T2-2024-2025-G12Adv-MOCK GRAMMAR EXAM -V2

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Section A: Sentence Completion

1. The business proposal will have been _____ by the 1st of September.
    - a) written
    - b) writing
    - c) writes
    - d) write
2. The order _____ by the time he receives his invoice.
    - a) will deliver
    - b) will have been delivered
    - c) will be delivering
    - d) delivers
3. A new sports arena will have _____ by next year, creating many business opportunities.
    - a) being build
    - b) be building
    - c) been built
    - d) builds
4. The accounts for the project will have been _____ by next week.
    - a) complete
    - b) completing
    - c) completed
    - d) completes

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5. The software update will _____ by the end of the month.
    - a) install
    - b) have been installed
    - c) have been installing
    - d) installs
6. No matter _____, I will still be attending the meeting.
    - a) what you say
    - b) how you feel
    - c) where you go
    - d) who you ask
7. No matter _____, we are capable of completing the project.
    - a) how challenging it is
    - b) what happens next
    - c) where we work
    - d) who disagrees
8. No matter _____, you cannot change the past.
    - a) how hard you try
    - b) what you do
    - c) where you look
    - d) who you blame

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9. No matter _____, we will always stay in touch.
   - a) where we go
   - b) what happens
   - c) how busy we are
   - d) who forgets
10. No matter _____, she refused to give up.
   - a) how difficult the task was
   - b) what they said
   - c) where she was
   - d) who doubted her
11. It's the performance at Dubai Opera _____ we are attending, not Zabeel Theatre!
   - a) that
   - b) who
   - c) where
   - d) which
12. What we need to do is _____ across the city, quick!
   - a) travel
   - b) traveling
   - c) to travel
   - d) travelled

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13. It was the Louvre _____ houses the Mona Lisa.
    - a) that
    - b) who
    - c) where
    - d) which

14. What she said was _____ she's been wanting to see the film, not that she's seen it.
    - a) that
    - b) who
    - c) where
    - d) which

15. It wasn't until he learnt how to control his anger _____ he felt happier.
    - a) that
    - b) who
    - c) where
    - d) which

16. Who is being discussed in this sentence? "The new owner is thought to be a highly-skilled programmer."
    - a) The company
    - b) The new owner
    - c) The programmer

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17. Is it certain that the person is an expert in programming?
    - a) Yes
    - b) No
    - c) Not mentioned

18. They are reported _____ the most talented chefs in town.
    - a) to be
    - b) being
    - c) to have been

19. Everyone was believed _____ the exam.
    - a) to pass
    - b) to have passed
    - c) passing

20. This mountain range is thought _____ the most beautiful in the world.
    - a) to be
    - b) being
    - c) to have been

21. The scientists, who _____ air pollution levels for a decade, published their findings in a journal.
    - a) had been monitoring
    - b) have been monitoring
    - c) were monitoring

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22. The forest, which _____ slowly from years of deforestation, showed signs of new growth.

- a) had been recovering
- b) has been recovering
- c) was recovering

23. The company that _____ to increase its market share finally launched a successful product.

- a) had been struggling
- b) has been struggling
- c) was struggling

24. The students, who _____ for months, felt confident about their exam results.

- a) had been studying
- b) have been studying
- c) were studying

25. The athlete, who _____ with an injury for weeks, returned to the competition stronger than ever.

- a) had been dealing
- b) has been dealing
- c) was dealing

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26. Desert animals not only endure extreme heat, _____ adapt to a lack of food and water.

- a) but also
- b) and also
- c) but

27. Skiing is not only an exciting sport to do, _____ an enjoyable one to watch.

- a) but also
- b) and also
- c) but

28. Establishing a business is not only tiring, _____ it is also time-consuming.

- a) but
- b) and
- c) so

29. Not only _____ we attend the entrepreneurial conference, but we'll also visit the shopping mall afterwards.

- a) will
- b) did
- c) should

30. She is not only intelligent, _____ hardworking.

- a) but also
- b) and also
- c) but

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31. Never before _____ the team won a championship in such a dramatic way.
    - a) had
    - b) has
    - c) have

32. Never _____ I seen such a beautiful sunset.
    - a) had
    - b) have
    - c) did

33. Never before _____ she _____ so confident about her future.
    - a) had / felt
    - b) has / feel
    - c) was / feeling

34. Never _____ he visited such an interesting place, leaving him in awe of the scenery.
    - a) had
    - b) has
    - c) did

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35. Never _____ they experienced such overwhelming success.
    - a) before
    - b) after
    - c) while

36. I couldn't have put it better _____.
    - a) myself
    - b) ourselves
    - c) themselves

37. I see what you're saying, but I think there's _____ to it.
    - a) more
    - b) less
    - c) nothing

38. That's a valid point, and I think you're _____.
    - a) wrong
    - b) right
    - c) confused

39. I'm sorry, but I just don't _____ with that.
    - a) agree
    - b) disagree
    - c) understand

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40. I think we might be looking at this in _____ different ways.
    - a) very
    - b) slightly
    - c) somewhat
41. I can understand your perspective, but I think there's an _____.
    - a) agreement
    - b) alternative
    - c) argument
42. There's no question in my mind that we _____ in the right direction.
    - a) are heading
    - b) were heading
    - c) will be heading
43. There's no denying that some plans _____ better executed.
    - a) could have been
    - b) should have been
    - c) must have been
44. I tend to think that there's more to life than _____ finances.
    - a) accumulate
    - b) accumulating
    - c) accumulated

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45. I've always believed that education _____ a crucial role in shaping society.
    - a) plays
    - b) played
    - c) has played

46. As far as I'm concerned, travelling _____ one of the best ways to learn about different cultures.
    - a) is
    - b) was
    - c) will be

47. The economy _____ by next year.
    - a) will improve
    - b) might improve
    - c) has improved

48. The weather _____ worse later this evening.
    - a) will be get
    - b) might get
    - c) is getting

49. They _____ the construction of the bridge by next year.
    - a) will have completed
    - b) will complete
    - c) are completing

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50. You'll miss the train if you _____ soon.
    - a) don't leave
    - b) won't leave
    - c) haven't left

51. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the picnic.
    - a) will cancel
    - b) would cancel
    - c) cancel

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Model Answers

1. a) written
2. b) will have been delivered
3. c) been built
4. c) completed
5. b) have been installed
6. a) what you say
7. a) how challenging it is
8. a) how hard you try
9. a) where we go
10. a) how difficult the task was
11. a) that
12. a) travel
13. a) that
14. a) that
15. a) that
16. b) The new owner
17. b) No
18. a) to be
19. b) to have passed

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20. a) to be
21. a) had been monitoring
22. a) had been recovering
23. a) had been struggling
24. a) had been studying
25. a) had been dealing
26. a) but also
27. a) but also
28. a) but
29. a) will
30. a) but also
31. a) had
32. a) had
33. a) had / felt
34. a) had
35. a) before
36. a) myself
37. a) more
38. b) right
39. a) agree

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40. a) very
41. b) alternative
42. a) are heading
43. a) could have been
44. b) accumulating
45. a) plays
46. a) is
47. a) will improve
48. b) might get
49. a) will have completed
50. a) don’t leave
51. a) will cancel

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Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
arise	arose	arisen	نشأ
awake	awoke	awoken	استيقظ
be	was/were	been	كان/كنت
bear	bore	borne	تحمل
beat	beat	beaten	ضرب
become	became	become	أصبح
begin	began	begun	بدأ
bend	bent	bent	انحنى
bet	bet	bet	راهن
bid	bid	bid	عرض
bind	bound	bound	ربط
bite	bit	bitten	عض
bleed	bled	bled	نزف
blow	blew	blown	نفخ
break	broke	broken	كسر
bring	brought	brought	جلب
build	built	built	بنى
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	احترق
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
catch	caught	caught	أمسك
choose	chose	chosen	اختار
come	came	come	جاء
cost	cost	cost	كلف
creep	crept	crept	تسلل

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
cut	cut	cut	قطع
deal	dealt	dealt	تعامل
dig	dug	dug	حفر
do	did	done	فعل
draw	drew	drawn	رسم
drink	drank	drunk	شرب
drive	drove	driven	قاد
eat	ate	eaten	أكل
fall	fell	fallen	سقط
feed	fed	fed	أطعم
feel	felt	felt	شعر
fight	fought	fought	قتال
find	found	found	وجد
fit	fit	fit	تناسب
flee	fled	fled	هرب
fling	flung	flung	رمى
fly	flew	flown	طار
forbid	forbade	forbidden	حظر
forget	forgot	forgotten	نسي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	غفر
freeze	froze	frozen	جمد
get	got	gotten/got	حصل
give	gave	given	أعطى
go	went	gone	ذهب
grow	grew	grown	نما
hang	hung	hung	علق
have	had	had	كان/لديه

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
hear	heard	heard	سمع
hide	hid	hidden	اخفى
hit	hit	hit	ضرب
hold	held	held	امسك
hurt	hurt	hurt	جرح
keep	kept	kept	احتفظ
kneel	knelt/kneeled	knelt/kneeled	ركع
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	حاك
know	knew	known	عرف
lay	laid	laid	وضع
lead	led	led	قاد
lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant	مال/انحنى
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	قفز
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	تعلم
leave	left	left	ترك
lend	lent	lent	اقرض
let	let	let	سمح
lie	lay	lain	استلقى
light	lit	lit	أضاء
lose	lost	lost	فقد
make	made	made	صنع
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	قابل
melt	melted	melted	ذاب
pay	paid	paid	دفع
put	put	put	وضع
quit	quit	quit	ترك

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
read	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	read (pronounced /rɛd/)	قرأ
ride	rode	ridden	ركب
ring	rang	rung	رنّ
rise	rose	risen	ارتفع
run	ran	run	ركض
say	said	said	قال
see	saw	seen	رأى
sell	sold	sold	باع
send	sent	sent	أرسل
set	set	set	وضع
sew	sewed	sewn	خيط
shake	shook	shaken	هز
shine	shone	shone	لمع
shoot	shot	shot	رمى
show	showed	shown	عرض
shrink	shrank	shrunk	تقلص
shut	shut	shut	أغلق
sing	sang	sung	غنى
sink	sank	sunk	غرق
sit	sat	sat	جلس
sleep	slept	slept	نام
slide	slid	slid	انزلق
slink	slinked	slunk	زحف
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	شمّ
speak	spoke	spoken	تحدث
spend	spent	spent	أنفق

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	سكب
spin	spun	spun	دار
split	split	split	قسم
spread	spread	spread	نشر
spring	sprang	sprung	قفز
stand	stood	stood	وقف
steal	stole	stolen	سرق
stick	stuck	stuck	علق
sting	stung	stung	لسع
stink	stank	stunk	نتن
strike	struck	struck	ضرب
swear	swore	sworn	حلف
sweep	swept	swept	كنس
swim	swam	swum	سبح
take	took	taken	أخذ
teach	taught	taught	علم
tear	tore	torn	مزق
tell	told	told	أخبر
think	thought	thought	فكر
throw	threw	thrown	رمى
understand	understood	understood	فهم
wake	woke	woken	استيقظ
wear	wore	worn	ارتدى
weep	wept	wept	بكى
win	won	won	فاز
wind	wound	wound	لفّ
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	سحب

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Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Arabic Translation
write	wrote	written	كتب

Extra Questions

1. What _____ very important to the class.
    - a) we all did was
    - b) we should have asked
    - c) was all of you who arranged
2. She _____ much money for her project.
    - a) was aiming to collect
    - b) had hoped to raise
    - c) set a target to bring in
3. If he had prepared better, he _____.
    - a) would have succeeded
    - b) could have done even better
    - c) should have been presenting
4. He succeeded _____ his hard work.
    - a) because of
    - b) even though
    - c) due to
5. These findings _____ to have been useful to the community.
    - a) are thought
    - b) are believed
    - c) were known

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Section B: Grammar and Sentence Structure

Choose the correct form of the verb or phrase that best completes each sentence.

6. The students _____ their project for over a month.
    - a) have been experiencing
    - b) have to be experience
    - c) had been experiencing

7. She _____ and the consequences of her actions until it was too late.
    - a) didn't notice the impact
    - b) wasn't aware of the connection
    - c) hadn't understood the conditions

8. His decision _____ a significant impact on the company's future.
    - a) which certainly made
    - b) having probably to make
    - c) that definitely can't be making

9. By the time he graduated, he _____ all the available courses.
    - a) been studying
    - b) had studied
    - c) having studies

10. Her report provided a _____ of the current economic trends.
    - a) well-observed
    - b) careful observing
    - c) clear observation

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Section C: Sentence Completion

Complete each sentence with the correct phrase.

11. He couldn't _____ completed the task without their help.
- a) impossibly have
- b) undoubtedly need
- c) certainly might

12. They took notes _____ they wouldn't forget anything important.
- a) so that
- b) in order for
- c) so as to

13. _____, we can conclude that the project was a success.
- a) When all is said and done
- b) At the end of each day
- c) All things for consideration

14. The team must _____ in order to meet the deadline.
- a) be active
- b) will act
- c) must action

15. They planned to _____ start their new business venture.
- a) to make useful money so
- b) have savings to use for
- c) use their finances to

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Model Answers:

Section A:

- **c) was all of you who arranged**
- **b) had hoped to raise**
- **a) would have succeeded**
- **a) because of**
- **a) are thought**

Section B: Grammar and Sentence Structure

- **a) have been experiencing**
- **b) wasn't aware of the connection**
- **a) which certainly made**
- **b) had studied**
- **c) clear observation**

Section C: Sentence Completion

- **a) impossibly have**
- **a) so that**
- **a) When all is said and done**
- **a) be active**
- **c) use their finances to**

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

English Language Coverage Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

Level 8.2

Term 2

2024 - 2025

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How to use this resource



The Coverage, Grammar, Lexis and Functional Language Teaching Resource

The slides within this resource, although detailed, are designed as a starting point for teachers. You can:

- construct lessons around the language points explored in them.
- use the slides individually as a resource within a lesson.
- incorporate them gradually in lessons throughout the term (rather than the whole PowerPoint at once).
- combine functional language and grammar slides which overlap.

Ensure that students have been exposed to all the language points in the coverage ahead of their end of term exam.

Within this document, you will find information about:

- the coverage for this term.
- the lexis families that assessments will contain.
- grammatical and functional language points that will be tested in the exams.

In the preparation sections, you will find examples and explanations for the grammatical and functional language points that will be assessed this term.

The grammar preparation sections contain:

- an example sentence.
- sample concept checking questions.
- the specific grammatical structure used within the example sentence.
- links to further resources, where available.
- an explanation of when the structure is used.
- more example sentences.

In the functional language preparation section, there are example sentences and links to how the functional language is used, as well as relevant associated grammar points.



Term 2 Assessment Coverage



Topics: Business, people, environment.			
ECFE Grammar	**Prerequisite**	**GSE Grammar**	**Functional Language**
Passives: future perfect passive	Can use the present perfect passive. (52)	Can use the future perfect passive. (67)	Expressing agreement and disagreement Expressing opinion Making predictions and hypothesising
Clauses and phrases: clefting and fronting	Can use clauses with 'What ...' to emphasise the topic or main point. (59)	Can use initial 'No matter' with relative pronouns for emphatic statements about the present and near future. (68) Other complex clefts and fronts. (See English Grammar Profile)	
Reported speech: passive	Can use verbs of state change in the passive with object complements. (53)	Can express beliefs and opinions with 'is/are/was/were' + 'thought/believed to…' (69)	
Past time: past perfect continuous	Can use the past continuous to refer to temporary or changing past states or situations. (51)	Can use past perfect continuous in relative clauses to give background information. (See English Grammar Profile)	
Conjunctions: correlative	Can link clauses and sentences with a range of basic connectors.	Can add information using 'not only … but also …' (71)	
Past time: past perfect simple	Can use the past perfect in a range of common situations. (54)	Can use past perfect simple with an inverted subject and auxiliary verb after ‘never (before)’ to talk about a unique event, often in formal contexts. (68 in English Grammar	

Term 2 preparation:
Grammar



The business proposal will have been written by the 1st of September.

Checking questions	Is the document going to be ready before or after the 1st September? Who will write it?
Grammatical structure	**Passives: future perfect passive** object + will + have been + past participle + complement (time phrase)
Usage	Future perfect passive is used to talk about actions or events that will be finished by a certain point in the future. A time phrase is used in the complement to indicate the specific time. We use the passive voice to emphasise the action, not the person doing the action, by moving the object of the sentence into the subject position.
Other examples	The order will have been delivered by the time he receives his invoice. A new sports arena will have been built by next year, creating many business opportunities. The accounts for the project will have been completed by next week.

No matter what you say, I will still be attending the meeting.

Checking questions	Will the speaker be at the meeting? Can anyone change the speaker's mind?
Grammatical structure	**Clauses and phrases: Clefting and fronting** 'No matter' + 'how / what / when / where / which / who' + rest of adverbial clause, + principal clause
Usage	We use 'no matter' with a relative pronoun ('how / what / when / where / which / who') to emphasise that something cannot be changed. The information given in the adverbial clause, with 'no matter', indicates an obstacle. The principal clause confirms that an action in the present or near future is unaffected by the obstacle and will continue regardless.
Other examples	No matter how challenging the journey is, we are capable of doing it. No matter how hard you try, you cannot change the past. No matter where we go, we will always stay in touch.

It's the performance at Dubai Opera we are attending, not Zabeel Theatre! What we need to do is travel across the city, quick!

Checking questions	What is the most important part of the first sentence? What is the focus of the second sentence?
Grammatical structure	**Cleft sentences in the past, present and future tense** It- cleft sentences: It + be + noun + that/who relative clause Wh- cleft sentences: Wh- clause + be + emphasised word / phrase
Usage	We use cleft sentences to emphasise new information. *It*-cleft sentences: The information that comes after *it* is emphasised. We use *that* to begin the clause that contains information that is already understood. *It's the Louvre (emphasised information) that houses the Mona Lisa (information that is already understood)!* *Wh*-cleft sentences: Usually with *what*, but we can also use *why, where, how*, etc. The information in the *wh*-clause is typically understood information, while the information in the following clause is new and emphasised: *What we need to do is (it is understood that they need to do something) go to Paris (this is the new information and is the focus of the cleft sentence).*
Other examples	It wasn't until he learnt how to control his anger that he felt happier. What she said was she's been wanting to see the film, not that she's seen it. How I feel about this demonstrates that it is very important to me.

The new owner is thought to be a highly-skilled programmer.

Checking questions	Who is being discussed in this sentence? Is it certain that the person is an expert in programming?
Grammatical structure	**Passive reporting statements** Noun phrase + 'be' + 'thought / considered / believed / reported / etc. to' + infinitive + rest of sentence
Usage	Passives are used with reporting verbs such as 'thought, believed, considered, reported,' etc. to express opinions, assumptions, claims or reports, in a formal or impersonal way. The focus is on the information that is being reported, not the people who are reporting it. This is achieved by changing the active version of the sentence 'People think that the new owner of the company is a highly-skilled programmer' to the passive structure above.
Other examples	They are reported to be the most talented chefs in town. (Report) Everyone was believed to have passed the exam. (Assumption) This mountain range is thought to be the most beautiful in the world. (Claim)

The scientists, who had been monitoring air pollution levels for a decade, published their findings in a journal.

Checking questions	How long were the scientists checking pollution levels? Did they publish the results before or after they finished checking?
Grammatical structure	**Past time: past perfect continuous** subject + relative pronoun (who, which, that) + had + been + verb -ing + main clause
Usage	The past perfect continuous can be used in relative clauses to describe ongoing actions in the past that happened before another event in the past. The main clause 'The scientists published their findings' is an event that happened in the past while the relative clause 'who had been monitoring air pollution levels' describes the ongoing action that occurred prior to the main event.
Other examples	The forest, which had been recovering slowly from years of deforestation, showed signs of new growth. The company that had been struggling to increase its market share finally launched a successful product.

Desert animals not only endure extreme heat, but also adapt to a lack of food and water.

Checking questions	Which part of the sentence is the most important?
Grammatical structure	**Conjunctions: correlative** not only _____(,) but (_____) also _____.
Usage	We use the correlative conjunctive structure 'not only ….but also' to connect two nouns or clauses which hold equal value. In this example, both pieces of information (enduring extreme heat and adapting to a lack of food and water) are equally important. 'But' and 'also' can be split with a subject and verb in between. When 'not only' is used at the beginning of a sentence, invert the subject and the verb.
Other examples	Skiing is not only an exciting sport to do, but also an enjoyable one to watch. Establishing a business is not only tiring, but it is also time consuming. Not only will we attend the entrepreneurial conference, but we'll also visit the shopping mall afterwards.

Never before had the team won a championship in such a dramatic way.

Checking questions	Is this the first time the team won an event? Was the way they won usual or special?
Grammatical structure	**Past time: past perfect simple** Never (before) + auxiliary verb (had) + subject + main verb + clause
Usage	This structure is used to emphasise an experience or action that is being described as unique. It highlights the fact that this action (winning in such a dramatic way) did not occur before that specific moment. It often appears in formal or literary contexts to stress the rarity or significance of the event. The auxiliary verb ‘had’ and the subject are inverted after ‘never (before)’.
Other examples	Never had I seen such a beautiful sunset. Never before had she felt so confident about her future. Never had he visited such an interesting place, with magnificent forests, leaving him in awe of the scenery.



Term 2 preparation:

Functional language

I couldn’t have put it better myself.

I see what you're saying, but I think there’s more to it.

That's a valid point, and I think you're right.

I’m sorry, but I just don’t agree with that.

I think we might be looking at this in very different ways.

I can understand your perspective, but I think there’s an alternative.

Functional language point	**FL.32 Expressing agreement and disagreement**
Associated grammar	modal verbs, present simple, adverbs of degree, conjunctions

There’s no question in my mind that we are heading in the right direction.

There’s no denying that some plans could have been better executed.

I tend to think that there’s more to life than the accumulation of finances.

I’ve always believed that education plays a crucial role in shaping society.

As far as I’m concerned, travelling is one of the best ways to learn about different cultures.

Functional language point	**FL.16 Expressing opinion**
Associated grammar	modals of deduction, present perfect, verb phrases

The economy will improve by next year.

The weather might get worse later this evening.

They will have completed the construction of the bridge by next year.

You'll miss the train if you don't leave soon.

Functional language point	**FL.35 Making predictions and hypothesising**
Associated grammar	modals of prediction, future perfect, first conditional

Thank you