

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-05-21 18:00:05

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Alatiq Kamal

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

حل مراجعة قواعد revision Grammar مع Quiz الوحدة التاسعة

1

حل مراجعة كتابة revision Writing الوحدة التاسعة

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حل مراجعة كتابة revision Writing مواضيع متنوعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

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شرح درس Present time (simple perfect present) مع تدريبات

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الصف الثامن العام مراجعة الفصل الدراسي الثالث-لغة
انجليزية حسب الهيكل

Core Lexis

Science	People	Looking back
blood	determination	dangerous
heart	amazing	interesting
lungs	deaf	history
bones	communicate	discovery
temperature		

العلم والعلوم Science

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
blood	The red liquid that moves through the body	دم	Doctors took a sample of her blood for testing.
heart	The organ that pumps blood through the body	قلب	He has a strong heart from regular exercise.
lungs	Organs used for breathing	رئتان	Smoking can damage your lungs .
bones	The hard parts inside your body	عظام	She broke two bones in her arm.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
	that form the skeleton		
dangerous	Likely to cause harm or injury	خطير	Climbing without safety equipment is dangerous .

People الناس

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
determination	The quality of trying hard to do something	الإصرار	With great determination , she finished the race.
amazing	Very surprising or impressive	مدهش	The magician's trick was amazing !
deaf	Unable to hear	أصم	He was born deaf and uses sign language.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
communicate	To share ideas or feelings	يتواصل	We communicate by email at work.
interesting	Something that catches your attention or curiosity	ممتع / شيق	That book about space was really interesting .

الرجوع للماضي Looking Back

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
history	The study of past events	التاريخ	We learned about ancient Egypt in history class.
discovery	Finding something new or unknown	اكتشاف	The discovery of electricity changed the world.

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Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
dangerous	Likely to cause harm or injury	خطير	The journey through the mountains was dangerous .
interesting	Something that catches your attention or curiosity	ممتع / شيق	That old map was very interesting to study.

Vocabulary

1. The doctor said my _____ are healthy, and I'm breathing well.

- a) lungs
- b) bones
- c) heart

2. She broke two _____ when she fell from the bike.

- a) lungs
- b) bones
- c) blood

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3. He showed great _____ and never gave up, even when things were hard.

- a) history
- b) determination
- c) heart

4. The magician's trick was so _____ that the whole crowd clapped loudly.

- a) deaf
- b) amazing
- c) dangerous

5. Scientists made an exciting _____ about a new kind of energy.

- a) communicate
- b) history
- c) discovery

6. The book about World War II was really _____ and full of surprising facts.

- a) dangerous
- b) interesting
- c) amazing

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7. He was born _____ but learned to read lips very well.

- a) deaf
- b) lungs
- c) discovery

8. The explorer's journey through the jungle was very _____.

- a) amazing
- b) dangerous
- c) communicate

9. In school, we studied the _____ of ancient Greece.

- a) history
- b) blood
- c) determination

10. We use phones and computers to _____ with friends.

- a) deaf
- b) discovery
- c) communicate

Model Answers

1.a) lungs

2.b) bones

3.b) determination

4.b) amazing

5.c) discovery

6.b) interesting

7.a) deaf

8.b) dangerous

9.a) history

10. c) communicate

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Topic(s): Science, people, looking back.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Past time: present perfect	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	present perfect with 'for/since' to talk about the duration of states and conditions (44)	Describing past experiences and events Expressing agreement and disagreement Making predictions and hypothesising
Future time: present continuous	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	present continuous with future reference (42)	
Past time: past continuous	present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking (30)	past simple and past continuous (40)	
Adjectives: comparatives	'be' in the simple present with adjectives (25)	comparisons with regular shorter adjectives + '-er' (38)	

Grammar

Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence.

1. I have lived in this city ____ ten years.

- a) since
- b) for
- c) by

2. She ____ English when she was a child.

- a) learns
- b) learned
- c) learning

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3. They are ___ to the beach tomorrow.

- a) going
- b) go
- c) went

4. We were watching a movie when the lights ___.

- a) go out
- b) went out
- c) going out

5. He ___ to London twice in his life.

- a) has been
- b) was
- c) is being

6. I have had this phone ___ last summer.

- a) from
- b) during
- c) since

7. The soup is ___ than the salad.

- a) hotter
- b) more hot
- c) hot

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8. I ___ to the store because we needed milk.

- a) am going
- b) go
- c) went

9. Right now, they ___ for the test.

- a) studies
- b) are studying
- c) studied

10. She is ___ a doctor next year.

- a) becoming
- b) becomes
- c) become

Model Answers

1. **b) for**
2. **b) learned**
3. **a) going**
4. **b) went out**
5. **a) has been**
6. **c) since**
7. **a) hotter**
8. **c) went**
9. **b) are studying**
10. **a) becoming**

TEST _SAMPLE

Part 1: Opinion Question (5 marks) Write at least one sentence giving your opinion. Prompt: Do you think science has made life better for people? Why or why not?

Part 2: Essay Plan (5 marks) Plan your answer to this question: "What are the most important inventions that have helped people?" Use bullet points or a list.

- Invention 1:
- Invention 2:
- Why they are helpful:
- Personal experience:

Part 3: Extended Writing (25 marks) Write a short essay (about 70 words). Use the ideas below to help you. Prompt: Write about someone from the past who made an important discovery.

- Who the person was
- What the discovery was
- How it changed the world

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Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks) Read the text and answer the questions.

Text: Marie Curie was one of the most important scientists in history. She was born in Poland in 1867 and later moved to France. She discovered two new elements: polonium and radium. These discoveries were important in the study of radioactivity. Her work helped doctors to use radiation to treat diseases like cancer. Sadly, she became ill because of her long exposure to radiation, but she continued to work until the end of her life. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she is still remembered today.

Questions:

1. Why do you think Marie Curie continued to work even when she was sick? *(2 marks)*

2. How do we know Marie Curie made a big difference in science? *(3 marks)*

Part 5: MAZE

Read the short text and choose the correct word for each gap.

The human body is amazing. It has many parts that work together. Your heart ___ blood around your body. Your lungs help you to breathe. Bones support your body and ___ you move. If your body gets too hot, your skin changes to control your body ___.

1. a) pumps b) eat c) stop
2. a) tell b) help c) cut
3. a) bone b) water c) temperature

Part 6 :Maze

Cleaning Up the Beach

Every summer, people in our town join together to clean the local beach. It's an event that many families enjoy, especially those who ___ (1) by the sea. Children, parents, and even tourists ___ (2) to help remove rubbish from the sand and sea.

Last Saturday, over 200 people ___ (3) part in the clean-up. The event started early in the morning,

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and by 10 a.m., groups ____ (4) large bags full of plastic and other waste. One of the organisers said, "It's important that we ____ (5) care of our environment, especially our oceans."

Volunteers also put up signs to remind others not to ____ (6) their rubbish behind. They gave out reusable bags and gloves to everyone who came. Some of the rubbish ____ (7) by the local council later that day.

Many students said the clean-up was fun and educational. They ____ (8) more about the dangers of pollution and what they can do to help.

At the end of the day, everyone felt tired but happy. "We'll come again next year!" one girl said, as she ____ (9) her sandy gloves into the bin.

1. a) live
b) living
c) lives
2. a) comes
b) come
c) coming

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3. a) took
b) take
c) taken
4. a) had collected
b) have collect
c) collect
5. a) take
b) taking
c) took
6. a) left
b) leave
c) leaves
7. a) was removed
b) were removed
c) removed
8. a) learn
b) learning
c) learned
9. a) throw
b) throws
c) threw

Part 7: Reading Comprehension

Alexander Graham Bell is best known for inventing the telephone. He was born in Scotland and later moved to Canada. Bell worked with people who were deaf, including his wife and mother. He wanted to help them communicate. In 1876, he made the first telephone call. His invention changed the way people talked to each other. Bell didn't stop working after that. He also studied flying machines and worked on many science projects.

Questions:

1. Where was Bell born?
 - a) Canada
 - b) Scotland
 - c) France
2. Why did Bell want to help people who were deaf?
 - a) He was deaf too
 - b) He wanted to sell telephones
 - c) His wife and mother were deaf

3. What did Bell invent?
 - a) Radio
 - b) Television
 - c) Telephone
 4. What else did Bell study?
 - a) Music
 - b) Flying machines
 - c) Farming
 5. What year did he make the first phone call?
 - a) 1976
 - b) 1876
 - c) 1867
 6. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Bell liked to travel
 - b) Bell was a great inventor
 - c) Bell became famous in Scotland
-

Part 8: Reading

In the 1800s, people didn't know much about germs. Doctors often didn't wash their hands before helping patients. Then, a man named Joseph Lister started using something called

antiseptic to clean tools and hands before surgery. This helped stop the spread of infections. At first, other doctors didn't believe him. But soon, they saw that his patients lived longer. Thanks to Lister, hospitals became much safer.

Questions:

1. What did Joseph Lister use to clean tools?
 - a) Soap
 - b) Antiseptic
 - c) Water
 2. What changed other doctors' minds?
 - a) His patients lived longer
 - b) He became famous
 - c) He was the boss of the hospital
-

Part 9: Reading Comprehension

The human body is full of important systems. The lungs bring in air and send out carbon dioxide. The heart pumps blood to every part of the body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients that your body needs. Bones give the body shape and protect the organs. Without bones, you couldn't stand or

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move. Science has helped us learn more about how these systems work together. Today, machines like X-rays and MRI scans help doctors see inside the body without cutting it open.

Questions:

1. What do the lungs do?
 - a) Pump blood
 - b) Bring in air
 - c) Send food
2. What does the heart pump?
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Bones
 - c) Blood
3. What do bones protect?
 - a) Skin
 - b) Organs
 - c) Lungs only
4. What does blood carry?
 - a) Muscles
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Oxygen and nutrients

5. Why are X-rays useful?

- a) They help us see inside the body
- b) They clean the bones
- c) They make the heart beat faster

Part 10: Reading Comprehension

Text: Thomas Edison is remembered as one of the most important inventors in history. He created the electric light bulb, which changed how people live and work. Before light bulbs, people used candles or oil lamps. Edison worked hard and tried many times before he made a light bulb that worked well. His success showed that failure is part of learning. Edison continued to invent other useful things during his life.

Questions:

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Edison never failed
 - b) Edison worked hard and changed the world
 - c) Edison didn't like using candles

2. What did Edison invent?

- a) The washing machine
- b) The telephone
- c) The electric light bulb

3. What lesson can we learn from Edison's story?

- a) Don't work at night
- b) Failure helps you learn
- c) Oil lamps are better

Model Answers

Part 1: Opinion Question

- **Answer:** Yes, I believe science has made life better for people. Thanks to scientific advances, we have improved healthcare, better living conditions, and innovations that help solve many of the world's problems, such as clean energy and technology.

Part 2: Essay Plan

- **Invention 1:** Telephone
- **Invention 2:** Electricity
- **Why they are helpful:** The telephone allows instant communication across long distances, and electricity powers almost everything in our daily lives, from lighting to entertainment.
- **Personal experience:** I use a phone every day to stay connected with family and friends, and electricity makes my life comfortable by powering essential devices.

•

Part 3: Extended Writing

- **Answer:** Marie Curie was a famous scientist who made important discoveries in the field of radioactivity. She discovered polonium and radium, elements that advanced the study of radiation. These discoveries have helped doctors treat diseases like cancer using radiation therapy, which has saved countless lives worldwide.

Part 4: Inference and Justification

1. **Why do you think Marie Curie continued to work even when she was sick?**
 - **Answer:** Marie Curie was passionate about her research and believed her work was important for the future of science and medicine. She probably didn't want to stop her valuable contributions despite the risks.
2. **How do we know Marie Curie made a big difference in science?**
 - **Answer:** Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and her discoveries in radioactivity revolutionized medicine,

particularly in the treatment of cancer. Her legacy still influences science today.

Part 5: MAZE

1. a) pumps
2. b) help
3. c) temperature

Part 6: MAZE

1. a) live
2. b) come
3. a) took
4. a) had collected
5. a) take
6. b) leave
7. b) were removed
8. c) learned
9. c) threw

Part 7: Reading Comprehension

1. b) Scotland
2. c) His wife and mother were deaf

- 3. c) Telephone
- 4. b) Flying machines
- 5. b) 1876
- 6. b) Bell was a great inventor

Part 8: Reading

- 1. b) Antiseptic
- 2. a) His patients lived longer


Part 9: Reading Comprehension

- 1. b) Bring in air
- 2. c) Blood
- 3. b) Organs
- 4. c) Oxygen and nutrients
- 5. a) They help us see inside the body

Part 10: Reading Comprehension

- 1. b) Edison worked hard and changed the world
- 2. c) The electric light bulb
- 3. b) Failure helps you learn

SAMPLES

 Writing Exam: Science, People, and Looking Back

Part 1: Opinion Question

Do you think looking back at the past is important for people and science? Why or why not?

Write at least two full sentences expressing your opinion.

Part 2: Essay Planning

Write a plan for an essay on the topic: *Science, People, and Looking Back*.

Include points like:

- Why people look back at history and scientific progress
 - How science improves human life
 - How studying the past can help the future
-

Part 3: Full Essay (70 Words)

Write a short essay (around 70 words) on the topic: *Science, People, and Looking Back*

Include the following:

- The role of science in helping people
- How past discoveries influence today
- The importance of learning from the past

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Part 4: Inference and Justification

Reading Text

Throughout history, science has played a powerful role in shaping human progress. From ancient medicine to modern technology, each generation has built on the discoveries of those who came before. Scientists often look back at earlier research to improve today's methods and solve modern problems. For example, without the invention of the microscope centuries ago, we wouldn't understand diseases the way we do now.

Looking back doesn't only help scientists; it helps all people. By studying past mistakes—such as environmental damage or health crises—societies can make smarter choices today. When people ignore history, they risk repeating it. That's why schools teach both science and history: together, they explain not only what we know, but how we came to know it.

Moreover, people find inspiration by looking back. Famous figures like Marie Curie or Albert Einstein show us how hard work and curiosity can lead to great discoveries.

Remembering their stories gives young people hope and purpose. In this way, the past is not gone—it is a tool for the present and future.

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Inference Question

Does the author believe that looking back helps both scientists and ordinary people?

Write your answer in one or two full sentences.

Justification Question

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

Model Answers

Opinion Question – Sample Answer

Yes, I believe looking back is important. People and scientists can learn from the past to avoid mistakes and make progress.

Essay Plan – Sample

- Introduction: Looking back connects people and science
- Point 1: Science helps improve lives (medicine, technology)
- Point 2: Past discoveries guide current science
- Point 3: History teaches us not to repeat mistakes
- Conclusion: The past helps shape a better future

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Full Essay – Sample (70 Words)


Science and history are closely connected. People use science to improve health, communication, and the environment. When scientists look back at past discoveries, they learn new ways to solve problems. People also learn from past mistakes to make better decisions. Looking back gives us wisdom, hope, and direction. Without history, we cannot understand how far science has brought us—or where it might take us next.


Inference Answer – Sample

Yes, the author believes looking back helps both scientists and ordinary people.

Justification Answer – Sample

The text says scientists use past research to solve today's problems and improve methods. It also explains that people learn from history to avoid repeating mistakes and to find inspiration from great scientists. Therefore, the author supports the idea that both groups benefit from looking back.

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الأزمنة Tenses

تقوية للجميع

Present Tenses

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

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Tenseالزمن	Usageالاستخدام	Structure (Form)التركيب	Time Indicators/Expressions الأدلة الزمنية	Example امثلة
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1117 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1118	Ongoing actions, temporary situations, future plans	Subject + am/is/are + Verb(-ing)	now, at the moment, currently, these days, today, right now, this week	She is writing now.
Present Perfect المضارع التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1090 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1091	Actions that happened at an unspecified time, relevance to now	Subject + has/have + Past participle	just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, recently, lately, since, for	She has written a letter.
Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1124 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1125	Actions started in the past and still ongoing	Subject + has/have been + Verb(-ing)	for two hours, since 2010, all day, recently, lately, how long?	She has been writing for two hours.

Past Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Past Simple الماضي البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1080 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1081	Completed actions at a specific time in the past	Subject + Verb (Past form)	yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2010, when, at that time	She wrote yesterday.
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1119	Ongoing actions in the past, often	Subject + was/were + Verb(-ing)	while, as, at that moment, all day, all night, from 2 PM to 4 PM	She was writing when I called.

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Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1120	interrupted			
Past Perfect الماضي التام https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1093 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1094	Action completed before another past action	Subject + had + Past participle	before, after, by the time, already, just	She had written before I arrived.
Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1127 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1131	Ongoing action in the past before another action or time	Subject + had been + Verb(-ing)	for hours, since 2005, all day, before, by the time	She had been writing for hours before the event.

Future Tenses

Tense	Usage	Structure (Form)	Time Indicators/Expressions	Example
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1087 https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1088	Decisions made at the moment, promises, predictions	Subject + will + Base verb	tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, later, in 2025, someday	She will write tomorrow.
Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر https://t.me/kamalalatiq2024/1122	Ongoing actions at a specific	Subject + will be + Verb(-ing)	at this time tomorrow, at 5 PM, all day, all night, next week	She will be writing at 6 PM.

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

Tense	Subject	Verb "to be"	Verb "to do"	Verb "to have"	Ordinary Verbs	Negative	Question	Time Expressions/Indicators	Spelling Rules
Simple Present	All Subjects	am/is/are	do/does	have/has	base form (work) / -s/-es (works)	do/does + not + base form (don't work/doesn't work)	Do/Does + subject + base form? (Do you work? Does he work?)	always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/month, on Mondays, in general	- Add -s to most verbs (work-works) - Add -es to verbs ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o (go-goes,

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									watch-watches) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -es (study-studies)
Present Continuous	All Subjects	am/is/are	N/A	N/A	am/is/are + verb + -ing (am working/is working/are working)	am/is/are + not + verb + -ing (am not working/isn't working/aren't working)	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb + -ing? (Am I working? Is he working? Are they working?)	now, at the moment, currently, these days	- Add -ing to most verbs (work-working) - If verb ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing (come-coming) - If verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ing (swim-swimming) - If verb ends in -

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									ie, change -ie to -y and add -ing (lie-lying)
Present Perfect	All Subjects	N/A	N/A	have/has	have/has + past participle (have worked/has worked)	have/has + not + past participle (haven't worked/hasn't worked)	Have/Has + subject + past participle? (Have you worked? Has he worked?)	since, for, just, already, yet, ever, never, so far, up to now	- Past participle of regular verbs is the same as the simple past (-ed ending) - Irregular verbs have unique past participles (go-gone, see-seen)
Present Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	have/has been	N/A	N/A	have/has been + verb + -ing (have been working/has been working)	have/has not been + verb + -ing (haven't been working/hasn't been working)	Have/Has + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Have you been working? Has he been working?)	for, since, lately, recently	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.

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Simple Past	All Subjects	was/were	did	had	past simple form (worked/went)	did + not + base form (didn't work/didn't go)	Did + subject + base form? (Did you work? Did he go?)	yesterday, last week/month/year, ago, in 2010, when I was a child	- Add -ed to regular verbs (work-worked) - Irregular verbs have unique forms (go-went, see-saw) - If verb ends in -e, add -d (like-liked) - If verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ed (stop-stopped) - If verb ends in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed
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									(study-studied)
Past Continuous	All Subjects	was/were	N/A	N/A	was/were + verb + -ing (was working/were working)	was/were + not + verb + -ing (wasn't working/weren't working)	Was/Were + subject + verb + -ing? (Was I working? Were they working?)	while, when, as (describing actions in progress in the past)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Past Perfect	All Subjects	had been	N/A	had	had + past participle (had worked)	had + not + past participle (hadn't worked)	Had + subject + past participle? (Had you worked?)	before, after, by the time, when (showing which action happened first in the past)	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Past Perfect Continuous	All Subjects	had been	N/A	N/A	had been + verb + -ing (had been working)	had not been + verb + -ing (hadn't been working)	Had + subject + been + verb + -ing? (Had you been working?)	before, since (emphasizing duration before a past point)	Same -ing spelling rules as Present Continuous.
Simple Future	All Subjects	will be	will do	will have	will + base form (will work)	will + not + base form (will not/won't work)	Will + subject + base form? (Will you work?)	tomorrow, next week/month/year, in the future, soon	No specific spelling rules for the verb itself; "will" is the

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									auxiliary .
Future Continu ous	All Subje cts	will be	N/A	N/A	will be + verb + - ing (will be working)	will not be + verb + - ing (won't be working)	Will + subjec t + be + verb + -ing? (Will you be workin g?)	at this time tomorrow, next week at this time, in the middle of	Same - ing spelling rules as Present Continu ous.
Future Perfect	All Subje cts	will have been	N/A	will have	will have + past participle (will have worked)	will not have + past participle (won't have worked)	Will + subjec t + have + past partici ple? (Will you have worke d?)	by then, by next week/month/ye ar, by the time...	Same past participle rules as Present Perfect.
Future Perfect Continu ous	All Subje cts	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 + subjec t + have been + verb + -ing? (Will you have been workin g?)	by (a certain time in the future) for (a duration)	Same - ing spelling rules as Present Continu ous.

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امثلة Examples

Present Tenses

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

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8. They _____ the project before the deadline.
a) finish
b) were finishing
c) had finished
d) have finished
9. She _____ for two hours before the guests arrived.
a) cooks
b) had been cooking
c) was cooking
d) is cooking
10. I _____ asleep when the noise woke me up.
a) am
b) was
c) have been
d) had been

Future Tenses

11. We _____ a party tomorrow evening.
a) are having
b) have
c) will be having
d) had
12. She _____ her homework by the time you arrive.
a) finishes
b) will finish
c) will have finished
d) has finished
13. This time next week, I _____ on a beach.
a) will lie
b) will be lying
c) lie
d) am lying
14. He _____ here for two years by the end of this year.
a) will live
b) will have lived
c) lives
d) is living
15. I _____ to the meeting at 3 PM tomorrow.
a) will go
b) will be going

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- c) went
- d) am going

Mixed Tenses

16. She _____ tennis every weekend.
- a) plays
 - b) is playing
 - c) has played
 - d) was playing
17. They _____ a movie when I called them.
- a) watch
 - b) are watching
 - c) were watching
 - d) watched
18. By next week, he _____ his first novel.
- a) will write
 - b) will have written
 - c) writes
 - d) has written
19. I _____ to the park yesterday; it was lovely.
- a) go
 - b) went
 - c) have gone
 - d) had gone
20. At 8 PM tonight, I _____ dinner with my family.
- a) will eat
 - b) am eating
 - c) will be eating
 - d) have eaten
21. He _____ his keys somewhere; he can't find them.
- a) loses
 - b) lost
 - c) has lost
 - d) is losing
22. By the time the guests arrive, we _____ all the decorations.
- a) will finish
 - b) will have finished
 - c) finished
 - d) are finishing
23. She _____ the guitar for five years.
- a) plays
 - b) has been playing
 - c) played
 - d) will play

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24. They _____ to Italy next month.
a) go
b) are going
c) have gone
d) went
25. I _____ breakfast when the alarm rang.
a) have
b) had
c) was having
d) have been having

Challenging Sentences

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

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Model Answers

Present Tenses

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

Past Tenses

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

Future Tenses

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

Mixed Tenses

16. a) plays
17. c) were watching
18. b) will have written
19. b) went

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- 20. c) will be eating
- 21. c) has lost
- 22. b) will have finished
- 23. b) has been playing
- 24. b) are going
- 25. c) was having

Challenging Sentences

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

Mixed Sentences

- 1. I _____ dinner when my friend arrived.
 - a) was having
 - b) have
 - c) had been having
 - d) have had
- 2. By this time next year, she _____ in Canada for five years.
 - a) has been living
 - b) will have lived
 - c) will be living
 - d) lived
- 3. They _____ football when it started raining.
 - a) play
 - b) were playing
 - c) had played
 - d) are playing
- 4. She _____ her homework already.
 - a) is finishing
 - b) finished
 - c) has finished
 - d) was finishing
- 5. I _____ to the cinema every weekend.
 - a) go

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- b) am going
c) have gone
d) will have gone
6. He _____ for two hours before he stopped to rest.
a) is working
b) had been working
c) worked
d) has worked
7. By the time we arrived, they _____ dinner.
a) finished
b) were finishing
c) had finished
d) have finished
8. At 10 AM tomorrow, I _____ in the office.
a) am working
b) will have worked
c) will be working
d) worked
9. She _____ the guitar every evening.
a) plays
b) is playing
c) played
d) has played
10. They _____ a trip to Europe next summer.
a) are planning
b) plan
c) have planned
d) were planning
11. He _____ his car yesterday.
a) washed
b) was washing
c) has washed
d) washes
12. By the end of the day, we _____ everything on the list.
a) will complete
b) complete
c) will have completed
d) have completed
13. She _____ when her phone rang.
a) was sleeping
b) slept
c) has slept
d) is sleeping

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14. I _____ for the train for 30 minutes now.
a) wait
b) have waited
c) have been waiting
d) was waiting
15. They _____ this movie three times already.
a) watch
b) have watched
c) watched
d) are watching
16. By next month, I _____ my final project.
a) will finish
b) finish
c) will have finished
d) am finishing
17. He _____ lunch at this time every day.
a) eats
b) is eating
c) has eaten
d) will eat
18. We _____ in the park when the storm began.
a) walk
b) were walking
c) walked
d) are walking
19. She _____ a book all afternoon yesterday.
a) was reading
b) has read
c) reads
d) is reading
20. By 9 PM, I _____ my homework.
a) will be doing
b) will have done
c) have done
d) am doing
21. He _____ for his exam at the moment.
a) studies
b) is studying
c) studied
d) will study
22. They _____ dinner by the time you arrive.
a) have cooked
b) are cooking

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- c) will have cooked
d) cooked
23. I _____ on my project all morning.
a) have been working
b) work
c) am working
d) was working
24. She _____ in the kitchen right now.
a) cooks
b) is cooking
c) has cooked
d) was cooking
25. They _____ in this neighborhood for many years.
a) live
b) lived
c) have lived
d) will live
26. He _____ the assignment before the deadline.
a) submits
b) submitted
c) had submitted
d) was submitting
27. I _____ on the report when you called.
a) work
b) was working
c) worked
d) have worked
28. By next year, she _____ her master's degree.
a) completes
b) has completed
c) will have completed
d) will complete
29. He _____ to the meeting at 9 AM tomorrow.
a) goes
b) is going
c) will be going
d) has gone
30. We _____ a new project soon.
a) start
b) are starting
c) have started
d) will start

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31. She _____ when I last saw her.
a) was crying
b) cries
c) is crying
d) cried
32. They _____ the documents by noon tomorrow.
a) will submit
b) submit
c) have submitted
d) will be submitting
33. By the time the movie ends, we _____ popcorn.
a) will have eaten
b) eat
c) are eating
d) have eaten
34. He _____ for a walk every morning.
a) goes
b) is going
c) has gone
d) went
35. She _____ tea when the doorbell rang.
a) makes
b) was making
c) made
d) has made
-

Model Answers

1. a) was having
2. b) will have lived
3. b) were playing
4. c) has finished
5. a) go
6. b) had been working
7. c) had finished
8. c) will be working
9. a) plays
10. a) are planning
11. a) washed

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- 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

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
arise	arose	arisen	نشأ
awake	awoke	awoken	استيقظ
be	was/were	been	كان/كنت
bear	bore	borne	تحمل
beat	beat	beaten	ضرب
become	became	become	أصبح
begin	began	begun	بدأ
bend	bent	bent	انحنى
bet	bet	bet	راهن
bid	bid	bid	عرض
bind	bound	bound	ربط
bite	bit	bitten	عض
bleed	bled	bled	نزف
blow	blew	blown	نفخ
break	broke	broken	كسر
bring	brought	brought	جلب
build	built	built	بنى
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	احترق
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
catch	caught	caught	أمسك
choose	chose	chosen	اختار
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم
drink	drank	drunk	شرب
drive	drove	driven	قاد
eat	ate	eaten	أكل
fall	fell	fallen	سقط
feed	fed	fed	أطعم
feel	felt	felt	شعر
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	وجد
fit	fit	fit	تناسب
flee	fled	fled	هرب
fling	flung	flung	رمى
fly	flew	flown	طار
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر
freeze	froze	frozen	جمد
get	got	gotten/got	حصل
give	gave	given	أعطى
go	went	gone	ذهب

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
grow	grew	grown	نما
hang	hung	hung	علق
have	had	had	كان/لديه
hear	heard	heard	سمع
hide	hid	hidden	اخفى
hit	hit	hit	ضرب
hold	held	held	امسك
hurt	hurt	hurt	جرح
keep	kept	kept	احتفظ
kneel	knelt/kneeled	knelt/kneeled	ركع
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	حاك
know	knew	known	عرف
lay	laid	laid	وضع
lead	led	led	قاد
lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant	مال/انحنى
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	قفز
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	تعلم
leave	left	left	ترك
lend	lent	lent	اقترض
let	let	let	سمح
lie	lay	lain	استلقى
light	lit	lit	أضاء
lose	lost	lost	فقد
make	made	made	صنع

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	قابل
melt	melted	melted	ذاب
pay	paid	paid	دفع
put	put	put	وضع
quit	quit	quit	ترك
read	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	قرأ
ride	rode	ridden	ركب
ring	rang	rung	رنّ
rise	rose	risen	ارتفع
run	ran	run	ركض
say	said	said	قال
see	saw	seen	رأى
sell	sold	sold	باع
send	sent	sent	أرسل
set	set	set	وضع
sew	sewed	sewn	خيط
shake	shook	shaken	هز
shine	shone	shone	لمع
shoot	shot	shot	رمى
show	showed	shown	عرض
shrink	shrank	shrunk	تقلص

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
shut	shut	shut	أغلق
sing	sang	sung	غنى
sink	sank	sunk	غرق
sit	sat	sat	جلس
sleep	slept	slept	نام
slide	slid	slid	انزلق
slink	slinked	slunk	زحف
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	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
strike	struck	struck	ضرب
swear	swore	sworn	حلف
sweep	swept	swept	كنس
swim	swam	swum	سبح

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

Key Points to Remember:

- **Subject-verb agreement:** In the simple present, the verb changes form (usually by adding -s or -es) when the subject is he, she, or it.
- **Irregular verbs:** These verbs have unique past simple and past participle forms that must be memorized (e.g., go-went-gone, see-saw-seen).
- **Contractions:** In informal contexts, negative forms are often contracted (e.g., don't, doesn't, didn't, isn't, aren't, haven't, hasn't).

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- **"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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