Final Exam – Booklet

12 General & 11 Advanced

Term 1

2023-2024

Grammar Point # 1
Past Perfect Simple

Example:

I **had planned** to stay in the hotel all month, but unfortunately, I have to leave sooner than expected.

Meaning:
The subject of the sentence is staying in a hotel. The plan was to stay one month. Something has made them change their plan and leave the hotel early.

Rule:
had + past participle + to + infinitive verb + but (to mark change in situation) + additional information.

Note:
Past Participle is the 3rd form of the verb. In this example, (write → wrote → written) the past participle is 'written'.

Usage:
We often use the past perfect to refer to situations which have changed. Past perfect is used to describe the previous plan.

But
However
yet

Other examples:

- She had decided to walk to work, but in the end, she took the car.
- Maryam had wanted to get the latest smartphone. However, she felt she couldn't really afford it.
- I'm very happy working as an engineer, but I had wanted to be an actor when I was younger.

Grammar Point # 1
Past Perfect Simple

1. The storm _____for hours; however, by dawn, the skies cleared, and the sun emerged.
   - ❑ had rage
   - ❑ had raged
   - ❑ raged

2. She _____with her studies, but after seeking help from a tutor, her grades significantly _____.
   - ❑ had struggled – had improved
   - ❑ struggled – had improved
   - ❑ had struggled - improved

3. The traffic _____heavy on the highway, but the congestion _____ once they passed the city limits.
   - ❑ had been – eased
   - ❑ had be – eased
   - ❑ was – had eased

4. The power outage ------the neighborhood into darkness, but the electricity was restored just as they -------- to light candles.
   - ❑ had plunged – prepared
   - ❑ had plunged – had prepared
   - ❑ plunged – had prepared

5. He ---------lost in his career; however, after a networking event, new opportunities ------ to emerge.
   - ❑ felt – had begun
   - ❑ had felt – began
   - ❑ had felt- had began

6. The project ----------numerous setbacks; however, a change in the management approach ---------- to its successful completion.
   - ❑ encountered – had led
   - ❑ had encountered – lead
   - ❑ had encountered - led

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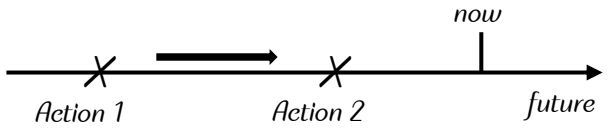
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Grammar Point # 2

Past Perfect & Past Simple – Adverbial Linkers



Example:

He noticed he had left his laptop charger at home after he arrived at the airport.

Meaning:
The person is going to the airport. He gets to the airport first. Then he finds out that he has left something at home.

Rule:

past perfect + adverbial clause of time

Usage:
An adverbial clause of time is a subordinate clause used to show when something happens. It uses conjunctions like when, before, after, as, by the time, while, until, as soon as, till, since, no sooner than, as long as to add information to the main clause. We can use adverbial clauses of time with past perfect to show the order of two past events. The past perfect clause is the action that happened first.

Remember:
Use the **Past Perfect** for actions that happened first in the past and **Past Simple** for actions that happened later/second.

Other examples:

- She had finished her work before the computer broke down.
- When the scientists announced their discovery, they had already checked all the data.
- By the time the concert was over, we had already left the venue.
- The house looked entirely different after they had completed the renovations.
- They celebrated their victory as soon as they had finished the marathon

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Grammar Point # 2

Past Perfect & Past Simple – Adverbial Linkers

1. By the time they ------- at the cinema, the movie ----------.
   - ❑ had arrived – had already begun
   - ❑ arrived – had already begun
   - ❑ arrived – already began
2. After the party ----------, they ---------- up the entire house.
   - ❑ ended – had cleaned
   - ❑ had ended – had cleaned
   - ❑ had ended - cleaned
3. As soon as she ----------her training, she ---------- more confident in her new job.
   - ❑ completed – had felt
   - ❑ had completed – had felt
   - ❑ had completed - felt
4. Before the store ----------, they ----------all the necessary supplies.
   - ❑ had closed – had already purchased
   - ❑ closed – had already purchased
   - ❑ closed- purchased
5. As long as they --------for that company, they ----------such a challenging project.
   - ❑ had worked – had never faced
   - ❑ had worked – never faced
   - ❑ worked – had never faced
6. After the guests ----------, they ---------- a lost wallet under the sofa.
   - ❑ departed – had found
   - ❑ had departed – had found
   - ❑ had departed - found

Grammar Point # 3
Past Perfect Passive

Example:

The computer had been broken in class last week, so we couldn't use it.

Meaning:
Someone or something (unknown in the sentence) had broken the computer before they tried to use it. They couldn't use it because it was broken.

Rule:

object + had been + V3 (past participle) + rest of sentence

Usage:
We use the past perfect for actions that start and finish in the past. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. We use the passive form to describe the actions that have been done to an object in the past when the action is more important than the doer of the action.

Other examples:

- The school I am attending had been built three years ago.
- She said the smartphone I lost had been found and given to the police.
- The house had been lived in by an important businessman for many years before I bought it.

How to change from Active to Passive?
You need to remove the subject and bring the object of the sentence to the beginning. Then, write "had + been + past participle".

Example:
My mom had made the cake. (Active)
The cake had been made. (Passive)

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Grammar Point # 3

Past Perfect Passive

Q1. Change the underlined sentences into passive.

1. They had solved the problem before the manager arrived.

_____

2. By the time the guests arrived, my mom had already cooked the dinner.

_____

3. They had eaten the cake before the birthday celebration even started.

_____

Q2. Choose the correct answers.

By the time the error was noticed, the funds ----------.

- ❑ had already transferred
- ❑ had already been transferred
- ❑ already transferred

The car ----------before the mechanic identified the underlying issue.

- ❑ had repaired
- ❑ had been repair
- ❑ had been repaired

The concert ----------before the audience was informed.

- ❑ had canceled
- ❑ had been cancel
- ❑ had been canceled

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Grammar Point # 4
Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses

We can use words such as which, who, where, whose, when to form relative clauses.
Defining relative clauses defines or identifies the noun we are talking about.
Non-defining relative clauses only provide additional information and not essential information about the noun we are talking about

- The person who took my umbrella left it at the reception
- Sarah's dress, which she wore to the party, caught everyone's attention.

In sentences that give essential information, (that) can be used instead of (which or who)

- The house which \ that Jack built is now a historical landmark.
- Tom is the person who \ that always arrives early for meetings.

However, (that) cannot be used in non-defining relative clauses.

Example:
I found a phone yesterday. Someone must know who it belongs to.

Meaning:
The speaker is stating that they found a phone. They are also making a deduction about the information available about the owner.

Rule:

object + who / which / that + rest of clause + preposition.

Usage:
We use relative clauses to add more information to the subject or object in a sentence. In informal English, **we can end the relative clause with a stranded preposition (a preposition that is not followed by its complement – here the complement precedes the preposition).** The most common prepositions that end relative clauses are 'with', 'for', 'to' and 'of'.

Other examples:
- Saqr Park, which we frequently go to, is in Ras al Khaimah.
- That's the best way of doing it that I know of.
- Our neighbor's garden, which we often play in, is very beautiful.
- I have some great friends who I like to play with.

_____

_____

Grammar Point # 4

Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses

1. The book ----------is on the table. (you have many books)
   - ❑ that I bought yesterday
   - ❑ ,that I bought yesterday,
   - ❑ who I bought yesterday
2. She is the doctor ----------. (there are many doctors)
   - ❑ ,who saved my brother's life.
   - ❑ who saved my brother's life.
   - ❑ ,that saved my brother's life.
3. The car ----------is now in the garage. (I have only one car.)
   - ❑ who he borrowed from me
   - ❑ ,which he borrowed from me,
   - ❑ which he borrowed from me
4. The newest model ---------- is incredibly popular. (there is one model)
   - ❑ which was released last month
   - ❑ ,which was released last month,
   - ❑ that was released last month
5. My aunt----------is coming to visit us next week. (you have many aunts)
   - ❑ ,who lives in Paris,
   - ❑ which lives in Paris
   - ❑ that lives in Paris
6. John's laptop ----------was stolen at the airport. (he has only one laptop)
   - ❑ ,which he had just bought,
   - ❑ which he had just bought
   - ❑ that he had just bought

Grammar Point # 5
Verb Forms – Gerund

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)

Need
Enjoy being

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.

Grammar Point # 5
Verb Forms - Gerund

1. 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
   - ❑ enjoy being complimented
5. That article ----------. It has many mistakes.
   - ❑ rewriting
   - ❑ needs rewrite
   - ❑ needs 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

Grammar Point # 6
Subordinating Conjunctions

Example:
You will finish the work by the deadline, provided that you concentrate on each task.
You will get the job, on the condition that you will work on Saturday.
As long as my old TV works, I won't buy a new one.

Meaning:
The employee will only complete his work if he focuses on it. (1st conditional)
The person will get the job only if they will work at the weekend. (2nd conditional)
The person will only buy a new TV if the one he has stops working. (3rd conditional)

Rule:
clause1 (action or event) + 'on condition that/as long as / providing that / provided that' + clause 2 (condition)

Usage:
We use conjunctions to join the two clauses of a conditional sentence. When placed at the beginning of the clause, these conjunctions describe the condition that needs to be met for something to happen.

Other examples:
The dog won't bite, as long as you don't touch it.
He might become famous, providing that lots of people buy his music.
I would have gone to the event, on the condition that you had come with me.

Grammar Point # 6

Subordinating Conjunctions

Replace the following with (if) to understand the sentence better:
Provided that
Providing that
On the condition that
As long as

Verbs that are used in the place of (will) are:
Can
May
Must
might

Conditionals Rules:

If Type Zero

Present simple + present simple

If you heat the ice, it melts

If Type One

Present simple + future

If you eat too much, you will gain weight.

If Type Two

Past simple + would + V1

If I had time, I would visit my parents.

It Type Three

Past perfect + would have + V3

If I had earned a lot of money, I would have bought a house.

Grammar Point # 6
Subordinating Conjunctions

1. You finish your homework. You can join us at the party. (use provided that)

_____

2. He apologizes. He will forgive him. (use on the condition that)

_____

3. You study regularly. You will pass the exam. (use as long as)

_____

Providing that the weather had been clear, we ----------a picnic in the park.

- ❑ had
- ❑ would have had
- ❑ would have

Provided that you keep the noise down, you ----------up a bit later.

- ❑ can stay
- ❑ can stayed
- ❑ stay

On the condition that you ---------- before 9 o'clock, you'll secure a good seat for the show.

- ❑ arrived
- ❑ arrive
- ❑ will arrive

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Emirates School Establishment
Term One – 2023
Grade 12 General

English Final Exam Revision

Q. Choose the correct answers.

1. She ---------- diligently for the exam, but she ---------- her notes at home, so she struggled to remember crucial details during the test.
   - ❑ had study – forgot
   - ❑ had studied – had forgot
   - ❑ had studied –forgot
2. The dedicated team had completed the project before the deadline.
   Change into passive
   - ❑ The dedicated team had been completed before the deadline.
   - ❑ The project had completed before the deadline by the dedicated team.
   - ❑ The project had been completed before the deadline by the dedicated team.
3. After she ---------- her homework, she ---------- out for a walk in the park.
   - ❑ finished – went
   - ❑ had finish – went
   - ❑ had finished - went
4. On the condition that it doesn't rain, we ---------- for a picnic.
   - ❑ will go
   - ❑ go
   - ❑ would go
5. The restaurant ---------- last night has a menu with a variety of vegan options.
   - ❑ which we had dinner for
   - ❑ which we had dinner in
   - ❑ which we had dinner with
6. The hotel---------- offers stunning views of the ocean. (There are many hotels in this place)
   - ❑ ,which is located by the beach,
   - ❑ that is located by the beach
   - ❑ ,that is located by the beach,
7. When I ---------- the station, the train ----------, leaving me stranded.
   - ❑ had reached – had already departed
   - ❑ had reached – already departed
   - ❑ reached – had already departed
8. My aunt---------- painted a beautiful landscape. (You have only one aunt)
   - ❑ ,who is a talented artist,
   - ❑ who is a talented artist
   - ❑ that is a talented artist

1. The cars ---------- after being out in the rain.
   - ❑ wash needing
   - ❑ need washing
   - ❑ needs washing
2. On the condition that I had studied medicine, I ---------- a doctor.
   - ❑ would have became
   - ❑ would have become
   - ❑ would become
3. The committee had made the decision after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.

   Change into passive
   - ❑ The decision had been made by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
   - ❑ The decision made by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
   - ❑ The decision had been make by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
4. The team ---------- extensively for the championship match; however, they ---------- the opponent's skill and lost the game.
   - ❑ practiced – underestimated.
   - ❑ had practiced – underestimated.
   - ❑ had practiced – had underestimated.
5. The repairs ---------- by the skilled technicians before the customer returned to collect the car.

   1.had be finished
   2.had been finished
   3.had finished
6. The book ---------- is filled with fascinating stories.

   1.that I am looking for
   2.that I am looking
   3.that I am looking on
7. She will pass the exam provided that she ----------.

   1.study hard
   2.studies hard
   3.will study hard
8. By the time the problem was identified, the quality control team had overlooked the mistake.

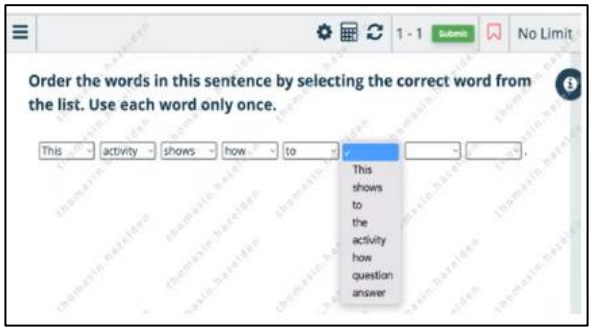
   Change into passive

   1.By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had overlooked by the quality control team.
   2.By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had been overlook by the quality control team.
   3.By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had been overlooked by the quality control team.

1. He ---------- all the preparations for the presentation, but he ---------- the presentation file on his computer at home, resulting in a last-minute scramble to retrieve it.
   1.had completed – left
   2.had completed – had left
   3.had complete - left
2. As soon as he ---------- the email, he ---------- to the inquiry.
   1.received – had immediately responded
   2.had received – had immediately responded
   3.had received – immediately responded
3. The car ---------- has been towed away. (There was one car)
   1.who crashed into the tree
   2.which crashed into the tree
   3.,which crashed into the tree,
4. I ---------- regularly to maintain my health and fitness.
   1.enjoy exercised
   2.enjoying exercising
   3.enjoy exercising
5. By the time she ---------- her mistake, the opportunity ----------.
   1.realized- had already passed
   2.had realized- had already passed
   3.realize – had already passed
6. The movie ---------- admiring reviews from critics, but it ---------- to impress the audience, however, due to poor marketing, it didn't garner the expected box office success.
   1.had receive – failed
   2.received – had failed
   3.had received – failed
7. You ---------- the train as long as you hurry.
   1.catch
   2.would catch
   3.will catch
8. They ---------- the director on the condition that they had arrived earlier.
   1.would meet
   2.would have met
   3.had met
9. The student ---------- is my cousin. (There are many students)
   1.,who won the science competition,
   2.which won the science competition
   3.who won the science competition
10. The garden ---------- to remove the overgrown plants.
   1.need weeding
   2.needs weed
   3.needs weeding

1. Provided that he ---------- to her advice, he might have avoided the problem.
   1.might have listened
   2.had listened
   3.would listen
2. Before the guests ----------, I ---------- the dinner and set the table.
   1.arrived – had already prepared
   2.had arrived -had already prepared
   3.arrived – had already repare
3. The person ---------- earlier works for a company specializing in renewable energy.
   1.who I was speaking with
   2.who I was speaking at
   3.who I was speaking in
4. Provided that I had more time, I ---------- the world.
   1.will travel
   2.travel
   3.would travel
5. She ---------- various cuisines from around the world.
   1.enjoy cooking
   2.enjoys cooking
   3.enjoy cook
6. The book ---------- is a thrilling mystery novel. (You have many books)
   1.,that I bought yesterday,
   2.that I bought yesterday
   3.,which I bought yesterday,
7. She would drive to work on the condition that she ----------.
   1.has a car
   2.had a car
   3.would have a car

Reordering words in a sentence



Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. homework- Provided – for – your- finish – that – you – you – the – night – can – us – join – movie-.

_____

2. She- museum- ,however,- revealed- visited- had- many- the- visit- new details and insights- times-each

_____

3. the- By – arrived – the- airport- time – flight- the – departed- they- at- already- had - ,

_____

4. millions – attracts – The – which – Eiffel Tower- an - landmark –iconic – year- tourists- every- of-is-.-,-,

_____

5. free- my – I – reading – novels- time – enjoy – in - .

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Maze practice
Choose the correct answers.

In a quiet virtual town, lived a woman (that loved books – ,that loved books, – which loved books). She had a bookstore, where book lovers, bookworms, would come and sit to read. Her books had taken them to virtual worlds where they had lived and interacted with characters and events. Readers would come from all over the country which made her bookstore famous and a safe refuge for those (,who wished to escape reality for a short time. – ,that wished to escape reality for a short time. – who wished to escape reality for a short time.) Each person would choose a spot to sit and enjoy reading. Her books were free. She (would be – would have being – would being) paid by the virtual government on the condition that the readers (had enjoyed – enjoyed – had enjoy) reading and left the bookstore feeling happy. Every morning, her bookstore (need cleaning – needs cleaning – needed cleaning) and restocking with new books and snacks.

One morning, she was arranging the books on shelves and was shocked to discover that a few of her books were not there. She was sure they were discarded on the shelf the night before. They (had stolen – had been stolen – stole) by someone, but she (can't know – couldn't knew – couldn't know) because she didn't have security cameras. She called the virtual police and they started investigating.

A month later and the virtual police were nowhere near catching the books thief. It (had been – had be – was) an unfortunate event for every one, however, the bookstore owner (had been – was – had being) not affected and kept her work as usual.

By the time the book fair (opened – had opened – had open) for everyone to (enjoy reading – enjoyed reading – enjoy read) and listening to story tellers, the virtual police (had captured – captured – ead been captured) the thief and returned the books back to its owner.

Language Function

1. Expressing opinion

Examples:

- I can't help thinking that online shopping is dangerous and addictive!
- The way I see it, life changed for everyone when the internet was invented.
- From my perspective, it seems as though technology has made life easier for most people.

2. Describing causes and consequences

Examples:

- Due to unforeseen circumstances, the shop is closed.
- The cause of the damage was water in the computer keyboard.
- The production was delayed as a consequence of a fault detected in the design.

3. Describing past experiences and events

Examples:

- I had begun working as a scientist fifty years ago, before the invention of the internet. At that time, we didn't have the technology to perform complex experiments.
- You weren't at the meeting yesterday. What happened?
- A long time ago, people didn't have personal computers or smartphones.

Vocabulary Section

NO	Word	Type	Meaning (A)	Meaning (E)	Example
1	Fond	Adjective	مولع	having an affection or liking for.	She is fond of spending her weekends reading in the cozy corner of her room.
2	Sympathetic	Adjective	متعاطف	feeling, showing, or expressing pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.	Despite the tough situation, she remained sympathetic and listened attentively to her friend's concerns.
3	Antique	Adjective	عتيق	having a high value because of considerable age.	The antique clock on the mantel has been in the family for generations, holding sentimental value.
4	Evolution	Noun	تطور	the process in which something is developed and diversified from earlier forms during its history.	The rapid evolution of technology has transformed the way we communicate and access information.
5	Reflect	Verb	يعكس	think deeply or carefully about.	After the challenging experience, she took a moment to reflect on the lessons learned and how she could grow from the situation.

Vocabulary Section

NO	Word	Type	Meaning (A)	Meaning (E)	Example
6	Virtual reality	Noun	الواقع الافتراضي	the computer-generated simulation of a three-dimensional image or environment that can be interacted with in a seemingly real or physical way.	She experienced the thrill of virtual reality for the first time while exploring a simulated undersea world.
7	Technical	Adjective	تقني	relating to a particular subject, art, or craft, or its techniques.	The technical aspects of the project required a skilled team to ensure its successful implementation.
8	Avatars	Noun	الصورة الرمزية	an icon or figure representing a particular person in video games, internet forums, etc.	In the online game, players can create their own avatar to represent them in the virtual world.
9	Device	Noun	جهاز	equipment, instrument, Appliance, tool, gadget,	She used a clever device to open the locked door without a key.
10	Interactive	Adjective	متفاعل	influencing or having an effect on each other.	The children were engaged in an interactive learning activity that involved hands-on experiments and group discussions.

Vocabulary Section

NO	Word	Type	Meaning (A)	Meaning (E)	Example
11	Transform	Verb	تحول	change in the form, appearance, or character of.	Painting the walls with a fresh coat of bright color can transform a room and make it feel more vibrant.
12	Dimensions	Noun	أبعاد	a measurable extent of some kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height.	He carefully measured the dimensions of the room before choosing new furniture to ensure a perfect fit.
13	Digital	Adjective	رقمي	the term "digital" refers to the representation or processing of data in a numerical format	The digital camera captured clear and detailed images by converting visual information into digital data.
14	Personality	Noun	شخصية	the combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.	Her outgoing personality and friendly demeanor make her easy to approach and connect with.
15	Ambitious	Adjective	طموح	having or showing a strong desire and determination to succeed.	Despite facing challenges, she remained ambitious and worked hard to achieve her career goals.

Vocabulary Section

NO	Word	Type	Meaning (A)	Meaning (E)	Example
16	Inspire	Verb	يلهم	Motivate, persuade, encourage	The teacher's passion for literature and storytelling never failed to inspire her students to love reading.
17	Inspiration	Noun	إلهام	the process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.	The beautiful sunset served as the artist's inspiration for her latest painting.
18	Physical	Adjective	بدني	Bodily, material, concrete	Regular exercise is important for maintaining good physical health.
19	Potential		محتمل	Possible, having or showing the capacity to become or develop into something in the future.	With hard work and dedication, he realized his full potential and achieved success in his chosen field.

Read the text then choose the correct answers to complete the missing words.

In an (antique-evolution-device) bookstore nestled in the heart of the city, a (inspire-fond-physical) observer might reflect on the (technical evolution-dimension) of literature. Rows of weathered books, each a portal to another world, seem almost (ambitious – physical- sympathetic) to the passing of time. Yet, as technology advances, a (virtual reality- digital – antique) emerges, introducing a new (inspiration – dimension – ambitious) to the literary landscape.

In this (technical – sympathetic – physical) era, books (personality- transform – inspire) into (interactive – potential – evolution) experiences, offering a (interactive – avatar – digital) escape where readers can become the (avatar- virtual reality – device) of their imagination. A (antique - avatar – device) transports them beyond the (physical – inspiration – evolution) constraints of a page, unlocking the (potential – fond – physical) for immersive storytelling. This ambitious leap into the digital realm doesn't replace the charm of antique tomes but (technical - transform- inspires) a harmonious coexistence of past and future. The evolution of literature takes on a new (personality – evolution – dimension) , blending the traditional with the cutting edge, creating a literary landscape that (inspires – digital – reflects) the diverse (inspirations – evolution – dimension) of both worlds.

Writing – Part 3

- ✓ This is part 3 of the writing exam.
- ✓ There are two questions in the inference section,
  - **the inference question**
  - **and the justification**.
- ✓ Students will be presented with a reading text that contains clues that will enable them to make a complex inference about the implicit information in the text.

The skill of inference involves using clues or information provided in a text or situation to draw conclusions or make interpretations that are not explicitly stated. inference enhances critical thinking, reading comprehension, and analytical skills.

1. **Reading Passages:** Provide short passages, stories, or poems and students make educated guesses or predictions about elements not explicitly mentioned. Students should support their inferences with evidence from the text.

2. **Visual Inference:** Show pictures, paintings, or photos without giving any background information. Students infer what might have happened before or after the image was captured. Students explain their reasoning.

3. **Context Clues:** Choose a few unknown words from a text, and students infer their meanings based on the surrounding sentences or paragraphs. This helps students understand how to use context to make inferences.

4. **Dialogue Analysis:** Provide dialogues between characters from a story or play. Students infer the relationships, feelings, or motives of the characters based on their conversation.

_____

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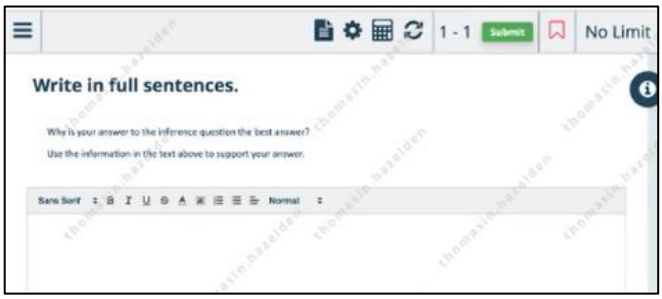
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This is how the justification part going to be on Swift Assess.
You should justify the answer you've written for the complex inference question and provide information from the text to support your answer.

Part 3: Justification Question
Write your answer below. Use full sentences.
Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use the information in the text above to support your answer.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Inference Activities

Directions: Read each passage and then respond to the questions. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details. Explain your answer by referencing the text.

Crack! Thunder struck and rain poured. Max stared blankly out the window, trying to contain his emotions that raged like the weather. He was beginning to lose it. Dropping the kite from his hand, Max broke out into full sobs. His mother comforted him, "There, there, Max. We'll just find something else to do." She began to unpack the picnic basket that was on the counter and offered him a sandwich. Max snapped, "I don't wanna sand-mich!" A flash from the sky lit up the living room. Boom! Mom sighed.

1. Why is Max upset?

_____

_____

2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?

_____

_____

_____

Inference Activities

Directions: Read each passage and then respond to the questions. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details. Explain your answer by referencing the text.

"Tommy!" Mom called out as she walked in the front door. "Tommy," she continued shouting, "I sure could use some help with these groceries. There was still no reply. Mom walked into the kitchen to put the grocery bags down on the counter when she noticed shattered glass from the picture window all over the living room floor and a baseball not far from there. "I'm going to kill you, Tommy!" Mom yelled to herself as she realized that Tommy's shoes were gone.

1. What did Tommy do?

_____

_____

2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?

_____

_____

_____

Final Exam – Booklet

Answers

12 General & 11 Advanced

Term 1

2023-2024

Grammar Point # 1
Past Perfect Simple

1. The storm _____for hours; however, by dawn, the skies cleared, and the sun emerged.
   - ❑ had rage
   - ❑ had raged
   - ❑ raged
2. She _____with her studies, but after seeking help from a tutor, her grades significantly _____.
   - ❑ had struggled – had improved
   - ❑ struggled – had improved
   - ❑ had struggled - improved
3. The traffic _____heavy on the highway, but the congestion _____ once they passed the city limits.
   - ❑ had been – eased
   - ❑ had be – eased
   - ❑ was – had eased
4. The power outage ------the neighborhood into darkness, but the electricity was restored just as they -------- to light candles.
   - ❑ had plunged – prepared
   - ❑ had plunged – had prepared
   - ❑ plunged – had prepared
5. He ---------lost in his career; however, after a networking event, new opportunities ------ to emerge.
   - ❑ felt – had begun
   - ❑ had felt – began
   - ❑ had felt- had began
6. The project ----------numerous setbacks; however, a change in the management approach ------ to its successful completion.
   - ❑ encountered – had led
   - ❑ had encountered – lead
   - ❑ had encountered - led

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Grammar Point # 2

Past Perfect & Past Simple – Adverbial Linkers

1. By the time they ------- at the cinema, the movie ----------.
   - ❑ had arrived – had already begun
   - ❑ arrived – had already begun
   - ❑ arrived – already began
2. After the party ----------, they ---------- up the entire house.
   - ❑ ended – had cleaned
   - ❑ had ended – had cleaned
   - ❑ had ended – cleaned
3. As soon as she ----------her training, she ---------- more confident in her new job.
   - ❑ completed – had felt
   - ❑ had completed – had felt
   - ❑ had completed – felt
4. Before the store ----------, they ----------all the necessary supplies.
   - ❑ had closed – had already purchased
   - ❑ closed – had already purchased
   - ❑ closed- purchased
5. As long as they --------for that company, they ----------such a challenging project.
   - ❑ had worked – had never faced
   - ❑ had worked – never faced
   - ❑ worked – had never faced
6. After the guests ----------, they ---------- a lost wallet under the sofa.
   - ❑ departed – had found
   - ❑ had departed – had found
   - ❑ had departed – found

Grammar Point # 3

Past Perfect Passive

Q1. Change the underlined sentences into passive.

1. They had solved the problem before the manager arrived.

The problem had been solved before the manager arrived.

2. By the time the guests arrived, my mom had already cooked the dinner.

By the time the guests arrived, the dinner had already been cooked by my mom.

3. They had eaten the cake before the birthday celebration even started.

The cake had been eaten before the birthday celebration even started.

Q2. Choose the correct answers.

By the time the error was noticed, the funds ----------.

- ❑ had already transferred
- ❑ had already been transferred
- ❑ already transferred

The car ----------before the mechanic identified the underlying issue.

- ❑ had repaired
- ❑ had been repair
- ❑ had been repaired

The concert ----------before the audience was informed.

- ❑ had canceled
- ❑ had been cancel
- ❑ had been canceled

Grammar Point # 4

Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses

1. The book ----------is on the table. (you have many books)
   - ❑ that I bought yesterday
   - ❑ ,that I bought yesterday,
   - ❑ who I bought yesterday
2. She is the doctor ----------. (there are many doctors)
   - ❑ ,who saved my brother's life.
   - ❑ who saved my brother's life.
   - ❑ ,that saved my brother's life.
3. The car ----------is now in the garage. (I have only one car.)
   - ❑ who he borrowed from me
   - ❑ ,which he borrowed from me,
   - ❑ which he borrowed from me
4. The newest model ---------- is incredibly popular. (there is one model)
   - ❑ which was released last month
   - ❑ ,which was released last month,
   - ❑ that was released last month
5. My aunt----------is coming to visit us next week. (you have many aunts)
   - ❑ ,who lives in Paris,
   - ❑ which lives in Paris
   - ❑ that lives in Paris
6. John's laptop ----------was stolen at the airport. (he has only one laptop)
   - ❑ ,which he had just bought,
   - ❑ which he had just bought
   - ❑ that he had just bought

Grammar Point # 5

Verb Forms - Gerund

1. 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
   - ❑ enjoy being complimented
5. That article ----------. It has many mistakes.
   - ❑ rewriting
   - ❑ needs rewrite
   - ❑ needs 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

Grammar Point # 6
Subordinating Conjunctions

1. You finish your homework. You can join us at the party. (use provided that)

Provided that you finish your homework, you can join us at the party.

2. He apologizes. He will forgive him. (use on the condition that)

On the condition he apologizes, he will forgive him.

3. You study regularly. You will pass the exam. (use as long as)

As long as you study regularly, you will pass the exam.

Providing that the weather had been clear, we ----------a picnic in the park.

- ❑ had
- ❑ would have had
- ❑ would have

Provided that you keep the noise down, you ----------up a bit later.

- ❑ can stay
- ❑ can stayed
- ❑ stay

On the condition that you ---------- before 9 o'clock, you'll secure a good seat for the show.

- ❑ arrived
- ❑ arrive
- ❑ will arrive

Emirates School Establishment
Term One – 2023
Grade 12 General

English Final Exam Revision

Q. Choose the correct answers.

1. She ---------- diligently for the exam, but she ---------- her notes at home, so she struggled to remember crucial details during the test.
   - ❑ had study – forgot
   - ❑ had studied – had forgot
   - ❑ had studied –forgot
2. The dedicated team had completed the project before the deadline.
   Change into passive
   - ❑ The dedicated team had been completed before the deadline.
   - ❑ The project had completed before the deadline by the dedicated team.
   - ❑ The project had been completed before the deadline by the dedicated team.
3. After she ---------- her homework, she ---------- out for a walk in the park.
   - ❑ finished – went
   - ❑ had finish – went
   - ❑ had finished - went
4. On the condition that it doesn't rain, we ---------- for a picnic.
   - ❑ will go
   - ❑ go
   - ❑ would go
5. The restaurant ---------- last night has a menu with a variety of vegan options.
   - ❑ which we had dinner for
   - ❑ which we had dinner in
   - ❑ which we had dinner with
6. The hotel---------- offers stunning views of the ocean. (There are many hotels in this place)
   - ❑ ,which is located by the beach,
   - ❑ that is located by the beach
   - ❑ ,that is located by the beach,
7. When I ---------- the station, the train ----------, leaving me stranded.
   - ❑ had reached – had already departed
   - ❑ had reached – already departed
   - ❑ reached – had already departed
8. My aunt---------- painted a beautiful landscape. (You have only one aunt)
   - ❑ ,who is a talented artist,
   - ❑ who is a talented artist
   - ❑ that is a talented artist

1. The cars ---------- after being out in the rain.
   - ❑ wash needing
   - ❑ need washing
   - ❑ needs washing
2. On the condition that I had studied medicine, I ---------- a doctor.
   - ❑ would have became
   - ❑ would have become
   - ❑ would become
3. The committee had made the decision after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.

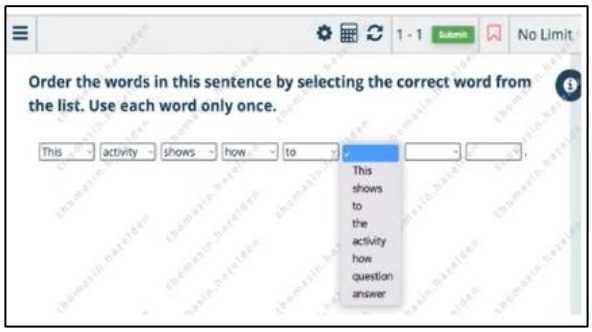
   Change into passive
   - ❑ The decision had been made by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
   - ❑ The decision made by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
   - ❑ The decision had been make by the committee after all the proposals had been carefully reviewed.
4. The team ---------- extensively for the championship match; however, they ---------- the opponent's skill and lost the game.
   - ❑ practiced – underestimated.
   - ❑ had practiced – underestimated.
   - ❑ had practiced – had underestimated.
5. The repairs ---------- by the skilled technicians before the customer returned to collect the car.
   - ❑ had be finished
   - ❑ had been finished
   - ❑ had finished
6. The book ---------- is filled with fascinating stories.
   - ❑ that I am looking for
   - ❑ that I am looking
   - ❑ that I am looking on
7. She will pass the exam provided that she ----------.
   - ❑ study hard
   - ❑ studies hard
   - ❑ will study hard
8. By the time the problem was identified, the quality control team had overlooked the mistake.

   Change into passive
   - ❑ By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had overlooked by the quality control team.
   - ❑ By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had been overlook by the quality control team.
   - ❑ By the time the problem was identified, the mistake had been overlooked by the quality control team.

1. He ---------- all the preparations for the presentation, but he ---------- the presentation file on his computer at home, resulting in a last-minute scramble to retrieve it.
   - ❑ had completed – left
   - ❑ had completed – had left
   - ❑ had complete - left
2. As soon as he ---------- the email, he ---------- to the inquiry.
   - ❑ received – had immediately responded
   - ❑ had received – had immediately responded
   - ❑ had received – immediately responded
3. The car ---------- has been towed away. (There was one car)
   - ❑ who crashed into the tree
   - ❑ which crashed into the tree
   - ❑ ,which crashed into the tree,
4. I ---------- regularly to maintain my health and fitness.
   - ❑ enjoy exercised
   - ❑ enjoying exercising
   - ❑ enjoy exercising
5. By the time she ---------- her mistake, the opportunity ----------.
   - ❑ realized- had already passed
   - ❑ had realized- had already passed
   - ❑ realize – had already passed
6. The movie ---------- admiring reviews from critics, but it ---------- to impress the audience, however, due to poor marketing, it didn't garner the expected box office success.
   - ❑ had receive – failed
   - ❑ received – had failed
   - ❑ had received – failed
7. You ---------- the train as long as you hurry.
   - ❑ catch
   - ❑ would catch
   - ❑ will catch
8. They ---------- the director on the condition that they had arrived earlier.
   - ❑ would meet
   - ❑ would have met
   - ❑ had met
9. The student ---------- is my cousin. (There are many students)
   - ❑ ,who won the science competition,
   - ❑ which won the science competition
   - ❑ who won the science competition
10. The garden ---------- to remove the overgrown plants.
    - ❑ need weeding
    - ❑ needs weed
    - ❑ needs weeding

1. Provided that he ---------- to her advice, he might have avoided the problem.
   - ❑ might have listened
   - ❑ had listened
   - ❑ would listen
2. Before the guests ----------, I ---------- the dinner and set the table.
   - ❑ arrived – had already prepared
   - ❑ had arrived -had already prepared
   - ❑ arrived – had already repare
3. The person ---------- earlier works for a company specializing in renewable energy.
   - ❑ who I was speaking with
   - ❑ who I was speaking at
   - ❑ who I was speaking in
4. Provided that I had more time, I ---------- the world.
   - ❑ will travel
   - ❑ travel
   - ❑ would travel
5. She ---------- various cuisines from around the world.
   - ❑ enjoy cooking
   - ❑ enjoys cooking
   - ❑ enjoy cook
6. The book ---------- is a thrilling mystery novel. (You have many books)
   - ❑ ,that I bought yesterday,
   - ❑ that I bought yesterday
   - ❑ ,which I bought yesterday,
7. She would drive to work on the condition that she ----------.
   - ❑ has a car
   - ❑ had a car
   - ❑ would have a car

Reordering words in a sentence



Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. homework- Provided – for – your- finish – that – you – you – the – night – can – us – join – movie-.

Provided that you finish your homework, you can join us for the movie night.

2. She- museum- ,however,- revealed- visited- had- many- the- visit- new details and insights- times-each

---

She had visited the museum many times, however, each visit revealed new details and insights.

3. the- By – arrived – the- airport- time – flight- the – departed- they- at- already- had - ,

---

By the time they arrived at the airport, the flight had already departed.

4. millions – attracts – The – which – Eiffel Tower- an - landmark –iconic – year- tourists- every- of-is-.-,-,

---

The Eiffel Tower, which is an iconic landmark, attracts millions of tourists every year.

5. free- my – I – reading – novels- time – enjoy – in - .

I enjoy reading novels in my free time.

Maze practice
Choose the correct answers.

In a quiet virtual town, lived a woman (that loved books – ,that loved books, – which loved books). She had a bookstore, where book lovers, bookworms, would come and sit to read. Her books had taken them to virtual worlds where they had lived and interacted with characters and events. Readers would come from all over the country which made her bookstore famous and a safe refuge for those (,who wished to escape reality for a short time. – ,that wished to escape reality for a short time. – who wished to escape reality for a short time.) Each person would choose a spot to sit and enjoy reading. Her books were free. She (would be – would have being – would being) paid by the virtual government on the condition that the readers (had enjoyed – enjoyed – had enjoy) reading and left the bookstore feeling happy. Every morning, her bookstore (need cleaning – needs cleaning – needed cleaning) and restocking with new books and snacks.

One morning, she was arranging the books on shelves and was shocked to discover that a few of her books were not there. She was sure they were discarded on the shelf the night before. They (had stolen – had been stolen – stole) by someone, but she (can't know – couldn't knew – couldn't know) because she didn't have security cameras. She called the virtual police and they started investigating.

A month later and the virtual police were nowhere near catching the books thief. It (had been – had be – was) an unfortunate event for every one, however, the bookstore owner (had been – was – had being) not affected and kept her work as usual.

By the time the book fair (opened – had opened – had open) for everyone to (enjoy reading – enjoyed reading – enjoy read) and listening to story tellers, the virtual police (had captured – captured – cad been captured) the thief and returned the books back to its owner.

Read the text then choose the correct answers to complete missing words.

In an (antique-evolution-device) bookstore nestled in the heart of the city, a (inspire-fond-physical) observer might reflect on the (technical evolution-dimension) of literature. Rows of weathered books, each a portal to another world, seem almost (ambitious – physical- sympathetic) to the passing of time. Yet, as technology advances, a (virtual reality- digital – antique) emerges, introducing a new (inspiration – dimension – ambitious) to the literary landscape.

In this (technical – sympathetic – physical) era, books (personality- transform – inspire) into (interactive – potential – evolution) experiences, offering a (interactive – avatar – digital) escape where readers can become the (avatar- virtual reality – device) of their imagination. A (antique - avatar – device) transports them beyond the (physical – inspiration – evolution) constraints of a page, unlocking the (potential – fond – physical) for immersive storytelling. This ambitious leap into the digital realm doesn't replace the charm of antique tomes but (technical - transform- inspires) a harmonious coexistence of past and future. The evolution of literature takes on a new (personality – evolution – dimension) , blending the traditional with the cutting edge, creating a literary landscape that (inspires – digital – reflects) the diverse (inspirations – evolution – dimension) of both worlds.

Inference Activities

Directions: Read each passage and then respond to the questions. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details. Explain your answer by referencing the text.

Crack! Thunder struck and rain poured. Max stared blankly out the window, trying to contain his emotions that raged like the weather. He was beginning to lose it. Dropping the kite from his hand, Max broke out into full sobs. His mother comforted him, "There, there, Max. We'll just find something else to do." She began to unpack the picnic basket that was on the counter and offered him a sandwich. Max snapped, "I don't wanna sand-mich!" A flash from the sky lit up the living room. Boom! Mom sighed.

1. Why is Max upset?

Max is upset because he couldn't go on a picnic and play outside due to the weather.

2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?

Max couldn't play outside because "Thunder struck and rain poured", so he dropped "the kite" and his mother told him to "find something else to do".

Inference Activities

Directions: Read each passage and then respond to the questions. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details. Explain your answer by referencing the text.

"Tommy!" Mom called out as she walked in the front door. "Tommy," she continued shouting, "I sure could use some help with these groceries. There was still no reply. Mom walked into the kitchen to put the grocery bags down on the counter when she noticed shattered glass from the picture window all over the living room floor and a baseball not far from there. "I'm going to kill you, Tommy!" Mom yelled to herself as she realized that Tommy's shoes were gone.

1. What did Tommy do?

Tommy broke the window because he was playing baseball, then he ran away.

2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?

When Tommy's mom went to the kitchen, she "noticed shattered glass from the picture window" and a "baseball not far from there" which means that Tommy was playing baseball and accidently broke the window. Then, he ran away as his "shoes were gone".

Good Luck! 😂

This booklet was created by Ms. Shamma and edited by Ms. Afnan