



Al Shola Educational Institution

Third term

Grade 12 GEN

Date: -----/05/2023

Student's Name: _____

Level 8.1 coverage -Grammar

Lesson 1: Future Perfect

We use the future perfect simple
(**will/won't have + past participle**)

to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

Examples:

My friends are coming at 8 p.m. I'll have finished cooking by then.

On 19 December we'll have been married for 30 years.

Will you have gone to the airport when I get back?

Exercises:

A:

- 1- By the end of next year, I _____ (finish) my degree.
- 2- By the time you arrive, we _____ (prepare) dinner.
- 3- In five years, she _____ (save) enough money to buy a house.
- 4- By this time next week, they _____ (complete) the project.
- 5- By the time we get to the movie theater, the previews _____ (already/start).

B:

Rewrite the following sentences using the future perfect tense.

1. We will finish the game before it gets dark.
2. She will write the report by tomorrow morning.
3. They will arrive at the airport before the flight departs.
4. He will finish the book before the end of the month.
5. We will complete the project before the deadline.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate future perfect tense:

By the time I wake up tomorrow, my roommate (1) ____ (already leave) for her trip to Europe. In two weeks, she (2) ____ (visit) France, Spain, and Italy. By the end of the month, she (3) ____ (meet) up with some friends in Greece. By the time she returns home, she (4) (have) been gone for a month. Meanwhile, I (5) (finish) all my final exams and (6)_(graduate) from college. By next year, I (7) ____ (start) a new job in a different city. By that time, my roommate (8)_(already come) back from Europe and we can catch up on all our adventures.

Lesson 2: Coordinating Conjunctions

The most common coordinating conjunctions are: "and" "but," "or," "nor," "for," "so," and "yet." FANBOYS

Examples:

- I want to go to the beach **and** I will swim in the ocean.
- She is studying hard for her exams, **but** she also wants to have fun with her friends.
- Would you like to have pizza **or** sushi for dinner?
- Neither the teacher **nor** the students knew the answer to the question.
- She is tired, **so** she is going to take a nap.
- The concert was sold out, **yet** we managed to find tickets online.

Exercise 1:

1. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express contrast?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) nor

2. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express a choice?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) nor

3. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express both cause and effect?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) for
- D) yet

5. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express additional information?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) yet

6. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to connect two negative clauses?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) nor

7. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express a result or consequence?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) so
- D) yet

8. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express opposites?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) nor

9. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express a contrast between two ideas?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) yet

10. Which coordinating conjunction can be used to express a continuation of the same idea?

- A) and
- B) but
- C) or
- D) nor

Exercise 2:

Fill the gaps using coordinating conjunctions: **FANBOYS**

I was feeling tired and bored,_____I decided to go for a walk in the park. While I was walking, I saw a group of children playing soccer. They looked like they were having so much fun,_____I decided to watch them for a while._____I was watching, a ball came flying towards me! One of the children had kicked it too hard, _____it was coming straight towards my head. But I managed to duck just in time,_____the ball flew past me and hit a nearby tree.

Lesson 3: Comparatives We have 3 types of comparatives:

Adjective	Long Comparative Form
Expensive	More expensive than
Important	Less important than
Difficult	More difficult than
Beautiful	More beautiful than
Interesting	More interesting than
Challenging	More challenging than

Adjective	Comparative Form
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Far	Farther or Further
Little	Less
Much	More
Many	More
Late	Later
Early	Earlier
Old	Elder or Older
Young	Younger

Adjective	Comparative Form
Big	Bigger
Fast	Faster
Tall	Taller
Small	Smaller
Slow	Slower
Short	Shorter
Hot	Hotter
Cold	Colder
Young	Younger
Old	Older

1. Which of the following is a comparative form of the adjective "big"?

- a) Bigger
- b) Bigly
- c) Biggest
- d) Biggie

2. Which sentence uses the comparative form correctly?

- a) She is the most talented singer in the group.
- b) He runs more faster than his brother.
- c) This car is the fastestest on the market.
- d) The movie was funnier than I expected.

3. Which of the following is a comparative adverb?

- a) Quickly
- b) Well
- c) Fast
- d) Faster

4. Which sentence uses the correct comparative form of the adjective "intelligent"?

- a) She is more intelligenter than her brother.
- b) He is the most intelligent person in the room.
- c) The new employee is more intelligent than the old one.
- d) The intelligence of the students varies.

5. Which of the following is a comparative phrase?

- a) More beautiful
- b) Beautifully
- c) Beautifullest
- d) BeautY

Exercise 2: Read the text and chose the correct answer from the options below:

Fatima was a (1)_____ student in high school, but when she got to college, she found that the classes were (2)_____ and the work was (3)_____. She quickly realized that she needed to study (4)_____ if she wanted to keep up with her classmates.

At the beginning of the semester, Fatima's roommate warned her that the art galleries at their school were (5)_____ than any she had ever been to. Fatima had never been much of an art person, but she soon found that the social and artistic scene at college was (6)_____ than anything she had experienced before.

Despite the (7)_____ workload, Fatima managed to find a balance. She joined a study group and (8)_____ improved her grades. She also made some new friends who were (9)_____ than the people she had known in high school.

Fatima's first year of college was a challenge, but she felt that she had grown (10)_____ as a result. She was more confident, more independent, and more capable than she had ever been before.

1. (a) good (b) better (c) best
2. (a) harder (b) hard (c) hardest
3. (a) easy (b) easier (c) easiest
4. (a) little (b) less (c) more
5. (a) crazier (b) crazy (c) craziest
6. (a) crazier (b) crazy (c) craziest
7. (a) heavy (b) heavier (c) heaviest
8. (a) slightly (b) significantly (c) minimally
9. (a) interesting (b) more interesting (c) most interesting
10. (a) much (b) more (c) most

Lesson 4: First Conditional:

The first conditional is used to talk about a possible future event and its likely result, based on a condition being met in the present. An example could be: "If it snows tonight, we will build a snowman tomorrow."

Exercise 1:

fill-in-the-blank correcting the verb form in brackets

1. You(get) sick if you..... (eat) too much junk food.
2. I(tell) him the news if he..... (call) me.
3. We(miss) the train if we..... (not leave) soon.
4. She(have) to take the test again if she.....(not pass) it.
5. They(not be able) to attend the event if they (not finish) their work on time.
- 6.If you (study) hard, you(pass) the exam.
7. If it(rain), we (cancel) the picnic.
8. If he (not leave) soon, he.....(be) late for the appointment.
9. If we(not, have) enough money, we (be)able to go on vacation.
10. If she..... (not pass) her driving test, she (get) her license.

Exercise 2:

It is crucial that we take action to protect the environment. If we..... (continue) to pollute the air and water with harmful chemicals, it.....(have) disastrous consequences for future generations. It is our responsibility to reduce our carbon footprint by using cleaner sources of energy and reducing our consumption of single-use plastics. If we (not, take) action now, it

only.....(become) more difficult to mitigate the effects of climate change in the future. It is time for us to take responsibility and make the necessary changes to ensure a sustainable future for our planet and all its inhabitants.

Lesson 5: Past Modals

Past **modal verbs** *could have*, *would have*, and *should have*. These past tense modals are useful for expressing your present feelings about a past decision. *Could have*, *would have*, and *should have* are sometimes called “modals of lost opportunities.” Past modals are used to express regret, possibility, ability, or hypothetical situation in the past.

Exercise 1:

Choose the correct past modal to complete each sentence:

Past Modal	Meaning	Example
should have	regret or criticism about a past action or decision	She should have studied more for the exam.
could have	possibility or ability in the past	They could have taken a different route to avoid traffic.
might have	possibility or uncertainty in the past	He might have left his phone at home.
would have	hypothetical or conditional in the past	We would have gone to the concert if we had known about it earlier.

1. If I had known about the party, I _____ it.

- a) might have attended
- b) should have attended

2. She _____ the game if she had not been injured.

- a) could have won
- b) should have won

3. If they had arrived earlier, they _____ a better table.

- a) might have gotten
- b) should have gotten

4. He _____ the job if he had a degree.

- a) could have gotten
- b) should have gotten

5. If we had left earlier, we _____ the rush hour traffic.

- a) could have avoided
- b) should have avoided

6. He _____ the answer if he studied more.

a) should have known

b) would have known

7. We _____ the train if we had left earlier.

a) should have caught

b) would have caught

8. If they had listened to the instructions, they _____ the mistake.

a) might have avoided

b) would have avoided

Hamad _____ (should have/would have) pursued his passion for music, but he was too shy. Years later, he _____ (could have/would have) played the piano if he had not become paralyzed from a car accident. With the help of a music therapist, he _____ (might have/could have) discovered a new way to make music. He realized that his past regrets were holding him back from his true potential. From that day on, Hamad _____ (would have/should have) pursued his dreams without fear or regret.

Lesson 6: Past Perfect Passive

We use the past perfect passive
(*had been* + past participle)

We use the past perfect passive to focus on the result of an action and describe past events.

Some examples of past perfect passive sentences:

1. The cake had been eaten by the time we arrived at the party.
2. The movie had been watched by everyone before I got there.
3. The report had been reviewed by the committee before it was approved.

Exercise :

Choose the correct past perfect passive to complete each sentence:

1. The flowers_____by the time we got to the store.
a) had been sold
b) had been selling
 2. The cake_____by the time we arrived at the party.
a) had been eaten
b) had been eating
 3. The book_____by millions of people before it became a bestseller.
a) had been read
b) had been reading
 4. The car_____by a team of skilled mechanics.
a) had been repaired
b) had been repairing
 5. The package_____to the wrong address by mistake.
a) had been delivered
b) had been delivering
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Fill in the blanks with the correct past perfect passive to complete the sentences:

1. The movie had been_____by everyone before I got there. (watched / watching)
2. The report had been_____by the committee before it was approved. (reviewed / reviewing)
3. The cake had been_____by the time we arrived at the party. (eaten / eating)
4. The package had been_____to the wrong address by mistake. (delivered / delivering)
5. The song had been_____by many artists before it became a classic. (sung / singing)