

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

أوراق عمل Grammar Practice المسار المتقدم بدون الحل

1

أسئلة مراجعة فهم قراءة المسار المتقدم

2

ورقة عمل مراجعة نهائية حول استخدام neither and either متبوعة بالإجابات

3

ورقة عمل عن كيفية استخدام (though / although / of spite in / Despite) المسار العام

4

حل أوراق عمل Writing كتابة موضوع Jobs المسار المتقدم

5

مراجعة العاشر العام حسب الهيكل

Core Lexis

Entertainment	Food and drink	Business
studio	chef	team
equipment	ingredients	expert
palace	quantity	employees
scene	dish	volunteer
atmosphere	starter	advertisement
event	main	location
director	dessert	technique

التسلية Entertainment

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
Studio	A place where movies, music, or shows are recorded	استوديو	The movie was filmed in a large studio.
Director	A person who controls the making	مخرج	The director won an award for best film.

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
	of a film or show		
Atmosphere	The mood or feeling in a place	جو	The concert had an amazing atmosphere.
Event	A planned public or social occasion	حدث	The event attracted hundreds of visitors.
Scene	A part of a play, movie, or story	مشهد	That scene was the most emotional part of the movie.

Food and Drink **الطعام والشراب**

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
Chef	A professional cook, especially in a restaurant	طاهٍ محترف	The chef prepared a delicious Italian meal.
Dish	A particular type of food prepared and served	طبق	This dish is popular in many countries.
Starter	A small amount of food served before the main meal	مقبلات	We had soup as a starter.
Main	The most important or largest dish of a meal	الطبق الرئيسي	The main course was grilled chicken.

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
Dessert	Sweet food eaten at the end of a meal	حلوى	For dessert, we had chocolate cake.
Ingredients	The foods used to make a dish	مكونات	The ingredients include tomatoes and cheese.
Quantity	The amount or number of something	كمية	Add a small quantity of salt to the soup.

Business العمل

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
Team	A group of people	فريق	Our team is working on a new project.

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Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
	working together		
Expert	A person with a lot of knowledge or skill in a subject	خبير	She is an expert in digital marketing.
Advertisement	A message to promote a product or service	إعلان	The company launched a new advertisement today.
Location	A particular place or position	موقع	The business moved to a new location.
Technique	A way of doing something, especially a skillful one	تقنية / أسلوب	He used a special technique to increase sales.

Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
Employees	People who work for a company or organization	موظفون	The company has over 200 employees.
Volunteer	A person who offers to do something without being paid	متطوع	She worked as a volunteer at the charity event.

Vocabulary Test

Part 1: Entertainment

- The actors arrived at the _____ to start filming the new series.
 - dish
 - studio
 - employee
 - dessert

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2. The _____ asked the actors to repeat the scene for better lighting.
- a) chef
 - b) director
 - c) event
 - d) volunteer
3. The music and lights created a wonderful _____ during the concert.
- a) technique
 - b) starter
 - c) atmosphere
 - d) location
4. The film's final _____ left the audience in tears.
- a) dessert
 - b) main
 - c) scene
 - d) team
5. Thousands of people attended the music _____ in the city park.
- a) expert
 - b) event
 - c) dish
 - d) ingredients

Part 2: Food and Drink

6. The _____ made a five-course meal for the guests.
- a) director
 - b) chef
 - c) employee
 - d) volunteer
7. This Italian _____ includes pasta, cheese, and tomato sauce.
- a) event
 - b) dish
 - c) location
 - d) advertisement
8. We ordered soup as a _____ before the main course.
- a) starter
 - b) scene
 - c) team
 - d) technique
9. The grilled chicken was the best _____ I've ever had.
- a) atmosphere
 - b) location
 - c) dessert
 - d) main

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10. We had fruit and ice cream for _____.
a) dish
b) dessert
c) event
d) technique
11. What are the _____ needed to make this cake?
a) employees
b) advertisements
c) ingredients
d) scenes
12. You only need a small _____ of sugar for this recipe.
a) quantity
b) location
c) expert
d) team

Part 3: Business (Questions 13–19)

13. Our _____ worked late to finish the report on time.
a) dessert
b) team
c) scene
d) starter

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14. She's an _____ in environmental science and gives public talks.
- a) volunteer
 - b) atmosphere
 - c) expert
 - d) location
15. The company created a new _____ to promote their latest product.
- a) dish
 - b) advertisement
 - c) ingredient
 - d) starter
16. They opened a store in a busy city _____ to attract more customers.
- a) location
 - b) studio
 - c) dessert
 - d) main
17. The engineer showed us a new _____ for saving electricity.
- a) dish
 - b) team
 - c) technique
 - d) event

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18. The company hired 10 new _____ last month.
- a) employees
 - b) scenes
 - c) chefs
 - d) events
19. She worked as a _____ at the community center to help others.
- a) studio
 - b) director
 - c) volunteer
 - d) employee

Model Answers

1. **b) studio**
2. **b) director**
3. **c) atmosphere**
4. **c) scene**
5. **b) event**
6. **b) chef**
7. **b) dish**
8. **a) starter**
9. **d) main**
10. **b) dessert**
11. **c) ingredients**
12. **a) quantity**
13. **b) team**
14. **c) expert**
15. **b) advertisement**
16. **a) location**
17. **c) technique**
18. **a) employees**
19. **c) volunteer**

Coverage

Topic(s): Entertainment, food and drink, business.			
EOFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Conjunction: subordinating	Can use 'so' to refer to results and consequences. (38)	Can use a range of subordinating conjunctions.	Expressing opinion Describing causes and consequences Expressing agreement and disagreement
Adverbs: adverbial linkers	Can use 'but' to link clauses and sentences. (28)	Can use 'despite/in spite of' with noun phrases to express concession. (56) Can use 'though' and 'although' as conjunctions to express concession. (56)	
Conjunctions: correlative conjunctions	Can link clauses and sentences with a range of basic connectors. (32)	Can correctly use 'not ... either' and 'neither ... (nor)' with noun and verb phrases. (51) Can use 'neither ... nor ...' to connect two words or phrases. (51)	
Passives	Can use the present simple passive. (48)	Can use the past simple passive. (48)	
Verb forms: gerunds	Can use 'like/hate/love' with the '-ing' forms of verbs. (31)	Can use 'by' with verbs and verb phrases to express the means or way of doing something. (48)	
Verb forms: verb + to + inf_verb + inf_verb + ing	Can use 'want to' + infinitive to express intentions. (31)	Can use 'plan'/'intend'/'mean' + 'to' + infinitive to talk about present and future plans and intentions. (52)	

Part A: Conjunctions – Results, Causes, and Concessions

- It was raining, _____ we decided to stay indoors.
 - although
 - so
 - despite
 - and
- She went to the doctor _____ she was feeling unwell.
 - because
 - but
 - so
 - although
- I enjoyed the movie, _____ the ending was a bit strange.
 - because
 - so
 - although
 - despite

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4. We were late _____ the traffic.
a) because
b) despite
c) due to
d) in spite
5. _____ being tired, he finished all the work.
a) Because of
b) Although
c) Despite
d) So

Part B: Expressing Opinion, Agreement, and Disagreement

6. I think this is the best solution.
What is this sentence an example of?
a) Expressing agreement
b) Giving an opinion
c) Showing a result
d) Expressing concession
7. I don't like chocolate, and my brother doesn't _____.
a) either
b) too
c) also
d) neither
8. I completely agree _____ your point of view.
a) on
b) for
c) with
d) to
9. _____ I respect your opinion, I disagree with your decision.
a) So
b) Despite
c) Although
d) Because

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10. She believes it's important to recycle.

What is this sentence an example of?

- a) A result
- b) An opinion
- c) A comparison
- d) A disagreement

Part C: Correlative Conjunctions

11. _____ the manager _____ the assistant was available.

- a) Either / or
- b) Neither / nor
- c) Not / or
- d) Both / either

12. He _____ plays football _____ watches it. He hates sports.

- a) neither / nor
- b) either / or
- c) both / and
- d) not / or

13. We can _____ stay here _____ go out for dinner.

- a) either / and
- b) both / nor
- c) either / or
- d) neither / or

Part D: Passives, Gerunds, and Infinitives

14. The letter _____ by the secretary yesterday.

- a) is typed
- b) typed
- c) was typed
- d) types

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15. Emails _____ every day in this office.
a) send
b) are sent
c) are sending
d) were sent
16. I love _____ in the sea.
a) swim
b) swimming
c) to swim
d) swam
17. She improved her French _____ listening to podcasts.
a) with
b) by
c) by to
d) from
18. I want _____ a new phone.
a) buy
b) buying
c) to buy
d) bought
19. They plan _____ a new office downtown.
a) opening
b) opened
c) open
d) to open
20. He meant _____ you at 6, but he forgot.
a) meet
b) to meet
c) meeting
d) met

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Model Answers

1. **b) so**
2. **a) because**
3. **c) although**
4. **c) due to**
5. **c) Despite**
6. **b) Giving an opinion**
7. **a) either**
8. **c) with**
9. **c) Although**
10. **b) An opinion**
11. **b) Neither / nor**
12. **a) neither / nor**
13. **c) either / or**
14. **c) was typed**
15. **b) are sent**
16. **b) swimming**
17. **b) by**
18. **c) to buy**
19. **d) to open**
20. **b) to meet**

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SAMPLES امثلة

Part 1: Opinion Writing (5 marks)

Write at least two sentences giving your opinion about the following question.

Do you think restaurants should focus more on healthy food than on taste? Why or why not?

Part 2: Essay Plan (5 marks)

Why do people want to work for big companies?

Make a short plan (bullet points or brief notes) for your answer to cover the following.

- the atmosphere
- the cost and convenience
- your personal preference

Essay Title: Why do people want to work for big companies?

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Part 3: Extended Writing (25 marks)

Instruction: Write about 150 words in response to the following prompt. Use full sentences and organise your ideas clearly. Include the three points below.

Some people believe that watching movies at home is better than going to the cinema.

Write about:

- the atmosphere
- the cost and convenience
- your personal preference

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Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

Instruction: Read the following text. Then answer the inference and justification questions below using full sentences.

The Volunteer Chef

When Marcus left his job in finance, few people expected him to become a chef—especially one who works for free. After years of office life, he decided to pursue his passion for food. He joined a local community kitchen that offers free meals to those in need.

Each day, Marcus and his small team of volunteers prepare breakfast, lunch, and dinner. They use donated ingredients from supermarkets, restaurants, and kind-hearted individuals. “We never know what we’re going to cook until the morning,” Marcus says. “But that’s part of the fun.”

Despite having no formal training, Marcus is known for his creativity. He once made a gourmet dessert out of bananas, leftover chocolate, and stale bread—served with a caramel sauce. “It’s all about using what we have,” he explains.

The kitchen has become more than just a workplace. It’s a place where people laugh, share stories, and sometimes cry. One elderly woman comes every day, not just for the food but for the company. Marcus believes this human connection is just as important as the meals.

His old colleagues were surprised, but many admire his decision. “Some think I’ve given up a career,” he admits, “but I think I’ve finally found one.”

Inference Question (2 marks):

Why does Marcus feel he has “finally found” a career?

Justification Question (3 marks):

What part of the text supports your answer? Explain in your own words.

Part 5: MAZE 1 (4 marks)

Instruction: Read the text. Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence.

The team worked hard to prepare for the event. It was raining, __ (a. and / b. so / c. although) they continued setting up the equipment. They placed the lights, tested the sound system, and cleaned the stage. __ (a. Despite / b. Because / c. Although) the bad weather, everything was ready on time. The director thanked the volunteers, saying the __ (a. atmosphere / b. ingredients / c. advertisement) was perfect. Everyone felt proud of their __ (a. quantity / b. effort / c. dessert).

Part 6: MAZE (8 marks)

Instruction: Read the text and choose the best option (a, b, or c) for each gap.

The restaurant industry has changed rapidly in recent years. Many chefs now experiment with new ingredients and techniques, __ (a. despite / b. so / c. although) it is risky. A successful dish often depends not only on taste __ (a. or / b. and / c. but also) on presentation.

Customers today __ (a. expect / b. expects / c. are expecting) more than just food; they want an experience. That is why some restaurants use music, lighting, and even scents to enhance the __ (a. director / b. advertisement / c. atmosphere).

One popular chef said he __ (a. likes / b. liked / c. is liking) preparing meals that surprise people. He once made a starter using only three ingredients, and it became an internet sensation.

In the future, we can expect more creative ideas. Chefs will likely __ (a. plan / b. planning / c. to plan) menus that match different moods. This trend may lead to more business for restaurants, __ (a. so / b. but / c. although) only time will tell.

Part 7: Reading Comprehension (5 marks)

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) for each question.

The Business of Popcorn

Popcorn is one of the oldest snack foods in the world, dating back thousands of years. Today, it's not just food—it's a business. In movie theatres, popcorn is often more profitable than the tickets themselves. Why? Because the ingredients are cheap, and the markup is huge.

Cinemas know that customers associate popcorn with the movie experience. The smell alone can increase sales. That's why popcorn machines are placed at the entrance: the aroma encourages people to buy. Some cinemas even play with lighting and music to make customers feel more relaxed and ready to spend.

But the popcorn business is not only about sales. There's also strategy. For example, cinemas often offer small, medium, and large sizes—but the medium is only slightly cheaper than the large. This makes customers feel the large is a better deal, even if they don't need it.

Recently, some cinemas have started offering gourmet popcorn with special flavours like caramel cheese or spicy mango. These appeal to customers looking for something unique and willing to pay more.

1. Why is popcorn very profitable for cinemas?
 - a. It is easy to make.
 - b. The ingredients cost very little.
 - c. People love popcorn.
2. Where are popcorn machines placed in cinemas?
 - a. In the kitchen
 - b. Near the entrance
 - c. Next to the tickets

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3. What makes customers feel a large popcorn is a better deal?
 - a. It looks bigger.
 - b. The price is similar to the medium.
 - c. It is made with more butter.
4. What is the purpose of music and lighting in cinemas?
 - a. To create mood
 - b. To make popcorn taste better
 - c. To reduce noise
5. What is the new trend in popcorn sales?
 - a. Selling bigger sizes
 - b. Giving popcorn for free
 - c. Offering special flavours

Part 8: Reading Comprehension (3 marks)

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) for each question.

A Taste of the Palace

When the royal family decided to open their summer palace to the public for a food and drink festival, nobody knew what to expect. It wasn't just the grand location that caught people's attention—it was the lineup of events.

For three days, guests could enjoy dishes prepared by celebrity chefs, attend live cooking shows, and take part in workshops on everything from chocolate-making to vegetarian grilling. But the real surprise was the royal dessert competition. Each contestant had to create a dish using three mystery ingredients chosen by the palace chef.

The winner was a 22-year-old volunteer named Layla. Her dessert—a spiced pear tart with lavender cream—won the judges over. “It had the perfect balance of tradition and creativity,” said one of the judges.

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Although many expected the event to be formal and elite, the atmosphere was relaxed. Families picnicked on the lawn while children played in the fountains. The festival combined elegance with fun, proving that even a palace can be a place for everyone.

1. What surprised people most about the food and drink festival?
 - a. It was held in winter.
 - b. It took place at a royal palace.
 - c. It had no professional chefs.
2. What made Layla's dessert special?
 - a. It followed a traditional recipe.
 - b. It used the same ingredients as other dishes.
 - c. It was creative and well-balanced.
3. What was the general atmosphere of the festival?
 - a. Strict and serious
 - b. Open and enjoyable
 - c. Expensive and formal

Part 9: Reading Comprehension (7 marks)

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) for each question.

Behind the Advertisement

When a company wants to sell a product, the first step is not to make the product—it's to design the advertisement. In fact, in today's competitive market, the advertisement may be more important than the product itself. A clever ad can turn a simple item into a must-have.

Take, for example, a well-known energy drink. It claims to give people more energy, improve concentration, and even help them perform better in sports. But when scientists tested it, the results showed that

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the drink wasn't much different from a regular cup of coffee. Still, thanks to creative advertising, millions of people believe in the brand.

Successful advertisements use a variety of techniques. Some make people laugh, others tell emotional stories. The most effective ones usually connect with people's daily experiences or personal dreams. For instance, one advertisement for a cleaning product shows a busy parent juggling work, kids, and a messy house. In the end, the product "saves the day," helping them feel like a superhero.

Not all ads are honest, however. Some hide important information or use tricky wording. One fast-food company once claimed its burger was "100% natural." What it didn't say was that only the lettuce and tomato were natural—the meat was heavily processed.

To protect customers, advertising rules are getting stricter. In some countries, companies are not allowed to target children under a certain age, especially for food products. In others, ads must clearly show the ingredients and include any possible health risks.

In the world of business, the best product doesn't always win—but the best advertisement often does.

1. What is the main idea of this text?
 - a. Most advertisements are based on real facts.
 - b. Advertising can be more powerful than the product.
 - c. Only natural products should be advertised.
2. Why do people believe the energy drink is effective?
 - a. It has been tested by experts.
 - b. It has stronger ingredients than coffee.
 - c. The advertising is persuasive.
3. What is one common method used in ads?
 - a. Focusing on product price
 - b. Using emotional or relatable situations
 - c. Offering free samples

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4. Why was the fast-food ad misleading?
 - a. It didn't mention all the ingredients.
 - b. It used pictures instead of words.
 - c. It compared its food to home cooking.
5. What do some countries do to protect consumers?
 - a. They ban all advertisements.
 - b. They limit advertising for children.
 - c. They allow more advertisements.
6. What is true about the burger in the ad?
 - a. It had no real ingredients.
 - b. Only the vegetables were natural.
 - c. The meat was the healthiest part.
7. What can we learn about advertising rules?
 - a. They are becoming more relaxed.
 - b. They are the same in every country.
 - c. They are changing to protect buyers.

Part 10: Reading Comprehension (3 marks)

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) for each question.

Streaming vs. Cinema: The Entertainment Shift

The rise of online streaming platforms has transformed the way people consume entertainment. Services like FlixNow and ViewIt allow users to watch films and TV shows anytime, anywhere. For many, this convenience is more attractive than going to the cinema.

During the pandemic, cinemas around the world closed their doors, and people turned to home entertainment. Subscriptions to streaming services soared. Even after cinemas reopened, attendance did not return to previous levels. Many viewers now prefer the comfort of their homes, where they can pause a movie, choose their own snacks, and avoid crowds.

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However, cinema lovers argue that nothing can replace the atmosphere of a theatre—the big screen, surround sound, and shared experience. Movie directors also prefer cinema releases, believing that their work is best enjoyed in a professional setting. Some films are even made with cinema in mind, using special sound effects and camera techniques that lose impact on a small screen.

The industry now faces a challenge: how to bring people back to theatres. Some cinemas have added reclining seats, gourmet food options, and even virtual reality experiences. Others offer membership discounts or host special events. While these ideas help, the convenience of streaming remains a strong competitor.

Experts suggest that the future of entertainment will include both cinema and streaming. The key is not to compete, but to coexist—offering different experiences for different preferences.

1. What caused the rise in streaming service use?
 - a. New technology in cinemas
 - b. Lower cinema ticket prices
 - c. Cinema closures during the pandemic
2. Why do some people still prefer going to the cinema?
 - a. It is cheaper than streaming.
 - b. It offers a unique viewing experience.
 - c. They can choose the time of the movie.
3. What solution is suggested for the future of entertainment?
 - a. Replacing cinemas with streaming
 - b. Using streaming only for older movies
 - c. Allowing both streaming and cinema to work together

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WRITING MODEL ANSWERS

Part 1: Opinion Question (5 marks)

Do you think food and drink festivals are a good way to promote local culture? Why or why not?

Yes, I think food and drink festivals are a great way to promote local culture because they allow people to experience traditional dishes and cooking methods. They also bring communities together and support local businesses.

Part 2: Essay Plan (5 marks)

Do you think watching films online is better than going to the cinema?

- Introduction: Mention both options (streaming vs. cinema).
- Point 1: Online streaming is convenient; you can watch at home anytime.
- Point 2: Cinemas offer a special experience—big screen, sound, social atmosphere.
- Conclusion: Both have benefits, but I prefer watching movies at home for comfort.

Part 3: Writing (25 marks)

Many people now prefer to order food online instead of going to restaurants.

Write about:

- The reasons people order food online
- The advantages and disadvantages of this trend

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- Your opinion and what you prefer

Model Essay:

These days, a lot of people choose to order food online rather than eat in restaurants. This is mainly because it is quick and convenient. With just a few clicks, meals can be delivered directly to your home.

There are several advantages to ordering food online. It saves time, especially for busy people who do not have time to cook. It also offers many choices from different restaurants. However, there are also disadvantages. The food may arrive cold or late, and there is no atmosphere like in a real restaurant.

In my opinion, ordering food online is useful when you are tired or busy, but going to a restaurant is more enjoyable. You can sit with friends, talk, and enjoy the experience. I prefer eating out because I enjoy the service and the restaurant atmosphere.

Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

Why do you think the company chose to use a volunteer for the royal dessert competition?

Model Inference (2 marks):

They wanted to show that anyone, not just professional chefs, could take part and win.

Model Justification (3 marks):

The festival focused on making the event open to everyone, and choosing a volunteer as the winner gave a friendly, inclusive message. It also surprised the audience and made the competition more exciting and memorable.

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Part 5: MAZE (4 questions)

1. b
 2. a
 3. c
 4. b
-

Part 6: MAZE (8 questions)

1. b
 2. a
 3. c
 4. b
 5. a
 6. c
 7. b
 8. c
-

Part 7: Reading MCQ (5 questions)

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. b

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Part 8: Reading MCQ (3 questions)

Text: A Taste of the Palace

1. b
 2. c
 3. b
-

Part 9: Reading MCQ (7 questions)

Text: Behind the Advertisement

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. c

Part 10: Reading MCQ (3 questions)

Text: Streaming vs. Cinema

1. c
2. b
3. c

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Writing Test 1: Entertainment – “Streaming Platforms Are Replacing Traditional TV”

Part 1: Opinion Question

What is your opinion about the idea that “streaming platforms are replacing traditional television”? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic “Streaming Platforms Are Replacing Traditional TV.” This is a plan only. You will write the full essay next.

Write about:

- The popularity and convenience of streaming.
 - How viewing habits are changing.
 - The impact on traditional TV channels and advertisers.
-

Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic “Streaming Platforms Are Replacing Traditional TV.” Include information about:

- Why streaming is becoming more popular.
- How people’s watching habits have changed.
- What this means for the future of TV and advertising.

Write at least 200 words in paragraphs.



Test 1: Entertainment – “Streaming Platforms Are Replacing Traditional TV”

Reading Text for Inference & Justification:

Over the past decade, entertainment has undergone a massive transformation. With the rise of high-speed internet and affordable

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smartphones, streaming platforms like Netflix, Disney+, and Amazon Prime Video have become the go-to sources of visual content. These platforms offer a wide variety of shows and movies that users can access on-demand—anytime and anywhere. Unlike traditional television, streaming services give viewers control over what they watch, when they watch it, and on which device.

Streaming has significantly changed viewing habits. Binge-watching—watching several episodes of a series in one sitting—has become a common behavior. People no longer need to wait a week for the next episode or plan their schedule around a TV broadcast. This flexibility is especially attractive to younger audiences, who prefer content that fits their fast-paced lifestyles.

Traditional TV, on the other hand, is losing popularity. Many people are canceling their cable subscriptions in a trend called “cord-cutting.” Advertisers are shifting their budgets from TV commercials to digital platforms where they can better target specific audiences. Although some live content, like news and sports, is still watched on television, even these are slowly becoming available through online services.

While traditional TV may not disappear overnight, it is clear that its influence is declining. Streaming services continue to grow in popularity, offering original content, flexible subscriptions, and personalized recommendations. The future of entertainment seems to lie in on-demand, digital platforms that prioritize user experience.

Inference Question:

Does the author believe that traditional TV will eventually become less important than streaming?

Justification Question:

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use details from the text to support your response.



Writing Test 2: Food and Drink – “Fast Food Is Harmful to Our Health”

Part 1: Opinion Question

What is your opinion about the statement “Fast food is harmful to our health”? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic “Fast Food Is Harmful to Our Health.” This is a plan only. You will write the full essay next.

Write about:

- Health risks of eating fast food regularly.
 - Reasons why people still choose fast food.
 - Suggestions for healthier eating habits.
-

Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic “Fast Food Is Harmful to Our Health.” Include information about:

- The connection between fast food and health problems.
 - Why people eat fast food despite the risks.
 - Ways to reduce fast food consumption and stay healthy.
- Write at least 200 words in paragraphs.
-



Test 2: Food and Drink – "Fast Food Is Harmful to Our Health"

Reading Text for Inference & Justification:

Fast food has become a global phenomenon. From busy cities to quiet suburbs, fast food restaurants are nearly everywhere, offering affordable, quick, and tasty meals. However, while fast food may be

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convenient, its effects on health have raised serious concerns. These meals are often high in calories, sugar, unhealthy fats, and sodium—all of which are linked to serious health problems like obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes, and heart disease.

Despite knowing the health risks, many people continue to consume fast food regularly. For some, it is a matter of budget. Fast food is generally cheaper than healthier meals, making it attractive for students and low-income families. For others, it's about time. In today's fast-paced world, cooking at home is not always practical, especially for working individuals or parents. In addition, marketing plays a major role. Bright advertisements, catchy slogans, and tasty images make fast food hard to resist.

That said, there are ways to reduce the damage. Governments and health organizations are promoting awareness campaigns to educate people about healthy eating. Some fast food chains have also begun offering lighter, more nutritious options, such as salads, fruit cups, and grilled meats. Encouraging healthier choices can reduce the negative impact of fast food without eliminating it completely.

The key lies in moderation and education. Completely banning fast food is not the solution, as it serves a role in modern society. Instead, individuals should be empowered to make better decisions about what they eat and understand the consequences of poor dietary habits.

Inference Question:

Does the author believe fast food should be completely banned?

Justification Question:

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use

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details from the text to support your response.

Writing Test 3: Business – “Entrepreneurship Is the Key to Economic Growth”

Part 1: Opinion Question

What is your opinion about the idea that “entrepreneurship is the key to economic growth”? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic “Entrepreneurship Is the Key to Economic Growth.” This is a plan only. You will write the full essay next.

Write about:

- The importance of new businesses in job creation.
- The role of innovation in business growth.
- How entrepreneurship helps solve social and economic problems.

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Part 3: Essay

Write an essay on the topic “Entrepreneurship Is the Key to Economic Growth.” Include information about:

- How entrepreneurs create jobs and drive the economy.
- Examples of successful businesses that started small.
- Why governments should support entrepreneurship.

Write at least 200 words in paragraphs.

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Test 3: Business – "Entrepreneurship Is the Key to Economic Growth"

Reading Text for Inference & Justification:

Entrepreneurship has long been recognized as a driving force of economic development. Entrepreneurs are individuals who create new businesses, often starting with limited resources and a unique idea. Their ventures not only provide new products and services but also create jobs and stimulate innovation. From local coffee shops to international tech companies, entrepreneurship fuels progress and problem-solving.

One major benefit of entrepreneurship is job creation. Startups hire local talent and support other businesses, such as suppliers and distributors. As these companies grow, they generate income that boosts the local economy. Innovation is another key benefit.

Entrepreneurs often develop creative solutions to existing problems, improving efficiency and offering new value to society. For example, mobile banking services have brought financial access to millions of people in rural areas.

Governments have an important role to play in supporting entrepreneurship. This includes offering access to funding, reducing bureaucratic obstacles, and providing training programs. However, many believe that empowering entrepreneurs directly has a greater long-term impact on economic growth than government spending alone. Government investments can be slow, and they often lack the innovation and adaptability of the private sector.

Entrepreneurship also promotes independence and resilience. People who start their own businesses often do so to gain freedom and control over their futures. In return, they help reduce unemployment, improve social services, and increase overall wealth. Supporting entrepreneurship is not just an economic decision—it is a strategy for building a stronger, more innovative society.

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Inference Question:

Does the author believe entrepreneurship is more effective than government spending in driving economic growth?

Justification Question:

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use details from the text to support your response.

Model Answers

Test 1: Entertainment

Opinion:

Yes, I believe streaming is replacing traditional TV. It's easier to watch shows on demand and without ads.

Plan:

- Streaming is more flexible (watch anytime, pause, skip).
- People watch on phones and laptops instead of TVs.
- TV channels lose viewers and advertisers move to online platforms.

Essay:

In recent years, streaming platforms like Netflix, YouTube, and Disney+ have become the main source of entertainment for many people. They offer convenience and flexibility, allowing viewers to watch shows and

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movies whenever they want. Unlike traditional TV, which follows a fixed schedule, streaming puts the viewer in control.

Because of this flexibility, more people prefer using their phones, tablets, or laptops to watch content. Binge-watching has become common, and people now spend less time waiting for shows to air. As a result, traditional TV channels are losing audiences, especially among younger generations.

Advertisers have also noticed this change. Many now spend more on digital ads than on TV commercials. This shift affects the entire TV industry, which must adapt or risk becoming outdated.

In conclusion, streaming platforms are rapidly replacing traditional TV because they offer more convenience and fit better into modern lifestyles.

Inference Answer:

Yes, the author believes traditional TV may disappear in the future.

Justification Answer:

The essay states that streaming is replacing TV and that channels are “losing audiences.” It also mentions that the industry “must adapt or risk becoming outdated,” showing that the author sees streaming as the future.

Test 2: Food and Drink

Opinion:

Yes, I agree that fast food is harmful. It contains too much fat, sugar, and salt, which are bad for our health.

Plan:

- Fast food can cause obesity and heart disease.
- People eat it because it's cheap and quick.
- We should choose home-cooked meals or healthier options.

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Essay:

Fast food is very popular around the world, but it can have serious health effects. Many fast food items are high in fat, salt, and sugar. Eating them regularly can lead to problems like obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. These are some of the most dangerous health issues in modern society.

People still eat fast food because it is convenient and affordable. For busy workers and students, it saves time. Some people may not have access to healthy food or know how to cook. However, eating fast food too often can lead to long-term health problems.

To reduce the risk, people should try to prepare meals at home with fresh ingredients. Schools and governments can also educate the public about nutrition and encourage restaurants to offer healthier menu items.

In conclusion, fast food can harm our health, but we can make better choices. A balanced diet and awareness are the keys to staying healthy.

Inference Answer:

No, the author does not believe fast food should be completely banned.

Justification Answer:

The author suggests reducing fast food consumption, not banning it. They write that people should “choose home-cooked meals” and that restaurants should “offer healthier options,” showing a balanced approach rather than a total ban.

Test 3: Business

Opinion:

Yes, I think entrepreneurship is very important for economic growth. It creates jobs and brings new ideas to the market.

Plan:

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- Entrepreneurs start companies and hire workers.
- Innovation leads to better products and services.
- Helps solve local problems and encourages economic independence.

Essay:

Entrepreneurship plays a major role in economic development.

Entrepreneurs start new businesses that create jobs and boost income in local communities. When people work, they earn money, which they spend on other businesses, helping the economy grow.

Many large companies today started as small businesses. For example, Apple and Amazon began with only a few employees but are now global leaders. These success stories show how entrepreneurship leads to innovation and opportunity.

In addition to job creation, entrepreneurs solve real-life problems. For instance, a business might offer clean water solutions, renewable energy, or better education tools. These services not only help people but also improve the quality of life and attract investment.

Governments should support entrepreneurs by offering training, funding, and easier regulations. This support helps young people turn their ideas into businesses, which strengthens the economy over time.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is a powerful engine for economic growth. It creates jobs, solves problems, and brings innovation that benefits society.


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Inference Answer:


Yes, the author believes entrepreneurship is more important than government spending.

Justification Answer:

The essay focuses on how entrepreneurs “create jobs” and “solve real-life problems.” While the government is mentioned as a supporter, the author emphasizes that business leaders drive the economy, showing they view entrepreneurship as more essential.

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لجميع الفديوهات قناة الأستاذ

<https://www.youtube.com/@Zak2024Y>



Tenses الأزمنة

تقوية للجميع

Present Tenses

Tense الزمن	Usage الاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الأدلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
Present Simple المضارع البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1076 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1077	General truths, habits, routines	Subject + Base verb (+s/es for 3rd person)	always, usually, often, sometimes, every day/week, never, rarely, generally	She writes daily.
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1117 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1118	Ongoing actions, temporary situations, future plans	Subject + am/is/are + Verb(-ing)	now, at the moment, currently, these days, today, right now, this week	She is writing now.
Present Perfect المضارع التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1090 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1091	Actions that happened at an unspecified time, relevance to now	Subject + has/have + Past participle	just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, recently, lately, since, for	She has written a letter.
Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1124 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1125	Actions started in the past and still ongoing	Subject + has/have been + Verb(-ing)	for two hours, since 2010, all day, recently, lately, how long?	She has been writing for two hours.

Past Tenses

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Examples
Past Simple الماضي البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081	Completed actions at a specific time in the past	Subject + Verb (Past form)	yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2010, when, at that time	She wrote yesterday.
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1119 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120	Ongoing actions in the past, often interrupted	Subject + was/were + Verb(-ing)	while, as, at that moment, all day, all night, from 2 PM to 4 PM	She was writing when I called.
Past Perfect الماضي التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094	Action completed before another past action	Subject + had + Past participle	before, after, by the time, already, just	She had written before I arrived.
Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1127 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131	Ongoing action in the past before another action or time	Subject + had been + Verb(-ing)	for hours, since 2005, all day, before, by the time	She had been writing for hours before the event.

Future Tenses

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1088	Decisions made at the moment, promises, predictions	Subject + will + Base verb	tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, later, in 2025, someday	She will write tomorrow.
Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1122 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1123	Ongoing actions at a specific time in the future	Subject + will be + Verb(-ing)	at this time tomorrow, at 5 PM, all day, all night, next week	She will be writing at 6 PM.
Future Perfect المستقبل التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1096 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097	Actions completed before a specific future time	Subject + will have + Past participle	by 8 PM, before next week, by the time, already	She will have written by 8 PM.
Future Perfect Continuous المستقبل التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1130 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131	Ongoing actions continuing up to a future time	Subject + will have been + Verb(-ing)	for two hours, since 6 AM, by the evening, all day	She will have been writing for hours by the evening.

Tense	Subject	Verb "to be"	Verb "to do"	Verb "to have"	Ordinary Verbs	Negative	Question	Time Expressions/Indicators	Spelling Rules
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Simple Present	All Subjects	am/is/are	do/does	have/has	base form (work) / -s/-es (works)	do/does + not + base form (don't work/doesn't work)	Do/Does + subject + base form? (Do you work? Does he work?)	always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/month, on Mondays, in general	- Add -s to most verbs (work-works) - Add -es to verbs ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o (go-goes, watch-watches) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -es (study-studies)
Present Continuous	All Subjects	am/is/are	N/A	N/A	am/is/are + verb + -ing (am working/is working/are working)	am/is/are + not + verb + -ing (am not working/isn't working/aren't working)	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb + -ing? (Am I working? Is he working? Are they working?)	now, at the moment, currently, these days	- Add -ing to most verbs (work-working) - If verb ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing (come-coming) - If verb ends in conson

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									ant + vowel + conson ant, double the last conson ant and add -ing (swim- swimmi ng) - If verb ends in - ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (lie- lying)
Present Perfect	All Subje cts	N/A	N/A	have/ has	have/has + past participle (have worked/h as worked)	have/has + not + past participle (haven't worked/ha sn't worked)	Have/ Has + subjec t + past partici ple? (Have you worke d? Has he worke d?)	since, for, just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, up to now	- Past participl e of regular verbs is the same as the simple past (- ed ending) - Irregular verbs have unique past participl es (go- gone, see- seen)

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Present Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	have/has been	N/A	N/A	have/has been + verb + -ing (have been working/has been working)	have/has not been + verb + -ing (haven't been working/hasn't been working)	Have/Has + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Have you been working? Has he been working?)	for, since, lately, recently	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Simple Past	All Subjects	was/were	did	had	past simple form (worked/went)	did + not + base form (didn't work/didn't go)	Did + subject + base form? (Did you work? Did he go?)	yesterday, last week/month/year, ago, in 2010, when I was a child	- Add -ed to regular verbs (work-worked) - Irregular verbs have unique forms (go-went, see-saw) - If verb ends in -e, add -d (like-liked) - If verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant,

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									double the last consonant and add -ed (stop-stopped) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed (study-studied)
Past Continuous	All Subjects	was/were	N/A	N/A	was/were + verb + -ing (was working/were working)	was/were + not + verb + -ing (wasn't working/weren't working)	Was/Were + subject + verb + -ing? (Was I working? Were they working?)	while, when, as (describing actions in progress in the past)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Past Perfect	All Subjects	had been	N/A	had	had + past participle (had worked)	had + not + past participle (hadn't worked)	Had + subject + past participle? (Had you worked?)	before, after, by the time, when (showing which action happened first in the past)	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Past Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	had been	N/A	N/A	had been + verb + -ing (had been working)	had not been + verb + -ing (hadn't been working)	Had + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Had you been working?)	before, since (emphasizing duration before a past point)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present

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					been working)	been working)	-ing? (Had you been working?)		Continuous.
Simple Future	All Subjects	will be	will do	will have	will + base form (will work)	will + not + base form (will not/won't work)	Will + subject + base form? (Will you work?)	tomorrow, next week/month/year, in the future, soon	No specific spelling rules for the verb itself; "will" is the auxiliary.
Future Continuous	All Subjects	will be	N/A	N/A	will be + verb + -ing (will be working)	will not be + verb + -ing (won't be working)	Will + subject + be + verb + -ing? (Will you be working?)	at this time tomorrow, next week at this time, in the middle of	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Future Perfect	All Subjects	will have been	N/A	will have	will have + past participle (will have worked)	will not have + past participle (won't have worked)	Will + subject + have + past participle? (Will you have worked?)	by then, by next week/month/year, by the time...	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Future Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	will have been	N/A	N/A	will have been + verb + -ing (will have been working)	will not have been + verb + -ing (won't have been working)	Will + subject + have been + verb + -ing?	by (a certain time in the future) for (a duration)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present

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					been working)		(Will you have been workin g?)		Continu ous.
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امثلة Examples

Present Tenses

1. She _____ to school every day.
a) goes
b) is going
c) has gone
d) go
2. I _____ my homework right now.
a) do
b) am doing
c) have done
d) will do
3. They _____ here for ten years.
a) live
b) are living
c) have lived
d) were living
4. He _____ for three hours; he needs a break.
a) studies
b) has been studying
c) is studying
d) was studying
5. The sun always _____ in the east.
a) rise
b) is rising

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- c) rises
- d) has risen

Past Tenses

6. I _____ to the mall yesterday.
- a) went
 - b) was going
 - c) have gone
 - d) go
7. While we _____ dinner, the phone rang.
- a) ate
 - b) were eating
 - c) had eaten
 - d) have been eating
8. They _____ the project before the deadline.
- a) finish
 - b) were finishing
 - c) had finished
 - d) have finished
9. She _____ for two hours before the guests arrived.
- a) cooks
 - b) had been cooking
 - c) was cooking
 - d) is cooking
10. I _____ asleep when the noise woke me up.
- a) am
 - b) was
 - c) have been
 - d) had been

Future Tenses

11. We _____ a party tomorrow evening.
- a) are having
 - b) have
 - c) will be having
 - d) had
12. She _____ her homework by the time you arrive.
- a) finishes
 - b) will finish

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- c) will have finished
- d) has finished

13. This time next week, I _____ on a beach.

- a) will lie
- b) will be lying
- c) lie
- d) am lying

14. He _____ here for two years by the end of this year.

- a) will live
- b) will have lived
- c) lives
- d) is living

15. I _____ to the meeting at 3 PM tomorrow.

- a) will go
- b) will be going
- c) went
- d) am going

Mixed Tenses

16. She _____ tennis every weekend.

- a) plays
- b) is playing
- c) has played
- d) was playing

17. They _____ a movie when I called them.

- a) watch
- b) are watching
- c) were watching
- d) watched

18. By next week, he _____ his first novel.

- a) will write
- b) will have written
- c) writes
- d) has written

19. I _____ to the park yesterday; it was lovely.

- a) go
- b) went
- c) have gone
- d) had gone

20. At 8 PM tonight, I _____ dinner with my family.

- a) will eat
- b) am eating
- c) will be eating
- d) have eaten

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21. He _____ his keys somewhere; he can't find them.
a) loses
b) lost
c) has lost
d) is losing
22. By the time the guests arrive, we _____ all the decorations.
a) will finish
b) will have finished
c) finished
d) are finishing
23. She _____ the guitar for five years.
a) plays
b) has been playing
c) played
d) will play
24. They _____ to Italy next month.
a) go
b) are going
c) have gone
d) went
25. I _____ breakfast when the alarm rang.
a) have
b) had
c) was having
d) have been having

Challenging Sentences

26. By next year, they _____ in their new house for a decade.
a) will live
b) will have lived
c) have lived
d) lived
27. She _____ late to work every day.
a) arrives
b) is arriving
c) has arrived
d) will arrive
28. We _____ for hours when the rain started.
a) walk
b) were walking
c) had been walking
d) have walked
29. He _____ his car when I saw him.
a) washes

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- b) washed
- c) was washing
- d) has washed

30. I _____ my favorite movie last night.

- a) watch
 - b) watched
 - c) was watching
 - d) have watched
- =====

Model Answers

Present Tenses

1. a) goes
2. b) am doing
3. c) have lived
4. b) has been studying
5. c) rises

Past Tenses

6. a) went
7. b) were eating
8. c) had finished
9. b) had been cooking
10. b) was

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Future Tenses

- 11. c) will be having
- 12. c) will have finished
- 13. b) will be lying
- 14. b) will have lived
- 15. b) will be going

Mixed Tenses

- 16. a) plays
- 17. c) were watching
- 18. b) will have written
- 19. b) went
- 20. c) will be eating
- 21. c) has lost
- 22. b) will have finished
- 23. b) has been playing
- 24. b) are going
- 25. c) was having

Challenging Sentences

- 26. b) will have lived
- 27. a) arrives
- 28. c) had been walking
- 29. c) was washing
- 30. b) watched

Mixed Sentences

- 1. I _____ dinner when my friend arrived.
 - a) was having
 - b) have
 - c) had been having
 - d) have had
- 2. By this time next year, she _____ in Canada for five years.
 - a) has been living

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- b) will have lived
c) will be living
d) lived
3. They _____ football when it started raining.
a) play
b) were playing
c) had played
d) are playing
4. She _____ her homework already.
a) is finishing
b) finished
c) has finished
d) was finishing
5. I _____ to the cinema every weekend.
a) go
b) am going
c) have gone
d) will have gone
6. He _____ for two hours before he stopped to rest.
a) is working
b) had been working
c) worked
d) has worked
7. By the time we arrived, they _____ dinner.
a) finished
b) were finishing
c) had finished
d) have finished
8. At 10 AM tomorrow, I _____ in the office.
a) am working
b) will have worked
c) will be working
d) worked
9. She _____ the guitar every evening.
a) plays
b) is playing
c) played
d) has played
10. They _____ a trip to Europe next summer.
a) are planning
b) plan
c) have planned
d) were planning

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11. He _____ his car yesterday.
a) washed
b) was washing
c) has washed
d) washes
12. By the end of the day, we _____ everything on the list.
a) will complete
b) complete
c) will have completed
d) have completed
13. She _____ when her phone rang.
a) was sleeping
b) slept
c) has slept
d) is sleeping
14. I _____ for the train for 30 minutes now.
a) wait
b) have waited
c) have been waiting
d) was waiting
15. They _____ this movie three times already.
a) watch
b) have watched
c) watched
d) are watching
16. By next month, I _____ my final project.
a) will finish
b) finish
c) will have finished
d) am finishing
17. He _____ lunch at this time every day.
a) eats
b) is eating
c) has eaten
d) will eat
18. We _____ in the park when the storm began.
a) walk
b) were walking
c) walked
d) are walking
19. She _____ a book all afternoon yesterday.
a) was reading
b) has read

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- c) reads
d) is reading
20. By 9 PM, I _____ my homework.
a) will be doing
b) will have done
c) have done
d) am doing
21. He _____ for his exam at the moment.
a) studies
b) is studying
c) studied
d) will study
22. They _____ dinner by the time you arrive.
a) have cooked
b) are cooking
c) will have cooked
d) cooked
23. I _____ on my project all morning.
a) have been working
b) work
c) am working
d) was working
24. She _____ in the kitchen right now.
a) cooks
b) is cooking
c) has cooked
d) was cooking
25. They _____ in this neighborhood for many years.
a) live
b) lived
c) have lived
d) will live
26. He _____ the assignment before the deadline.
a) submits
b) submitted
c) had submitted
d) was submitting
27. I _____ on the report when you called.
a) work
b) was working
c) worked
d) have worked

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28. By next year, she _____ her master's degree.
a) completes
b) has completed
c) will have completed
d) will complete
29. He _____ to the meeting at 9 AM tomorrow.
a) goes
b) is going
c) will be going
d) has gone
30. We _____ a new project soon.
a) start
b) are starting
c) have started
d) will start
31. She _____ when I last saw her.
a) was crying
b) cries
c) is crying
d) cried
32. They _____ the documents by noon tomorrow.
a) will submit
b) submit
c) have submitted
d) will be submitting
33. By the time the movie ends, we _____ popcorn.
a) will have eaten
b) eat
c) are eating
d) have eaten
34. He _____ for a walk every morning.
a) goes
b) is going
c) has gone
d) went
35. She _____ tea when the doorbell rang.
a) makes
b) was making
c) made
d) has made

Model Answers

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1. a) was having
2. b) will have lived
3. b) were playing
4. c) has finished
5. a) go
6. b) had been working
7. c) had finished
8. c) will be working
9. a) plays
10. a) are planning
11. a) washed
12. c) will have completed
13. a) was sleeping
14. c) have been waiting
15. b) have watched
16. c) will have finished
17. a) eats
18. b) were walking
19. a) was reading
20. b) will have done
21. b) is studying
22. c) will have cooked
23. a) have been working
24. b) is cooking
25. c) have lived
26. c) had submitted
27. b) was working
28. c) will have completed
29. c) will be going
30. b) are starting
31. a) was crying

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32. a) will submit

33. a) will have eaten

34. a) goes

35. b) was making

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
arise	arose	arisen	نشأ
awake	awoke	awoken	استيقظ
be	was/were	been	كان/كنت
bear	bore	borne	تحمل
beat	beat	beaten	ضرب
become	became	become	أصبح
begin	began	begun	بدأ
bend	bent	bent	انحنى
bet	bet	bet	راهن
bid	bid	bid	عرض
bind	bound	bound	ربط
bite	bit	bitten	عض
bleed	bled	bled	نزف
blow	blew	blown	نفخ
break	broke	broken	كسر
bring	brought	brought	جلب
build	built	built	بنى

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	احترق
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
catch	caught	caught	أمسك
choose	chose	chosen	اختار
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم
drink	drank	drunk	شرب
drive	drove	driven	قاد
eat	ate	eaten	أكل
fall	fell	fallen	سقط
feed	fed	fed	أطعم
feel	felt	felt	شعر
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	وجد
fit	fit	fit	تناسب
flee	fled	fled	هرب
fling	flung	flung	رمى
fly	flew	flown	طار

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر
freeze	froze	frozen	جمد
get	got	gotten/got	حصل
give	gave	given	أعطى
go	went	gone	ذهب
grow	grew	grown	نما
hang	hung	hung	علق
have	had	had	كان/لديه
hear	heard	heard	سمع
hide	hid	hidden	اخفى
hit	hit	hit	ضرب
hold	held	held	امسك
hurt	hurt	hurt	جرح
keep	kept	kept	احتفظ
kneel	knelt/kneeled	knelt/kneeled	ركع
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	حاك
know	knew	known	عرف
lay	laid	laid	وضع
lead	led	led	قاد
lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant	مال/انحنى
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	قفز
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	تعلم

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
leave	left	left	ترك
lend	lent	lent	اقترض
let	let	let	سمح
lie	lay	lain	استلقى
light	lit	lit	أضاء
lose	lost	lost	فقد
make	made	made	صنع
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	قابل
melt	melted	melted	ذاب
pay	paid	paid	دفع
put	put	put	وضع
quit	quit	quit	ترك
read	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	قرأ
ride	rode	ridden	ركب
ring	rang	rung	رنّ
rise	rose	risen	ارتفع
run	ran	run	ركض
say	said	said	قال
see	saw	seen	رأى
sell	sold	sold	باع
send	sent	sent	أرسل

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
set	set	set	وضع
sew	sewed	sewn	خيط
shake	shook	shaken	هز
shine	shone	shone	لمع
shoot	shot	shot	رمى
show	showed	shown	عرض
shrink	shrank	shrunk	تقلص
shut	shut	shut	أغلق
sing	sang	sung	غنى
sink	sank	sunk	غرق
sit	sat	sat	جلس
sleep	slept	slept	نام
slide	slid	slid	انزلق
slink	slinked	slunk	زحف
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	شم
speak	spoke	spoken	تحدث
spend	spent	spent	أنفق
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	سكب
spin	spun	spun	دار
split	split	split	قسم
spread	spread	spread	نشر
spring	sprang	sprung	قفز
stand	stood	stood	وقف
steal	stole	stolen	سرق


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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
stick	stuck	stuck	علق
sting	stung	stung	لسع
stink	stank	stunk	نتن
strike	struck	struck	ضرب
swear	swore	sworn	حلف
sweep	swept	swept	كنس
swim	swam	swum	سبح
take	took	taken	أخذ
teach	taught	taught	علم
tear	tore	torn	مزق
tell	told	told	أخبر
think	thought	thought	فكر
throw	threw	thrown	رمى
understand	understood	understood	فهم
wake	woke	woken	استيقظ
wear	wore	worn	ارتدى
weep	wept	wept	بكى
win	won	won	فاز
wind	wound	wound	لفّ
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	سحب
write	wrote	written	كتب

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Key Points to Remember:

- **Subject-verb agreement:** In the simple present, the verb changes form (usually by adding -s or -es) when the subject is he, she, or it.
- **Irregular verbs:** These verbs have unique past simple and past participle forms that must be memorized (e.g., go-went-gone, see-saw-seen).
- **Contractions:** In informal contexts, negative forms are often contracted (e.g., don't, doesn't, didn't, isn't, aren't, haven't, hasn't).
- **"To be" as a main verb:** "To be" can also function as a main verb, not just an auxiliary verb (e.g., "I am happy," "She was tired").
- **Progressive tenses and stative verbs:** Stative verbs (verbs that describe states, not actions, such as "know," "believe," "like") are generally not used in progressive tenses.

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