ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات

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2025 2024
موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السادس ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الثالث ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 19-05-2025 11:59:33

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Alatiq Kamal

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

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

1	ملزمة Practice PTE أوراق عمل بدون الحل
2	أوراق عمل مراجعة 2 قراءة وكتابة استعداداً للامتحان النهائي
3	أوراق عمل مراجعة 1 قراءة وكتابة استعداداً للامتحان النهائي
4	مراجعة هيكل امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية للصف السادس (عام) والخامس (متقدم)، متبوعة بالإجابات
5	مراجعات عامة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

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مراجعات الفصل الثالث -لغة انجليزية -السادس العام

Core Lexis

Animals	Science	People
forest	scientist	uncle
rabbit	change	aunt
to look after	dark	interested
tail	see	modern
brush	plant	beautiful
leaves		
cat		

🐾 Animals

English Word	Arabic Meaning	English Example
forest	غابة	The forest is home to many different animals.
rabbit	أرنب	The rabbit hopped across the field.
tail	ذيل	The cat's tail twitched when it saw a bird.
brush	فرشاة (للتمشيط)	She used a brush to groom the dog.
leaves	أوراق الشجر	The rabbit hid under the fallen leaves.
cat	قطة	The cat curled up on the windowsill.

🔬 Science

English Word	Arabic Meaning	English Example
scientist	عالم	The scientist conducted experiments in the lab.
change	تغيير	Climate change affects ecosystems.
dark	مظلم / ظلام	The cave was dark and cold.
see	يرى	We use telescopes to see distant stars.
modern	حديث	Modern technology helps scientists make discoveries.
plant	نبات	This plant needs sunlight and water to grow.

👨‍👩‍👧‍👦 People

English Word	Arabic Meaning	English Example
uncle	عم / خال	My uncle told me a funny story.
aunt	عمة / خالة	My aunt made my favorite dessert.
to look after	يعتني بـ	She looks after her younger brother.
interested	مهتم	He's interested in art and music.
beautiful	جميل	She has a beautiful voice.

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. **The _____ jumped through the tall grass and disappeared into the bushes.**
   A) brush
   B) rabbit
   C) scientist
   D) plant

2. **My _____ always brings me presents when he visits.**
   A) forest
   B) dark
   C) uncle
   D) tail

3. **We walked through the _____ and saw birds and deer.**
   A) aunt
   B) change
   C) plant
   D) forest

4. **She used a _____ to clean the cat's fur.**
   A) brush
   B) modern
   C) leaves
   D) see

5. **The _____ explained how the experiment worked.**
   A) interested
   B) scientist
   C) tail
   D) cat

6. **The tree's _____ turned yellow in autumn.**
   A) rabbit
   B) leaves
   C) forest
   D) dark

7. My _____ is very good at cooking and tells funny stories.
A) see
B) plant
C) aunt
D) modern

8. He is really _____ in studying animals and nature.
A) interested
B) brush
C) cat
D) change

9. It's hard to _____ anything in the dark cave.
A) forest
B) look after
C) see
D) tail

10. They built a _____ house with solar panels and smart systems.
A) rabbit
B) modern
C) leaves
D) uncle

11. She promised to _____ the dog while we're on holiday.
A) change
B) look after
C) see
D) beautiful

12. The little girl hugged her _____ pet and smiled.
A) scientist
B) beautiful
C) aunt
D) cat

13. Global climate _____ is a serious issue.

A) change
B) brush
C) tail
D) plant

14. The lion's _____ swayed slowly as it walked.

A) forest
B) see
C) tail
D) interested

15. That flower is so _____ — it's my favorite color.

A) leaves
B) dark
C) beautiful
D) scientist

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Model Answers

1. **B) rabbit**
2. **C) uncle**
3. **D) forest**
4. **A) brush**
5. **B) scientist**
6. **B) leaves**
7. **C) aunt**
8. **A) interested**
9. **C) see**
10. **B) modern**
11. **B) look after**
12. **D) cat**
13. **A) change**
14. **C) tail**
15. **C) beautiful**

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Coverage

Topic(s): Animals, science, people.			
ECFE Grammar	**Prerequisite Grammar**	**GSE Grammar**	**Functional Language**
Modals: present	'can' to refer to ability in the present (29)	'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future (37) 'have to' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future (37)	Describing places Expressing opinion Describing past experiences and events
Past time: past simple	basic statements with subject + verb + object (24)	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	
Clauses and phrases: imperatives	subject pronouns with 'be' in the simple present (24)	verbs in the imperative (27)	

Grammar Focus: Modals, Past Simple, Imperatives, Basic Statements

Choose the best answer (A–D) to complete each sentence.

1. **The cat _____ jump very high when it sees a bird.**
   A) must
   B) can
   C) have to
   D) be

2. **You _____ feed the rabbit every morning. It's hungry!**
   A) must
   B) can
   C) was
   D) look

3. **I _____ a beautiful forest when I was young.**
   A) see
   B) saw
   C) sees
   D) seeing

4. **My uncle _____ a scientist at the university.**
   A) are
   B) were
   C) is
   D) be

5. **We _____ walk quietly in the forest to avoid scaring the animals.**
   A) must
   B) can
   C) have to
   D) be

6. **She _____ her aunt's cat yesterday.**
   A) look after
   B) looked after
   C) looks after
   D) is looking

7. **The scientist _____ many interesting things last year.**
   A) discovered
   B) discovers
   C) discover
   D) is discovering

8. **This plant is very beautiful. I _____ it in my garden.**
   A) must have
   B) want
   C) am
   D) like

9. **My aunt is kind. She always _____ after my little brother.**
   A) look
   B) looked
   C) looks
   D) looking

10. They _____ to finish the science project today.

A) can
B) must
C) is
D) saw
E)have

11. _____ quiet! The animals are sleeping.

A) Be
B) Is
C) Was
D) Being

12. I think cats are the best pets. What do you _____?

A) thinks
B) thought
C) think
D) thinking

13. The forest was dark, but we _____ still see the stars.

A) must
B) have to
C) can
D) looked

14. My aunt and uncle _____ me to the zoo last weekend.

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

15. You _____ touch the plants in the science lab!

A) must
B) don't have to
C) mustn't
D) can

Model Answers

1. **B) can**
2. **A) must**
3. **B) saw**
4. **C) is**
5. **C) have to**
6. **B) looked after**
7. **A) discovered**
8. **D) like**
9. **C) looks**
10. **E) have**
11. **A) Be**
12. **C) think**
13. **C) can**
14. **C) took**
15. **C) mustn't**

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EXAM SAMPLE نموذج امتحان

Part 1: Opinion Writing (5 marks)سؤال الرآى

Question:
What is your favourite animal and why do you like it?

Write 1–2 sentences giving your opinion.
Use correct punctuation and spelling.

Part 2: Essay Planning (5 marks) خطة المقال او الفقرة
Plan your writing for the question:
"Describe an animal you know well. What does it look like? Where does it live? How do people help it?"

Write your plan using notes or short phrases for each bullet:

- Introduction (name and kind of animal)
- Appearance and home
- How people look after it

Part 3: Extended Writing (25 marks) الفقرة

Write about a special animal.

Include:

- What kind of animal it is and where it lives
- What it looks like and what it can do
- Why people like it or look after it

Write at least **30 words**. Check your spelling and punctuation.

Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks) التوقع والتبرير

Read the text below:

"The forest was dark and quiet. Lara and her uncle walked slowly, looking at the plants. A small rabbit jumped in front of them and ran away. 'It must be scared,' said Lara. Her uncle nodded. 'Animals in this forest don't often see people. That's why we have to walk quietly and protect their home.' They sat down to watch the trees and listen to the birds."

Question A (2 marks – Inference): التوقع
Why did Lara and her uncle walk slowly in the forest?

Question B (3 marks – Justification): تبرير الإجابة
How do you know that animals in the forest are not used to people?

Part 5: MAZE 1 (10 marks)

Text: (80 words)

Tom is 1---------. He works in the 2 ------He studies plants and animals in the forest. Every day, he walks in the trees and takes notes. Sometimes, he sees birds and rabbits. He must be 3-------, or the animals run away. He has to bring his notebook and a camera. He can 4------ pictures of the animals. He loves his job.

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. Tom is a ___
   a) cook
   b) scientist
   c) runner
2. He works in the ___
   a) school
   b) house
   c) forest
3. He must be ___
   a) loud
   b) fast
   c) quiet
4. He can ___ pictures of the animals.
   a) take
   b) see
   c) eat
5. He takes pictures with a ___
   a) phone
   b) notebook
   c) camera

Maze2 :

Animals in the Forest(18 marks)

The forest is home to many animals. It is a place where animals can live, find food, and _____ (1) safely.

1.

a. sleep
b. sleeps
c. slept

In the morning, the forest is full of sound. Birds _____ (2) in the trees and small animals run through the leaves.

2.

a. sing
b. sang
c. singing

Some animals, like foxes and owls, are active at night. They _____ (3) when it is dark and quiet.

3.

a. hunt
b. hunting
c. hunts

A forest also has many trees and plants. These give the animals places to hide. During the day, some animals rest. They stay in their homes and _____ (4) only when they need food.

4.

a. come
b. came
c. coming

In winter, food is harder to find. Some animals _____ (5) to warmer places.

5.

a. travel
b. travels
c. travelling

Other animals sleep through the winter. This is called hibernation. They stay in a warm, safe place and _____ (6) very little energy.

6.

a. use
b. using
c. uses

People can help protect forest animals. We must not cut down too many trees or _____ (7) the animals' homes.

7.

a. destroy
b. destroys
c. destroying

We can also put food out in winter or build small shelters. These things _____ (8) animals live safely through the cold months.

8.

a. help
b. helps
c. helping

Forests are important. They are homes for animals and give people clean air. We must look after them _____ (9) they stay healthy.

9.

a. so
b. because
c. and

Part 7: Reading Comprehension (6 marks)

Instructions: Read the text and answer the questions. Choose a, b, or c.

How Plants Grow

Plants are living things. They need water, sunlight, and air to grow. Most plants grow in the ground. Their roots go deep into the soil. Roots take in water and help keep the plant in place.

The stem is the part of the plant that grows above the ground. It holds the plant up and moves water from the roots to the leaves. Leaves use sunlight and air to make food for the plant. This is called photosynthesis.

Some plants have flowers. Flowers are often colorful and help the plant make seeds. These seeds can grow into new plants.

Plants are important for people and animals. They give us food, clean air, and places to live. We must take care of plants by giving them water and not cutting down too many trees.

Questions

1. What do plants need to grow?
   a) Air, water, and sunlight
   b) Soil, wind, and heat
   c) Rocks, shade, and snow

2. What do roots do?
   a) Make food
   b) Take in water
   c) Grow flowers
3. What part of the plant is above the ground?
   a) Roots
   b) Soil
   c) Stem
4. What do leaves help the plant do?
   a) Take in water
   b) Make food
   c) Grow roots
5. What helps a plant make seeds?
   a) Roots
   b) Flowers
   c) Leaves
6. Why are plants important?
   a) They clean air and give food
   b) They grow in rocks
   c) They use too much water

Part 8: (3 marks)

Last Saturday, Adam and his sister Leila went to the forest with their father. They packed sandwiches, water, and a camera. The weather was warm and sunny, and the forest was full of green trees and birds singing. Adam took many pictures of flowers and small animals. Leila enjoyed walking on the forest path and looking for colorful leaves. After walking for two hours, they sat down near a big rock to eat lunch. Then they played a game where they had to find different shapes in the clouds. They laughed and had a great time together. In the evening, they went home feeling happy and tired. It was one of their best days.

1-What is the best title for this story?
a) A Rainy Day at School
b) A Fun Day in the Forest
c) A Visit to the Zoo

Part 9: (18 marks)

What Do Scientists Do?

Scientists are people who study the world around us. They ask questions and try to find answers using experiments. There are many different types of scientists. Some study animals, others study the earth, and some look at the sky and stars. These scientists help us learn about nature and the universe.

Scientists often work in labs. A lab is a place with tools and machines to help them test their ideas. For example, a plant scientist may grow different plants in a lab to see which one grows best with less water. A space scientist may use a telescope to study the stars and planets.

Not all scientists wear lab coats. Some go outside to work. Animal scientists sometimes visit forests or oceans to watch animals in their natural homes. They take notes and use cameras to record what they see.

The work of scientists helps us every day. They help create medicine to keep us healthy, discover new ways to protect the environment, and even help us understand our history through fossils. Their work is very important to our world.

1. What is the main job of a scientist?
   a) To teach students at school
   b) To find answers by doing experiments
   c) To build houses

2. Where do many scientists work?
   a) On farms
   b) In shops
   c) In labs
3. What do space scientists study?
   a) Plants and flowers
   b) Stars and planets
   c) Cars and buses
4. Why do animal scientists go to forests or oceans?
   a) To catch animals
   b) To watch animals in nature
   c) To take animals to the zoo
5. How do scientists help with health?
   a) They build hospitals
   b) They make food
   c) They help create medicine
6. What is one thing scientists study to learn about history?
   a) Trees
   b) Fossils
   c) Air

Part 10: (3 marks)

Helping the Environment

People around the world are trying to take better care of the Earth. One of the biggest problems we face is pollution. Pollution comes from cars, factories, and trash. It can make the air dirty and harm animals and plants. Many cities are working to make the air cleaner by using electric buses and planting more trees.

Another problem is plastic. Many people use plastic bags, bottles, and cups every day. When these are thrown away, they often end up in oceans and rivers. This can hurt fish and other sea animals. To help, people are using paper or cloth bags instead of plastic. Some shops give discounts to people who bring their own bags or cups.

Saving energy is also important. Turning off lights when you leave a room, using less water, and recycling old things are all ways to help. Even small actions can make a big difference if many people do them. Children and adults can all help the planet by making better choices every day.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
   a) Electric buses are cheap to use.
   b) Cities are trying to fight pollution.
   c) Trees grow better in cities.

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
   a) Plastic is useful for fish.
   b) People throw away a lot of paper.
   c) Plastic waste harms oceans, but people are trying to change that.

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
   a) Children should not use water.
   b) Everyone can help the environment by doing small things.
   c) Recycling is too difficult for most people.

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MODEL ANSWERS:

Part 1: Opinion Writing (5 marks)

Question:

What is your favourite animal and why do you like it?

Model Answer:

My favourite animal is the dolphin. I like it because it is smart and friendly.

Part 2: Essay Planning (5 marks)

Plan:

- Introduction: Dog – pet animal
- Appearance and home: Medium size, brown fur, lives in my house
- How people look after it: Feed it, give water, take to the vet

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Part 3: Extended Writing (25 marks)

Model Answer:

A dog is a special animal. It lives in many people's homes. My dog has soft brown fur and a big tail. It can run fast and play with a ball. People like dogs because they are friendly and help keep us safe. We give them food and take care of them. Dogs are great pets.

Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

Question A (Inference):

Why did Lara and her uncle walk slowly in the forest?

Model Answer:

Because they didn't want to scare the animals.

Question B (Justification):
How do you know that animals in the forest are not used to people?
Model Answer:
Lara's uncle said animals don't often see people and the rabbit ran away when it saw them.

Part 5: MAZE 1 (10 marks)

Answers:

1. b) scientist
2. c) forest
3. c) quiet
4. a) take
5. c) camera

Maze 2: Animals in the Forest (18 marks)

Answers:

1. a) sleep
2. a) sing
3. a) hunt
4. a) come
5. a) travel
6. a) use
7. a) destroy
8. a) help
9. a) so

Part 7: Reading Comprehension – How Plants Grow (6 marks)

Answers:

1. a) Air, water, and sunlight
2. b) Take in water
3. c) Stem
4. b) Make food
5. b) Flowers
6. a) They clean air and give food

Part 8: (3 marks)

Answer:
b) A Fun Day in the Forest

Part 9: Reading – What Do Scientists Do? (18 marks)

Answers:

1. b) To find answers by doing experiments
2. c) In labs
3. b) Stars and planets
4. b) To watch animals in nature
5. c) They help create medicine
6. b) Fossils

Part 10: Reading – Helping the Environment (3 marks)

Answers:

1. b) Cities are trying to fight pollution
2. c) Plastic waste harms oceans, but people are trying to change that
3. b) Everyone can help the environment by doing small things

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Tenses الأزمنة

تقوية للجميع

Present Tenses

Tenseالزمن	Usageالاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الادلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
Present Simpleالمضارع 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.

T3-2024-2025-G 6General –Final Revision

Tenseالزمن	Usageالاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الادلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
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.

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Past Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Past Simpleالماضي 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	Ongoing actions in the past, often	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.

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120	interrupted			
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.

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Future Tenses

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	Ongoing actions at a specific	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.

T3-2024-2025-G 6General –Final Revision

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1123	time in the future			
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
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 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)
Present Perfect	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 (go-gone, see-seen)
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, 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 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? (Will you have been working?)	by (a certain time in the future) for (a duration)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

امثلةُExamples

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
   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
    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

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
    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
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
   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

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
    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

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

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
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
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر
freeze	froze	frozen	جمد
get	got	gotten/got	حصل
give	gave	given	أعطى
go	went	gone	ذهب

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
leave	left	left	ترك
lend	lent	lent	اقرض
let	let	let	سمح
lie	lay	lain	استلقى
light	lit	lit	أضاء
lose	lost	lost	فقد
make	made	made	صنع

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
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

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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	شمّ
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
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

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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

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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