

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



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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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:

إعداد: Alatiq Kamal

### 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

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات

1

حل تدريبات الدرس 13 من الوحدة العاشرة numbers and People

2

مراجعة فهم قرائي Comprehension Reading استعداد للامتحان

3

مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

4

مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات

5

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

مراجعة وفق الهيكل -الصف السابع المتقدم -لغة انجليزية

Entertainment	Travel	Free time
action	event	celebration
cartoon	relaxed	dive
comedy	tour (n)	festival
race	tourism	hunt
speed	uncomfortable	local
strange	view	suncream
show (n)	fantastic	

### ■ التسلية Entertainment

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
action	Exciting events or movement in a story	حركة	The movie was full of action and stunts.
cartoon	A funny animated film or drawing	رسوم متحركة	My kids love watching cartoons in the morning.
comedy	A funny show, play, or movie	كوميديا	That comedy made everyone laugh out loud.
race	A competition of speed	سباق	He won the 100-meter race easily.
speed	How fast something moves	سرعة	The car reached a speed of 200 km/h.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
strange	Unusual or unexpected	غريب	I heard a strange sound outside last night.
show (n)	A performance or program on TV or stage	عرض	We went to see a magic show at the theater.

#### Travel السفر

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
event	A planned occasion or activity	حدث	The travel expo was a big event in the city.
relaxed	Feeling calm and not worried	مسترخي	I felt relaxed after the long holiday.
tour (n)	A planned trip to visit places	جولة	We took a city tour on the first day of our trip.

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
tourism	Travel for fun or business	سياحة	Tourism is important for the local economy.
uncomfortable	Not feeling good or at ease	غير مريح	The bus ride was long and uncomfortable.
view	What you can see from a place	منظر	The hotel room had a beautiful sea view.
fantastic	Very good or excellent	رائع	We had a fantastic time in Paris.

#### ■ Free Time وقت الفراغ

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
celebration	A joyful event for a special occasion	احتفال	We had a big celebration for her birthday.
dive	To jump into water with your head first	غطس	He took a deep dive into the clear blue water.

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
festival	A public celebration with music and activities	مهرجان	The music festival lasted for three days.
hunt	To search for or chase animals or things	صيد	They went on a hunt in the forest.
local	Related to a particular area or place	محلي	We tried some delicious local food.
suncream	Lotion used to protect skin from the sun	كريم شمس	Don't forget to apply suncream before going to the beach.

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The kids laughed a lot while watching the \_\_\_\_\_ on TV.
  - a) tour
  - b) cartoon
  - c) hunt
  - d) speed

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2. We went on a sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_ around the old city.
- a) comedy
  - b) show
  - c) tour
  - d) view
3. That car is known for its high \_\_\_\_\_ on the highway.
- a) speed
  - b) race
  - c) suncream
  - d) event
4. The cultural \_\_\_\_\_ included dancing, music, and food.
- a) cartoon
  - b) celebration
  - c) technique
  - d) view
5. We applied \_\_\_\_\_ before going to the beach to protect our skin.
- a) dessert
  - b) suncream
  - c) dish
  - d) show

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6. He watched an action \_\_\_\_\_ with car chases and explosions.
- a) view
  - b) hunt
  - c) comedy
  - d) movie
7. The mountain \_\_\_\_\_ was amazing from the top.
- a) atmosphere
  - b) view
  - c) cartoon
  - d) dive
8. They went on a \_\_\_\_\_ for wild animals in the forest.
- a) celebration
  - b) show
  - c) hunt
  - d) tour
9. I felt very \_\_\_\_\_ after spending the day at the spa.
- a) relaxed
  - b) strange
  - c) uncomfortable
  - d) local
10. That was a very \_\_\_\_\_ performance—everyone clapped loudly.
- a) strange
  - b) fantastic
  - c) local
  - d) fast

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

### ✓ Model Answers

1. b) cartoon
2. c) tour
3. a) speed
4. b) celebration
5. b) suncream
6. d) movie
7. b) view
8. c) hunt
9. a) relaxed
10. b) fantastic

# T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

## Coverage

Topic(s): Entertainment, travel, free time.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Future time: going to	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	'going to' with reference to predicted future events and situations (44)  'was/were going to' to refer to past intentions. (48)	Expressing opinion Describing past experiences and events Expressing regret
Present time: present perfect	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	present perfect with 'been (to)' and 'gone (to)', referring to places (47)	
Passive: present perfect	present simple passive (48)	present perfect passive with 'just/already' (52)	
Future time: present continuous	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	present continuous with future reference (42)	
Modals: present modals	'can' to refer to ability in the present (29)	'needn't' and 'don't/doesn't have to' to express absence of obligation in the present and future (43)  'mustn't' to express prohibition in the present and near future. (46)	

## Grammar

Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ visit my grandparents this weekend.
  - going
  - going to
  - going to be
  - go
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome twice. It's an amazing city.
  - are being
  - have gone
  - have been
  - had gone

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3. The festival \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ by many tourists.

- a) has / visited
- b) has been / visited
- c) is / visited
- d) was / visited

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 p.m. tomorrow, so I can't join you for dinner.

- a) leave
- b) will leave
- c) am leaving
- d) am going

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ bring your own food. It's included in the ticket.

- a) can
- b) must
- c) don't have to
- d) mustn't

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ finish the report today. It's not urgent.

- a) needn't
- b) must
- c) can't
- d) mustn't

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ touch the artwork in the gallery!

- a) don't have to
- b) mustn't
- c) can
- d) needn't

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ the show already. You're too late!

- a) have started
- b) have been started
- c) start
- d) starting

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9. That concert is going to be amazing. I \_\_\_\_\_ wait!

- a) can't
- b) mustn't
- c) don't have to
- d) needn't

10. The hotel room \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned every day.

- a) is
- b) has been
- c) have been
- d) were

#### Part B: Sentence Completion (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (book) our tickets online.
- 12. The new film \_\_\_\_\_ (release) in 10 countries already.
- 13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to the new theme park yet.
- 14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) at the festival this Friday.
- 15. Snacks \_\_\_\_\_ (not / include) in the ticket price.

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

### ✓ Model Answers

#### Part A:

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

#### Part B:

11. have booked
12. has been released
13. haven't gone
14. are performing
15. are not included

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#### EXTRA GRAMMAR TEST

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a prize for winning the running competition.
  - a) give
  - b) gives
  - c) gave
  - d) was given

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2. After school, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ by reading or watching TV.
  - a) relaxing
  - b) relaxed
  - c) relax
  - d) to relax
  
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach every weekend last summer.
  - a) go
  - b) went
  - c) going
  - d) goes
  
4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ lives in that area is very friendly.
  - a) which
  - b) where
  - c) who
  - d) what
  
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ waiting at the arrivals hall when we got to the airport.
  - a) is
  - b) were
  - c) are
  - d) be
  
6. If you feel tired, you \_\_\_\_\_ take a short break.
  - a) should
  - b) mustn't
  - c) can't
  - d) shouldn't
  
7. He had an interview yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_ to get the job yet.
  - a) doesn't
  - b) hasn't
  - c) didn't
  - d) hadn't

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8. While we \_\_\_\_\_ in the swimming pool, it started to rain.
- a) are
  - b) were
  - c) be
  - d) was
9. You need to go through customs \_\_\_\_\_ you enter the country.
- a) so
  - b) after
  - c) before
  - d) because
10. We were cycling in the park when we \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend.
- a) met
  - b) meet
  - c) meets
  - d) was meeting

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### Model Answers

1. d) was given
2. c) relax
3. b) went
4. c) who
5. b) were
6. a) should
7. b) hasn't
8. b) were
9. c) before
10. a) met

### Part 1: Prepositions of Place

1. The prize is \_\_\_ the table.
  - a) at
  - b) in
  - c) on
2. We waited \_\_\_ the swimming pool for our coach.
  - a) at
  - b) on
  - c) of

### Part 2: Quantifiers and Determiners

3. How \_\_\_ people were in the race?
  - a) much
  - b) many
  - c) lot

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4. There were \_\_\_ tourists at the beach last weekend.
- a) a lot of
  - b) much
  - c) few of

### Part 3: Transport and Travel

5. We travelled to the area \_\_\_ bus.
- a) on
  - b) in
  - c) by
6. He passed through customs \_\_\_ he arrived.
- a) so
  - b) when
  - c) before

### Part 4: Likes, Dislikes, and Habits

7. I love \_\_\_ at the beach in summer.
- a) to relax
  - b) relaxing
  - c) relax
8. They enjoy \_\_\_ in the swimming pool.
- a) swim
  - b) to swim
  - c) swimming

### Part 5: Verb Patterns

9. She wants \_\_\_ in the cycling race next year.
- a) joining
  - b) to join
  - c) joins

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10. I like \_\_\_ books in my free time.
- a) read
  - b) reading
  - c) to reading

#### Part 6: Reported Speech

11. He said he \_\_\_ the running race yesterday.

- a) wins
- b) won
- c) win

12. She said she \_\_\_ to visit the new area next week.

- a) is going
- b) was going
- c) going

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

### Model Answers:

1. c) on
2. a) at
3. b) many
4. a) a lot of
5. c) by
6. b) when
7. b) relaxing
8. c) swimming
9. b) to join
10. b) reading
11. b) won
12. a) is going

# T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

## SAMPLES

PART 1: Opinion Writing (5 marks)

Question:

What is the best way to relax on the weekend?

Write at least two sentences giving your opinion.

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PART 2: Planning Task (5 marks)

“Traveling to new places helps us learn about the world.”

Instructions:

Make a plan to answer the essay question above. Include a topic sentence, three main points, and a conclusion idea.

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PART 3: Extended Writing (25 marks)

Write an essay about a fun trip you have taken.

Use these bullet points:

- Where you went and who you were with
- What you did on the trip
- Why it was enjoyable

Write about 100 words.

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### PART 4: Inference & Justification (5 marks)

Read the text and answer the questions.

*Emma sat in the old movie theatre, staring at the screen. She wasn't really watching the film. Her mind was back on the trip she had planned with her best friend, Mia. They were going to travel across Spain by train — something they had dreamed about since they were teenagers. But two days ago, Mia told her she couldn't come. A new job offer meant Mia had to start immediately. Emma felt happy for her friend but also disappointed. She had even bought both tickets already.*

*Now, as the comedy on screen played in the background, Emma took out her phone. She looked at the train tickets again. She had two choices: cancel the trip or go alone. The idea of traveling by herself made her nervous. What if she got lost? What if it wasn't fun without Mia? But then she remembered what Mia had said: "You've always wanted this adventure. Don't wait for someone else to start living your dream."*

*Emma smiled and put her phone away. Tomorrow, she was going to start packing. She would visit Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville. She would take photos, write a travel blog, and maybe even make new friends. For the first time in days, she felt excited again.*

Questions:

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1. Why did Emma decide to go on the trip alone? a) Because Mia convinced her to cancel it  
b) Because she didn't want to waste the tickets  
c) Because she wanted to prove she was brave  
d) Because Mia encouraged her to live her dream (2 marks)
2. Which of the following statements best describes Emma's feelings at the end of the story?  
a) She was still nervous about going  
b) She was excited to travel alone  
c) She was angry at Mia  
d) She had decided not to go (3 marks)

#### PART 5: MAZE 1

Last weekend, Tom and his friends went on a boat tour. It was sunny and warm, so they \_\_\_ (a. wear / b. wore / c. wears) hats and sunscreen.

The view from the water \_\_\_ (a. is / b. was / c. were) fantastic. They saw dolphins and \_\_\_ (a. takes / b. took / c. taking) lots of photos. Everyone \_\_\_ (a. enjoyed / b. enjoys / c. enjoying) the trip very much.

#### PART 6: MAZE

Jack is going to visit Italy next month. He \_\_\_ (a. has been / b. is going / c. went) there with his cousin two years ago, but this time, he's traveling alone. He \_\_\_ (a. is planning / b. plans / c. planning) to visit Rome, Florence, and Venice.

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He \_\_\_ (c. will stay / a. stayed / b. stays) in local guesthouses and wants to try new food. He \_\_\_ (a. can / b. must / c. needn't) try everything, but he wants to!

Jack has already \_\_\_ (a. booked / b. booking / c. books) his flights and is looking forward to the experience. His cousin told him he \_\_\_ (a. must / b. doesn't have to / c. can't) miss the gondola ride in Venice.

Jack \_\_\_ (a. was going to / b. going to / c. will go) travel with a group, but they cancelled last minute. Instead of changing plans, he \_\_\_ (a. decides / b. decided / c. is deciding) to continue on his own.

#### PART 7: Reading Comprehension –

The Speed Festival is a famous event that happens every summer in the town of Greenbridge. Visitors come from all over the country to enjoy fast cars, exciting races, and a great atmosphere. The festival began in 1995, and every year it grows bigger.

There are many things to do at the festival. Some people come just to watch the races, but others come for the music concerts, food stalls, and games for children. It's a perfect event for families who want to spend a fun weekend together.

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This year, over 20,000 people are going to attend the festival. The organisers have already prepared the area and booked several famous bands to perform. The local hotels are full, and shops are ready for the busy weekend.

One popular attraction is the car exhibition, where people can see classic cars, new models, and even try racing simulators. Volunteers also help to keep everything clean and safe.

The mayor of Greenbridge says the festival brings life and money to the town. "It's a special time," he says. "We're proud to welcome visitors and show them what Greenbridge has to offer."

Questions:

1. What kind of event is the Speed Festival?
  - a) A food market
  - b) A car museum
  - c) A racing and entertainment event
  - d) A shopping fair
2. How many people are expected to attend this year?
  - a) 2,000
  - b) 20,000
  - c) 200,000
  - d) 1,500
3. What can visitors do at the festival besides watching races?
  - a) Nothing else
  - b) Watch movies and read
  - c) Enjoy music, food, and games
  - d) Go shopping in malls

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4. What does the mayor believe about the festival?
  - a) It costs the town too much money
  - b) It is important for the town's economy
  - c) It is only for tourists
  - d) It should happen every month
  
5. What helps keep the festival safe and clean?
  - a) Local police
  - b) Security guards
  - c) Volunteers
  - d) Business owners

#### PART 8: Reading Comprehension –

Laura loves cartoons and animated films. When she was a child, she watched them every morning before school. Now, she's 22 and studying animation at university. She wants to create films that make people laugh and think.

Her favourite movie is *The Fantastic Show*, which tells the story of a group of animals trying to save their forest from being destroyed. Laura says the movie is not only funny but also sends a strong message about nature and teamwork.

Last summer, Laura had an internship with a famous animation studio. She was nervous at first, but her team was friendly and helped her learn new skills. She worked hard, drawing characters and helping with scenes.

Now, she's working on her final university project: a short cartoon about a child who travels through time to learn about history. She hopes it will be chosen for a student film festival next year.

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1. What does Laura want to do in the future?
  - a) Become a teacher
  - b) Travel the world
  - c) Make animated films
  - d) Save the environment
  
2. What is the message of *The Fantastic Show*?
  - a) Nature is dangerous
  - b) Animals are funny
  - c) Teamwork and protecting the environment
  - d) Cartoons are only for children

### PART 9 : Read and answer

#### The Weekend Hiking Club

Every Saturday morning, a group of people from different backgrounds meet at Hillside Park. They are members of the Weekend Hiking Club, a group that started five years ago when two friends, James and Laila, decided to invite others on their weekly hikes.

The club now has over 40 members, and their ages range from teenagers to people in their 60s. Some members are experienced hikers, while others joined recently and are learning. Most members bring snacks, water, and cameras, ready to enjoy nature and take photos.

Each weekend, the group chooses a different trail. Sometimes they hike near the city, and other times they travel to national parks or nature reserves. The hikes usually last between three and five hours, and members help one another along the way. There are always clear rules: no littering, respect for animals, and stay on the trail.

One of the club's goals is to make hiking accessible to everyone. Laila explains, "We don't want people to feel like they need expensive

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equipment or be very fit. We welcome anyone who wants to enjoy the outdoors.”

Last month, the club organised a special trip to Green Valley Forest. It was a longer hike—almost 10 kilometers—but the views were worth it. The group saw waterfalls, birds, and even some wild deer. They had lunch together by a river and shared stories. For many, it was the best hike of the year.

James and Laila now post weekly hike updates on social media, so others can join. They believe being outside, meeting new people, and staying active can improve mental health. “We’ve seen people grow more confident, make new friends, and even overcome fears,” James says.

**Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c).**

1. Why was the Weekend Hiking Club started?
  - a) To teach people how to use cameras
  - b) To help people clean parks
  - c) Two friends invited others to join their hikes
2. What do members usually bring on hikes?
  - a) Tents and chairs
  - b) Snacks, water, and cameras
  - c) Maps and books
3. How often does the group choose a new trail?
  - a) Every weekend
  - b) Every month
  - c) Only once a year
4. What is one rule for all hikers in the club?
  - a) Take as many photos as possible
  - b) Walk as fast as possible
  - c) Stay on the trail
5. What does the club want people to know about hiking?
  - a) Only athletes can hike

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- b) You must be very fit to join
  - c) Anyone can enjoy the outdoors
6. What happened during the trip to Green Valley Forest?
- a) They found dangerous animals
  - b) They walked for 10 kilometers and saw waterfalls
  - c) They went swimming in the sea
7. How does the club help people feel better mentally?
- a) They give everyone free gym memberships
  - b) They encourage being outside and making friends
  - c) They teach people how to read
8. What does James say about the club's effect on members?
- a) People now bring more food on trips
  - b) People have become more confident and brave
  - c) People want to stop hiking after one trip

#### Part 10:

#### The Weekend Hiking Club

Every Saturday morning, a group of people from different backgrounds meet at Hillside Park. They are members of the Weekend Hiking Club, a group that started five years ago when two friends, James and Laila, decided to invite others on their weekly hikes.

The club now has over 40 members, and their ages range from teenagers to people in their 60s. Some members are experienced hikers, while others joined recently and are learning. Most members bring snacks, water, and cameras, ready to enjoy nature and take photos.

Each weekend, the group chooses a different trail. Sometimes they hike near the city, and other times they travel to national parks or nature reserves. The hikes usually last between three and five hours, and

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members help one another along the way. There are always clear rules: no littering, respect for animals, and stay on the trail.

One of the club's goals is to make hiking accessible to everyone. Laila explains, "We don't want people to feel like they need expensive equipment or be very fit. We welcome anyone who wants to enjoy the outdoors."

Last month, the club organised a special trip to Green Valley Forest. It was a longer hike—almost 10 kilometers—but the views were worth it. The group saw waterfalls, birds, and even some wild deer. They had lunch together by a river and shared stories. For many, it was the best hike of the year.

James and Laila now post weekly hike updates on social media, so others can join. They believe being outside, meeting new people, and staying active can improve mental health. "We've seen people grow more confident, make new friends, and even overcome fears," James says.

**Read the text again. Choose the answer that shows the main idea.**

9. What is the main idea of the text?
  - a) A group travels to cities for food tours
  - b) A hiking club brings people together in nature
  - c) A team trains for sports competitions
10. Why do James and Laila post on social media?
  - a) To sell hiking gear
  - b) To invite others to join the hikes
  - c) To post weather updates
11. What can be learned from the club's experience?
  - a) Nature is dangerous and risky
  - b) Exercise should be done alone
  - c) Being active in nature helps people socially and emotionally

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### Model Answers

#### PART 1: Opinion Writing (5 marks)

What is the best way to relax on the weekend?

I think the best way to relax is spending time in nature. Going for a walk in the park or hiking helps me feel calm and happy.

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#### PART 2: Planning Task (5 marks)

"Traveling to new places helps us learn about the world."

- **Topic Sentence:** Traveling teaches us many things about life and the world.
- **Point 1:** We learn about different cultures and people.
- **Point 2:** We can try new food and experience local traditions.
- **Point 3:** We see new places and improve our knowledge of geography and history.
- **Conclusion Idea:** Traveling is a fun and educational way to grow as a person.

#### PART 3: Writing (25 marks)

##### Sample Answer:

Last summer, I went to Istanbul with my family. We visited the Blue Mosque, walked through old markets, and took a boat ride on the Bosphorus. The food was delicious, and I loved the sweet desserts. It was enjoyable because I spent time with my family and saw many new things. I also took a lot of pictures and wrote about the trip in my diary. I hope to go back again one day!

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PART 4: Inference & Justification (5 marks)

1. Why did Emma decide to go on the trip alone?  
d) Because Mia encouraged her to live her dream
  2. Which of the following best describes Emma's feelings at the end?  
b) She was excited to travel alone (3 marks)
- 

PART 5: Maze 1 (4 marks)

Tom and his friends went on a boat tour. It was sunny and warm, so they **wore** hats and sunscreen.

The view from the water **was** fantastic. They saw dolphins and **took** lots of photos. Everyone **enjoyed** the trip very much.

PART 6: Maze 2 (8 marks)

Jack is going to visit Italy next month. He **went** there with his cousin two years ago, but this time, he's traveling alone. He **is planning** to visit Rome, Florence, and Venice.

He **will stay** in local guesthouses and wants to try new food. He **doesn't have to** try everything, but he wants to!

Jack has already **booked** his flights and is looking forward to the experience. His cousin told him he **must** not miss the gondola ride in Venice.

Jack **was going to** travel with a group, but they cancelled last minute. Instead of changing plans, he **decided** to continue on his own.

PART 7: Reading Comprehension – The Speed Festival (5 marks)

1. What kind of event is the Speed Festival?  
c) A racing and entertainment event
2. How many people are expected to attend this year?  
b) 20,000
3. What can visitors do at the festival besides watching races?  
c) Enjoy music, food, and games

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4. What does the mayor believe about the festival?
  - b) It is important for the town's economy
5. What helps keep the festival safe and clean?
  - c) Volunteers

#### PART 8: Reading Comprehension – Laura and Animation (2 marks)

1. What does Laura want to do in the future?
  - c) Make animated films
2. What is the message of The Fantastic Show?
  - c) Teamwork and protecting the environment

#### PART 9: Reading Comprehension – The Travel App (8 marks)

1. What is WanderWorld?
  - b) A travel app that helps people explore cities
2. How does the app help tourists?
  - a) By offering personalised walking routes
3. What can users do if they find a hidden place?
  - b) Add it to the app with a photo and description
4. Why is the "Local Tips" section popular?
  - c) It helps tourists find less crowded places
5. What does the app use to create routes?
  - a) A quiz about user preferences
6. Why did the app win an award?
  - b) It supports cultural understanding and tourism
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the app?
  - c) Hotel booking services
8. How do users feel about WanderWorld?
  - a) They enjoy the unique experiences it offers

#### PART 10: Reading Comprehension – The Weekend Hiking Club (3 marks)

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1. Why did James and Laila start the club?:
  - b) To invite more people on hikes
2. What does the club believe about hiking?
  - a) It should be for everyone, not just experts
3. What benefit do the organisers see in the club?
  - c) It helps people feel better and make friends

Writing Exam: Entertainment, Travel, and Free Time

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### Part 1: Opinion Question

*Do you think entertainment and travel are good ways to spend free time?  
Why or why not?*

Write at least two full sentences expressing your opinion.

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### Part 2: Essay Planning

Write a plan for an essay on the topic: *Entertainment, Travel, and Free Time*.

Include points like:

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- How entertainment helps people relax
- Why travel is good for learning and fun
- Why using free time wisely is important

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#### Part 3: Full Essay (70 Words)

Write a short essay (around 70 words) on the topic: *Entertainment, Travel, and Free Time*.

Include:

- Benefits of entertainment
- How travel can improve life
- Importance of free time for health and happiness

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#### Part 4: Inference and Justification

In today's busy world, people need time to relax and recharge. Entertainment—such as movies, music, or games—gives people a break from stress and helps them enjoy life. Watching a film or listening to music

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can improve your mood and create special moments with friends and family.

Travel is another way people spend their free time. Whether visiting another country or exploring a nearby town, travel opens the mind to new ideas, cultures, and food. It teaches people to be more open-minded, independent, and curious. Many people say they learn more during travel than they do in a classroom. Even a short trip can make a big difference.

Free time is not just about fun—it's about balance. Without time to rest, people can become tired, sad, or even sick. Using free time wisely—by choosing activities that bring joy and learning—can lead to a healthier, more meaningful life. Entertainment and travel are two of the best ways to spend this time.

#### Inference Question

Does the author think that using free time for fun and learning is a good idea?

Write your answer in one or two full sentences.

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#### Justification Question

Why is your answer correct? Use evidence and examples from the text to explain your reasoning.

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### Model Answers

#### Opinion Question – Sample Answer

Yes, I believe entertainment and travel are excellent ways to enjoy free time. They help people relax, learn, and make special memories.

#### Essay Plan – Sample

- Intro: Free time should be used for fun and learning
- Point 1: Entertainment helps reduce stress and build relationships
- Point 2: Travel teaches culture, independence, and curiosity
- Point 3: Balance in life is important for health and happiness
- Conclusion: Fun and education make free time valuable

#### Full Essay – Sample (70 Words)

Entertainment and travel are great ways to use free time. Watching movies, playing games, or listening to music helps people relax and enjoy life. Traveling allows people to learn about new cultures, try different foods, and see amazing places. Both activities reduce stress and improve well-being. Free time should not be wasted—it is a chance to grow, have fun, and feel happy. Using it wisely leads to a better life.

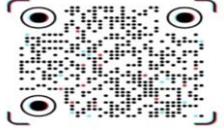
#### Inference Answer – Sample

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Yes, the author believes using free time for fun and learning is a good idea.

Justification Answer – Sample

The text explains that entertainment helps people enjoy life and reduce stress, while travel teaches new ideas and builds independence. It also says that free time is important for health and should be used in meaningful ways. This shows the author supports fun and learning during free time.

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جميع الفيديوهات قناة الأستاذ

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



## Tenses الأزمنة

### تقوية للجميع

#### Present Tenses

Tense الزمن	Usage الاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الأدلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
<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.

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Tense الزمن	Usage الاستخدام	Structure (Form) التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الأدلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
<b>Present Perfect المضارع التام</b> <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 المضارع التام المستمر</b> <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 الماضي البسيط</b> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080</a> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081</a>	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.
<b>Past Continuous الماضي المستمر</b> <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 الماضي التام</b> <a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093</a>	Action completed before another past action	Subject + had + Past participle	before, after, by the time, already, just	She had written before I arrived.

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
<a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094</a>				
<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	Example
<b>Future Simple</b> المستقبل البسيط <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>	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.
<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>	Actions completed before a	Subject + will have + Past participle	by 8 PM, before next week, by the time, already	She will have written by 8 PM.

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
<a href="https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097">https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1097</a>	specific future time			
<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
<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/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,

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									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/ isn't working/ aren't working)	Am/Is/ Are + subject + verb + -ing? (Am I working? Is he working? Are they working?)	now, at the moment, currently, these days	- Add - ing to most verbs (work- working)   - If verb ends in - e, drop the -e and add -ing (come- coming)   - If verb ends in conson ant + vowel + conson ant, double the last conson ant and add -ing (swim- swimmi ng)   - If verb ends in - ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (lie- lying)

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<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, 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	yesterday, last week/month/year, ago, in 2010, when I was a child	- Add -ed to regular verbs (work-worked)   -

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							work? Did he go?)		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 conson ant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed (study- studied)
<b>Past Continu ous</b>	All Subje cts	was/w ere	N/A	N/A	was/were + verb + - ing (was working/	was/were + not + verb + -ing (wasn't working/w	Was/W ere + subjec t + verb + -ing?	while, when, as (describing actions in progress in the past)	Same - ing spelling rules as Present

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					were working)	eren't working)	(Was I working? Were they working?)		Continu- ous.
<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 worked?)	before, after, by the time, when (showing which action happened first in the past)	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
<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	at this time tomorrow, next week at this time, in the middle of	Same -ing spelling rules as Present

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							you be working?)		Continu-ous.
<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 worked?)	by then, by next week/month/year, by the time...	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
<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)	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

- She \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.
  - goes
  - is going

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- 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

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

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

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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

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- 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
-

# T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

## 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

## T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

### 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

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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

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- 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

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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

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- 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

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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

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
grow	grew	grown	نما
hang	hung	hung	علق
have	had	had	كان/لديه
hear	heard	heard	سمع
hide	hid	hidden	اخفى

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
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

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
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

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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
take	took	taken	أخذ
teach	taught	taught	علم
tear	tore	torn	مزق
tell	told	told	أخبر
think	thought	thought	فكر

### T3-2024-2025-7Adv-Revision

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
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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