

## ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

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## T3-2024-2025-Grade -12General -Final Revision

مراجعة الفصل الثالث - لغة انجليزية 12 عام حسب الهيكل

### المواضيع المطلوبة في الامتحان

#### Core Lexis

Environment	Animals	Jobs
sustainable	habitat	employees
initiative	population	ambitious
renewable	extinct	social life
eco-friendly	species	viral
climate change	threatened	long-term goal
fossil fuels	preserve	vision
global warming	hunting	

English Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
<b>Environment</b> البيئة		
sustainable	مستدام	We need sustainable solutions to protect the planet.
Initiative	مبادرة	The school started an initiative to reduce plastic waste.
Renewable	متجدد	Solar energy is a type of renewable resource.
Eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة	She always buys eco-friendly cleaning products.
Climate change	تغير المناخ	Climate change is causing more extreme weather.
Fossil fuels	الوقود الأحفوري	Burning fossil fuels increases air pollution.
Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	Global warming affects polar bears' natural habitat.

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English Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
<b>Animals الحيوانات</b>		
habitat	موطن طبيعي	Forests are the natural habitat of many wild animals.
population	تعداد السكان / عدد الحيوانات	The panda population is slowly increasing.
extinct	منقرض	Dinosaurs have been extinct for millions of years.
species	نوع / فصيلة	Tigers are an endangered species.
threatened	مهدد بالانقراض	Many marine species are threatened by pollution.
preserve	يحافظ على / يصون	We must preserve wildlife for future generations.
hunting	الصيد	Illegal hunting is a major threat to elephants.

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English Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
المهن الاعمال Jobs		
employees	الموظفون	The company has over 200 employees.
ambitious	طموح	She is an ambitious young engineer.
social life	الحياة الاجتماعية	He struggles to balance work and social life.
viral	شائع بسرعة / منتشر	Her dance video went viral overnight.
long-term goal	هدف طويل الأجل	Becoming a doctor is his long-term goal.
vision	رؤية	The CEO shared his vision for the company's future.

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Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. To fight climate change, we need more \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy.  
a) extinct  
b) ambitious  
c) renewable  
d) fossil
2. The new recycling \_\_\_\_\_ has reduced waste in the community.  
a) habitat  
b) initiative  
c) hunting  
d) vision
3. This detergent is \_\_\_\_\_ and safe for the environment.  
a) eco-friendly  
b) viral  
c) ambitious  
d) threatened
4. Polar bears are \_\_\_\_\_ because of melting ice in the Arctic.  
a) employees  
b) extinct  
c) threatened  
d) viral
5. The oil company hires thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
a) social lives  
b) employees  
c) species  
d) goals
6. That video of the dancing cat went \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
a) extinct  
b) viral

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- c) preserve  
d) eco-friendly
7. We must take action to \_\_\_\_\_ the rainforest and its wildlife.  
a) preserve  
b) threaten  
c) employ  
d) change
8. The dodo bird is a well-known example of an \_\_\_\_\_ species.  
a) renewable  
b) ambitious  
c) extinct  
d) social
9. Solar and wind energy are considered \_\_\_\_\_ resources.  
a) threatened  
b) fossil  
c) renewable  
d) viral
10. He's very \_\_\_\_\_ and hopes to become a CEO one day.  
a) threatened  
b) ambitious  
c) extinct  
d) fossil
11. Overpopulation can damage the natural \_\_\_\_\_ of animals.  
a) initiative  
b) habitat  
c) employee  
d) climate
12. My long-term \_\_\_\_\_ is to open my own business.  
a) hunting  
b) population  
c) vision  
d) goal

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13. Many people find it difficult to balance work and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) eco-friendliness
  - b) social life
  - c) initiative
  - d) employees
14. Using \_\_\_\_\_ increases greenhouse gas emissions.
- a) fossil fuels
  - b) habitats
  - c) species
  - d) renewables
15. Scientists warn us that \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious global issue.
- a) hunting
  - b) population
  - c) global warming
  - d) social life
-

## Answer Key

1. c) renewable
  2. b) initiative
  3. a) eco-friendly
  4. c) threatened
  5. b) employees
  6. b) viral
  7. a) preserve
  8. c) extinct
  9. c) renewable
  10. b) ambitious
  11. b) habitat
  12. d) goal
  13. b) social life
  14. a) fossil fuels
  15. c) global warming
-

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#### Reading Text: "A Greener Future"

In recent decades, the world has faced growing environmental challenges that threaten the health of our planet and its inhabitants. One of the most urgent issues is climate change, largely caused by the burning of fossil fuels. These non-renewable energy sources, such as coal, oil, and gas, release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, leading to global warming. The rising temperatures are not only melting polar ice caps but also affecting natural habitats around the world.

Many species are now classified as threatened or endangered. For example, the orangutan's forest habitat is rapidly disappearing due to deforestation and illegal hunting. If this trend continues, some species may become extinct within a few decades. In response, environmental organizations have launched initiatives to preserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems. These include setting up national parks, regulating hunting, and educating the public about eco-friendly habits.

Renewable energy has become a major part of the solution. Solar panels, wind turbines, and hydroelectric dams offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. While these options are not yet available everywhere, many ambitious governments and companies are investing heavily in green technology. Their long-term goal is to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and transition to a carbon-neutral economy.

The shift toward sustainability has also created new job opportunities. Green jobs now exist in various fields—from solar panel installation to environmental education. Employees in these sectors often report a strong sense of purpose, knowing their work contributes to the planet's well-being. This new economic direction is supported by a growing population of young professionals who value social life, environmental responsibility, and innovation.

Despite progress, much work remains. Governments must continue to enforce environmental laws, companies need to reduce waste, and individuals must adopt greener habits. Only through a collective vision can we build a future where humans and wildlife coexist in harmony.

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### Comprehension Questions

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the main cause of climate change mentioned in the text?
  - a) Deforestation
  - b) Hunting
  - c) Use of fossil fuels
  - d) Overpopulation
2. What consequence of global warming is mentioned in the article?
  - a) Decrease in employment
  - b) Melting of polar ice caps
  - c) Increase in social life
  - d) Improvement of habitats
3. Why are some animal species threatened with extinction?
  - a) Lack of food
  - b) Pollution from factories
  - c) Deforestation and illegal hunting
  - d) Changes in employment
4. What is the purpose of environmental initiatives?
  - a) To build new cities
  - b) To preserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems
  - c) To promote hunting
  - d) To increase fossil fuel use
5. What are examples of renewable energy mentioned in the text?
  - a) Oil and gas
  - b) Wind and solar power
  - c) Coal and diesel
  - d) Nuclear and plastic waste
6. What is described as a "long-term goal" for governments and companies?
  - a) Improving employee benefits
  - b) Protecting forests

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- c) Transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy
  - d) Reducing social life pressures
7. How has the shift to sustainability affected jobs?
- a) It has caused job losses in all sectors.
  - b) It created new green jobs with meaningful purposes.
  - c) It increased the demand for oil workers.
  - d) It reduced employment in education.
8. According to the text, who supports this new direction in the economy?
- a) Retired workers
  - b) People who dislike innovation
  - c) Young professionals valuing environmental responsibility
  - d) Hunters and fossil fuel users
9. What does the text suggest individuals must do to help the planet?
- a) Avoid working in green jobs
  - b) Use more energy at home
  - c) Adopt greener habits
  - d) Depend on companies only
10. What tone does the author use in the final paragraph?
- a) Humorous and sarcastic
  - b) Pessimistic and negative
  - c) Hopeful but realistic
  - d) Angry and urgent

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**Answer Key**

1. c) Use of fossil fuels
2. b) Melting of polar ice caps
3. c) Deforestation and illegal hunting
4. b) To preserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems
5. b) Wind and solar power
6. c) Transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy
7. b) It created new green jobs with meaningful purposes
8. c) Young professionals valuing environmental responsibility
9. c) Adopt greener habits
10. c) Hopeful but realistic

**Reading Text: "Protecting the Wild"**

Around the globe, thousands of animal species are facing the threat of extinction. Scientists warn that we are in the middle of a sixth mass extinction—caused not by natural events, but by human activities. The destruction of habitats, climate change, pollution, and illegal hunting are pushing many creatures to the edge of survival.

Forests, wetlands, and oceans are disappearing at alarming rates. As cities expand and industries grow, animals lose their natural homes, or *habitats*. Without a safe place to live, eat, and reproduce, their populations decline rapidly. For example, the tiger, once spread across Asia, now survives in only a few isolated areas. Its numbers have fallen due to deforestation and poaching.

Another major concern is climate change. As global temperatures rise, the natural balance of many ecosystems is disrupted. Polar bears are struggling to find ice to hunt on, sea turtles lose their nesting beaches, and coral reefs—home to thousands of marine species—are bleaching and dying.

Despite these challenges, there is still hope. Environmental organizations and scientists are working hard to preserve endangered species. Protected areas like national parks and wildlife reserves give animals a safe place to live. Laws against illegal hunting and trading have been strengthened in many countries. Additionally, education and awareness campaigns encourage people to adopt more eco-friendly lifestyles.

Technology is also playing a role in conservation. GPS tracking helps researchers monitor animals in the wild, drones are used to stop poachers, and genetic science is being explored to bring back extinct species or protect existing ones from disease.

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Protecting animals is not just about saving beautiful creatures—it's about maintaining biodiversity, which is essential for the health of the planet. Each species plays a role in its ecosystem, and the loss of one can impact many others. Humans are part of this system, and by protecting animals, we are also protecting ourselves.

#### Comprehension Questions

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main cause of the current mass extinction according to the text?
  - a) Natural disasters
  - b) Evolution
  - c) Human activities
  - d) Animal diseases
2. Why are many animals losing their habitats?
  - a) Because of more predators
  - b) Due to expanding cities and industries
  - c) Because they migrate too often
  - d) Due to improved farming
3. What happened to the tiger population?
  - a) It increased in some countries
  - b) It went viral on social media
  - c) It decreased due to deforestation and poaching
  - d) It was preserved through hunting
4. What is coral bleaching a result of?
  - a) Overfishing
  - b) Pollution from plastic
  - c) Climate change and rising sea temperatures
  - d) Lack of sunlight
5. What is one benefit of protected areas like national parks?
  - a) They allow hunting of rare animals
  - b) They create new species

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- c) They give animals a safe place to live
  - d) They help animals adapt to cities
6. How does technology help conservation?
- a) By replacing animals with robots
  - b) By letting tourists track animals
  - c) By helping monitor and protect animals
  - d) By improving fossil fuel efficiency
7. What is the purpose of awareness campaigns?
- a) To entertain people
  - b) To sell animal products
  - c) To make people more eco-friendly
  - d) To teach hunting skills
8. What does the word “biodiversity” mean in the context of the text?
- a) A way of growing food
  - b) The variety of living species in an ecosystem
  - c) The number of trees in a forest
  - d) The size of animal populations
9. What could happen if one species goes extinct?
- a) It could be replaced easily
  - b) It may have no effect at all
  - c) It might affect the whole ecosystem
  - d) Other animals will increase
10. What is the author’s main message?
- a) Animals should be used for food and clothes
  - b) Conservation is a waste of time
  - c) Humans should protect animals to protect the planet
  - d) We need to stop using technology

### Answer Key

- 1.c) Human activities
- 2.b) Due to expanding cities and industries
- 3.c) It decreased due to deforestation and poaching
- 4.c) Climate change and rising sea temperatures
- 5.c) They give animals a safe place to live
- 6.c) By helping monitor and protect animals
- 7.c) To make people more eco-friendly
- 8.b) The variety of living species in an ecosystem
- 9.c) It might affect the whole ecosystem
10. c) Humans should protect animals to protect the planet

**Reading Text: "The Changing World of Work"**

In the past, many people chose a job based only on salary or stability. Today, however, the world of work is rapidly changing. Employees now consider many other factors before accepting a position. They think about work-life balance, environmental impact, long-term goals, and how meaningful the job is.

A growing number of young professionals are choosing careers that match their personal values. They want more than just a paycheck—they want a job that makes a difference. For instance, green jobs are becoming increasingly popular. These include positions in renewable energy, environmental conservation, and sustainable development. People who work in these fields often feel they are helping to protect the planet, which gives them a strong sense of purpose.

In today's workplace, being ambitious does not only mean wanting a high salary or a big title. It can also mean having a vision for the future, aiming to improve society, or building a company with eco-friendly goals. Many young entrepreneurs are starting businesses that support sustainability, digital learning, or clean technology. Their long-term goals often include making a positive impact on both people and the environment.

Another major change in the job market is the importance of social life and mental health. During the COVID-19 pandemic, millions of people began working from home. As a result, companies started to focus more on employee well-being. Many organizations now offer flexible working hours, mental health support, and activities that help employees connect socially, even in digital spaces.

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Technology is also reshaping how people work. Remote jobs, online platforms, and artificial intelligence are replacing some traditional roles, but they are also creating new ones. The most successful employees today are flexible, curious, and willing to learn new skills.

In conclusion, the modern job market offers exciting opportunities, especially for those who care about more than just money. With the right combination of ambition, purpose, and adaptability, today's professionals can build careers that are both successful and meaningful.

Choose the best answer.

1. According to the text, what do many modern employees consider when choosing a job?
  - a) Only the salary
  - b) Company size
  - c) Values, work-life balance, and impact
  - d) The distance from home
2. What is a key characteristic of green jobs?
  - a) They pay more than tech jobs
  - b) They are all part-time
  - c) They help protect the environment
  - d) They don't require education
3. How is the word ambitious described in the modern workplace?
  - a) Wanting to work fewer hours
  - b) Only wanting a promotion
  - c) Wanting to contribute to society or start something meaningful
  - d) Avoiding technology

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4. What do long-term goals often include for young professionals today?
  - a) Becoming famous
  - b) Earning money quickly
  - c) Making a positive difference
  - d) Moving abroad
5. What did the COVID-19 pandemic teach companies?
  - a) That employees should work longer hours
  - b) That social media is more important than work
  - c) That employees need mental health support and flexibility
  - d) That home offices are bad for productivity
6. What is one way technology is changing the job market?
  - a) It is reducing education levels
  - b) It is removing all physical jobs
  - c) It is creating new job opportunities
  - d) It is ending ambition
7. Why do people feel satisfied working in green jobs?
  - a) They work fewer hours
  - b) They are doing something good for the planet
  - c) They get free vacations
  - d) They don't have to learn new skills
8. What is one benefit of working in a company that supports social life?
  - a) You don't need to work hard
  - b) You can avoid meetings
  - c) You feel more connected and supported
  - d) You work more overtime

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9. What skills are important in the modern job market?
- Physical strength and speed
  - Flexibility and curiosity
  - Silence and patience
  - Reading and writing only
10. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?
- Modern jobs are too difficult
  - There are few good careers today
  - People should not be ambitious
  - Modern careers can be both successful and meaningful
-

**Answer Key**

1. c) Values, work-life balance, and impact
  2. c) They help protect the environment
  3. c) Wanting to contribute to society or start something meaningful
  4. c) Making a positive difference
  5. c) That employees need mental health support and flexibility
  6. c) It is creating new job opportunities
  7. b) They are doing something good for the planet
  8. c) You feel more connected and supported
  9. b) Flexibility and curiosity
  10. d) Modern careers can be both successful and meaningful
-

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#### Coverage

Topic(s): Environment, animals, jobs.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Clauses and phrases: cleft sentences	a range of wh- questions (27)	clauses with 'What ...' to emphasise the topic or main point (59)	Expressing agreement and disagreement Describing hopes and plans Asking for and making suggestions and recommendations
Conjunctions	clauses and sentences linked with a range of basic connectors (32)	a range of complex conjunctions in conditional statements (all three types) (64)	
Adjectives: comparatives	a range of nouns formed from adjectives and verbs with common suffixes (46)	complex comparisons between clauses (66)	
Conditionals: mixed conditional	hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation with the second conditional (48)	hypothetical current results of a past action or situation that use 'would ...' with the third conditional (67)	
Modals: past modals	'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions (36)	'should(n't) have ...' to express regrets, wishes, or disapproval about the past (58)	
Clauses and phrases: defining and non-defining relative clauses	'who/that/which' in basic defining (restrictive) relative clauses (48)	defining (restrictive) and non-defining (non- restrictive) relative clauses (60)	

#### Grammar

1. What I really need right now \_\_\_\_\_ a short break.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) be
- D) was

2. You should \_\_\_\_\_ earlier if you wanted to catch the bus.

- A) leave
- B) leaving
- C) have left
- D) had left

3. If I had accepted that job, I \_\_\_\_\_ working abroad now.

- A) will be
- B) am
- C) would be
- D) would have been

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4. She acts as though she \_\_\_\_\_ all the answers.

- A) has known
- B) knew
- C) knows
- D) had known

5. I suggest we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until next week.

- A) to postpone
- B) postpone
- C) postponed
- D) postponing

6. The teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ we all respect, is retiring next month.

- A) that
- B) whom
- C) which
- D) whose

7. I didn't agree with the proposal, \_\_\_\_\_ I kept my opinion to myself.

- A) because
- B) even though
- C) so
- D) although

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8. This phone is more reliable \_\_\_\_\_ the one I used before.

- A) as
- B) than
- C) to
- D) from

9. She shouldn't have \_\_\_\_\_ him like that in front of everyone.

- A) criticise
- B) criticised
- C) criticising
- D) criticises

10. He's the kind of person \_\_\_\_\_ always helps others, even when he's busy.

- A) that
- B) which
- C) where
- D) when

**Model Answers**

1. **A) is** (cleft sentence with "What...")
2. **C) have left** (past modal: regret or missed opportunity)
3. **C) would be** (mixed conditional: current result of a past action)

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4. **B) knew** (*subjunctive for unreal present condition*)
  5. **B) postpone** (*suggestion using base verb form*)
  6. **B) whom** (*non-defining relative clause*)
  7. **D) although** (*expressing contrast*)
  8. **B) than** (*comparative adjective*)
  9. **B) criticised** (*past modal expressing disapproval*)
  10. **A) that** (*defining relative clause*)
- 

**Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**

**11.** What she said during the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ everyone by surprise.

- A) take
- B) took
- C) takes
- D) taking

**12.** You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so much money on something you don't need.

- A) spent
- B) spending
- C) have spent
- D) spends

**13.** If I were in your place, I \_\_\_\_\_ her the truth.

- A) told
- B) would tell
- C) will tell
- D) was telling

**14.** The novel, \_\_\_\_\_ won several awards, is based on a true story.

- A) which

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- B) who
- C) where
- D) what

**15.** He asked me whether I \_\_\_\_\_ to join them for dinner.

- A) want
- B) have wanted
- C) wanted
- D) wants

**16.** One of the main reasons for the failure, \_\_\_\_\_ the poor planning, was avoidable.

- A) who is
- B) which was
- C) that was
- D) where was

**17.** I think we \_\_\_\_\_ book the tickets early to avoid disappointment.

- A) will
- B) must
- C) should
- D) can

**18.** That was the most disappointing performance \_\_\_\_\_ I had ever seen.

- A) that
- B) which
- C) what
- D) whom

**19.** I would have helped you if you \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier.

- A) asked

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- B) ask
- C) had asked
- D) would ask

**20.** We were on the point of \_\_\_\_\_ when the lights went out.

- A) finishing
  - B) to finish
  - C) finish
  - D) finished
- 

**Model Answers (Set 2)**

- 11. **B) took** (*cleft sentence with "What"*)
- 12. **C) have spent** (*past modal for disapproval*)
- 13. **B) would tell** (*second conditional – unreal present*)

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14. **A) which** (*non-defining relative clause*)
  15. **C) wanted** (*reported speech*)
  16. **B) which was** (*non-defining relative clause*)
  17. **C) should** (*suggestion*)
  18. **A) that** (*defining relative clause + superlative*)
  19. **C) had asked** (*third conditional*)
  20. **A) finishing** (*on the point of + gerund*)
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**SAMPLES**

**Writing Exam 1: The Environment**

**Saving Our Planet Starts with Us**

**Part 1: Opinion Question**

**What is your opinion about the idea that "Saving our planet starts with us"? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.**





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consumption, or eat more plant-based foods, they contribute to the health of the planet. These small actions, when multiplied by millions of people, create powerful results.

Studies show that individual lifestyle changes—such as using reusable bags, reducing meat consumption, and limiting car travel—can significantly cut carbon emissions. For instance, if every household reduced their energy use by just 10%, it would be the equivalent of removing millions of cars from the roads each year. Additionally, public pressure from individuals has often led companies to change their packaging, adopt greener production methods, and offer more sustainable products.

Education also plays a critical role. When people understand the effects of their choices on the environment, they are more likely to adopt eco-friendly habits. Schools, media, and community programs help spread awareness, inspiring collective responsibility. Young people especially have shown great enthusiasm for climate activism, proving that even those without voting power can influence real change.

While some argue that one person's actions don't matter, this view overlooks the ripple effect. A single environmentally responsible decision can influence others—friends, family, coworkers—and build momentum. Social media also allows individuals to share their habits and motivate thousands of others around the world.

In conclusion, saving our planet does not require heroic actions by a few, but consistent, thoughtful choices by many. Everyone has a role to play, and when individuals take action, they contribute to a global movement that can protect Earth for future generations.

#### **Inference Question**

**Does the author believe that individual efforts are essential in solving environmental problems?**

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### Justification Question

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

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### Writing Exam 2: Animals

#### Endangered Animals Deserve Protection

##### Part 1: Opinion Question

Do you believe that all endangered animals should be protected, even if it is expensive? Write at least two sentences expressing your viewpoint.

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##### Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic "Endangered Animals Deserve Protection." Please note, this question asks for a plan, not a full essay.

Write about:

- The causes of animal endangerment.
- Reasons to protect endangered species.
- How protecting animals benefits humans and ecosystems.





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scientists, conservationists, and ethicists strongly argue that protecting wildlife is not only a moral duty but a practical necessity.

Animals play critical roles in ecosystems, maintaining balance and supporting life on Earth. For example, bees pollinate plants, which allows humans to grow food. Wolves keep populations of deer in check, which protects forests. Coral reefs, home to thousands of marine species, support the fishing industries that millions of people depend on. When one species disappears, it can cause a chain reaction that affects many others—including humans.

Beyond ecological value, animals hold cultural, educational, and emotional significance. Many people feel a deep connection to animals and believe they deserve respect and protection simply because they are living beings. Zoos, documentaries, and nature parks help educate the public about endangered species, often inspiring action to save them.

Protecting animals also benefits future generations. If species go extinct, they are lost forever—not only in nature but in science, medicine, and culture. Some animals may hold clues to medical breakthroughs or solutions to environmental problems. To let them disappear would be to throw away potential discoveries.

Therefore, efforts to protect endangered animals should be seen not as a luxury, but as a necessary part of a healthy planet. By saving animals, we are also saving ourselves and the future of life on Earth.

#### **Inference Question**

**Does the author believe protecting endangered animals benefits both animals and people?**

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### Justification Question

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

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### Writing Exam 3: Jobs

#### Job Satisfaction Is More Important Than Salary

##### Part 1: Opinion Question

Do you agree that job satisfaction is more important than a high salary? Write at least two sentences expressing your opinion.

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##### Part 2: Plan

Write a plan for an essay on the topic "Job Satisfaction Is More Important Than Salary." Please note, this question asks for a plan, not a full essay.

Write about:

- The emotional and psychological value of job satisfaction.
- Reasons some people choose high-paying jobs they don't enjoy.
- The long-term effects of doing work you love vs. working only for money.

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##### Job Satisfaction vs. Salary: What Really Matters?

In choosing a career, people often face a difficult decision: should they choose a job that pays a high salary, or one that brings personal satisfaction? Many assume that a high-paying job leads to a better life. However, recent research and life experience suggest that job satisfaction plays a more important role in long-term happiness, productivity, and health.

People who enjoy their work tend to be more motivated, engaged, and creative. They are more likely to stay in their positions longer, develop strong relationships with colleagues, and maintain better mental health. On the other hand, those who work only for money often suffer from stress, burnout, and a lack of purpose. Even with a big paycheck, they may feel tired, disconnected, or unfulfilled.

Of course, financial stability is important, especially for people who support families or pay off debts. However, job satisfaction doesn't mean choosing low pay—it means finding balance. Some people find rewarding careers in education, healthcare, or the arts, where salaries may be modest but the emotional rewards are high. Others find meaning in roles that make a difference in society or allow for creativity and growth.

Moreover, satisfaction at work can affect every part of life. People who are happy at work often bring that positivity home, while those who are unhappy may carry stress into their personal lives. Over time, this affects relationships, physical health, and overall well-being.

In the end, while money is important, it cannot replace the sense of purpose, joy, and connection that comes from meaningful work. Choosing a career should involve more than just numbers—it should reflect a person's values, goals, and passions.

##### Inference Question

**Does the author believe job satisfaction has a greater impact on life than a high salary?**

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**Justification Question**

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

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**MODEL ANSWERS**

**Writing Exam 1: Environment – “Saving Our Planet Starts with Us”**

**Part 1: Opinion Question**

**I believe that saving the planet truly begins with our personal choices. Every small action we take—like recycling or conserving water—can make a big difference when millions of people do the same.**

**Part 2: Essay Plan**

**Main idea: Individual responsibility is crucial in environmental protection.**

**Supporting points:**

- **People can help by recycling, saving energy, and using fewer plastics.**
- **Education raises awareness and changes behavior.**
- **Small actions, like turning off lights, can lead to big environmental improvements.**

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### **Part 3: Essay**

**Saving our planet is a shared responsibility, but it often starts with the individual. While governments and organizations play a big role in environmental policies, everyday people have the power to create real change through simple actions.**

**One way individuals can help is by making sustainable choices. Recycling, using public transport, and avoiding single-use plastics are easy steps that reduce pollution. Even conserving electricity at home helps decrease energy consumption and lower carbon emissions. If many people commit to these habits, the environmental impact can be enormous.**

**Education is another key factor. When people understand how their actions affect the planet, they are more likely to adopt eco-friendly lifestyles. Schools and media campaigns can teach children and adults alike about the importance of protecting nature. Awareness leads to action.**

**Some believe their efforts are too small to matter. But if every person reduced waste and supported green initiatives, we would see major results. We can also influence companies by buying sustainable products and encouraging responsible business practices.**

**In conclusion, saving our planet is not just the job of governments or large organizations. It begins with each of us taking responsibility for our choices. Together, our individual efforts can create a global movement for a healthier Earth.**

### **Part 4: Inference – Model Answer**

**Yes, the author believes individual efforts are essential in solving environmental problems.**

### **Part 4: Justification – Model Answer**

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The author clearly states that “real change often begins at the individual level” and that “small actions, when multiplied by millions of people, create powerful results.” This shows that personal choices can lead to large-scale environmental improvements. The text also explains how individuals influence companies and governments, proving that personal responsibility matters.

### Writing Exam 2: Animals – “Endangered Animals Deserve Protection”

#### Part 1: Opinion Question –

Yes, I believe all endangered animals should be protected, even if it costs a lot. These animals are part of our world and have the right to survive, just like humans do.

#### Part 2: Essay Plan

**Main idea:** Endangered animals must be protected for moral and practical reasons.

**Supporting points:**

- Human actions like deforestation and hunting are the main causes of extinction.
- Each animal plays an important role in ecosystems.
- Protecting animals helps the environment and future generations.

#### Part 3: Essay

The extinction of animal species is one of the most serious environmental issues we face today. Many animals are endangered because of human

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activities, including habitat destruction, pollution, and illegal hunting. Despite the cost, protecting these species is not only an ethical responsibility but also essential for the health of our planet.

Every species plays a unique role in its ecosystem. When one disappears, it can disturb the balance of nature. For example, the loss of bees can affect food production because they pollinate crops. Without predators like wolves, some animal populations grow too large, damaging forests and other habitats. Protecting these animals protects entire ecosystems.

There are also long-term benefits to saving endangered species. Some animals may be useful in scientific research or medicine in the future. Others attract tourists, helping local economies. Beyond that, protecting animals teaches us to care for the Earth and all its living creatures.

Some may argue that human needs come first. But protecting animals doesn't mean ignoring people. In fact, healthy ecosystems provide clean air, water, and food that benefit us all.

In conclusion, endangered animals deserve protection, not just for their sake, but for ours too. The cost of saving them is small compared to the damage we cause by letting them disappear.

#### Part 4: Inference

**Yes, the author believes protecting endangered animals benefits both animals and people.**

#### Part 4: Justification

**The author explains that animals help humans by pollinating crops, supporting ecosystems, and even contributing to science and tourism. The line “protecting animals doesn't mean ignoring people... it benefits us all” clearly shows that saving animals is also good for humans and future generations.**

**Writing Exam 3: Jobs – “Job Satisfaction Is More Important Than Salary”**

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### Part 1: Opinion Question

**I believe job satisfaction is more important than salary. If people enjoy their work, they are happier and more motivated, even if they earn less money.**

### Part 2: Essay Plan

**Main idea: Enjoying your job leads to a better life than just earning a high income.**

**Supporting points:**

- **People who like their work are healthier and more productive.**
- **High-paying jobs can cause stress and burnout.**
- **Long-term happiness comes from doing something meaningful, not just making money.**

### Part 3: Essay

In today's world, many people choose jobs based on how much money they can earn. While a good salary is important, job satisfaction is often even more valuable. A person who enjoys their work will be more productive, healthier, and happier in the long run.

Job satisfaction brings motivation and purpose. When people find meaning in their work, they wake up excited to start the day. They feel proud of their achievements and build stronger relationships with their colleagues. This leads to a more positive work environment and better performance.

On the other hand, high-paying jobs that are boring or stressful can cause serious problems. People may experience anxiety, exhaustion, or even depression. Over time, they may lose interest in life outside of work and feel disconnected from what truly matters.

That doesn't mean money is unimportant. Everyone needs enough to live comfortably and support their families. However, if money is the only

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reason someone works, they are unlikely to feel truly fulfilled. Choosing a career that matches your interests and values is more rewarding.

In conclusion, job satisfaction should be a top priority when choosing a career. While salary is necessary, it cannot replace the joy, meaning, and well-being that come from doing work you love.

#### Part 4: Inference

**Yes, the author believes job satisfaction has a greater impact on life than a high salary.**

#### Part 4: Justification

**The author writes that job satisfaction leads to better mental health, stronger relationships, and a more meaningful life, while high-paying jobs can lead to stress and burnout. The sentence “money is important, but it cannot replace the sense of purpose” shows clearly that job satisfaction is more valuable.**

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### TEST SAMPLE

#### Part 1 – Opinion Writing (5 marks)

Do you think preserving wildlife habitats is more important than building new homes and roads?

Write at least two full sentences giving your opinion. Use appropriate vocabulary and complex sentence structure.

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#### Part 2 – Essay Planning (5 marks)

Plan an essay in response to this question:

"Should more young people be encouraged to choose careers that support the environment?"

Include:

- Your opinion
- Three key points
- A brief outline of your conclusion

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#### Part 3 – Extended Writing (25 marks)



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**Read the narrative text and answer the questions below.**

### “The Turning Point”

Lina always believed she would work in a big office and earn a high salary. That was her plan. But after visiting a coastal town during university, everything changed. She volunteered for a local wildlife group that rescued sea turtles.

It was not glamorous. She cleaned beaches, lifted heavy crates, and stayed up all night watching for poachers. But it was the first time she felt truly alive. What made the biggest difference wasn't the turtles — it was the people. The children who cried when a turtle was injured. The fishermen who started protecting nests after learning how tourism increased.

One night, Lina saw a baby turtle crawl safely into the ocean under the moonlight. It was then that she made her decision. “What I want isn't a job in an office,” she whispered. “What I want is to create change.”

Now, Lina runs an international program that trains young people to become conservationists. If she had never gone to the beach that summer, her life would have looked very different.

**Q1 – Inference (2 marks):**

**Why did Lina change her mind about her future job?**

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**Q2 – Justification (3 marks):**

**Explain your answer using evidence from the text.**

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**Part 5 – MAZE**

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Read the text and choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to complete each gap.

### “Sustainable Work”

Today, many people want to work in jobs that are both meaningful and (1).

- a) secure
- b) securely
- c) security

These roles often focus on helping the environment or protecting (2) species.

- a) endangered
- b) endangeredly
- c) endanger

Although these jobs can be less (3) than traditional careers, they offer long-term satisfaction.

- a) profitable
- b) profit
- c) profitably

What really (4) is doing something that helps the planet.

- a) matter
- b) matters
- c) mattered

### Part 6 – MAZE

Read the text and choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to complete each gap.

### “Careers with Impact”

Jobs in climate science and environmental technology are growing. What many young people don't realize is that these jobs are often more (1) than others.

- a) demanding
- b) demand
- c) demanded

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If governments had supported green training programs earlier, there (2) be more qualified workers today.

- a) will
- b) would
- c) would have

What we need now is a national initiative that (3) both funding and education.

- a) combining
- b) combines
- c) combine

Although salaries may not match corporate roles, the impact can be (4) greater.

- a) far
- b) most
- c) more

Professionals who work in these roles often report higher job satisfaction than those who do not, (5) the challenges they face.

- a) although
- b) despite
- c) unless

Many students choose this career path after watching viral videos that show (6) animals being rescued.

- a) threatened
- b) threatening
- c) threaten

They realise that the skills they have now (7) have made a difference ten years ago.

- a) will
- b) would
- c) would

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The future belongs to those (8) believe in sustainable change.

- a) whom
- b) which
- c) who

#### Part 7 – Reading Comprehension

##### “Why Climate Jobs Are the Future”

Read the text and answer the questions.

More young professionals are entering fields like renewable energy, wildlife conservation, and green technology. This shift isn't just about passion — it's about practicality. Climate change has become a major issue affecting agriculture, housing, and public health.

Governments are responding by funding new programs and creating green jobs. For example, in Germany, wind energy has created over 100,000 jobs in the last decade. In Kenya, solar panel installations in rural areas have increased employment for technicians.

What makes these jobs attractive isn't only the salary. Many workers say they feel they are part of something bigger. “I used to work in sales,” says Marcus, an environmental engineer. “Now I wake up excited because I know I'm contributing to the planet.”

Still, challenges remain. Some green jobs are seasonal. Others require advanced training. Experts suggest improving access to education and offering incentives to companies that hire in the green sector.

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Q1: Why are more young professionals entering environmental fields?

- a) To earn higher salaries
- b) To avoid seasonal jobs
- c) To address global problems

Q2: What has Germany done to support green jobs?

- a) Banned fossil fuels
- b) Funded wind energy
- c) Trained farmers

Q3: What job did Marcus do before?

- a) Sales
- b) Teaching
- c) Solar installation

Q4: What is one challenge mentioned in the text?

- a) Low interest in green jobs
- b) Too much funding
- c) Seasonal employment

Q5: What do experts recommend?

- a) Cut salaries in the green sector
- b) Create more sales jobs
- c) Improve education and incentives

Part 8 – Reading Comprehension

“Hope for the Forest”

In 2018, a video of an orangutan trying to fight off a bulldozer went viral. The bulldozer was clearing a forest for palm oil production. The image shocked millions.

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The video didn't just show the tragedy — it sparked action. Young people began fundraising to support reforestation. A new generation of activists rose, including Maya, a high school student who created an app to track deforestation in real time.

What followed was a wave of change. Governments promised stronger protections. Companies changed suppliers. The forest wasn't saved overnight, but something had shifted.

Q1: What is the tone of the text?

- a) Hopeless
- b) Cautiously optimistic
- c) Critical

Q2: What inspired Maya to act?

- a) Her teacher's advice
- b) The viral video
- c) A government speech

Q3: What is the main message of the text?

- a) Technology is harmful to nature
- b) One video can cause lasting change
- c) Only governments can protect forests

#### Part 9 – Reading Comprehension

##### “The Problem with Progress”

In the early 2000s, a small coastal town in Southeast Asia began to grow rapidly. A new highway brought tourists from nearby cities, and with them came restaurants, hotels, and shopping centres.

At first, the locals celebrated. Jobs were created, incomes

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improved, and for the first time in decades, young people stayed instead of moving away. ✓

But by 2010, the area's rapid growth had begun to affect the environment. The mangrove forests, which had once protected the coastline from flooding, were cut down to build luxury resorts. Fishermen noticed the fish population declining. Sea turtles stopped nesting on the now-busy beaches. "It's ironic," said an older fisherman. "What helped us in the short term is now destroying our future."

Some residents, especially younger ones, began taking action. One woman, a former hotel manager, started an eco-tourism initiative. Her tours teach visitors about local wildlife and how to reduce waste. A group of teenagers launched a campaign to restore the mangroves, planting over 5,000 trees in just two years. Local schools partnered with NGOs to educate children about climate change and sustainable living.

Still, challenges remain. Illegal dumping continues, and some companies resist new environmental regulations. "What we need now," said the mayor, "is a clear vision. It's not just about stopping damage — it's about creating a model for other towns."

The transformation is ongoing. What's clear is that sustainable development is no longer a dream — it's a necessity. And in this town, what once seemed like progress has become a wake-up call.

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##### Questions:

Q1: What was the initial benefit of building the new highway?

- a) It protected wildlife
- b) It helped young people stay ✓
- c) It stopped illegal dumping

Q2: What is one negative environmental effect mentioned in the text?

- a) Air pollution from factories
- b) Deforestation of mountain forests
- c) Decline in sea turtle nesting ✓

Q3: What was ironic about the town's development?

- a) It created jobs but caused long-term harm ✓
- b) It stopped tourists from coming
- c) It improved fishing but hurt tourism

Q4: How did the former hotel manager respond to the situation?

- a) She opened a resort
- b) She left the town
- c) She created an eco-tourism project ✓

Q5: What role did local teenagers play?

- a) They blocked development
- b) They restored mangrove forests ✓
- c) They built luxury hotels

Q6: What problem still continues in the town?

- a) Lack of tourism
- b) Illegal waste dumping ✓
- c) Overfishing by locals

Q7: What is the mayor's attitude toward the future?

- a) Uninterested
- b) Practical and determined ✓
- c) Negative and fearful

## **Part 10 – Reading Comprehension**

### **“The Animal Who Changed a Career”**

For most of her life, Sofia imagined she would be a vet. She loved animals and always got top grades. But something unexpected changed her direction completely — a documentary on endangered species in South America.

The film followed a biologist named Dr. Álvarez, who worked in the rainforest, tracking a rare species of monkey that was nearly extinct. Sofia was fascinated by the fieldwork: the long hikes through the jungle, the use of satellite tracking, and the deep connection between the environment and animal survival.

“What amazed me,” she said later, “was how everything was connected. It wasn’t just about the monkeys. It was about the people, the forest, the climate, even politics.” That weekend, Sofia rewrote her university application and chose environmental science instead of veterinary medicine.

Now in her final year, she’s completing a research project on local habitats under threat from urban expansion. Her team is using drones to map green spaces and identify areas where wildlife is struggling. The data is shared with city planners to help them build smarter, greener spaces.

“If I had become a vet,” Sofia says, “I would have helped one animal at a time. But with this work, I feel like I’m helping whole ecosystems.” Her work shows how inspiration can come from unexpected places — and how one story, one species, or one film can change everything.

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Questions:

Q1: What inspired Sofia to change her career plans?

- a) Her biology teacher's advice
- b) A trip to the rainforest
- c) A documentary about endangered monkeys

Q2: What is one way Sofia's team helps protect habitats?

- a) By protesting against developers
- b) By using drones to collect data
- c) By moving animals to safer places

Q3: What comparison does Sofia make between being a vet and her current work?

- a) Being a vet pays more
- b) Vets work harder than environmental scientists
- c) Her current work has a broader impact

#### MODEL ANSWERS

##### PART 1 – Opinion Question (5 marks)

I agree that protecting animal habitats is more important than creating new jobs in certain cases. If we destroy the environment for short-term employment, we risk losing species forever, which damages ecosystems and affects future generations. Sustainable jobs should be created instead.

##### PART 2 – Essay Plan (5 marks)

Prompt: "Many people believe it is more important to protect animal habitats than to create new jobs. Do you agree or disagree?"

**Introduction:** Introduce the topic; express agreement with protecting habitats.

**Main Point 1:** Destroying habitats leads to extinction and climate change.

**Main Point 2:** Long-term damage affects people, too — food, water, weather.

**Main Point 3:** Sustainable industries like eco-tourism or conservation create

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jobs.

**Conclusion: It's possible to protect the environment and support the economy.**

#### PART 3 – Extended Essay (25 marks)

In my opinion, protecting animal habitats is more important than creating jobs that harm the environment. While employment is necessary for economic growth, the long-term consequences of destroying habitats can be irreversible.

When natural habitats are lost, species can become endangered or extinct. This loss harms biodiversity and affects ecosystems that humans also depend on. For example, deforestation not only reduces animal populations but also contributes to climate change, leading to more extreme weather and food shortages.

However, it's possible to balance job creation with environmental protection. Governments and businesses should invest in sustainable industries such as renewable energy, conservation, and eco-tourism. These sectors create jobs without damaging nature and often lead to long-term economic stability.

In conclusion, the health of our planet should be a priority. By focusing on sustainable development, we can protect wildlife and ensure people also benefit from safe, long-term employment.

#### **PART 4 – Inference + Justification (5 marks)**

**He refused to leave because he felt a deep responsibility to protect the last elephant and the park's future.**

#### **Justification**

**The text says the ranger believed protecting the elephant was “his duty” and called it “a symbol of survival.” He also told his son, “If I leave now, who will fight for the forest?” This shows he believed his presence was vital for conservation.**

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#### Part 5 – Vocabulary Cloze (Sustainable Work)

Text with Correct Answers:

Today, many people want to work in jobs that are both meaningful and (1) a) secure.

These roles often focus on helping the environment or protecting (2) a) endangered species.

Although these jobs can be less (3) a) profitable than traditional careers, they offer long-term satisfaction.

What really (4) b) matters is doing something that helps the planet.

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#### Part 6 – MAZE Cloze (Careers with Impact)

Text with Correct Answers:

Jobs in climate science and environmental technology are growing. What many young people don't realize is that these jobs are often more (1) a) demanding than others.

If governments had supported green training programs earlier, there (2) c) would have been more qualified workers today.

What we need now is a national initiative that (3) b) combines both funding and education.

Although salaries may not match corporate roles, the impact can be (4) a) far greater.

Professionals who work in these roles often report higher job satisfaction than those who do not, (5) b) despite the challenges they face.

Many students choose this career path after watching viral videos that show (6) a) threatened animals being rescued.

They realise that the skills they have now (7) c) would have made a difference ten years ago.

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The future belongs to those (8) c) who believe in sustainable change.

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Part 7 – Reading Comprehension: “Why Climate Jobs Are the Future”

Model Answers:

Q1: c) To address global problems

Q2: b) Funded wind energy

Q3: a) Sales

Q4: c) Seasonal employment

Q5: c) Improve education and incentives

Part 8 – Reading Comprehension: “Hope for the Forest”

Model Answers:

Q1: b) Cautiously optimistic

Q2: b) The viral video

Q3: b) One video can cause lasting change

Part 9 – Reading Comprehension: “The Problem with Progress”

Model Answers:

Q1: b) It helped young people stay

Q2: c) Decline in sea turtle nesting

Q3: a) It created jobs but caused long-term harm

Q4: c) She created an eco-tourism project

Q5: b) They restored mangrove forests

Q6: b) Illegal waste dumping

Q7: b) Practical and determined

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Part 10 – Reading Comprehension: “The Animal Who Changed a Career”

Model Answers:

Q1: c) A documentary about endangered monkeys

Q2: b) By using drones to collect data

Q3: c) Her current work has a broader impact

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لجميع الفيديوهات قناة الأستاذ

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



**الأزمنة Tenses**

**تقوية للجميع**

**Present Tenses**

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Tense الزمن	Usage الاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الأدلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
<b>Present Simple</b> المضارع البسيط <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1076">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1076</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1077">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1077</a>	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.
<b>Present Continuous</b> المضارع المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1117">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1117</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1118">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1118</a>	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.
<b>Present Perfect</b> المضارع التام <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1090">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1090</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1091">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1091</a>	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.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> المضارع التام المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1124">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1124</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1125">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1125</a>	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

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Examples
<b>Past Simple</b> الماضي البسيط <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080</a>	Completed actions at a specific	Subject + Verb	yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2010, when, at that time	She wrote yesterday.

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Examples
<a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081</a>	time in the past	(Past form)		
<b>Past Continuous</b> الماضي المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1119">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1119</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120</a>	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.
<b>Past Perfect</b> الماضي التام <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094</a>	Action completed before another past action	Subject + had + Past participle	before, after, by the time, already, just	She had written before I arrived.
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> الماضي التام المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1127">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1127</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131</a>	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

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Examples
<b>Future Simple</b> المستقبل البسيط	Decisions made at the	Subject + will + Base verb	tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, later, in 2025, someday	She will write

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Examples
<a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1088">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1088</a>	moment, promises, predictions			tomorrow
<b>Future Continuous</b> المستقبل المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1122">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1122</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1123">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1123</a>	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.
<b>Future Perfect</b> المستقبل التام <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1096">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1096</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097</a>	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.
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b> المستقبل التام المستمر <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1130">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1130</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131</a>	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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<b>Simple Present</b>	All Subjects	am/is/are	do/does	have/has	base form (work) / -s/-es (works)	do/does + not + base form (don't work/does n'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)
<b>Present Continuous</b>	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/is n'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

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									ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ing (swim-swimming)   - If verb ends in -ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (lie-lying)
<b>Present Perfect</b>	All Subjects	N/A	N/A	have/has	have/has + past participle (have worked/has worked)	have/has + not + past participle (haven't worked/hasn't worked)	Have/Has + subject + past participle? (Have you worked? Has he worked?)	since, for, just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, up to now	- Past participle of regular verbs is the same as the simple past (-ed ending)   - Irregular verbs have unique past participles (gone,

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									see- seen)
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	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.
<b>Simple Past</b>	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

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									consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ed (stop-stopped) )   - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed (study-studied)
<b>Past Continuous</b>	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.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	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	before, after, by the time, when (showing which action happened first in the past)	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.

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							worked?)		
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	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 Continuous.
<b>Simple Future</b>	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.
<b>Future Continuous</b>	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.
<b>Future Perfect</b>	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	by then, by next week/month/year, by the time...	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.

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<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	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)	worked?)  Will + subject + have been + verb + -ing? (Will you have been working?)	by (a certain time in the future) for (a duration)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

### 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

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- 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  
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

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- 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
  - 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

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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
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

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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
- 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
-

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#### 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

#### 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

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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

- I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when my friend arrived.  
a) was having  
b) have  
c) had been having  
d) have had
- By this time next year, she \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada for five years.  
a) has been living  
b) will have lived  
c) will be living  
d) lived
- They \_\_\_\_\_ football when it started raining.  
a) play  
b) were playing  
c) had played  
d) are playing
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework already.  
a) is finishing  
b) finished  
c) has finished  
d) was finishing
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema every weekend.  
a) go  
b) am going  
c) have gone  
d) will have gone
- He \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours before he stopped to rest.  
a) is working

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- 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
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

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#### مراجعة الفصل الثالث - لغة انجليزية 12 عام حسب الهيكل

- 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  
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

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- 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
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

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- 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

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#### Model Answers

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

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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
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
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	احترق
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
catch	caught	caught	أمسك
choose	chose	chosen	اختار

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
send	sent	sent	أرسل
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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
spring	sprang	sprung	قفز
stand	stood	stood	وقف
steal	stole	stolen	سرق
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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	سحب
write	wrote	written	كتب

#### 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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