

Grade 12&11 Advanced Revision Mazes (2024- Term 2)
By Mr Ahmed Abdelfattah

I- Grammar

1- Future perfect passive

Form:

will + have + been + past participle

be = future perfect = will have been

Examples:

- 1- The business proposal **will have been written by (before)** the 1st of September.
- 2- The order **will have been delivered by** the time he receives his invoice.
- 3- A new sports arena **will have been built by** next year, creating many business opportunities.
- 4- The accounts for the project **will have been completed by** next week.

Usage:

We use **the future perfect passive** to talk about something that **will be completed** before a certain time or future event.

- **We will have cleaned the room by** the time we go out. (Active)

Passive = Object + be + past participle

The room will have been cleaned by the time we go out. (passive)

- **My mother will have prepared dinner by** 8 o'clock.

Dinner will have been prepared by 8 o'clock.

by 8 o'clock = before 8 o'clock

Exercises:

- 1- Our revision (**will complete – completing – will have been completed**) **by** the time you take the exam.
- 2- They (**will have been invited – will have invited – have inviting**) to the party **by** tomorrow.
- 3- The thieves (**will catch – will have caught – will have been caught**) **by** the time they can sell any stolen jewellery.
- 4- A lot of computer games (**will have been played – will have played – will have playing**) **by** bedtime.
- 5- A new laptop (**will be buy – will have been bought – will be buying**) **before** the exam.
- 6- The order (**will have delivered – has delivered – will have been delivered**) **by** the time he receives his invoice.

2- Clefting and fronting - (No matter)

Examples:

- 1- **No matter how much** that handbag costs, we are buying it.
- 2- **No matter what** you say, I will still be attending the meeting.
- 3- **No matter the risk**, it is certainly worth a try.
- 4- It will eventually close down, **no matter how** much you try and save the business.

Usage:

We use 'Fronting' to emphasize the information in the first clause '*No matter how much....*'. In this case, using 'No matter' emphasizes that '**regardless of the circumstances**' the outcome will be the same. 'Clefting' means a single message is divided across two clauses. We use cleft sentences to connect what is already understood to what is new to the listener. Emphasis is placed on the new information by moving it to the beginning of the sentence.

Exercises:

- 1- (**No need – Despite – No matter**) Ali tries, he won't get a full mark.
- 2- The manager won't give Mouza a promotion (**in spite of – no matter – however**) how hard she works.
- 3- The thing is it will eventually close down, (**no matter – not matter – yet**) how much you try and save the business.

3- Passive reporting statements

Form:

It + passive reporting verb + (that) + clause

- **It is believed that robots will control the world in the future.**

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Examples:

- 1- It **is believed** that over 50 people attended the party.
- 2- It **was reported** that the sports centre had closed down.
- 3- It **was announced** that the New Year sales begin today.
- 4- It **is thought** that the rain will continue into next week.

Passive reporting statements

It was said (that)

It was believed (that)

It was thought (that)

It has been believed that

It had been thought that

It is thought that

Usage:

Passive reporting statements are used to report information where the source is unknown or not important. The use of the passive structure obscures the source of the information. Reported statements are often used in a formal style or to report facts.

Exercises:

- 1- It (**is announcing – was announced – was announcing**) that the competition will be too tough.
- 2- It (**was reported – was reporting – were reported**) that thousands of people were killed in the earthquake.
- 3- The company (**is saying – was saying – was said**) to lose more than 100 million dollars **last** year.
- 4- It (**is thinking – is thought – thought**) that the child ate all the chocolate which was in the fridge.

4- Mixed conditional

Form:

If + past perfect, would/wouldn't + infinitive

If + past simple, would have + past participle

Examples:

- 1- If I **hadn't gone** (**if 3**) to the football camp, I **wouldn't be** (**if 2**) a professional player.
- 2- If I **had revised** (**if 3**) for my exam, I **would have** (**if 2**) a better mark.
- 3- If I **wasn't** (**if 2**) afraid of heights, I **would have gone** (**if 3**) to Jebel Jais.

Usage:

We use mixed conditionals with **past perfect** in the **if clause** to talk about the present results of past events. In the sentence "***If I hadn't done the market research, I wouldn't be as successful today.***" The speaker became **successful (present result)** because he **did** market research (**past action**). We can also use it to talk about **an imaginary situation in the past** and its probable result in the present. If the speaker **had stayed** in their job (**but they didn't**), they **would have had** a stable income (**but they don't and instead they have excitement**). We use **mixed conditionals** with **past simple** in the '**if**' clause to talk about **imaginary present situations** and their **probable** (but imaginary) **past results**. In the sentence "***If I wasn't afraid of failure, I would have opened my own grocery store.***" If the speaker **wasn't** afraid of failure (**but he is**), he **would have opened** their own shop (**but they didn't**).

Exercises:

- 1- If I (**will have – has had – had** (**if 2**)) the time, I **would have made** (**if 3**) the cake myself.
- 2- If I **were** (**if 2**) you, I (**will accepted – am accepting – would have accepted** (**if 3**)) the job.
- 3- If they (**are planned - had planned** (**if 3**) – **had been planned**) for the project well, they **would be** (**if 2**) successful now.
- 4- (**I would - Would I – I will**) **have been given** (**if 3**) the position if I **did** (**if 2**) well in the interview?
- 5- If they hadn't done the market research, they (**would have be – had been – wouldn't be**) as successful today.
- 6- If he (**will stay – had stayed** (**if 3**) – **has stayed**) in my 9-5 job, **he would have** (**if 2**) a stable income, but no excitement.
- 7- If I (**weren't** (**if 2**) – **will be – hasn't been**) afraid of failure, I **would have opened** (**if 3**) my own grocery store.

5- (First Conditions – Should + subject + infinitive)

Form:

should + subject + infinitive

Examples:

- 1- **Should you** wish to know more, please contact our office.
If you wish to know more, please contact our office.
- 2- **Should your child** have any difficulties, it is a good idea to inform the school.
If your child have any difficulties, it is a good idea to inform the school.
- 4- **Should you** need anything, don't hesitate to ask.
If you need anything, don't hesitate to ask.
- 5- **Should it** become a challenge, try these steps.
If it becomes a challenge, try these steps.

Usage:

The word '**should**' can be used in the place of '**if**' in conditional sentences to talk about **unlikely hypotheticals** in formal situations. '**Should**' is inverted to be before the subject, then we use the **infinitive** (base) form of the verb.

Exercises:

- 1- Should he want to join us, he must (**letting – lets – let**) us know.
"If he wants to join us, he should let us know."
- 2- (**Shan't – Shall – Should**) they arrive late, they must call us.
"If they arrive late, they should call us."
- 3- Should she decide to sell the house, (**she shall contact – must she contact – she must contact**) a realtor.
If she decides to sell the house, she should contact a realtor.
- 4- (**You should – Should you – Shall you**) see any issues, report them immediately.
If you see any issues, you should report them immediately.

6- Cleft sentences

Inversion - Never (before) + inversion of the past perfect + clause

Form:

Never (before) + inversion of the past perfect + clause

Examples:

- 1- Never before **had I** experienced such difficulty sourcing the material to make my clothing range.
- 2- Never before **had I** experienced such a strong mix of joy and relief in the room, as tears of happiness streamed down their faces upon hearing the long-awaited good news.
- 3- Never before **had the company** implemented such innovative strategies, revolutionising its approach to product.

Exercises:

- 1- Never (**the company had – had the company – the company has**) expanded so rapidly until the new CEO took charge.
- 2- Never before (**had she experienced – she had experienced – have she experienced**) such joy before the award.
- 3- Never (**having the team achieved – the team had achieved – had the team achieved**) such success before the new strategy was implemented.
- 4- Never (**had we – we had – has we**) seen such innovative designs before this decade.
- 5- Never (**have the market – had the market – the market had**) witnessed such a dramatic downturn before the crisis.

Language Functions

1- Expressing opinion

Examples:

- 1- I'm absolutely certain that I want a career that will allow me to have a work-life balance and therefore allow me to see the world.
- 2- I'm of the opinion that by reducing the number of cars on the road, and therefore the amount of CO2 emissions in the air, peoples' overall health will rapidly improve.
- 3- As far as I am concerned, this man should not be the chief CEO of that company.

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Exercises:

- 1- (**As well as – As though – As far as**) I am concerned, the government should increase taxes on tobacco.
- 2- I wanted to go to London, but my father was of the opinion (**there – that – this**) we should go to Saudi Arabia on this holiday.
- 3- I am (**absolute – absolutely – extreme**) **certain** that I will get a full mark in the English exam.

2- Expressing agreement and disagreement

Examples:

- 1- That's a good point.
- 2- I completely disagree!
- 3- I hate to say it, but I think you're right. I must begin to think about a career change.
- 4- I see what you mean, but I disagree with your idea on how we can balance the income targets.

Exercises:

- 1- I see what you mean, (**but – in spite of – despite**) I disagree.
- 2- I hate to say it, but I (**absolutely – forget – think**) you are not right.
- 3- They (**greeted – gained – agreed**) with me because they liked my idea.
- 4- I'm (**completely – complete – completing**) on board with your suggestion.
- 5- I'm all (**in – at – for**) moving ahead with those strategic initiatives.
- 6- The manager is on (**broad – board – beard**) with my suggestions.

3- Expressing certainty, probability, and doubt

Examples:

- 1- My manager will **certainly** help me get the promotion. (**certainty**)
- 2- Ali **knows for a fact that** his business idea will succeed. (**certainty**)
- 2- His design will probably be approved. (**probability**)
- 4- There is a **likelihood** we will hold a big conference next month. (**probability**)
- 3- Reem is **not sure** she can finish the project on time. (**doubt**)
- 4- I **will be surprised** if Salim accepts the offer. (**doubt**)

Exercises:

- 1- I am (absolute – obsolete – **absolutely**) **certain** that the new software update will significantly improve our system's performance.
- 2- I have my (**doubts** – certainly – sure) that she won't pass the interview. She is not qualified enough.
- 3- (Doubted – **Undoubtedly** – Positive) our proposal will be accepted. It is the best.

Grade 12&11 Advanced Maze 1

Elon Musk is the co-founder and CEO of many companies. (1) (**No need – No matter – No one**) the type of business, his vision and entrepreneurial spirit have made him a pioneer in technology, energy, and space exploration **as if** he (2) (**is – were – has been**) the only thinker on earth.

He (3) (**have been born – is born – had been born**) in South Africa in 1971, **before** he (4) (**moving – moves – moved**) to the United States to attend the University of Pennsylvania. It (5) (**is believing – is believed – will believe**) **that** he **founded** his first company, Zip2 (6) (**though – therefore – after**) graduating from university. (**It shouldn't – won't it – Should he**) **be** (if 2) an excellent business idea, he (7) (**would be – wouldn't have been**) (3) – **is**) **able** to sell the company for almost \$300 million later.

Only if Musk **went** (if 2) on to co-found PayPal, (8) (**he would – would he (if 2) – he could**) become a billionaire. A new **research engine** by his team (9) (**will have been created – will create – would be creating**) **by** the end of 2023. It seems **as though** he (10) (**is – are – were**) the best ever entrepreneur. **Never before** (**had he – he had – have he**) given up one of his own ideas. (**Should you – Mustn't you – you should**) **be** like him, (11) (**must you – you must – you must have**) **be** a creative risk-taker.

Maze 2

- (1) (**As well as – No matter – As soon as**) the **risk**, it (2) (**has been reported – has reported – have been reported**) **that** so many **employers** have followed their dream of starting their own business. It **is widely** (**believing – believes – believed**) that this **number** (3) (**will have doubling – double – will have been doubled**)

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by 2030. Researchers think that **if** this **had begun (if 3)** earlier, the world's economy (4) (**would be (if 2) – is – have been**) better now. Never before (**a person had succeeded – a person succeeded – had a person succeeded**) without being a good communicator. For example, a good boss isn't just someone (**who – which – whom**) is able to give orders **as if** he (5) (**knows – has known – knew**) everything. **Only if** he/she is a good listener to all people, (6) (**he will be – will he be – he would be**) a good leader. (10) (**Should these ventures – These ventures should – These ventures would**) succeed, the economy of the world will greatly improve.

Maze 3

'Blogger' is a platform for blogs' design. It (1) (**thinks – thought – is thought**) that it was founded in 1999 by Evan Williams. **Unless (If + not)** it (2) (**attract – attracting – had attracted (if 3)**) a huge number of users and investments over time, the owner (3) (**wouldn't have hired (if 3) – don't hire – haven't hired**) more personnel to develop the company. (4) (**Nonetheless – However – No matter**) the problems the business faced in the economic crisis in 2000, Evan continued to work alone for 3 years. **It has been announced (this – that – than)** some elite professionals (5) (**will have been employed – will have employed – will be employing**) in the company **by** the end of this year. **Only if** Evan was not persistent enough, (6) (**his business would fail – would his business fail – his business will fail**). **Never** (7) (**had Evan – Evan had – have Evan**) rejected any innovative idea to expand his venture.

Maze 4

Mariam (**have always been – had always be – had always been**) an ambitious woman before she (**get – got – getting**) married. She dreamed of (**becoming – become – became**) a successful entrepreneur, even before she became a mother. (**Where – What – When**) she had her first child, she (**realizes – realized – realizing**) that she wanted to be a stay-at-home mom. However, after a few years of (**takes – take – taking**) care of (**she – hers – her**) children, she **felt** a strong desire to pursue her dreams. "I can **imagine** myself (**running – run – ran**) my own business in (**a little – much – a few**) months," she thought.

Mariam found herself in (**confusing – infections – conflict**) with her family over her future. "(**Should – Mustn't – Only**) I insist on my plan, no-one can stop me," she thought. Her family members, including her husband, didn't (**believing – believed – believe**) in her abilities to be a businesswoman. They (**qualified – established – quarreled**) about her priorities, and her husband accused her of neglecting the family. "I can see your point, but I completely (**agree – accept – disagree!**)" said her husband. But Mariam **didn't** let this **discourage** (**him – hers – her**). She knew that **if** she **had listened** to their advice, she (**would have destroyed – would destroyed – destroying**) her (**expensive – artificial – enormous**) potential to make a difference in the business world.

(**But – Nor – No matter**) the challenges, Mariam decided to go ahead. "**Only** if I see an opportunity to create a product (**who – whose – that**) would fill a gap in the market, (**will I – I will – I would**) achieve success," she said to herself. She (**was – were – are**) caught (**of – into – off**) guard by the enormity of the idea, but she knew that she had to **act** (**fast – fastly – most**). She spent days researching and analyzing the market demand and the competition, and finally came up (**off – in – with**) a plan to launch her business.

Mariam's work (**demands – diets – courts**) were high, and she **worked** (**tirelessly – tired – tiring**) as **though** she (**were – is – are**) a bee to fulfill her dream. She faced (**much – many – a little**) obstacles along the way, including an (**arrogant – intensive – innocent**) competitor, who showed little thought for other people, and tried to undermine her efforts. But Mariam refused to be (**intimidate – intimidating – intimidated**). She (**excluded – forbid – expanded**) her product line and increased her marketing efforts. Her dedication paid off, and her business grew in (**volume – voltage – voyage**) beyond her expectations. It (**are believed – is believed – is believing**) that at least 5 more branches (**will have been opened – will have open – have opened**) **by** the end of 2024.

Mariam's journey wasn't easy, (**or – and – but**) it was worth it. She proved to (**himself – herself – themselves**) and her family that she was capable of achieving her dreams (**However – Nonetheless – while**) still being a devoted mother. Her success (**have – has – having**) **inspired** other women to pursue their own dreams and proved that with determination and hard work, anything is possible. Nonetheless, never (**had she neglected – she had neglected – she has neglected**) her own family.