

3<sup>rd</sup> Exam Session - Unit 3 (T3) – wonders of the world

## Study Guide – ALB – Grade 10

## Part 1: Vocabulary List – Lesson A and B

No	Word	Meaning	Meaning
1	Wonder	Surprise/ marvel	حیرت/ شگفتی
2	Human	Person	شخص
3	Knowledge	Science	علم/ دانش
4	Cover	coverage	پوشش
5	Seats	Chair	چوکی/ سیت
6	Nearly	Almost	تقریبا
7	Suspension	Stop/ pendency	تعليق/ توقف
8	Serve	Obey/ work for	خدمت کردن/ پیشخدمتی کردن
9	Popular	famous	مشهور/ بنام
10	Tourists	<b>Visitor/ explorer</b>	جهانگرد/ گردشگر
11	Natural	Normal/ inherent	طبیعی/ ذاتی
12	River	Stream/ flow	رودخانه
13	Deep	Profound	عمیق
14	Large	Great/ big	بزرگ/ وسیع
15	Active	Energetic	فعال
16	Probably	Maybe	شاید/ احتمالا
17	Erupt	Irrupt/ explode	منفجر شدن/ فوران کردن

## Part 2: Grammar – Lesson A

### Superlatives

#### Superlative adjectives:

- ➔ Superlative adjectives compare a person, thing, and place with a group of people, places, and things.
- ➔ It shows that one thing is the most/ the best/ the worst in a group.

#### Structures:

- The + adjective + est
- The most + adjective

#### Rules of forming superlatives:

1. For short adjectives – one or two syllables – add “est”.

*The + adjective + est*

*Tall → tallest*

*Short → shortest*

*Small → smallest*

2. If the adjective ends in “e” – add “st”.

*Large → largest*

*Simple → simplest*

3. If the adjective ends with a “consonant + vowel + consonant”, double the last letter and add “est”.

*Big → biggest*

4. If the adjective ends in “y” and a consonant before it, change “y” to “i” and add “est”.

*Happy → happiest*

*Funny → funniest*

5. For long adjectives – more than two syllables – use “the most”

*The most + adjective*

*Beautiful → the most beautiful*

*Expensive → the most expensive*

**Note:** As mentioned in the previous sessions, we have two kinds of adjectives – **regular and irregular** – for irregular adjectives, you need to memorize them.

*Good – the best*

*Bad – the worst*

*Far – the farthest/ the furthest*

**Some comparative and superlative adjectives:**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>Good</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>The best</i>
<i>Bad</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>The worst</i>
<i>Big</i>	<i>Bigger</i>	<i>The biggest</i>
<i>Small</i>	<i>Smaller</i>	<i>The smallest</i>
<i>Tall</i>	<i>Taller</i>	<i>The tallest</i>
<i>Short</i>	<i>Shorter</i>	<i>The shortest</i>
<i>Fast</i>	<i>Faster</i>	<i>The fastest</i>
<i>Slow</i>	<i>Slower</i>	<i>The slowest</i>
<i>Hot</i>	<i>Hotter</i>	<i>The hottest</i>
<i>Cold</i>	<i>Colder</i>	<i>The coldest</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Happier</i>	<i>The happiest</i>
<i>Easy</i>	<i>Easier</i>	<i>The easiest</i>
<i>Busy</i>	<i>Busier</i>	<i>The busiest</i>
<i>Heavy</i>	<i>Heavier</i>	<i>The heaviest</i>
<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>More beautiful</i>	<i>The most beautiful</i>
<i>Expensive</i>	<i>More expensive</i>	<i>The most expensive</i>
<i>Interesting</i>	<i>More interesting</i>	<i>The most interesting</i>
<i>Difficult</i>	<i>More difficult</i>	<i>The most difficult</i>
<i>Important</i>	<i>More important</i>	<i>The most important</i>
<i>Far</i>	<i>Farther/further</i>	<i>The farthest/the furthest</i>

**Examples:**

1. *She is the tallest girl in the class.*
2. *This is the easiest question in the exam.*
3. *He is the fastest runner on the team.*
4. *That was the funniest movie I have ever seen.*
5. *This is the most interesting book in the library.*
6. *Today is the hottest day of the year.*
7. *He is the smartest student in our school.*
8. *This is the most expensive phone in the shop.*
9. *She is the kindest person I know.*
10. *That was the worst experience of my life.*
11. *This is the best restaurant in the city.*
12. *He is the strongest player on the team.*
13. *This road is the longest in the country.*
14. *She is the most beautiful girl at the party.*
15. *This is the coldest place I have visited.*
16. *He is the laziest student in the class.*
17. *That was the most difficult exam this year.*
18. *This is the cleanest room in the house.*
19. *She is the happiest person today.*
20. *This is the oldest building in the town.*

**Part 3: Grammar – Lesson A****Questions with *How* + Adjective**

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>How old are you?</i><br/>→ <i>I am 15 years old.</i></li> <li>2. <i>How tall are you?</i><br/>→ <i>I am 160 cm tall.</i></li> <li>3. <i>How big is your house?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very big.</i></li> <li>4. <i>How fast is the car?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very fast.</i></li> <li>5. <i>How far is your school?</i><br/>→ <i>It is about 2 kilometers away.</i></li> <li>6. <i>How heavy is your bag?</i><br/>→ <i>It is 5 kilograms.</i></li> <li>7. <i>How long is the movie?</i><br/>→ <i>It is 2 hours long.</i></li> <li>8. <i>How short is that pencil?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very short.</i></li> <li>9. <i>How cold is the weather?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very cold.</i></li> <li>10. <i>How hot is it today?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very hot.</i></li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. <i>How easy is this exercise?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very easy.</i></li> <li>12. <i>How difficult is the test?</i><br/>→ <i>It is quite difficult.</i></li> <li>13. <i>How interesting is the book?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very interesting.</i></li> <li>14. <i>How busy are you today?</i><br/>→ <i>I am very busy.</i></li> <li>15. <i>How happy are they?</i><br/>→ <i>They are very happy.</i></li> <li>16. <i>How strong is he?</i><br/>→ <i>He is very strong.</i></li> <li>17. <i>How weak is the signal?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very weak.</i></li> <li>18. <i>How clean is your room?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very clean.</i></li> <li>19. <i>How expensive is this phone?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very expensive.</i></li> <li>20. <i>How cheap is that product?</i><br/>→ <i>It is very cheap.</i></li> </ol> |
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**Part 4: Writing – Basics of paragraph****Paragraph:****Supporting sentences:**

- Supporting sentences are the sentences that develop, justify, and strengthen the topic sentence by providing logical reasons, specific examples, and clear explanations.

**Types of supporting sentences:**

- Reason  
Example: “It helps students understand difficult subjects.”
- Specific example:  
Example: “For instance, online videos can explain topics step by step.”
- Explanation  
Examples: “this makes learning easier and more effective for students.”
- Result/effect  
Examples: “as a result, students can achieve better academic performance.”



paragraph Sample

Topic sentence: “Technology is an essential tool in modern education.”

Paragraph:

“Technology is an essential tool in modern education because it improves the learning process. For instance, students can use online platforms to access lessons and educational videos. This allows them to study at their own pace and review difficult topics easily. As a result, technology helps students learn more effectively and achieve better results.”

- **Supporting sentences**
- **Topic sentence**