

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات



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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

حل تدريبات الدرس 13 من الوحدة العاشرة numbers and People

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T3-2024-2025-G7-General -Revision

مراجعة الصف السابع العام لغة انجليزية حسب الهيكل
المواضيع المتوقعة

Core Lexis

Sports and leisure activities	Free time	Travel
prize	relax	arrivals
running	reading	customs
cycling	helpful	medical
race	share	beach
interview	area	swimming pool

Sports and Leisure Activities

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
prize	something you win in a competition	جائزة	She won a gold prize in the tennis tournament.
running	the activity of moving fast on foot	الجري	Running helps me stay fit and healthy.
cycling	the sport or activity of	ركوب الدراجات	He enjoys cycling

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
	riding a bicycle		through the countryside.
race	a competition of speed	سباق	The children had a race in the playground.
swimming pool	a place where people swim	مسبح	The hotel has a large swimming pool .

Free Time

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
relax	to rest and feel calm	يسترخي	I like to relax with a book in the evening.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
reading	the act of looking at and understanding text	القراءة	Reading is one of my favorite hobbies.
share	to give part of something to someone	يشارك	I always share my snacks with my friends.
helpful	willing to help	متعاون	The teacher was very helpful during the lesson.
interview	a formal meeting for asking questions	مقابلة	He has a job interview tomorrow morning.

 Travel

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
arrivals	the part of the airport where people come in	القادمين	Please meet me at the arrivals gate.
customs	the place where bags are checked at borders	الجمارك	We went through customs when we landed.
medical	related to health or medicine	طبي	She needed medical help after getting sick.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
beach	a sandy place next to the sea	شاطئ	We had lunch on the beach under an umbrella.
area	a particular space or region	منطقة	This area is known for its beautiful mountains.

Vocabulary

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. After a long day at work, I like to _____ on the sofa with some music.
 - a) prize
 - b) relax
 - c) race
 - d) swim

2. He won first place in the cycling _____ last weekend.
 - a) customs
 - b) area
 - c) race
 - d) arrivals

3. I usually bring a good book when I go to the _____ so I can read and enjoy the sun.
 - a) prize
 - b) beach
 - c) interview
 - d) customs

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4. She's very _____ and always helps her classmates with homework.

- a) medical
- b) relaxed
- c) helpful
- d) running

5. When we landed at the airport, we had to go through _____ to check our bags.

- a) share
- b) reading
- c) interview
- d) customs

6. He practices _____ every morning to prepare for the marathon.

- a) reading
- b) running
- c) swimming pool
- d) medical

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7. My sister is having a job _____ at a hotel this afternoon.

- a) interview
- b) arrivals
- c) prize
- d) tour

8. They built a new _____ near the school for students to swim.

- a) customs
- b) beach
- c) swimming pool
- d) prize

9. She likes to _____ her snacks with her friends at school.

- a) area
- b) share
- c) cycling
- d) relax

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10. The doctor gave him some _____ advice before his trip abroad.

- a) helpful
- b) relaxed
- c) interview
- d) medical



Model Answers

1. b) relax
2. c) race
3. b) beach
4. c) helpful
5. d) customs
6. b) running
7. a) interview
8. c) swimming pool
9. b) share
10. d) medical

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Coverage

Topic(s): Sports and leisure activities, free time, travel.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Prepositions: various	basic prepositions of place with nouns and noun phrases (26)	basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases (37) means using 'by' with nouns and noun phrases (38)	Expressing likes and dislikes. Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs. Describing places.
Determiners: quantifiers	quantities using 'how much/many' with count and uncountable nouns (30)	'a lot of/lots of' to refer to quantities (36)	
Verb forms: verb + to + inf_verb + inf_verb + ing	'like/hate/love' with the '-ing' forms of verbs (31)	verb + '-ing' forms as the complement of a sentence (37)	
Reported speech: reporting statements	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	report current and future plans and intentions (42)	

Grammar

1. She enjoys ___ on the beach during summer holidays.
- a) relax
 - b) to relax
 - c) relaxing
 - d) relaxed

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2. How ___ water do you drink when you go running?

- a) many
- b) much
- c) lot
- d) lots

3. They traveled to Spain ___ plane last weekend.

- a) in
- b) by
- c) on
- d) with

4. There are ___ interesting places to visit in this area.

- a) a much
- b) many of
- c) a lot of
- d) most of

5. He said that he ___ to join the cycling club.

- a) is going
- b) was going
- c) goes
- d) will go

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6. We stayed in a hotel ___ the beach.

- a) on
- b) by
- c) near
- d) into

7. My brother doesn't like ___ early, even on weekdays.

- a) waking
- b) wake
- c) to waking
- d) wakes

8. She reported that she ___ her interview at the airport.

- a) have finished
- b) finishes
- c) had finished
- d) finishing

9. There weren't ___ people at the race because of the rain.

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot
- d) none

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10. Do you know ___ tourists visit this area every year?

- a) how much
- b) how long
- c) how many
- d) how often



Model Answers

1.c) relaxing

2.b) much

3.b) by

4.c) a lot of

5.b) was going

6.c) near

7.a) waking

8.c) had finished

9.b) many

10. c) how many

EXAM SAMPLE

Part 1 – Writing Task (Opinion)

Marks: 5

Write at least one sentence to express your opinion. **Question:** Do you think it is better to travel alone or with friends? Why?

Part 2 – Writing Task (Planning)

Marks: 5

Make a plan to answer this essay: **Prompt:** What are the benefits of doing sports regularly? **Plan:**

- Introduction:
- Point 1:
- Point 2:
- Conclusion:

Part 3 – Writing Task (Extended Response)

Marks: 25

Write an essay of about 50 words. Use the three ideas below to help you. **Question:** Why is free time important for students? **Write about:**

- What students usually do in their free time
- How free time helps with stress
- Why students need to relax

Part 4 – Inference and Justification

Marks: 5

Lena looked at her suitcase. It was still empty, but her flight was in five hours. She had checked her passport, ticket, and phone again. Her mother came in and asked, "Still not packed?" Lena smiled, "I'm just nervous. I've never travelled without you."

Question 1 (Inference): Why is Lena nervous?

Question 2 (Justification): How do you know Lena is feeling nervous?

Part 5 – MAZE 1

Marks: 5

Choose the correct word for each gap. Read the sentence and choose a, b or c.

My name is Adam. I usually go to the swimming pool on Saturdays. It is very close to my house. I go there with my friends. We all enjoy swimming 1 ____ it helps us stay fit. After swimming, we sometimes play football in the park for a few 2 ____.

1. a) because b) and c) but
2. a) minutes b) hours c) days
-

Part 6 – MAZE

Marks: 9

Read and choose the best option.

Travel can be fun, but it needs good planning. When we travel, we must prepare in advance. First, check your passport is valid. Then, book your ticket. Some people also buy travel insurance, 1 ____ helps them

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feel safe. If you are travelling abroad, you may also need a visa.

It's a good idea to learn a few words of the 2 ___ language. It shows respect and helps you talk to local people. Many travellers enjoy trying new 3 ___ and learning about different cultures. To stay safe, always check the local 4 ___ and follow the rules.

Travel lets you see the world in a new 5 ___, and it can change the way you think.

1. a) which b) where c) who
2. a) local b) difficult c) exciting
3. a) phones b) foods c) sports
4. a) transport b) fashion c) laws
5. a) way b) place c) time

Part 7 –Reading Marks: 6

Today, Emma and her family went to the beach. They took food, drinks, and suncream. Emma and her brother built a big sandcastle. Then they went swimming. After that, they sat under an umbrella and ate lunch.

1. What did Emma do at the beach?
 - a) She played football.
 - b) She built a sandcastle.
 - c) She climbed a tree.
2. What did the family bring?
 - a) Umbrella, toys, bikes
 - b) Food, drinks, suncream
 - c) Phones, jackets, books ...

Part 8 –Reading Marks: 2

Text: Running is one of the most popular sports in the world. It requires very little equipment, but it can have a big impact on health. Some people run to stay fit, others to reduce stress. Running groups are also popular.

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1. Why do people join running groups?
 - a) To run faster
 - b) To meet other people
 - c) To get equipment

 2. What is one reason people run?
 - a) To watch TV
 - b) To reduce stress
 - c) To cook faster
-

Part 9 –Reading Marks: 5

Text: Medical tourism has become common. People travel to other countries for health treatments because it can be cheaper. Some countries offer very high-quality care at a lower price. However, it is important to check the hospital and doctor before making a decision.

1. Why do people travel for medical care?
 - a) Because it's more expensive
 - b) To get faster flights
 - c) Because it's cheaper in some places ...
-

Part 10 –Reading Marks: 3

Festivals bring people together. In many countries, festivals celebrate culture, religion, or history.

During these events, people wear special clothes, eat traditional food, and enjoy music and dancing. They help people feel connected to their traditions.

1. What is one reason people celebrate festivals?
 - a) To forget their culture
 - b) To connect with traditions
 - c) To sell clothes
2. What do people do at festivals?
 - a) Go to school
 - b) Sleep early
 - c) Eat traditional food
3. What kind of events are described?
 - a) Sports
 - b) Festivals
 - c) Meetings

Suggested Answers

Part 1 – Writing Task (Opinion)

Marks: 5

Question: Do you think it is better to travel alone or with friends? Why?

Model Answer:

I think it is better to travel with friends because it is more fun and we can share experiences together.

Part 2 – Writing Task (Planning)

Marks: 5

Prompt: What are the benefits of doing sports regularly?

Model Plan:

- **Introduction:** Doing sports regularly is very good for your health and lifestyle.
- **Point 1:** Sports help people stay fit and strong.
- **Point 2:** Sports can reduce stress and make people feel happy.
- **Conclusion:** Overall, doing sports is a great way to improve both your body and mind.

Part 3 – Writing Task

Marks: 25

Question: Why is free time important for students?

Model Answer (around 50 words):

Free time is important for students because it helps them relax and enjoy themselves. Many students watch movies, play games, or spend time with family. Free time helps reduce stress from studying. It also gives students a chance to rest their minds so they can focus better in class later.

Part 4 – Inference and Justification

Marks: 5 (2 for inference, 3 for justification)

Question 1 (Inference): Why is Lena nervous?

Model Answer:

Lena is nervous because it's her first time traveling alone.

Question 2 (Justification): How do you know Lena is feeling nervous?

Model Answer:

The text says she looked at her empty suitcase and

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checked her passport, ticket, and phone again. This shows she is worried and unsure. Also, she says, "I've never travelled without you," which means she's not confident yet.

Part 5 – MAZE 1

Marks: 5

Text Answer Key:

1. a) because
 2. c) days
-

Part 6 – MAZE 2

Marks: 9

Answers:

1. a) which
2. a) local
3. b) foods
4. c) laws
5. a) way

Part 7 –Reading

Marks: 6

Answer Key:

1. b) She built a sandcastle.
 2. b) Food, drinks, suncream.
-

Part 8 –Reading (

Marks: 2

Answer Key:

1. b) To meet other people
 2. b) To reduce stress
-

Part 9 –Reading

Marks: 5

Answer Key:

1. c) Because it's cheaper in some places

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Part 10 –Reading

Marks: 3

Answer Key:

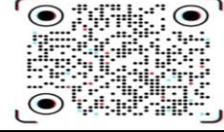
1. b) To connect with traditions
2. c) Eat traditional food
3. b) Festivals

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Tenses الأزمنة

تقوية للجميع

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Present Tenses

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

Past Tenses

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

Future Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087	Decisions made at the moment, promises,	Subject + will + Base verb	tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, later, in 2025, someday	She will write tomorrow.

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

Tense	Subject	Verb "to be"	Verb "to do"	Verb "to have"	Ordinary Verbs	Negative	Question	Time Expressions/Indicators	Spelling Rules
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	always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/month	- Add -s to most verbs (work-works) - Add -es

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							you work? Does he work?)	h, on Mondays, in general	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/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

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									ant and add -ing (swim-swimming) - If verb ends in -ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (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 (gone, 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	for, since, lately, recently	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

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							workin g? Has he been workin g?)		
Simple Past	All Subje cts	was/w ere	did	had	past simple form (worked/ went)	did + not + base form (didn't work/didn' t go)	Did + subjec t + base form? (Did you work? Did he go?)	yesterday, last week/month/ye ar, 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 conson ant + vowel + conson ant, double the last conson ant and add -ed (stop- stopped) - If verb ends in

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									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.

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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.

امثلة Examples

Present Tenses

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

Past Tenses

6. I _____ to the mall yesterday.
a) went
b) was going

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- 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

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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

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- 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

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c) was watching

d) have watched

=====

Model Answers

Present Tenses

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

Past Tenses

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

Future Tenses

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

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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

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- 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

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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

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- 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

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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

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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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
choose	chose	chosen	اختار
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم
drink	drank	drunk	شرب
drive	drove	driven	قاد
eat	ate	eaten	أكل
fall	fell	fallen	سقط
feed	fed	fed	أطعم
feel	felt	felt	شعر
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	وجد
fit	fit	fit	تناسب
flee	fled	fled	هرب
fling	flung	flung	رمى
fly	flew	flown	طار
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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	رکع
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	اقترض
let	let	let	سمح

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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 /red/)	read (pronounced /red/)	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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
shine	shone	shone	لمع
shoot	shot	shot	رمى
show	showed	shown	عرض
shrink	shrank	shrunk	تقلص
shut	shut	shut	أغلق
sing	sang	sung	غنى
sink	sank	sunk	غرق
sit	sat	sat	جلس
sleep	slept	slept	نام
slide	slid	slid	انزلق
slink	slinked	slunk	زحف
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	شم
speak	spoke	spoken	تحدث
spend	spent	spent	أنفق
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	سكب
spin	spun	spun	دار
split	split	split	قسم
spread	spread	spread	نشر
spring	sprang	sprung	قفز
stand	stood	stood	وقف
steal	stole	stolen	سرق
stick	stuck	stuck	علق
sting	stung	stung	لسع
stink	stank	stunk	نتن

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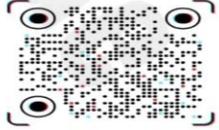
Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
strike	struck	struck	ضرب
swear	swore	sworn	حلف
sweep	swept	swept	كنس
swim	swam	swum	سبح
take	took	taken	أخذ
teach	taught	taught	علم
tear	tore	torn	مزق
tell	told	told	أخبر
think	thought	thought	فكر
throw	threw	thrown	رمى
understand	understood	understood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

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.

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- **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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