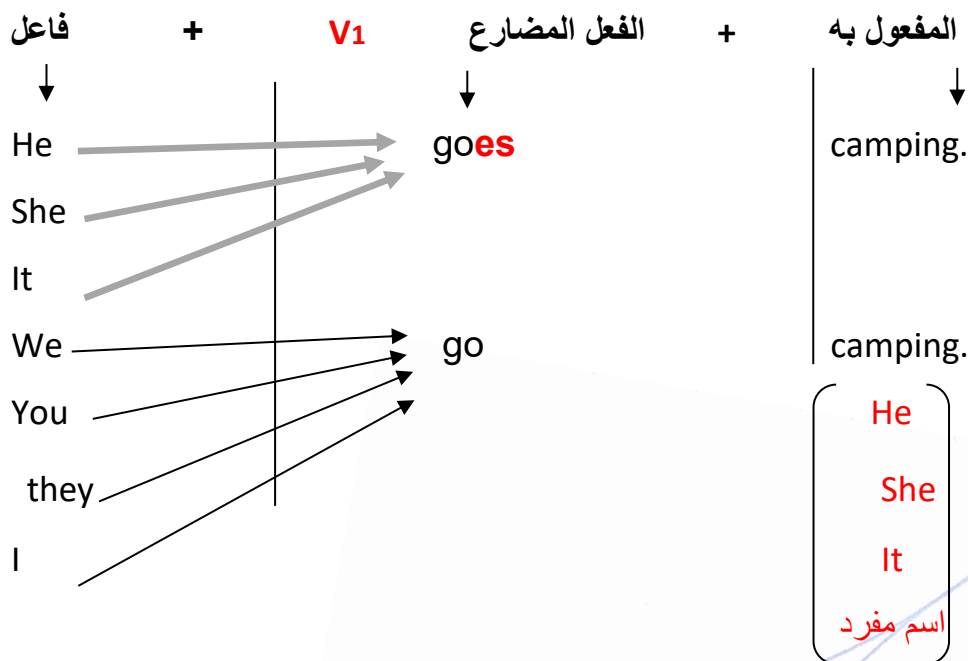
قطعة 2

قطعة 3

wise	حكيم	Continent	قارة	comb	مشط
towards	باتجاه	unfair	غير عادل	Wedding	عرس
act	يمثل / يتصرف	be worth	يستحق	impact	تأثير
choice	اختيار	husband	زوج	beard	لحية
bow	ربطة عنق	award	جائزة	Take risk	يخطر
Ceremony	شعائر او طقوس	Creativity	ابداع	guest	ضيف
literature	ادب اللغة	Creative	مبدع	Stunning	مدهش
Show off	يتفاخر	Create	يخلق / يبدع	Divide	يقسم
achievement	إنجاز	industry	صناعة	Put on	يرتدي
Brains	أدمغة	Instantly <small>adv</small>	بشكل فوري	Notice	يلاحظ
Assumption <small>n</small>	افتراض	Realise <small>v</small>	يدرك	Vote <small>v</small>	ينتخب
Based on	بناءً على	Set up <small>phrasal v</small>	يجهز / يعد	Guess	يحرز
Individuals	افراد	Region	منطقة	Perceive	يتصور
Wise	حكيم	Mature	ناضج	Occasions	مناسبات
Look up to <small>phrasal v</small>	يحترم/ يعجب/ يقدر	Look down on <small>phrasal v</small>	يحتقر / يقلل من شأن	Likely	محتمل
Belong	ينتمي	Sharply	بحدة	Apparently	على ما يبدو
Bring out <small>(p.verb)</small>	يظهر او يخرج	Concentrate	يركز	State	حالة
Influence	يوثر / تأثير			Unfair	غير عادل
Affect	يوثر	Get something wrong <small>phrasal v</small>	يخطئ	Stereotype	صورة نمطية
effect	تأثير	popular	مشهور / شائع	identify	يتعرف على
assistant	مساعد	Specific	محدد / معين	civilization	حضارة

[illegible]

Present simple



بعض الأفعال بدل أن
نضيف S كما تنص القاعدة،
نضيف es وذلك للزوم
النطق. الأفعال تشمل ما ينتهي

O, ch, sh, x, ss

Pass → passes

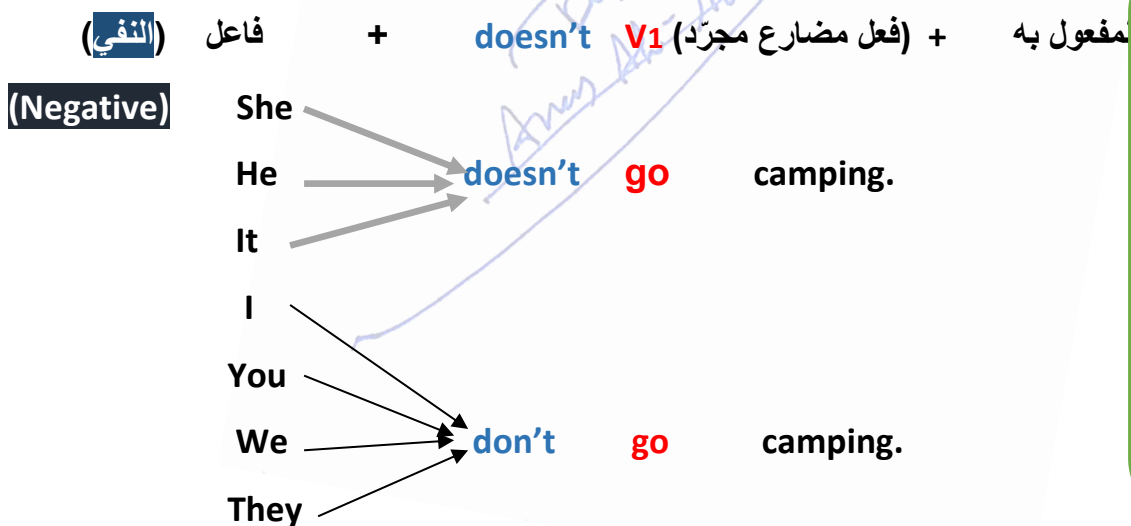
Watch → watches

Wash → washes

Do → does, go → goes

Box → boxes

الفعل المضارع نضيف بنهايته S إذا سبقه



Be in the present:

is am are

Box → boxes

Walk → walks

Have → has/ (haves X)

Will → will

Can → can

Study → studies

Play → plays

مفعول + الفعل الأساسي بالمضارع المجزء + فاعل + do\does + كلمة السؤال (السؤال)

(Question)

Where do you go camping?

What does He She it go camping?

Present Continuous

Subject + is
am
are + V₁ -**ing** + Object.

Positive: Sami **is** playing football.

Negative: Sami **is not** playing football.

Question: **Is** Sami playing football?

Answering: yes, Sami **is**. \\ No, Sami **isn't**.

-ing form:

Come → coming

Begin → beginning

Travel → travelling

Keep → keeping

Stop → stopping

Stay → staying

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Habits, Routines: عادات تتكرر بانتظام He goes to work every day	Ongoing actions: أحداث آنية تحدث الآن وتستمر He is going to work now.
Facts : حقائق عامة أو علمية The sun rises from the east. People like coffee in the morning.	Temporal Action: أحداث مؤقتة Changing Situation: مواقف متغيرة He is working late. Sami is working in a restaurant this week.
Every day, each month, usually, always, often, sometimes, hardly ever, rarely, seldom, never, most days, regularly, normally, first, then,	at the moment, at this moment, today, tonight, this evening, this Monday, this week, now, right now, listen! look! quiet! while.
Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present: بعض الأفعال لا تقبل الاستمرارية أي أنها تبقى بالبسيط <i>be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want, understand, taste, look</i> : يبدو ,	
Timetable: جدول زمني رسمي	Plan, arrangements: خطط شخصية وترتيبات

Everybody, anybody, nobody, everyone, anyone, no one, everything, anything, nothing, everywhere, anywhere, each one, each thing.....

هؤلاء الكلمات والتي تقع غالبا كفاعل تعامل معاملة المفرد الغائب (الضمير الثالث المفرد)

A day to remember

It's the last day of the school year and, next to the library, a group of young people, well-dressed in their school uniforms, are either looking around nervously or chatting and taking selfies. Exams are finished and everyone is waiting for **their** results. For them, it is the last day of school because **they** are not coming back next year. They are already looking for jobs or are excited about starting university after the school holidays. Before that happens, however, the students want to celebrate the end of the year with their family and friends. Some are organising a gathering. Others are planning a celebration at home with their families. In any case, they can now take a break from their school uniforms and wear something smart. It is important to look good on a day like this. Nobody wants to dress casually or be underdressed. In the school hall, Fadi, the editor of the school newspaper, is interviewing some school-leavers. Everyone seems happy, but how do they really feel? And how are they celebrating their hard work and success this evening? This is a day they will remember for the rest of their lives.



1 What do the pronouns in bold (underlined) refer to?

2 Find out two antonyms from the text. Well-dressed underdressed

3 write down two actions that young people are doing next to the library.

4 what are the young people planning for their future after school?

5 Why are the students nervous?

6 What are the students organising?

7 How do students dress for end-of-year celebrations?

8 quote the phrase that points out what the editor of school newspaper is doing.

9 what is the function of using present simple in the underlined phrase?

10 Find out (quote) the sentence that shows what student really desire at the end of the year.

11 find out from the article the words that mean the following:

- a) a young person who has recently graduated their formal education at school,
- b) a distinguished set of clothing worn by members of a specific group.
- c) to be wearing clothes that are too informal or casual.
- d) to be wearing smart, stylish, and well-fitted clothing.
- e) non-formal way of dressing clothes,

12) What will be your feeling when you finish school?

13 in your opinion, which is better for you, looking for a job or starting university directly after school?

The power of appearance

When we see someone for the first time, our brains instantly notice things like their age, hair, eye and skin colour or height and voice, and we use **this** information to make **assumptions** about their education, social position and character. Without realising it, we then make important decisions – such as who to vote for, who to give a job to or who to trust – based on these assumptions. A few years ago, social scientists **set up** an experiment in 45 different countries, in which people had to guess what 120 individuals were like based on pictures of **their** faces. The results showed that in every region of the world, people rated men and women over 40 as more confident, responsible, sociable and reliable. There are also studies that show that we perceive grey-haired individuals as wise or mature, or people who wear glasses as intelligent. The way we dress also has an impact in situations such as school, social occasions or work. We often **look up to** someone who is very well-dressed and **look down** on those who don't dress as smartly. We show more respect to people in uniforms and are more likely to listen carefully to a doctor when **he** or **she** is wearing a white coat instead of casual clothes. The clothes we wear don't just affect what others think of us; **they** also affect how we feel about ourselves. In one fascinating experiment, scientists showed that if you wear a white coat that you believe belongs to a doctor, your ability to pay attention increases sharply. Apparently, wearing what you think is a doctor's coat can **bring out** the best in you! However, if you wear the same white coat believing **it** belongs to a painter, there's no improvement in your ability to concentrate. As the scientists behind the experiment stated, 'The clothes we wear have power not only over others, but also over ourselves.' So our physical appearance and clothes influence the opinions people have of us and their behaviour towards us. This can sometimes make **them** use unfair stereotypes and **get it wrong**. But it seems that the clothes we wear also have a powerful effect both on how we feel and how we act. Perhaps that's worth remembering the next time you're trying to decide what to wear.



1) What do the pronouns in **bold** (underlined) refer to?

2) **write down** four notes (impressions) our brains think of when seeing someone for the first time.

3) **write down** three examples of assumptions that we make.

4) Quote the sentence that shows the result of the social experiment.

5) **write down** 3 situations that impact the way we dress.

6) quote the statement as the scientists behind the experiment stated.

7) what does the writer say about how we judge appearances?

8) How can putting on a white coat influence you?

9) What would be the most suitable sub-heading for this article?

10) Which statement is true about the experiment in the second paragraph?

a) Participants in different countries rated people differently.
know.

B) We only judge the characters of people we

C) We trust mature people more.

11) find out from the article the words that mean the following:

a) something you accept as truth without a proof b) a generalized belief c) extremely interesting

12) Appearance is not important. It's what's inside that counts. Do you agree? Discuss the previous statement.

13) What does the expression 'Never judge a book by its cover' mean?

أسئلة مقترحة على نمط الوزارة (الخيارات)

Choose the right symbol clearly on the answer sheet (optical reader form). This is the only form officially approved for calculating your score in this question. Note that the total number of items is (28). Be careful when shading your answer, as the symbols differ between the question paper and the optical reader form: (A) on the question paper corresponds to (أ), on the optical reader form (B) corresponds to (ب), (C) corresponds to (ج), (D) corresponds to (د).

For items (1-28), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences:

1) Which of these is footwear:

- A) Trainers B) jeans C) sunglasses D) vest

2) Which of these is footwear:

- A) Sandal B) cardigan C) trousers D) jumper

3) Which of these is materials:

- A) Vintage B) denim C) plain D) baggy

4) Which of these is Accessory

- A) Anorak B) bracelet C) blouse D) cardigan

5) Which of these is one of clothes:

- A) Boots B) flip-flops C) tracksuit D) belt

6) "tie" is considered as which of these categories:

- A) Clothes B) footwear C) accessory D) material

7) "slippers" is considered as which of these categories:

- A) Clothes B) material C) accessory D) footwear

8) One of these is material:

- A) loose-fitting B) vintage C) baggy D) denim

9) One of these is shape:

- A) Wool B) striped C) v-necked D) paisley

10) "linen" belongs to which of these categories:

- A) Pattern B) shape C) footwear D) material

11) I admire people who work hard to achieve their goals.

The underlined word (admire) in the sentence above can be replaced with:

- A) Set up B) look down C) look up D) bring out

12) I don't think it's right to consider yourself better than people who don't care about high-status jobs or titles.

The underlined words in the sentence above can be replaced with:

- A) Look up B) look down on C) bring out D) set up

13) I'd like to start my own research company one day.

The underlined word in the sentence above can be replaced with:

- A) Set up B) bring out C) look up D) look down on

14) I often make a mistake when I don't take the time to listen carefully.

The underlined word in the sentence above can be replaced with:

- A) Bring out B) look up C) put on D) get it wrong

15) I think that challenging situations can make people's best qualities more noticeable.

The underlined words in the sentence above can be replaced with:

- A) Put on B) look down on C) bring out D) set up

16) I've got broad shoulders and curly hair.

The sentence that has the correct compound adjective is:

- A) I've got broad shouldered and curly haired.
B) I'm broaded shoulder and curled hair.
C) I'm broad shouldered and curly haired.
D) I'm broad-shouldered and curly-haired.

17) I can't decide whether to wear a shirt with short sleeves or long sleeves.

The sentence that has the correct compound adjective is:

- A) I can't decide whether to wear a shirt with shorted sleeves or longed sleeves.
B) I can't decide whether to wear a short-sleeved or a long-sleeved shirt.
C) I can't decide whether to wear a shirt with shorted-sleeves or longed-sleeves.
D) I can't decide whether to wear a sleeved-short or a sleeved-long shirt.

18) My hair is short, but my friend has long hair.

The sentence that has the correct compound adjective is:

- A) I'm short-haired but my friend is long-haired.
B) I'm shorted-hair but my friend is longed-hair.
C) I'm haired-short but my friend is haired-long.
D) I've got short-haired but my friend is longed-hair.

19) My eyes are blue and my sister's are brown.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- A) I've got eyed-blue and my sister has got eyed-brown.
B) I'm blue eyed and my sister is browned.
C) I'm blue-eyed and my sister is brown-eyed.
D) I have blue eyed and my sister has browned.

20) Everyone is waiting for their results.

We use the Present Continuous in the previous sentence for:

- A) temporary situations B) now action C) routines D) changing situations

21) Everyone seems happy.

We use the Present simple in the previous sentence for:

- A) temporary situations B) routines C) state verbs D) changing situations

22) I work hard at school every day.

We use the Present simple in the previous sentence for:

- A) temporary situations B) routines C) facts D) changing situations

23) I'm having a family dinner to celebrate.

We use the Present Continuous in the previous sentence for:

- B) temporary situations B) routines C) now actions D) changing situations

24) It's becoming more and more common for students to meet with friends.

We use the Present Continuous in the previous sentence for:

- A) temporary situations B) routines C) now actions D) changing situations



25) People usually organise their own celebrations

We use the Present simple in the previous sentence for:

- A) facts and general truths B) routines C) now actions D) temporary situations

26) My friends and I _____ class this month and today we _____ how to knit.

- A) are taking, 're learning B) take, learn C) are taking, learn D) take, 're learning

27) It _____ late but I _____ to leave the family dinner!

- A) Gets, don't want B) 's getting, don't want C) gets, 'm not wanting D) 's getting, 'm not wanting

28) I _____ that social media is a great way to stay connected but I _____ face-to-face conversations.

- A) 'm thinking, 'm preferring B) think, prefer C) think, 'm preferring D) 'm thinking, prefer

29) My best friend _____ doing exercise so unfortunately we _____ running together.

- A) 's hating, 're never going B) hates, 're never going C) hates, never go D) 's hating, never go

30) I'd love to have _____ hair, but mine's completely straight.

- A) Sporty B) clean C) wavy D) broad

31) They say that _____ clothes say a lot about us.

- A) a B) an C) the D) Ø

32) What about _____ people who don't buy any clothes, like me?

- A) a B) an C) the D) Ø

33) Today I'm wearing _____ old pair of jeans and _____ cotton top.

- A) a, an B) an, the C) an, a D) the, Ø

34) Salma bought sunglasses in _____ Italy.

- A) a B) an C) the D) Ø

35) shopping isn't _____ worst thing in _____ world

- A) the, the B) the, Ø C) Ø, Ø D) a, a

36) I care about _____ environment more than I care about _____ style.

- A) Ø, Ø B) the, Ø C) the, the D) an, the

37) f

AABBCCDDCD\CBADCDBAC\
ACBCDAABCC\DDCDAB



3. Has// firefighter// been// for// eight years
4. Good at// Islamic // studies// social// and// he's
5. Father// is// my// an// architect
6. Want// be// I// because//to// chef//like// I// cooking// a
7. Likes// be// Ahmad// a// to// because// wants// people// helping

Choose the right answer:

- 1) I learned how to fly a plane when I _____ school.
a) Finish b) have finished c) finished
- 2) I've worked as teacher _____ a few years.
a) For b) in c) from
- 3) _____ have you worked as an accountant?
a) What b) how long c) when
- 4) I first flew a plane when I _____ 15.
a) Was b) have been c) am
- 5) _____ my new job for seven years.
a) I have b) I had c) I have had
- 6) _____ a pilot for 12 years.
a) I am b) I will be c) I've been

Write questions and answers:

1. She/ be / a dentist (five years)

2. He/ fly/ planes (ten years)

3. These people/ work/ in this office (seven years)

Write about what you want to be when you are older: ()

