Grade 12 A/11A Revision Term 1 T: Mutasam Ali

❖ **Passive Voice with Reporting Verbs(استخدام أفعال القول مع المبني للمجهول)**

In English, reporting verbs (like ***say, think, believe, report, know,*** etc.) are often used to talk about what people think, say, or believe.

It + passive reporting verb (is believed, is said) + that-clause:

- **Example:** "People say that he discovered a new planet"

  "**It is said that** he discovered a new planet."

1. Change the sentences to the passive voice with reporting verbs.

a) People say that the company will launch a new product next year.

b) They believe that global warming affects all ecosystems.

c) Experts estimate that the universe is 13.8 billion years old.

d) The media reports that the singer has retired.

e) Scientists know that water is essential for life.

2. Rewrite the sentences using the passive with reporting verbs.

a) People think that she has already left the country.

b) They say he discovered a hidden treasure.

c) Scientists believe that this medication reduces symptoms.

d) They expect that the economy will recover soon.

e) Historians assume the artifact dates back to the 12th century.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the passive reporting structure.

a) It _____ (know) that Vitamin C boosts immunity.
b) The director _____ (say) to have resigned.
c) The country _____ (believe) to be a popular travel destination.
d) It _____ (expect) that the event will be a success.
e) The suspect _____ (report) to have been seen in the area.

- **The present continuous passive form**

(am/is/are + being + past participle (V3))

Affirmative Form	Object + am / is / are + being + Past Participle
Question Form	Am / is / are + Object + being + Past participle?

Meaning: Something **is being done by someone at the moment.**

Active : Harry Potter is measuring the room.
Passive: The room is being measured by Harry Potter.

Active : The boys are writing letters at the moment.
Passive: Letters are being written by the boys.

Part 1: Complete the Sentences

Complete each sentence using the present continuous passive form.

1. The documents _____ (print) by the secretary.
2. The new bridge _____ (build) by engineers.
3. The windows _____ (clean) by the maintenance staff.
4. The report _____ (prepare) for the meeting.
5. Dinner _____ (serve) at the restaurant right now.

Part 2: Change Active to Passive

Rewrite these active sentences in the present continuous passive form.

1. The team is designing a new product.
2. Scientists are studying the climate changes.

3. They are cleaning the classrooms for the next session.
4. The company is launching a new marketing campaign.
5. The chef is preparing the dishes for the guests.

Part 3: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. The new policy ___ by the staff right now.

a) is being discussed b) are being discussed c) being discussed

2. The construction of the building ___ by skilled laborers.

a) am being handled b) is being handled c) are being handled

3. Important emails ___ by the office assistant.

a) is being sent b) are being sent c) am being sent

4. The artwork ___ for the exhibition right now.

a) are being prepared b) is being prepared c) being prepared

❖ **The Conditionals**

A) **First Conditional**

- **if + present simple, ... will + infinitive**

It's used to talk about things which **might happen in the future** by describing possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.
- If I **study** today, I**'ll go** to the party tonight.

Part 1:

1-If we ..... (not get) to the shops soon, they ..... (be) closed.
2- If you ..... (not be) ready by seven o'clock, I ..... (go) without you.
3-They ..... (not give) you your money back if you ..... (not show) them the receipt.
4- If the phone ..... (ring), ... (you / answer) it?
5-You ..... (find) a summer job if you ..... (keep) looking.

B) Second Conditional

To make a sentence in the second conditional, we use:

If + past simple, would/wouldn't + (base) verb.
If I lived in a big city, I would go out more often.
If I lived in a big city, I wouldn't need a car.

1: Complete the Sentences

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. If I _____ (have) more time, I _____ (learn) to play the piano.

2. She _____ (travel) around the world if she _____ (win) the lottery.

3. If we _____ (not have) to study, we _____ (go) to the beach.

4. They _____ (buy) a new car if they _____ (save) enough money.

5. If you _____ (be) the president, what _____ (you do)?

2: Rewrite Sentences Using the Second Conditional

1. I don't have enough money, so I can't buy a new computer.

2. Sarah doesn't live near the office, so she can't walk to work.

3. We don't own a big house, so we can't host large parties.

4. I don't have a pet, so I don't go to the park every day.

5. They don't have kids, so they don't need a babysitter.

C-Conditionals with "Unless"

Unless is good to use when it highlights an **exception** to what is generally true. In this example I only have one reason why I may be late: traffic (vehicles on the road):

unless / if...not

"I'll arrive at 10am **unless** there is traffic."
"I'll arrive at 10am **if** there **isn't** traffic."

Practice:

1. I will take the job ..... the pay is too low. if unless

2. I will be back tomorrow ..... there is a plane strike. if unless

3. Let's go for a walk – ..... you are too tired. unless if

4. I am going to work in the garden this afternoon, ... it rains. if unless

❖ **Using Modals for Deduction**

➢ **strong Deduction (Certainty):**
Use **must** (positive deduction) and **can't** or **cannot** (negative deduction) when you are almost sure about something based on evidence.

- **Must** (Positive deduction): "He must be at work; his car is gone."
- **Can't** (Negative deduction): "She can't be the thief; she was with us."

➢ **Less Certain Deduction (Possibility):**
Use **might**, **may**, or **could** when you're making a guess without strong evidence. These suggest a possible deduction but with less certainty.

- "She **might** be the one who left the door open."
- "They **could** be on vacation since they're not answering the phone."

A. Choose the correct modal (must, can't, might, may, could) for each sentence.

1. Jack _____ (must/can't) be at home. His car is in the driveway.
2. This answer _____ (must/might) be correct, but I'm not sure.
3. Sarah is very focused on her studies; she _____ (can't/might) have failed the exam.
4. They _____ (must/might) have left early, as I don't see them around.
5. There's no way he _____ (must/can't) be the culprit; he was with us all evening.

➢ **Comparatives and Superlatives**

Comparatives and superlatives are used **to compare people, things, or actions. They help us express differences in qualities or degrees.**

A. Comparatives

Comparatives are used to compare **two things, people, or actions.**

Formation:

1. Short adjectives (1 syllable): Add **-er + "than"**

Examples:

- tall → taller than

- fast → faster than

2. Adjectives ending in -e: Add **-r + "than"**

Examples:

- large → larger than

- nice → nicer than

3. Adjectives ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant: Double the final consonant + **-er + "than"**

Examples:

- big → bigger than

- hot → hotter than

4. Long adjectives (2+ syllables): Use **more** or **less + adjective + "than"**

Examples:

- beautiful → more beautiful than

- difficult → less difficult than

Examples in Sentences:

- My brother is **taller than** me.

- This movie is **more interesting than** the last one.

- She runs **faster than** I do.

B. Superlatives

Superlatives are used to compare **one thing, person, or action with all others in a group.**

Formation:

1. Short adjectives (1 syllable): Add **-est + "the"**

Examples:

- tall → the tallest

- fast → the fastest

2. Adjectives ending in -e: Add **-st + "the"**

Examples:

- large → the largest

- nice → the nicest

3. Adjectives ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant: Double the final consonant + **-est + "the"**

Examples:

- big → the biggest

- hot → the hottest

4. Long adjectives (2+ syllables): Use **the most** or **the least + adjective**

Examples:

- beautiful → the most beautiful

- difficult → the least difficult

Examples in Sentences:

- He is **the smartest** student in the class.

- This is **the most expensive** restaurant in town.

- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.

C. Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther/further than	the farthest/furthest

Examples in Sentences:

- This cake is **better than** the one I had yesterday.

- She is **the best singer** in the group.

- His health **is worse than** it was last week.

D. Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of the adjective:

1. This car is _____ (fast) than mine.

2. Sarah is _____ (good) at math than John.

3. Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.

4. My house is _____ (large) than yours.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct superlative form of the adjective:

1. He is _____ (tall) person in the team.

2. That was _____ (bad) movie I've ever seen.

3. She is _____ (intelligent) student in the class.

4. This is _____ (expensive) restaurant in town.

- **Superlatives**

one of | some of | among the + SUPERLATIVE + PLURAL NOUN

Quantity phrases "one of," "some of," and preposition "among" are used to describe something that is part of a group or set before a superlative phrase with a plural noun. "One of" is used to indicate that it is **not necessarily the only one.** "Some of" is used to indicate that there are **multiple things**. "Among" is often used when **the group is large or indistinct.**

This **is one of the most** important things that any *man can do*.

*Ocean worlds are **some of the most** fascinating places*.

*They are **among the most** productive ecosystems on Earth*.

Practice:

"Taking a walk in the park is _____ ways to clear your mind."
"Eating a delicious meal with friends is _____ in life."
"Paris is _____ to visit for art lovers."
"Using a calculator is _____ to solve math problems."
"Learning a new language can be _____ you'll ever face."

Answers

*"Taking a walk in the park is **one of the best ways** to clear your mind."*
*"Eating a delicious meal with friends is **one of the best things** in life."*
*"Paris is **one of the best places** to visit for art lovers."*
*"Using a calculator is **one of the easiest ways** to solve math problems."*
*"Learning a new language can be **one of the biggest challenges** you'll ever face."*

Use " need: with the gerunds

Example:

My computer **needs updating** because it works very slowly now.

The students **enjoy being given** difficult problems to solve.

Meaning:

The computer is not working properly. It must be fixed and made better.

The students like it when the teacher gives them difficult work.

Rule:

noun phrase + needs + verb phrase gerund (passive)

noun phrase + verb phrase + verb phrase gerund (passive)

Usage:

We use 'need' with verbs in the gerund to express necessity.

We use gerunds in the passive form to emphasize actions that are done to the subject noun rather than who is doing the action.

Other examples:

- The grass needed cutting because it was too long.
- The telephone needs answering. It might be important!

- We all enjoy being praised for our work.

I need ---------- regularly to stay healthy.

- ❑ exercising
- ❑ exercise
- ❑ to exercising

2. She ----------before going to bed to relax.

- ❑ need reading
- ❑ needs reading
- ❑ needing reading

3. He ----------in gatherings.

- ❑ enjoy being listened to
- ❑ enjoy listening to
- ❑ enjoys being listened to

4. They ----------for their creative artwork.

- ❑ enjoy be complimented
- ❑ enjoy being compliment
- ❑ enjoys being complimented

5. That article ----------. It has many mistakes.

- ❑ rewriting
- ❑ needs rewrite
- ❑ need rewriting

6. Ahmad ----------to go outside to play as a reward for his hard work at school.

- ❑ enjoy being allowed
- ❑ enjoys being allow
- ❑ enjoys being allowed

using "had to" and "Did … have to …?" to talk about past necessity and obligation.

Examples: Using "Had to" for Past Necessity

1. I had to finish my homework before going to bed.

2. She had to leave early to catch the train.

3. They had to study all night to pass the exam.

4. We had to wait in line for two hours to get tickets.

5. He had to apologize for his mistake.

Examples: Using "Did ... have to...?" for Past Necessity in Questions

1. Did you have to stay late at work yesterday?

2. Did she have to buy a new laptop for her job?

3. Did they have to cancel the meeting due to the weather?

4. Did we have to wear uniforms in school?

5. Did he have to pay for parking?

A. Fill in the blanks with "had to" or "Did ... have to ...?".

1. Yesterday, Sarah _____ (finish) her project before the deadline.
2. _____ they _____ (wake up) early to catch the flight?
3. We _____ (walk) home because there were no buses available.
4. _____ you _____ (cancel) your plans because of the rain?
5. He _____ (study) hard to pass the final exams.

Maze Practice (1)

Read and answer:

In many societies, cultural customs have evolved over generations, carrying unique beliefs and traditions that connect people to their heritage. **(1) -------** such customs were strictly followed, and any deviation was rare. Celebrations were often held outdoors, **(2)----------** communities would gather to participate in a large place. Today, many wish they could go back to those days; **(3) ----------** they had appreciated the simplicity of life back then. For younger generations, I sometimes **(4) ----------** less knowledgeable about certain customs, realizing that they **(5) ----------**to survive. Some traditions **(6) ----------**before we understood their importance, leaving only memories of the past. Customs **(7) ----------** we cherish today often offer insights into what was valued by our ancestors. **(8)----------** that understanding these customs helps build a sense of identity. In the future, younger people **(9) ----------** perhaps take more interest in preserving these traditions. **(10)----------**

-------- them down more consciously, more might still have been alive today.

1) _____

1- At that time Nowadys As usual

2- so before on the other hand

3- if only even though as if

4- I agree I regret being I might have been

5- need preserving need be preserving need been preserved

6- had been lost had lost has been lost

7- that who whose

8- in comparison I apologize for I strongly believe

9- Would will should

10- if we passed if we have passed if we had passed

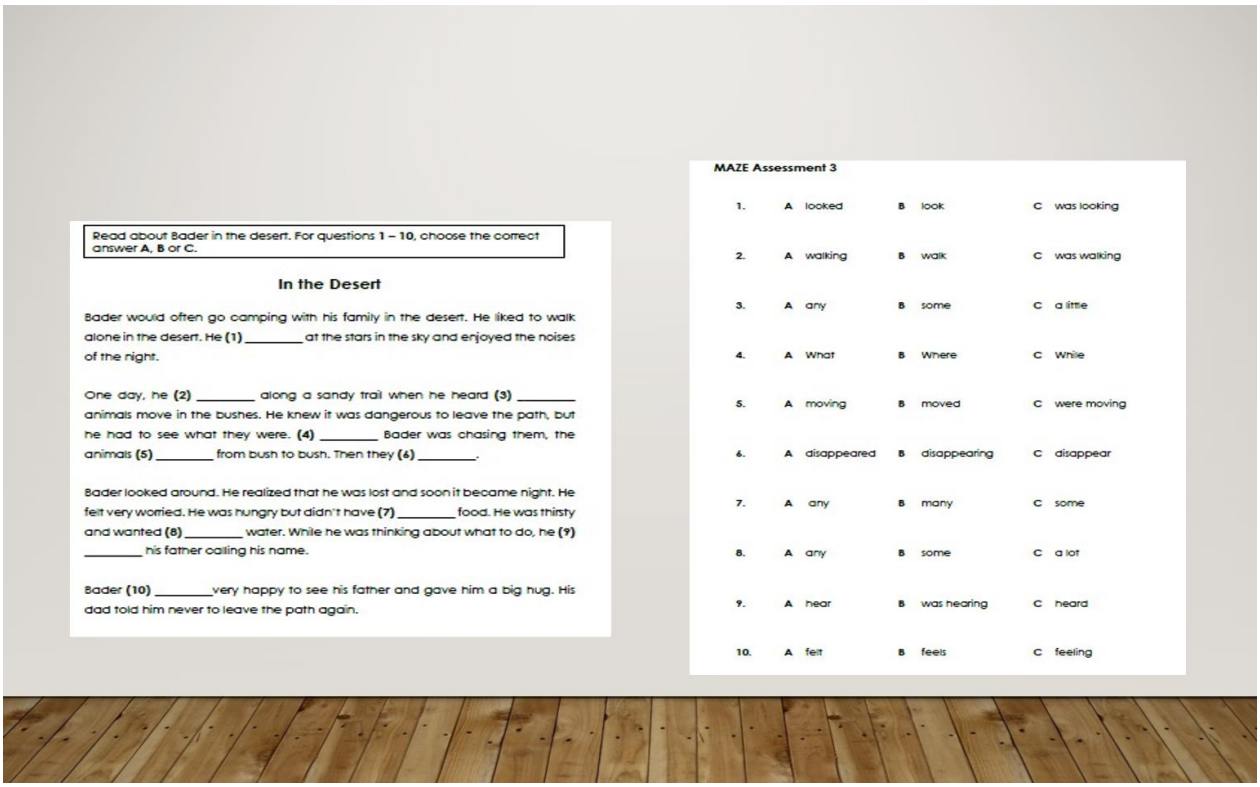
<u>Maze Practice (2)</u>

Wedding 1…. any culture 2…… an important rite of passage. In Islam, the specific stages of a wedding ceremony may vary 3…. country to country, but most share certain characteristics. Typical is the traditional wedding of the Bedouin – nomadic Arabs 4…. move from place to place (although these days many are settling in urban areas). A Bedouin wedding can last up 5…… a week and reflects the ancient Arab belief 6…… marriage is not just a joining of two people; it is the joining of two families.

Person's final passage is death. Every culture has rituals in 7…… the person and his or her family make this transition. In Thailand, a Buddhist country, people believe that 8……. death, the person is born again, in another body. Everything the person did in life – 9…….good and bad – determines whether the next life 10……. a good one or not. Of course, family members and friends want to achieve a good rebirth for the deceased, and this is a major goal of a Thai funeral.

1. on in at
2. are were is
3. from to as
4. which who where
5. to at in

6. in over that
7. who why which
8. before during after
9. neither either both
10. will be be will was



Read about Bader in the desert. For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

In the Desert

Bader would often go camping with his family in the desert. He liked to walk alone in the desert. He **(1)** _____ at the stars in the sky and enjoyed the noises of the night.

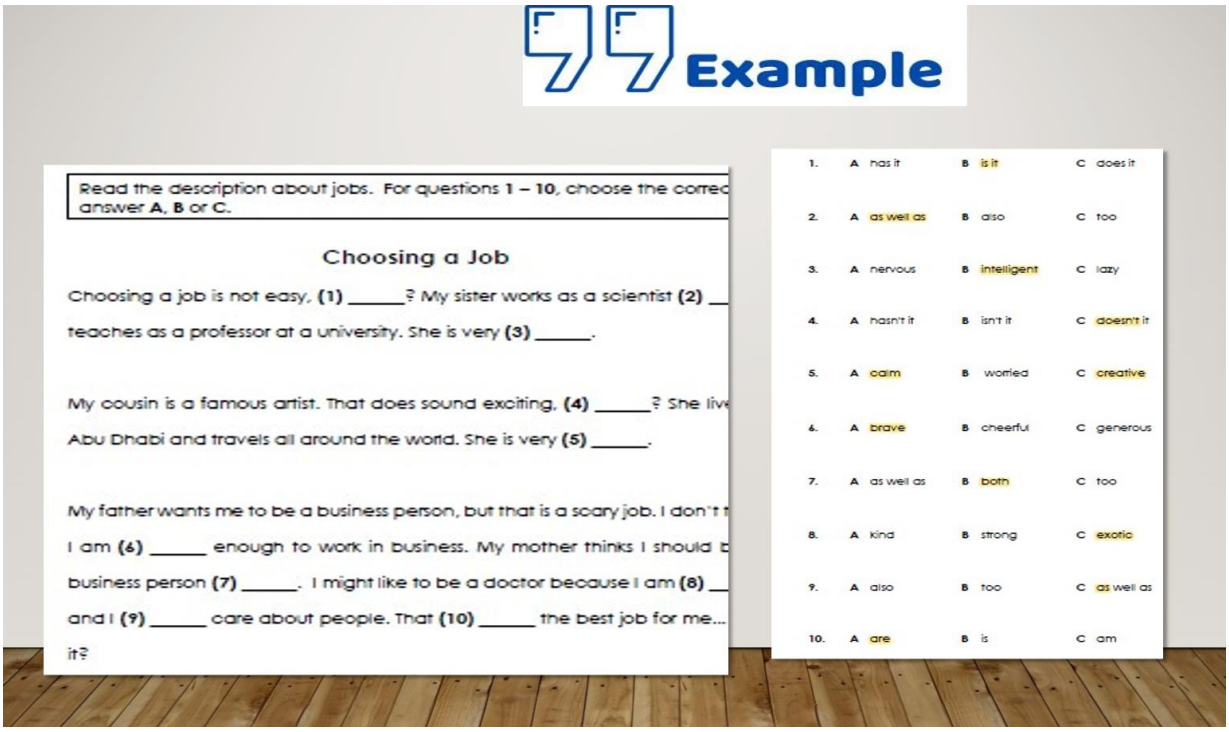
One day, he **(2)** _____ along a sandy trail when he heard **(3)** _____ animals move in the bushes. He knew it was dangerous to leave the path, but he had to see what they were. **(4)** _____ Bader was chasing them, the animals **(5)** _____ from bush to bush. Then they **(6)** _____.

Bader looked around. He realized that he was lost and soon it became night. He felt very worried. He was hungry but didn't have **(7)** _____ food. He was thirsty and wanted **(8)** _____ water. While he was thinking about what to do, he **(9)** _____ his father calling his name.

Bader **(10)** _____very happy to see his father and gave him a big hug. His dad told him never to leave the path again.

MAZE Assessment 3

1.	A	looked	B	look	C was looking
2.	A	walking	B	walk	C was walking
3.	A	any	B	some	C a little
4.	A	What	B	Where	C While
5.	A	moving	B	moved	C were moving
6.	A	disappeared	B	disappearing	C disappear
7.	A	any	B	many	C some
8.	A	any	B	some	C a lot
9.	A	hear	B	was hearing	C heard
10.	A	felt	B	feels	C feeling


Example
Read the description about jobs. For questions 1 – 10, choose the correc
answer A, B or C.
Choosing a Job
Choosing a job is not easy, (1) _____? My sister works as a scientist (2) __
teaches as a professor at a university. She is very (3) _____.
My cousin is a famous artist. That does sound exciting, (4) _____? She liv
Abu Dhabi and travels all around the world. She is very (5) _____.
My father wants me to be a business person, but that is a scary job. I don't t
I am (6) _____ enough to work in business. My mother thinks I should b
business person (7) _____. I might like to be a doctor because I am (8) __
and I (9) _____ care about people. That (10) _____ the best job for me...
it?
1. A has it B is it C does it
2. A as well as B also C too
3. A nervous B intelligent C lazy
4. A hasn't it B isn't it C doesn't it
5. A calm B worried C creative
6. A brave B cheerful C generous
7. A as well as B both C too
8. A kind B strong C exotic
9. A also B too C as well as
10. A are B is C am



Example

Read a description about a scientist's job. For questions **1 – 10**, choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

Scientist

Hello everyone. I want to tell you about my job as a scientist. I usually work in a laboratory **1.** _____ is very big and new, but sometimes I visit hospitals to show doctors new technology. The hospitals are **2.** _____ than the laboratory but I like them. I think being a scientist is **3.** _____ than any other job. At the moment, I am working on something called a 'brain scan'. This is a picture of a patient's brain, inside their head. The pictures, **4.** _____are taken with this 'brain scan' machine, make the images **5.** _____ than the ones doctors use at the moment. When I **6.** _____ to one doctor she **7.** _____: "I can find out quickly what is wrong with my patients using this **8.** _____technology." My favourite part of the job is helping people. It is an **9.** _____ feeling to know that my work helps people **10.** _____ are sick and helps doctors to make them better.

1.	A where	B which	C who
2.	A noisy	B noisiest	C noisier
3.	A good	B better	C best
4.	A who	B that	C those
5.	A clearer	B more clearer	C clearest
6.	A spoke	B speaked	C speaks
7.	A says	B said	C sayed
8.	A colourful	B ancient	C modern
9.	A crowded	B peaceful	C amazing
10.	A who	B that	C which