



Subject: English Language  
Grade: 10  
Unit 1: Looking Good

ACADEMIC WORKSHEET  
Comprehensive Grammar &  
Vocab

اسم الطالب: .....  
الشعبة: .....  
التاريخ: ..... / ..... / 2026م

## UNIT 1: LOOKING GOOD — COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

ورقة عمل شاملة ومفصلة لقواعد واشتقاقات الوحدة الأولى مع مفتاح الحل النموذجي

### PART 1: PRESENT SIMPLE vs. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### 💡 GRAMMAR SUMMARY:

- Present Simple (Subject + V1/V1-s): Used for routines, habits, facts, and general truths.  
Keywords: always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, regularly, most days, hardly ever, never.
- Present Continuous (Subject + am/is/are + V-ing): Used for actions happening right now, temporary situations, and changing situations.  
Keywords: now, at the moment, these days, nowadays, this year, today, look!, listen!.

#### Exercise 1: Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. It's the last day of school and everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) nervously for their exam results right now.
2. Hani is a diligent student; he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard at school every day to achieve high marks.
3. End-of-year celebrations are changing; it \_\_\_\_\_ (become) more and more common for students to celebrate together.
4. My brother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) casually on weekdays, but today he is wearing a formal suit.
5. Look at the students next to the library! They \_\_\_\_\_ (take) selfies and chatting happily.



6. Social scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) experiments regularly to study how clothing affects human behavior.
7. Nowadays, more people \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) clothes made from natural fabrics like cotton and wool.
8. The editor of the school newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) some school-leavers in the hall at the moment.

## PART 2: STATE VERBS vs. ACTION VERBS (WATCH OUT!)

### 💡 GRAMMAR SUMMARY:

- State Verbs express states, feelings, opinions, or mental processes (e.g., want, know, prefer, remember, understand, mean, imagine, appear, seem, hate, love, belong).

Rule: State verbs are NOT usually used in continuous tenses.

- Dual-Meaning Verbs (State or Action depending on meaning):

- Think: 'I think it's a great idea' (Opinion = Simple) VS 'I'm thinking of going home' (Mental activity = Continuous).

- Have: 'She has a leather jacket' (Possession = Simple) VS 'I'm having a family dinner' (Activity/Eating = Continuous).

- Look: 'Everyone seems/looks happy' (Appearance = Simple) VS 'They are looking around nervously' (Action = Continuous).

### Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that wearing a smart suit gives a great first impression.  
(Opinion)
2. Keep quiet, please! I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of what to wear for Dalia's garden dinner.  
(Mental activity)
3. Adnan \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a family dinner tonight to celebrate finishing his final exams. (Activity)



4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a beautiful embroidered thobe made of black and red silk. (Possession)
5. Everyone in the school hall \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) happy and excited about the holiday.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what you mean, but I still prefer buying clothes made from natural wool.
7. Nour \_\_\_\_\_ (not / want) to take a heavy coat because they are planning mostly indoor activities.
8. This expensive wool sweater \_\_\_\_\_ (not / seem) worth taking on a summer trip.

## PART 3: ARTICLES (A / AN / THE / ZERO ARTICLE Ø)

### 💡 GRAMMAR SUMMARY:

- A / An: Used with singular countable nouns mentioned for the first time, or with occupations/jobs (e.g., a sales assistant, an experiment, a suit).
- The: Used for specific/known nouns, nouns mentioned for the second time, superlatives (the most important), ordinal numbers (the 1st prize), periods (the 1980s), and plural country names (the UAE).
- Zero Article (Ø): Used with general plural nouns, uncountable nouns in general (e.g., clothes, style, water), and names of continents, most countries (Jordan, Italy), and cities.

### Exercise 3: Complete the text with 'a', 'an', 'the', or 'Ø' (Zero Article).

Huda works as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ sales assistant in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ shop in Amman. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ shop specialises in traditional clothes. Yesterday, she won (4) \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in a writing competition. In her letter, she wrote that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ style is like a wheel. In the past, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ women in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan wore long dresses all the time. Today, Huda is wearing (8) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dress that her mother bought 30 years ago. She believes



that caring about (9) \_\_\_\_\_ environment is more important than following (10) \_\_\_\_\_ fashion trends.

**Exercise 4: Multiple Choice — Choose the correct article (a, an, the, Ø) for each sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wood-fired oven made of stone distributes heat evenly and efficiently.  
a) A      b) An      c) The      d) Ø
2. My brother wants to study computer science in \_\_\_\_\_ Italy after finishing high school.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
3. Wearing a white coat can increase your ability to pay attention sharply.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ most interesting research paper on human perception and clothing.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø

**PART 4: COMPOUND ADJECTIVES & UNIT VOCABULARY (الصفات المركبة ومفردات الوحدة)**

**GRAMMAR & VOCAB SUMMARY:**

- Compound Adjectives: Combine two words (often joined by a hyphen) to describe appearance or clothing:  
grey-haired, middle-aged, long-sleeved, wide-brimmed, v-necked, loose-fitting, dark-blue, full-length.
- Key Vocabulary Categories:
  - Materials: cotton, wool, silk, leather, denim, linen, cashmere, nylon.
  - Patterns & Shape: checked, plain, striped, polka dots, embroidered, baggy, loose-fitting.
  - Phrasal Verbs: look up to (admire), look down on (despise), bring out (highlight/showcase).

**Exercise 5: Rewrite the following underlined phrases using compound adjectives from Unit 1.**

1. My grandfather has hair that is grey. -> My grandfather is a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
2. She loves wearing jumpers that have long sleeves. -> She loves wearing \_\_\_\_\_ jumpers.



3. He is wearing trousers that fit loosely and comfortably. -> He is wearing

\_\_\_\_\_ trousers.

4. The woman wore a hat that had a wide brim to protect her from the sun. -> She wore a \_\_\_\_\_ hat.

5. A person who is neither young nor old is described as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6: Replace the underlined phrases with the correct phrasal verb or vocabulary item from the box.**

[ look up to | look down on | bring out | overdressed | underdressed ]

1. I really admire and respect people who work hard to achieve their goals. -> I

\_\_\_\_\_ people...

2. It is wrong to consider yourself superior to those who dress simply. -> You shouldn't

\_\_\_\_\_ those...

3. Challenging situations can highlight and showcase a person's best qualities. -> ...can

\_\_\_\_\_ a person's...

4. Huda didn't want to wear clothes that were too formal for a garden party. -> She didn't want to be \_\_\_\_\_.



## MODEL ANSWER KEY (مفتاح الإجابة النموذجي) (Unit 1: Looking Good)

إجابات نموذجية تفصيلية مع التوضيح والتعليل الأكاديمي لجميع تمارين ورقة العمل

### Part 1: Present Simple vs. Present Continuous Answers

| Q# | Correct Answer  | Explanation & Reason (السبب والشرح)                                          |
|----|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | is waiting      | المضارع المستمر وجود الدليل الزمني والحدث يقع الآن (right now).              |
| 2  | works           | المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن روتين وعادة (every day). منتظمة وجود الدليل.       |
| 3  | is becoming     | المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن موقف (changing situation). متغير ومتدرج.          |
| 4  | dresses         | المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الروتين (usually). المعتاب وجود الدليل.            |
| 5  | are taking      | المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع (Look!) في اللحظة الحالية وجود الدليل.    |
| 6  | conduct         | المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق وعادات علمية منتظمة وجود الدليل (regularly). |
| 7  | are choosing    | المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن اتجاهات ومواقف مؤقتة في هذه الفترة (Nowadays).    |
| 8  | is interviewing | المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث جاري (at the moment). حالياً وجود الدليل.     |



## Part 2: State Verbs vs. Action Verbs Answers

| Q# | Correct Answer | Explanation & Reason (السبب والشرح)                                     |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | think          | يعبر عن رأي (State verb) فعل حالة<br>فيأتي بسيطاً (Opinion) شخصي        |
| 2  | am thinking    | فعل حركي/ذهني يعبر عن نشاط التفكير<br>(Mental activity) الجاري الآن     |
| 3  | is having      | يعبر عن نشاط يتناول فيه أو يقيم حفلاً<br>وليس ملكية (Activity)          |
| 4  | has            | فعل حالة يعبر عن الملكية<br>فلا يأتي في المستمر (Possession)            |
| 5  | seems          | فعل حالة يعبر عن الانطباع والشعور<br>يأتي بسيطاً دائماً (State/Feeling) |
| 6  | know           | فعل حالة من أفعال الإدراك والمعرفة<br>يأتي بسيطاً (Mental state)        |
| 7  | does not want  | لا (Want) فعل حالة يعبر عن الرغبة<br>يأتي في صيغة المستمر               |
| 8  | does not seem  | لا يأتي في صيغة (Seem) فعل حالة<br>المستمر                              |



## Part 3: Articles Answers

| Q#        | Correct Answer                                                             | Explanation & Reason (السبب والشرح)                                                                               |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Text Ex 3 | 1. a   2. a   3. The   4. the   5. Ø   6. Ø   7. Ø   8. a   9. the   10. Ø | للوّظائف (a/an): تطبيق قواعد الأقسام للتفضيل والشيء (the)، والذكر الأول للجمع والأسماء العامة (Ø)، المكرر والدول. |
| MCQ 1     | a) A                                                                       | A اسم مفرد معدود يُذكر للمرة الأولى (wood-fired oven).                                                            |
| MCQ 2     | d) Ø                                                                       | أسماء الدول المفردة لا تأخذ أداة تعريف (Italy).                                                                   |
| MCQ 3     | a) a                                                                       | أداة تنكير مع الاسم المفرد المعدود للمرة الأولى (a white coat).                                                   |
| MCQ 4     | c) the                                                                     | مع صيغ التفضيل (the) تُستخدم (the most interesting).                                                              |







## Part 4: Compound Adjectives & Vocab Answers

| Q#       | Correct Answer | Explanation & Reason (السبب والشرح)                  |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Ex 5 - 1 | grey-haired    | صفة مركبة لوصف شعر الشخص (grey + hair + ed).         |
| Ex 5 - 2 | long-sleeved   | صفة مركبة لوصف الأكمام الطويلة (long + sleeve + ed). |
| Ex 5 - 3 | loose-fitting  | صفة مركبة لوصف الملابس الفضفاضة.                     |
| Ex 5 - 4 | wide-brimmed   | صفة مركبة لوصف القبعات عريضة الحافة.                 |
| Ex 5 - 5 | middle-aged    | صفة مركبة لوصف الأشخاص متوسطي العمر.                 |
| Ex 6 - 1 | look up to     | شبه فعل يعني يعجب به / يحترم (admire).               |
| Ex 6 - 2 | look down on   | شبه فعل يعني ينظر بفوقية / يستحق.                    |
| Ex 6 - 3 | bring out      | شبه فعل يعني يبرز أو يظهر الأفضل.                    |
| Ex 6 - 4 | overdressed    | صفة تعني يرتدي ملابس رسمية أكثر من اللازم.           |