

Grade 11 3rd report

Answered Copy



THE SWORD

2025-2026

Vocabulary – Grammar- Writing -Reading

Opinion Essay
Procedural text

Reading -Main purpose
Closest meaning

Vocab-Idioms-Compound noun
Preposition

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Word	Meaning	Translation
Aggressive	Ready or likely to attack	عدواني
Ambitious	Having a strong desire to succeed or achieve	طموح
Conscientious /ˌkɒnʃiˈɛnʃəs/	Wishing to do one's work or duty thoroughly and well. He was described as hardworking and conscientious.	مجتهد يفعل ما يمليه عليه ضميره
Greedy	Having or showing a selfish desire for something, especially wealth or power.	طماع
Selfish	Caring only about oneself	أناني
Snobbish	thinks that he is better than others	متكبر
Stubborn	Refusing to change one's opinion or action	عنيد
Tolerant	accept opinions, beliefs, or behaviors-	متسامح
Irritable	Easily annoyed or angered	سريع الغضب
Generous	Willing to give and share ;money or time	كريم

A. Fill in the Blanks

- Sarah is very **generous** ; she always shares her lunch with her friends.
- People say he is **greedy** because he always wants more money, even though he is already rich.
- Alan **irritable** person gets angry over small things.
- My friend is **stubborn** and never listens to other people's opinions.
- Ahmed is so **conscientious** that he studies every night to get perfect grades.

B. Choose the correct answer

- She always thinks of herself and never cares about others. People say she is _____.
A) **selfish** B) generous C) tolerant D) ambitious
- Ali became so _____ after winning the competition that he started looking down on his classmates.
A) **snobbish** B) irritable C) generous D) conscientious
- Despite many challenges, he remains _____ and continues to work hard to achieve his goals.
A) **ambitious** B) stubborn C) selfish D) irritable
- If you're _____, you can accept people who have different opinions and beliefs without judging them.
A) stubborn B) greedy C) **tolerant** D) aggressive
- She always volunteers at charities and helps others in need. Everyone admires her for being so _____.
A) selfish B) **generous** C) greedy D) snobbish

11. It's hard to work with someone who gets annoyed at every little thing. He is so _____.

- A) irritable B) ambitious C) conscientious D) tolerant

12. Some businessmen are accused of being _____ because they prioritize profit over helping their employees.

- A) stubborn B) greedy C) selfish D) generous

13. A _____ person refuses to change their mind, even when they are wrong.

- A) snobbish B) stubborn C) irritable D) generous

14. Sarah is very _____ about her schoolwork; she makes sure every assignment is perfect.

- A) conscientious B) ambitious C) selfish D) aggressive

15. During the argument, he became _____ and started yelling at everyone in the room.

- A) generous B) selfish C) aggressive D) tolerant

EXPRESSION**MEANING****TRANSLATION**

Break the news	To inform someone about something important	يزف خبراً / يبلغ خبراً هاماً
Break a/the record	To achieve a new high score or performance	يحطم رقماً قياسيًّا
Break a/the habit	To stop a regular habit or behavior	يقطع عن عادة
Break the rules	To disobey the rules	يخالف القواعد
Break the ice	To make people feel relaxed by telling a joke, a story or doing something to break the tension	يكسر الجمود- يخفف التوتر
Break the silence	To speak after a period of silence	ينهي حالة الصمت
Break the law	To do something illegal	ينتهك القانون
Break someone's heart	To cause someone deep emotional pain	يحطم قلب شخص

Choose the correct answer :

- The sound of laughter from the children broke _____ in the otherwise silent library.
A. the law B. the silence C. the news D. the record
- I hate to break the _____, but the meeting has been canceled.
A. news B. heart C. ice D. habit
- Driving through a red light means you're breaking _____.
A. the heart B. the ice C. the habit D. the law
- During the party, the host shared a funny story to break _____.
A. the record B. the ice C. the news D. the rules
- Seeing the abandoned puppy broke my _____; I had to help it.
A. silence B. heart C. record D. law

6. Anyone caught cheating on the exam is breaking the _____ of this university.
A. ice B. record C. rules D. silence
7. He was determined to quit smoking and finally managed to break _____.
A. the heart B. the silence C. the habit D. the rules
8. The athlete trained for years to finally break _____ in the 100-meter sprint.
A. the record B. the law C. the ice D. the rules
9. After the long argument, she spoke first to break _____ in the tense room.
A. the law B. the ice C. the news D. the silence
10. It broke his _____ when he found out that his best friend had lied to him.
A. heart B. silence C. record D. law
11. Anyone caught stealing from the store will be breaking _____ and face legal consequences.
A. the ice B. the news C. the law D. the rules

fill-in-the-gap questions using the same expressions:

1. The loud noise of the thunderstorm suddenly **broke the silence** in the middle of the quiet night. *(Hint: silence, news, record)*
2. The teacher decided to tell a funny story to **break the ice** and make the students feel more comfortable. *(Hint: ice, rules, record)*
3. Running a red light means you **are breaking the law**. *(Hint: law, silence, habit)*
4. She finally managed to **break the habit** of biting her nails after years of trying. *(Hint: habit, rules, law)*
5. When the team scored the last goal, they **broke the record** and made history in the championship. *(Hint: record, law, heart)*
6. He didn't want to **break the news** to his friend, but he had to tell her about the accident. *(Hint rules, ice, news)*
7. Her betrayal **broke his heart** and left him feeling devastated.
8. The students were warned not to **break the rules** during the final exams.
9. To make everyone feel at ease, the host shared a funny story to **break the ice**.
10. Talking loudly in the library **broke the silence**, and everyone turned to look at him. *(Hint: silence, law, record)*

English Word	Meaning (English)	Translation
Inheritance	Money or property passed down	ميراث مادي
Heritage	Cultural traditions or legacy	تراث ثقافي
Wedding	The ceremony of getting married	العرس - حفل الزفاف
Marriage	The legal union of two people	علاقة الزواج
Ancestors	Family members from the past	الأجداد
Descendants	Offspring or future generations	الأحفاد
Extended Family	Large family including relatives	عائلة كبيرة وممتدة
Nuclear Family	Small family unit (parents/children)	عائلة صغيرة
Grow Up	To mature (personally)	يكبر و ينشأ في مكان ما
Grow	To increase in size	يكبر في الحجم
Raise	To care for and nurture	يربي شخص
Sibling	Brother or sister	الأخ أو الأخت
Spouse	Partner in marriage (husband/wife)	الزوج / الزوجة - شريك الحياة
Bride	The woman on her wedding day	العروس
Groom	The man on his wedding day	العريس

1. Fill-in-the-Gap

inheritance, heritage, wedding, marriage, spouse, descendants, sibling, ancestors, extended family, bride, groom, grow up, grow, raise, nuclear family.
(One extra word)

1. My **extended family** includes my parents, siblings, and grandparents.
2. At the **wedding**, the bride wore a beautiful white dress.
3. A **spouse** is someone who is legally married to another person.
4. Many people want to leave an **inheritance** for their children to support them financially.
5. She takes great pride in her cultural **heritage**, which reflects her country's traditions.
6. It is the responsibility of parents to **raise** their children with love and care.
7. A **nuclear family** consists of only the parents and their children.
8. Our **ancestors** came to this country over 100 years ago.
9. As we **grow up**, we learn how to handle responsibilities better.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The man who gets married is called the _____.
A. bride B. **groom** C. sibling
2. A _____ family includes uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents.
A. nuclear family B. **extended family** C. ancestors
3. The money or property you receive after someone's death is called _____.
A. heritage B. marriage C. **inheritance**
4. Someone legally married to you is your _____.
A. **spouse** B. sibling C. ancestor

Choose the correct answer:

- The couple's _____ was a celebration of love and unity.
A) Spouse B) Ancestors C) **Wedding** D) Sibling
- The _____ of the family tree can be traced back for generations.
A) Descendants B) **Ancestors** C) Marriage D) Bride
- I want to marry someone who will be a great _____ and partner in life.
A) Ancestor B) **Spouse** C) Descendant D) Sibling
- The _____ of the royal family were honored in the ceremony.
A) **Ancestors** B) Spouses C) Marriage D) Siblings
- They planned to _____ their child in a loving home surrounded by family.
A) **Raise** B) Groom C) Wedding D) Sibling
- The _____ from our family's old estate were passed down to me.
A) Ancestors B) **Heritage** C) Siblings D) Descendants
- Their _____ lasted for over fifty years, full of love and respect.
A) Spouse B) **Marriage** C) Wedding D) Sibling
- The bride's family sent a beautiful gift to celebrate her _____.
A) Groom B) Spouse C) **Wedding** D) Ancestors
- The children are the _____ of the family's long-standing traditions.
A) Siblings B) **Descendants** C) Heritage D) Ancestors
- Their _____ was a beautiful occasion, surrounded by close friends and family.
A) Spouse B) **Wedding** C) Groom D) Ancestors
- I plan to invite my _____ to the wedding ceremony next year.
A) **Siblings** B) Inheritance C) heritage D) Spouse
- We've always celebrated our family's _____ with a big feast every year.
A) **Inheritance** B) **Heritage** C) spouse D) Groom

Siblings / Groom / Ancestors

- My **ancestors** were farmers who lived in this village for generations.
- The **groom** was nervous but happy as he waited for the bride.
- I have two **siblings** who are both older than me, a brother and a sister.

Inheritance / Heritage / Ancestors

- Our family's **inheritance** includes many ancient artifacts passed down through the years.
- You can learn about a country's **heritage** by exploring its monuments and museums.
- My **ancestors** were among the first settlers of this region.

Spouse / Sibling / Descendants

- I plan to spend the holidays with my **sibling** in the countryside.
- My **spouse** is a wonderful person, and we have been married for five years.
- The **descendants** of the ancient family have spread across the globe.

Groom / Bride / Wedding

- The **bride** looked stunning in her white dress as she walked down the aisle.
- The **groom** waited nervously at the altar for his bride to arrive.
- Their **wedding** was a beautiful ceremony held in a garden surrounded by flowers.

Expression	Simple Meaning (Arabic)	Example
the latest news	آخر الأخبار	I always watch the latest news.
up-to-the-minute	أخبار جديدة دائماً	This app gives up-to-the-minute updates.
keep up to date	يعرف كل جديد	I try to keep up to date with technology.
keep up with the news	يتابع الأخبار	He keeps up with the news every morning.
update sb on sth	يخبر شخصاً بالجديد	She updated me on the meeting.
fill sb in	يعطي شخص التفاصيل	Please fill me in on what happened.
notify	يخبر رسمياً	The school will notify parents.
keep sb posted	يخبر شخصاً دائماً	Keep me posted about the results.
catch up on sb's news	يعرف أخبار شخص	I met my friend to catch up on her news.

posted – catch -fill – keep – latest – notify

1. This website shows the **latest** weather news.
2. The school will **notify** students about the trip.
3. Can you **fill** me in on the homework?
4. I like to **keep** up with sports news.
5. We talked after a long time to **catch** up on our news.

Choose the correct answer

6. I always read the _____ news in the morning.
A) latest B) notify C) fill
7. Please _____ me if the class is canceled.
A) catch B) notify C) keep
8. My brother will _____ me in on the plan.
A) catch B) post C) fill
9. I try to _____ up with school news.
A) notify B) keep C) fill
10. Let's meet to _____ up on each other's news.
A) keep B) catch C) post
11. The teacher will keep us _____ about the exam.
A) filled B) caught C) posted
12. This app gives up-to-the-_____ information.
A) minute B) fill C) post
13. The school will _____ parents about holidays.
A) fill B) notify C) keep
14. I want to _____ up to date with sports.
A) keep B) catch C) fill
15. Can you _____ me in on what happened?
A) notify B) fill C) keep

English	Arabic	Definition
In comparison to	بالمقارنة مع	Used to describe the ways in which two people or things are different.
In connection with	له علاقة بـ	Refers to the relationship or relevance between two things.
In contact with	على اتصال مع	Communicating with or maintaining a connection with someone or something.
In favour of	مؤيد لـ	To support or approve of something or someone.
In honour of	تكريماً لـ	Done to celebrate or show great respect for someone or something.
In need of	بحاجة إلى	When someone requires or should have something.

In Connection / In Comparison / In Contact With

1. The new smartphone offers better features **in comparison** to the older model.
2. The police are investigating the case **in connection** with the recent break-ins in the area.
3. She stays **in contact with** her friends through weekly phone calls.
4. This year's performance was excellent **in comparison** to the previous year's.

In Honour Of / In Favour Of / In Need Of

6. Most of the members voted **in favor of** the new policy changes.
7. The event was organized **in honor of** a beloved leader.
8. Many homeless people are **in need of** shelter and food during the winter months.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The new product is much more affordable _____ the older version.
a. in connection with b. in favour of c. **in comparison to**
2. The article was published _____ recent political developments.
a. in connection with b. in comparison to c. **in favour of**
3. She is still _____ her old colleagues through social media.
a. in favour of b. **in contact with** c. in comparison to
4. Many people are _____ the new policy to reduce taxes.
a. **in need of** b. in contact with c. in favour of
5. The school held a ceremony _____ the retiring principal.
a. in favour of b. **in honour of** c. in need of
6. The organization works to support families _____ basic necessities.
a. in contact with b. **in need of** c. in favour of

phrase	Arabic Meaning	Example Usage
A good judge of character	يجيد الحكم على الشخصيات	She's a good judge of character and can tell who to trust.
in his nature	من طبيعه-	It's in his nature to help others without expecting anything in return.
in his DNA	في جيناته-متأصل فيه	Creativity is in his DNA; he comes from a family of artists.
at heart	في القلب	He might seem strict, but he's a kind person at heart.
deep down	في أعماق القلب	Deep down, she knows she made the right choice.

Fill-in-the-Blanks Questions:

1. Sarah is a **good judge of character** she can easily figure out who's trustworthy.
2. Helping people is something that's just **in his nature** he does it naturally.
3. Her passion for music is clearly **in her DNA** both her parents were musicians.
4. People think he's unfriendly, but he's actually kind **at heart**.
5. He seems tough, but **deep down**, he has a very soft and caring personality.

English Phrase	Arabic Translation	Example in English
His finishing touches	لمسته الأخيرة	The designer added the finishing touches to the dress.
Touched by something	تأثر بشيء نفسياً	She was deeply touched by the kind words in the letter.
Keep/be in touch	على تواصل مع شخص	I'll keep in touch with you after I move to another city.
Lose touch	يفقد التواصل مع شخص	Over the years, we lost touch and didn't talk anymore.
Touch a sore spot	يناقش موضوع حساس	Talking about finances always touches a sore spot with him.
Losing one's touch	يفقد لمسته - مهارته في شيء	He's worried he's losing his touch in cooking after a long break.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The artist was working on the _____ of the painting to give it the final details.
a) rough sketch b) basic outline c) finishing touches
2. It's important to _____ in touch with old colleagues, even if they've moved to different companies.
a) keep b) forget c) lose
3. After a few years, we _____ touch and didn't communicate anymore.
a) kept b) gained c) lost

4. When discussing sensitive topics, it's easy to _____ and unintentionally upset someone.
a) keep in touch b) touch a sore spot c) your finishing touches
5. After being away from the team for so long, she worried about _____ her touch in her leadership abilities.
a) losing b) strengthening c) sharpening
9. He felt _____ by the kind gesture of his team when they threw him a farewell party.
a) bored b) confused c) touched

Fill-in-the-Blanks :

finishing touches- losing his touch -touched- lose touch - Touch a sore spot -keep in touch-

1. She worked tirelessly on the sculpture, and it was almost complete. She just needed to add the finishing touches before it would be ready for display.
2. The charity event was so heartwarming that everyone in the room was touched by the generosity of the donors.
3. I promised to keep in touch with my old school friends even though we moved to different countries.
4. After the company merger, I gradually started to lose touch with some of my colleagues, and we didn't speak much anymore.
5. When she brought up his failed business venture, she accidentally touched a sore spot and he became visibly upset.
6. After years of successful projects, he feared that he was losing his touch when he struggled to complete the new assignment.

GRAMMAR

القواعد

Relative clauses ضمائر الوصل

Who تستخدم محل الفاعل والمفعول العاقل	Which تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل	Whom تحل محل الاسم المفعول العاقل
Whose تحل محل الملكية	When تستخدم للزمن بمعنى عندما	Where تستخدم بمعنى حيث للأماكن

- 1- ضع ضمير الوصل who-which-where المراد استخدامه بعد الاسم المشار إليه في الجملة الأولى
- 2- احذف من الجملة الثانية ما يعود على الاسم ((المكرر) (He-they-)) الذي حددناه سواء ضمائر ، أسماء ، ظرف مكان here / there ظرف زمان then
- 4- انقل الجملة الثانية ثم بقية الجملة الأولى

WHO-THAT	تستخدم دائما مع الفاعل أو المفعول (العاقل)	he she-they-him-
Shakespeare was born in 1564. He was a famous English writer.	(who)	
Shakespeare, who was a famous English writer, was born in 1564.		
The teacher punished the pupil. He was talking.	(who)	
The teacher punished the pupil who\that was talking.		

1. This is the doctor. He helped Sara recover from her illness. (who)
This is the doctor who helped sara recover from her illness.
2. People plant trees in the forest. They care about the environment. (who)
People ,who plant trees in the forest ,care about the environment.

Which it\they دائما مع غير العاقل (أشياء/حيوانات/أفكار)

He works for a company. (it) manufactures computers.
He works for a company which manufactures computers.

The door was very conspicuous. It was bright red
The door, which was bright red, was very conspicuous.

I saw this house which is beautiful ملحوظة وصف المكان
I bought a pen yesterday and I lost it. (Use: which)
I lost the pen which I bought yesterday.

1. Mr. Ahmed has paintings in his house. They are worth over \$10,000. (which)
Mr. Ahmed has paintings ,which worth over 10000, in the house.
- 2.The film is interesting. I watched it three times. (which)

The film, which I watched three times, is interesting.

تستخدم دائما مع المفعول به (العاقل) وخاصة إذا سبقها حرف جر **him-her-them** Whom

The woman is in hospital. A car hit **her**.

The woman, whom a car hit, is in hospital.

Latifa is an English teacher. I was talking to her.

Latifa, **whom/who/that** I was talking to, is an English teacher.
(to whom I was talking)

with whom by whom to whom about whom for whom

Ghalia is a new friend. I went for dinner **with her** last night. (whom)

Ghalia, whom I went for dinner with last night, is a new friend.

للحديث عن الملكية وتحل محل ما يدل على الملكية **Whose** his-her-their-its اسم - 2s

We met a lady. **her** daughter has just got married.

We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.

The father stopped paying for his son's studies. **his** car was stolen.

The father, **whose** car was stolen, stopped paying for his son's studies.

1. Ali has got a brother. His name is Ahmed. (whose)

Ali has got a brother whose name is Ahmed.

2- The couple lives next to us. Their daughter has two charming boys. (whose)

The couple, whose daughter has two charming boys, lives next to us.

Where (in which/on which/at which) المكان **here-there-it**

He studied in Germany . he got his PHD ~~there~~.

He studied in Germany **where** he got his PHD. (Refers to the city as the location.)

This is the school. I learned **here**.

This is the school **which** I learned **in**.

= This is the school **where** I learned.

This is the school **in which** I learned.

1. New York is a city in the US. You can find the Statue of Liberty there. (where)

New York, where you can find the statue of liberty, is a city in the US.

2. the house is very cramped. I lived my early childhood here. (where) (which)

The house, where I lived my early childhood in, is very cramped.

When (in which/on which) الذي/التي (مع الزمان) الوقت **it-that year-then**

It was in **the year 2019**. I bought my car **then**.

It was in the year 2019 **when** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **in which** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **which** I bought my car **in**.

1- I still remember that day. I graduated **at that time**. (when/which)

I still remember when I graduated that day.

2- It was in the year 2019. I bought my car then. (when)

It was in the year 2019 when I bought my car.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The school _____ I studied has been renovated.
a. **which** b. **where** c. whose d. when
2. The student _____ won the award is my cousin.
a. **whom** b. whose c. where d. **who**
3. That's the building _____ the meeting was held.
a. **where** b. whose c. who d. which
4. This is the boy _____ father is a doctor.
a. **who** b. **whose** c. where d. which
5. This is the museum _____ we saw ancient artifacts.
a. **where** b. which c. who d. whose
6. The movie _____ you recommended was amazing.
a. **who** b. where c. **which** d. whose
7. The store _____ sells fresh bread around the corner.
a. **who** b. whose c. where d. **that**
8. I need a pen _____ writes smoothly.
a. **who** b. **which** c. where d. whose
9. She met the man _____ helped her with her luggage.
a. **who** b. whose c. which d. that
10. This **is** the team _____ won the championship.
a. **who** b. **which** c. where d. whose
11. I remember the summer _____ we spent at the beach.
a. **which** b. when c. where d. whose
12. The car _____ was parked outside belongs to my uncle.
a. **that** b. where c. whose d. **which**
13. The man _____ spoke at the conference is a famous scientist.
a. **who** b. whose c. where d. which
14. The singer _____ voice is so beautiful performed last night.
a. **who** b. **whose** c. which d. where

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct relative pronoun in parentheses:

1. John doesn't watch films. His best friend is an actor. (whose)
John ,whose best friend is an actor ,doesn't watch films.
2. Yesterday I met a man. He works as a practitioner in a nearby health center. (who)

Yesterday I met a man who works as a practitioner in a nearby health center.

3. I saw Hassan's photo. It was posted on Instagram. (which)

I saw Hassans photo which was posted on Instagram.

4. Hamad took us to the park. He plays football there. (where)

Hamad took us to the park where he plays football.

5. Huda solved the puzzle. She was praised by the teacher. (who)

Huda, who solved the puzzle ,was praised by her teacher.

6. Everyone looked at the boy. His face was pale. (whose)

Everyone looked at the boy whose face was pale.

7. Many people have written about Tangier. It is Ibn Battuta's place of birth. (about which)

Tangier ,about which Many people have written , is Ibn Battuta's place of birth.

8. I phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. (whom)

The customer whom I phoned yesterday was completely angry.

9. The burglars got rid of the car. It was used during the bank robbery yesterday. (which)

The burglars got rid of the car which was used during the bank robbery yesterday.

10. It is such a great hotel. I spent three days of my holiday there last summer. (where)

It is such a great hotel where I spent three days of my holiday last summer.

Countable and Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns:

الأسماء التي تعد

a book = one book-books ➤ an apple = one apple ___ apples

My brother likes football. الفاعل مفرد My brothers like football. الفاعل جمع

نستخدم قبلها كلمات تدل على العدد أو صيغة الجمع

-many - a few - few -a number of - numbers of - lots of - a lot of - hardly any

أسماء دائما في صيغة الجمع

Police - بضائع / سلع - clothes - goods - People

The people in the village (are - is) helpful.

A pair of زوج من شي واحد - pairs of عدد الأزواج من الشي

glasses - نظارة - trousers - بنطال - jeans - shorts - gloves - قفازات - sunglasses -

My jeans are new.

My pair of jeans is new.

You can get two pairs of sunglasses for the price of one at the shop today.

أسماء تعامل أنها مفرد إذا كنا نقصد المجموعة ككتلة واحدة وتعامل على أنها جمع إذا كنا نقصد أفراد المجموعة

family - team - group - audience - class - crew طاقم - government الحكومة - army الجيش

Jack's team has trained hard this season. (هنا الحديث عن الفريق ككل - كتلة واحدة)

□ Jack's team were all cheering after they won the match. (هنا الحديث عن الفريق كأفراد)

Uncountable nouns:

الأسماء التي لا تعد

لا تجمع

sugar - salt - milk - money - bread , etc. لا تسبق ب a` an ` one و هي ما يلي

تستخدم ف المفرد فقط

is - was - has - فعل + s/es/ies

نستخدم معها الكلمات والألفاظ التالية

some - any - much - a lot of - lots of - an amount of - a great amount of - amounts of - a little (of) - little - no - a (great) deal of

Quantifiers

اسم **a lot of – lots of – plenty of+** تستخدم مع الأشياء التي تعد والتي لا تعد غالبا في الاثبات وقليل في النفي

(A lot of - Lots of - Plenty of) students think that staying up late to revise before the exam is useful.

إذا لم يأتي بعدها اسم تكون كالآتي

Do you need any help. Thanks a lot. We know a lot about you.

A lot has been said about demons.

لا تستخدم هذه التعبيرات مع الأوقات مثل (days, weeks, months and years) والمسافات مثل (meters, and kilometers) نستخدم معهم كلمة MANY(days-weeks-----)

تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد = **Hardly any** قليل جدا \ بالياله
very few and very little= بمعنى

There's **hardly any** coffee left. = There's **very little** coffee left.

There is **hardly any** sugar in my tea He is tired because he gets **hardly any** sleep.

Many + plural countable nouns كثير للعدد

How many students went on the trip? سؤال

Mark is new in town and doesn't have **many** friends. نفي

There are **so many people** in the room.

so – too -as الاثبات مع

=A large number of

Few عدد قليل ولا يكفي **very few**

I have **few pounds** so I can't buy a shirt

= **not many** = **hardly any**

I've got **few apples**, so I can't make an apple pie. (I need some more)

There are **very few students** in the class today.

(many)

There **aren't many** students in the class today.

a few = عدد قليل ولكن يكفي. **only a few**

I have **a few pounds** so I can buy a shirt

I've got **a few apples**, so I can make an

apple pie

He has **only a few** friends.

Much + uncountable nouns كثير للكمية

How much sugar do you need? سؤال

I **don't have much** furniture in the living room. نفي

You are making **too much noise**.

I like chocolate **very much**.

so-too-as-very الاثبات مع

=A great deal of

Little كمية قليلة ولا يكفي **very little**

I have **little sugar** so I can't make a cup of tea.

= **not much** = **hardly any**

There is **little flour**, so we can't make a cake. We need some more.

There is **too little sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more? (much)

There is **not much sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more?

a little = كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي **only a little**

I have **a little sugar** but it is enough to

make a cup of tea.

Don't worry; **only a little coffee** was spilt

on the carpet

Some

جملة مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب

يعد أو لا يعد

بعض

- My mother knows **some** good stories. اسم يعد
- I drank **some** water. اسم لا يعد
- Would you like some tea? عرض = offer
- Can I have some of these apples? طلب \ request

There is some bread on the table

Any

يعد أو لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية

أي

- I **don't** want **any** stamps. اسم يعد
- I didn't drink any milk. اسم لا يعد
- Is there any soup left? سؤال عادي

Some = not +any

- I bought **some** books.
- I **didn't** buy **any** books.
- She has some money. - She doesn't have any money
- I have **never** watched **any** action movies.

You can visit us **any** day next week. (It doesn't matter which day)**No = negative of Some****no = not +any**

- There is **no** food in the fridge. (any) There **isn't any** food in the fridge.
- I met **no** friends at school. (any) I **didn't meet** any friends at school.

There **are few students** in the class today. (many)There **aren't many students** in the class today.There **are hardly any places** to visit. (few)There **are few places** to visit.There **is little wind** to fly my kite. (much)There **isn't much wind** to fly my kite.There **is hardly any food** in the fridge. (little)There **is little** food in the fridge.**Choose the correct answer.**

- _____ of students think that staying up to revise the night before the exam is useful.
 - a. Much
 - b. A lot
 - c. Many
 - d. An amount
- He is tired because he gets _____ sleep.
 - a. many
 - b. a few
 - c. hardly any
 - d. any
- There is _____ certainty that he will help us.
 - a. no
 - b. any
 - c. few
 - d. a few
- My friends are crazy about football. That's why _____ of them go to stadiums to watch matches.
 - a. A few
 - b. many
 - c. much
 - d. a little
- If you don't concentrate, you will remember very _____ of what you have studied.
 - a. many
 - b. little
 - c. much
 - d. a lot
- Remember, there are _____ techniques that can help you manage your stress.
 - a. plenty of
 - b. much
 - c. little
 - d. a little

7. We didn't eat there because there wasn't _____ choice for vegetarians on the menu.
 a. many b. much c. no d. some
8. Could you give me _____ assistance with this task?
 a. some b. plenty c. lots d. little
9. Surprisingly, Jack has made very _____ friends on the football team since joining.
 a. little b. a few c. hardly any d. few
10. This article should give you _____ of tips on how you can improve your eating habits.
 a. few b. lot c. plenty d. many
11. I didn't have _____ money on me, so I only bought a T-shirt. I'll buy the trainers next week.
 a. much b. any c. many d. no
12. If we don't receive _____ more requests for this year's sports camp, we will have to cancel it.
 a. no b. any c. much d. few
13. Would you like _____ apple juice?
 a. many b. a few c. some d. any
14. There is too _____ food in the fridge.
 a. many b. much c. any d. a few
15. How _____ did your computer cost?
 a. many b. some c. any d. much

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. We don't have much milk left in the fridge. (little)

We have little milk left in the fridge.

2. Ghalia didn't invite many friends to her get-together. (few)

Ghalia invited few friends to her get-together.

3. We need a lot of vegetables to make that soup. (plenty)

We need plenty of vegetables to make that soup.

4. There aren't any students in the classroom. (no)

There are no students in the classroom.

5. I like Maryam because not many people are as trustworthy as she is. (few)

I like Maryam because few people are as trustworthy as she is.

6. I put only a little sugar in my coffee. (much)

I didn't put much sugar in my coffee.

7. Lina seems to have many problems lately. (lot)

Lina seems to have a lot of problems lately.

8. Adel doesn't eat much meat because he doesn't like it. (hardly)

Adel hardly eats any meat because he doesn't like it.

PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول

I opened the door.----- **The door was opened .**يصبح المفعول فاعل The **door** 1-2- نستخدم فعل **Be** حسب زمن الجملة و الفاعل الجديد)

3- التصريف الثالث للفعل

مستقبل\will\must\	مضارع	ماضي	have\has\had	ing
Be	is \are	was\ were	been	being
will be cleaned	is cleaned	was cleaned	has been cleaned	is being cleaned was being cleaned

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT SIMPLE	The teacher punishes the boy.	The boy is punished by the teacher.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	The teacher is punishing the boy.	The boy is being punished by the teacher.
PAST SIMPLE	The teacher punished the boys.	The boys were punished by the teacher.
PAST CONTINUOUS	The teacher was punishing the boys.	The boys were being punished by the teacher.
PRESENT PERFECT	The teacher has punished the boy.	The boy has been punished by the teacher.
PAST PERFECT	The teacher had punished the boys.	The boys had been punished by the teacher.
FUTURE SIMPLE	The teacher will punish the boys.	The boys will be punished by the teacher.
GOING TO	The teacher is going to punish the boys.	The boys are going to be punished by the teacher.
	We could have paid the electricity bill online.	The electricity bill could have been paid online.

Many people **read** this writer's articles.***** This writer's articles **are read** by many people.We stopped the bus. ***** The bus **was stopped**.My father is washing the car. ***** The car **is being** washed.Omeer was not wearing a tie. ***** A tie **was not being** worn.I have eaten a hamburger. ***** A hamburger **has been** eaten.They had started a fight. ***** A fight **had been** started.Dad will paint the kitchen next week. ***** The kitchen **will be painted** next weekI have to send the email by four o'clock. ***** The email **has to be** sent.I will have finished the job by Monday. ***** The job **will have been finished**.

With verbs such as (bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, sell, read, offer, give, lend, etc,) which can take two objects The Passive Voice can be formed in two ways

They offered Tracy some flowers.	Tracy was offered some flowers.
	Some flowers were offered to Tracy.
My employer promised me a pay rise.	I was promised a pay rise by my employer.
	A pay rise was promised to me by my employer.

John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill.

Jill was given a chocolate bar by John. = a bar of chocolate was given to Jill

I lent a pencil to Graham.

Graham was lent a pencil. = A pencil was lent to Graham

The boss showed the new computer to Anna.

Anna was shown the new computer .

We saw a red car crash into a tree.	A red car was seen to crash into a tree.
We heard a baby crying earlier.	A baby was heard crying earlier.
make	Our teacher made us tidy the classroom. We were made to tidy the classroom. My mum made me eat all my soup. I was made to eat all my soup.
Let	My parents didn't let me stay up late when I was young.
be allowed to	I was not allowed to stay up late when I was young.
-ing form	He hates people shouting at him. He hates being shouted at.

Our teacher makes us answer the questions.

We were made to answer the questions.

My father didn't let me drive the car.

I was not allowed to drive the car.

My mother doesn't let me clean the kitchen.

I am not allowed to clean the kitchen.

I want Sami to bring my mobile.

I want my mobile to be brought by Sami.

I expect them to invite me to the wedding.

I expect to be invited to the wedding .

C) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:

1. He gave me a present.

a) I was given a present.

b) A present was given to me.

4. Mother bought Mary some sweets.

a) Mary bought some sweets.

B) Some sweets were bought to Mary.

5. Najwa has sold Mohamed a second-hand car.

a) A second hand car was sold to Mohammed.

b) Mohammed was sold a second hand car.

Rewrite the sentences and make them passive.

1. They will send you the boxes next week.

The boxes will be sent to you next week.

2. Coca Cola has sponsored this program.

This program has been sponsored by Coca Cola.

3. The manager has locked the door.

The door has been locked by the manager.

4. After they had shut the doors nobody could get in.

After **the doors had been shut**, nobody could get in.

5. The organizers of the event welcomed the president.

The president was welcomed by the organizers of the event.

6. They are inviting hundreds of guests to the opening of the new theatre.

Hundreds of guests **are being invited** to the opening of the new theatre.

7. Los Angeles will host the 2028 Olympic Games.

The 2028 Olympic games **will be hosted** in Los Angeles.

8. The farmer milks the cows twice a day.

The cows **are milked** twice a day.

9. Everyone went to bed after they had switched off the lights.

After **the lights had been switched off**, everyone went to bed.

10. Stephen Spielberg is directing a major action film at the moment.

A major action film **is being directed** by Stephen Spielberg at the moment.

11. The local authorities have cut down three trees in our street.

Three trees **have been cut down** in our street by local authorities.

Before you choose:

am, is, are	تصريف ثالث	every, usually, always, often, sometimes
was, were		yesterday, last, ago, in 2020
am, is, are + being		now, at the moment, currently, today, this week,
was, were + being		while, as, at 9:00 yesterday...when
have, has + been		yet, just, already, since, for, ever, never, once,
had + been		, before, after
will be		tomorrow, next week, next month, next year
will have been		by 2025, before 2025

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

1 **When** my father came home yesterday, the project _____ with my friend.

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

2 The names of the winners of the competition _____ next week in Katara.

- 3 A daily intake of vitamin C _____ by the doctor last week
 a) Is published b) Is being published
 c) Will be published d) Was published
- 4 The sandwiches _____ before we arrived.
 a) is recommended b) was recommended
 c) has recommended d) was being recommended
- 5 The contract _____ by the manager tomorrow.
 a) will sign b) will be signing
 c) will be signed d) has been signed
- 9 The new museum _____ next Monday by the Sheikh.
 a) is opened b) will be opened
 c) must open d) was being opened
- 10 Breakfast _____ from 6 until 10.30 every day.
 a) is served b) was being served
 c) will be served d) had to be served
- 11 The new design _____ yet.
 a) is not finished b) has not been finished
 c) will not be finished d) was not being finished

Impersonal passive

(think, say, believe, know, consider, claim, understand, expect, allege, report, suppose, regarded)

Change in two ways: لها طريقتان في التحويل

Police **believe** that he is dead

1- It is believed that he is dead.

2- He is believed to be dead

I think **the last exam was easy**
the last exam is thought to have been easy.

They say that the new film was a hit.

It **is said** that the new film **was** a hit.

The new film **is said to have been** a hit.

The police thought that Ali robbed the bank last week.

It **was thought** that Ali **robbed** the bank last week.

Ali was thought to have robbed the bank last week.

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- 1 Frank and Ben _____ cleaning the beach together.
 a) saw b) were seeing c) seen d) were seen
- 2 The stolen painting **is thought** _____ worth millions.
 a) being b) to be c) was been d) that it is
- 3 It _____ some islands will sink in the near future because of rising sea levels.
 a) is said that b) said to c) be said d) is saying
- It** _____ that nuclear power stations are dangerous.
 a) knows b) has know
 c) is known d) will know

It _____ that he always arrives late.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) says | b) said |
| c) was saying | d) is said |

Turn the following sentences from active to passive.

1. Everybody thinks that Ali is a good football player.

a) It is thought that Ali is a good football player..

b) Ali is thought to be a good football player.

2. They say that his books are still popular.

a) It is said that his books are still popular.

b) His books are said to be still popular.

3. They believe he is leaving soon.

It is believed that he is leaving soon.

He is believed to be leaving soon

They say he has written a new book.

It is said that he has written a new book.

2. They said that the director was in a meeting.

It was said that the director was in a meeting

3. They believe he got annoyed with the rest of the cast.

It is believed that he got annoyed with the rest of the cast.

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 13.

Advantages and Disadvantages of E-commerce (Argumentative)

1.In today's economy, business moves at a rapid pace and shows no sign of slowing down. Many of the pioneering changes that have taken place are due to electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce. As a matter of fact, the introduction of mobile communication devices and wireless technologies into the workplace has brought about multiple changes and almost unlimited possibilities for traders. These new technologies offer many advantages for businesses, but there are disadvantages as well.

2.To start with, E-commerce increases the speed in which transactions take place. This means that customers no longer have to wait in line to buy items but can now securely complete transactions online. Similarly, customers do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise. Instead, they can have it shipped directly to them. Also, customers are offered plenty of choices, which reduces face-to-face interaction, thus saving precious time.

3.Another important benefit of E-commerce is that shipping companies provide adequate information online so that customers can place their own orders and trace them from their homes or offices. This is very likely to reduce costs and errors while also engaging the consumer. For example, Fed-Ex was a pioneer in the use of online follow-up. They allowed customers to enter a code number on the Fed-Ex web site to **monitor** their packages. This removed the operator from the transaction, cut expenses, and satisfied the customer.

4.**On the other hand**, E-commerce has also several risks too. Firstly, there are hidden costs that come along online operations. For instance, online purchases are often accompanied by high shipping and restocking fees, a lack of warranty coverage, and unacceptable delivery times. The online purchases must be shipped, and the shipping charges are often high. In fact, many E-commerce companies have developed a reputation of overcharging for shipping and handling. According to NPD Group Inc., "excessive shipping fees constitute one of the major obstacles for online customers when deciding whether to buy online or at a traditional store."

5.Another major problem of E-commerce is network unreliability and lack of security. Indeed, one of the main roadblocks to the wide acceptance of E-commerce by both businesses and consumers is the clear lack of adequate security for online transactions. This has led consumers to be increasingly cautious about providing credit card information over the Internet. For instance, in the first quarter of 2001, Amazon.com announced that customer credit card information was stolen from one of its branches. Also, with a user population of 4.39 billion worldwide, the Internet is a very busy information highway. In other words, when an e-commerce website cannot serve its customers because its Internet connection is down, it is very likely to lose sales, credibility, and even customers.

6.In conclusion, E-commerce has known a remarkable development and success over the last years. I personally believe that despite the numerous examples of its successful growth, there are many examples where E-commerce failed to succeed. It is very important that people intending to do business online take all the factors that lead to success into consideration and figure out all the dangers that may lead to failure.

What is the writer's MAIN PURPOSE in this text?

- A. to discuss two sides of E- commerce
- B. to suggest ways to improve E- commerce
- C. to warn against the dangers of E- commerce
- D. to help people make an E-commerce website

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "monitor" in paragraph (3)?

- A. pay
- B. track
- C. weigh
- D. receive

Read the text again and decide if the statements are true, false or not Given . Write T, F, or nG.

E-commerce decreases the speed in which transactions take place	<u>F</u>
customers can follow their orders from their homes or offices.	<u>T</u>

Based on paragraph (2), how can E-commerce increase the speed in which transactions happen? Mention THREE aspects.

1st aspect:	Customers don't have to wait in lines
2nd aspect:	Customers have more choices
3rd aspect:	Customers no longer have to travel to buy items

From paragraph (4), mention THREE examples of hidden costs that come along online operations.

1st example:	high shipping and restocking fees,
2nd example:	a lack of warranty coverage
3rd example:	unacceptable delivery times

Text 1

1. A robbery occurred last Sunday night at 11:30 at 15 Rose Street in the city of Bristol. The owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, were at home and asleep at the time of the robbery. Money, jewelry, two mobile phones, an old painting and a computer were stolen, but no one was injured.

2. At 11:45, the police were alerted by Mr. Taylor who said that his daughter, Stella, woke him up after hearing a loud noise. When he went downstairs to investigate, he found a broken vase on the floor. He then realised that his computer and other items were missing, and immediately called the police.

3. The police believe the robber may have got into the house through an open window. A witness told the police that she had seen a tall man in his early twenties wearing a dark blue jacket run out of the house and drive away in a red French car. The police haven't arrested anyone for the crime yet. Also, none of the missing property has been found.

4. This was the fifth robbery in the neighborhoods this year, and the police think the same man may be responsible for all of them. They are reminding homeowners to lock their doors at night and keep ground floors closed.

From: Stella**To: Clara****Subject:** You won't believe what happened!**Dear Clara,**

1 . You won't believe what happened last night I was sound asleep, when all of a sudden, I heard a loud crash. Of course, I was terrified. I knew my parents were asleep (it was around 11:30), but I thought I heard somebody downstairs. I didn't know what to do, so I ran to wake my parents. My father made me go back to my room, then he went downstairs to find out what happened. He found a big mess. There were papers and a broken vase on the living room floor. We had been robbed! My father called the police. Luckily, the burglar had already left, and no one got hunt .

2. I'm not scared anymore, but I feel so shocked and **outraged**. My father had his computer stolen and my science report was on the hard disk! Now I have to write it all over again. And the jewellery that my father gave my mother for her birthday was stolen too. She's really upset .

3. The police told us they think the robber came in through the window. My father is getting the lock replaced today. The police were very nice, but they think we may never get our things back again. Well, I will tell you more about it at school tomorrow.

See you soon.

Stella

1. Which of the following could be the BEST title for the above texts?

- A. The Mysterious Witness
- B. A Night Robbery in Bristol
- C. A Strange Accident in Bristol
- D. The Secret of the Stolen Report.

2. Read the following from Text 2.

“I’m not scared anymore, but I feel *outraged*.”

What does the underlined word “*outraged*” MOST LIKELY mean?

- A. angry
- B. lonely
- C. confident
- D. thoughtful

3. Based on Text 2, why was Stella’s mother upset?

- A. because her new mobile phone was missing
- B. because her husband couldn’t catch the robber
- C. because her precious birthday present was stolen
- D. because her daughter couldn’t find her science report

4. Based on texts 1 & 2, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

A Mr. Taylor got hurt during the robbery.	F
B The police left the Taylor’s house at exactly 12:30 in the night.	NG

5. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR items stolen from the Taylor’s house.

Item 1: Money
Item 2: Jewelry
Item 3: Two mobile phones
Item 4: An old painting

6. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR OF INFORMATION THE POLICE GATHERED ABOUT THE ROBBER.

Information 1: Tall man.
Information 2: Early twenties.
Information 3: Owns a red French car.
Information 4: Wearing a dark blue jacket.

w r i t i n g

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **Internet** provide a justification for your point of view.

المقدمة

I am writing this essay to present my point of view and express my opinion that we should use the internet because it is very important for many reasons.

السبب الأول

The first reason is that the internet makes life easier. **It is a fact that** we can communicate with our family and friends easily. **For example,** we can use many programs to call them for free.

السبب الثاني

The second reason is having fun. **According to recent research, 90% of people** use the internet to chat, play games, and watch movies.

السبب الثالث (اختياري)

The third reason is learning online. **It is believed that** online learning is very important these days, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

الخاتمة

To sum up, for all these reasons, we should use the internet to have a better life because of these reasons .

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **Junk food** provide a justification for your point of view.

I am writing this essay to present my point of view and express my opinion that junk food is harmful to our health for many reasons.

The first reason is that junk food is unhealthy. It is high in calories, sugar, and fat, **which can lead to** obesity and other health problems. **For example,** fast food like burgers, fries, and sodas are packed with unhealthy ingredients that can negatively affect our body over time.

The second reason is that junk food can increase the risk of chronic diseases. **Studies show that** consuming junk food regularly can raise the risk of heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure. These conditions are often linked to unhealthy eating habits, such as eating too much processed or fast food.

The third reason is that junk food lacks essential nutrients. While it may taste good, it doesn't provide the necessary vitamins and minerals our body needs to stay healthy. Eating junk food instead of balanced meals **can lead to** nutritional deficiencies and weaken the immune system.

To sum up, for all these reasons, we should limit junk food to have a better life. It is harmful to our health .

Write **a procedural text** explaining how to download a program.

Write a procedural text explaining how to download a program.

How to download a -----

First, go to the Appstore and click on (download)button. The download should begin automatically.

Secondly, follow the instructions on screen.

After that, choose the options to update the -----

Create your account with a username and password.

Finally, determine your location and the options you need to begin your

Do not forget to click “start “to enjoy the

1- Choose your social media site. Go to the web page of the site . You will see two options: ‘Log in’ and ‘Create new account’. Click on ‘Create new account’.

2- Create your account. You will be asked to provide your name, date of birth, and email address. Then you will need to create a password. Make sure you remember this because you will need it to sign into the account later. Once you have done this, click on ‘Sign up’.

3- Confirm your email address. Open your email inbox. You will receive an email asking you to confirm your email address. Click on the link in the email. It will take you back to the site. Use your email address and password to sign in.

4- Set up your profile. You will be asked to add different information about yourself to your profile. Answer the questions and start using your account.

First, open the App Store on your phone.

Next, search for the app you want. Then, click on the Download button. After that, wait for the app to download. When it is ready, open the app. Next, create an account. Write your name, email, and password. Then, follow the instructions on the screen. Choose your location. Finally, click on Start and enjoy the app.

First, go to the **App Store** or **Google Play Store** on your phone.

Next, search for the _____ you want to download.

Then, click on the **Download** button. It will start downloading automatically.

After that, follow the instructions on the screen.

Choose the options to update.

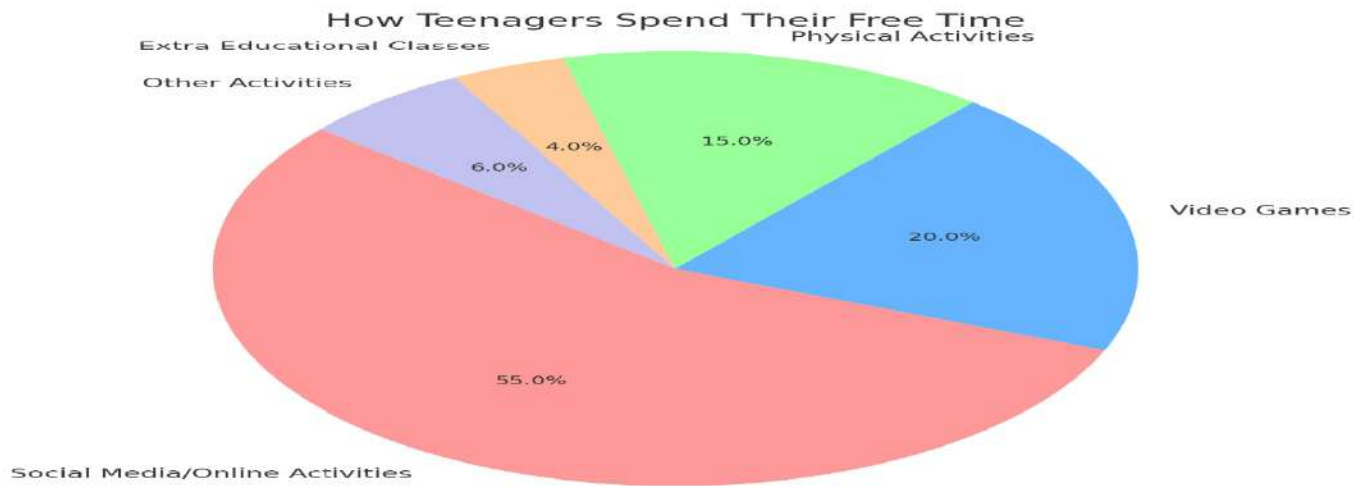
Next, create your account by entering a **username** and **password**.

Then, type your **email address** and confirm it when you receive a message.

After that, set up your profile by adding your personal information.

Choose your **location** and the options you need to begin.

Finally, click on **Start** and enjoy using it.



The pie chart shows how teenagers spend their free time. It includes percentages for seven activities, with one category for other activities.

From the chart, it's clear that most teenagers spend their time on social media and online activities. The least popular activity is attending extra educational classes, with only 4% of teenagers doing this. About a fifth of teenagers enjoy playing video games, while some (15%) do physical activities like sports or exercise.

In conclusion, the chart shows that most teenagers prefer online activities and relaxing, while fewer focus on education or exercise. This suggests they enjoy fun and socializing more than studying or working out.

Describing a Pie Chart

1. Introduction

- Briefly introduce the chart.
- Mention what the pie chart represents.
- Include the time frame (if applicable).

2. Overview

- Highlight the key trends or major parts of the pie chart.
- Mention the largest and smallest segments.

3. Details

- Explain the data segment by segment, starting with the largest.
- Use percentages or fractions to describe the proportions.

4. Conclusion

- Summarize the main findings.
- Highlight any interesting patterns or trends.

Breakdown of costs of 2012 London Olympics in billions of pounds (£)



This pie chart shows the different areas of expense for the London Olympics in 2012. It is of note that there were four main areas of expense and that security, the staging of the events, and site preparation accounted for almost two thirds of the total cost.

The single most expensive item was in fact security, which cost slightly over two and a half billion pounds, which was just under a quarter of the total £10.8 billion budget. Staging the events and preparing the site were also very significant costs at £2.3 billion and £1.82 billion respectively. There were more items that all cost a similar amount of around one billion pounds.

These were in order: the actual building of the sporting venues at eight than £1.1 billion, then the Olympic village, other Olympic park projects, and then finally transport at just under 900 hundred million pounds. It is also of interest that much of the smallest amount of money was spent on the media centre, the cost of which was only 300 hundred million pounds.

base Form	V1	Past Simple	V2	Past Participle	V3	Translation (Arabic)
see		saw		seen		يرى
go		went		gone		يذهب
eat		ate		eaten		ياكل
drink		drank		drunk		يشرب
take		took		taken		ياخذ
write		wrote		written		يكتب
break		broke		broken		يكسر
speak		spoke		spoken		يتحدث
give		gave		given		يعطي
drive		drove		driven		يقود
fly		flew		flown		يطير
know		knew		known		يعرف

grow	grew	grown	ينمو
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
sing	sang	sung	يعني
ring	rang	rung	يرن
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
run	ran	run	يجري
come	came	come	يأتي
build	built	built	يبنى
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
have	had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	held	held	يمسك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
leave	left	left	يغادر
make	made	made	يصنع
meet	met	met	يقابل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
Be_____am\is\are	Was\were	been	يكون
Do\does	Did	Done	يفعل
Have-has	Had	Had	يمتلك