



# Grammar Points

# Final Exam

---

Term 3

12 General



## Future Perfect

**Will you have finished your science project by tomorrow?**  
**Yes, I will have done it all by the time the lesson starts.**

## Meaning

Someone asks the speaker about his project. The speaker responds by explaining that his project will be finished before the lesson starts.

## Grammatical structure

**Future perfect**

subject + will / won't + have + past participle + complement

## Future Perfect

## Usage

We use the future perfect tense to show that an action will take place or be completed before a specific time in the future.

We can use it with phrases with 'by' – 'by the end' to say 'at some point before' and phrases with 'in' – 'in a week's time' to say 'at the end of this time period'.

## Other examples

I will have already eaten by the time they arrive.

We will have traveled 20,000 kilometers in two months' time.

Many animals won't have survived the next major heat wave.

## Future Perfect

subject + will / won't + have + past participle + complement

## Affirmative

By the end of next month, she will have completed her project and submitted it to her supervisor for review.

## Negative

By the end of next month, she will not have completed her project and submitted it to her supervisor for review.

## Question

Will she have completed and submitted the project to her supervisor for review by the end of next month?

## Future Perfect

subject + will / won't + have + past participle + complement

## Affirmative

They **will have finished** renovating their house by the time their family visits next week.

## Negative

They **will not have finished** renovating their house by the time their family visits next week.

## Question

**Will they have finished** renovating their house by the time their family visits next week?

## Future Perfect

Choose the correct answers

1. By the time we get to the party, Meera ..... everything. (eat)

A. will have eating

B. will have eaten

2. This time tomorrow I ..... all my exams.(finish)

A. will have been finishing

B. will have finished

## Future Perfect

Choose the correct answers

3. By next Friday, Cookies ..... the mid-term exams. (**complete**)

A. will have completing

B. will have completed

4. By next spring, we ..... in the UAE for two years. (**work**)

A. will have worked

B. will have working

## Future Perfect

Choose the correct answers

5. We \_\_\_\_ (**rent**) 100 cars from the agency by next April.

A. will rented

B. will have rented

6. Fatima \_\_\_\_ from out of town by 11.00 a.m. (**arrive**).

A. will have arrive

B. will have arrived

## Future Perfect

subject + will / won't + have + past participle + complement

Write the sentences in Future perfect, then change them into negative, then question. (Notebook)



1. By this time next year, she (earn) her master's degree and started working in her chosen field.

## Future Perfect

1. By this time next year, she (earn) her master's degree and started working in her chosen field.
1. By this time next year, she will have earned her master's degree and started working in her chosen field.
2. By this time next year, she will not have earned her master's degree and started working in her chosen field.
3. By this time next year, will she have earned her master's degree and started working in her chosen field.

## Future Perfect

subject + will / won't + have + past participle + complement

Write the sentences in Future perfect, then change them into negative, then question. (Notebook)



2. By the end of the week, he (save) enough money to buy the new gaming console he's been wanting.



## AS IF / AS THOUGH

It seems **as though** nature always suffers because of people's actions.

Meaning

The things that people do seem bad for the animals and plants.

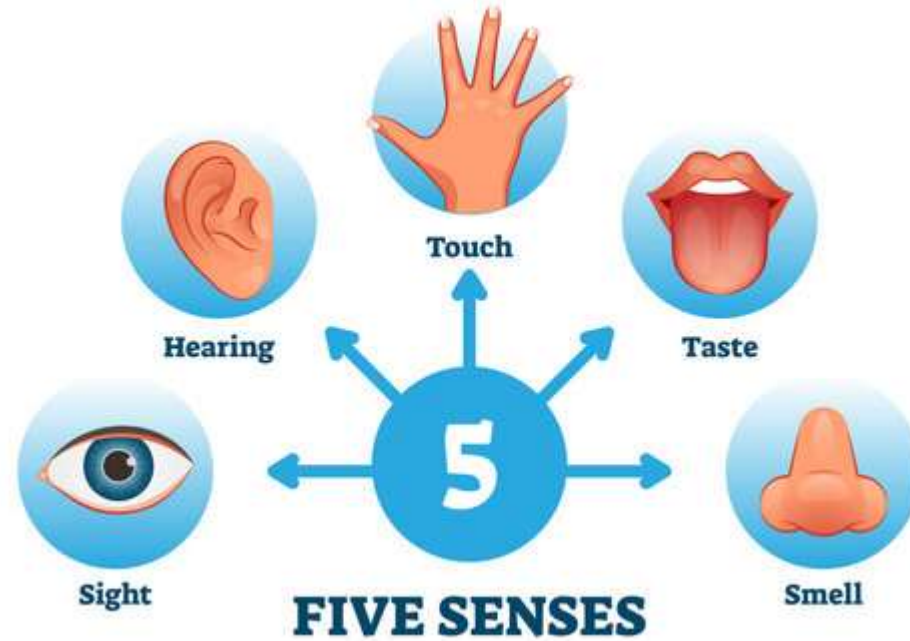
Grammatical  
structure

First conditional

It + (sense verb) 'as if / as though' + complement clause (present)

AS IF / AS THOUGH

# Sense verbs



looks, smells, sounds, tastes, feels, appears,  
seems

## AS IF / AS THOUGH

Usage	We use 'as if / though' with present tense to talk about how something seems or appears to be to us.
Other examples	It <b>looks</b> <u>as though</u> they're not coming. Wow! Look at those dark clouds. It <b>looks</b> <u>as if</u> it's going to rain. Looking at all this pollution, it <b>feels</b> <u>as if</u> nobody knows about global warming.

## AS IF / AS THOUGH

The phrase "as though/as if" is used to introduce a subordinate clause that expresses a hypothetical or unreal situation. When using "as though/as if" in a sentence starting with "it" followed by a sense verb (e.g., "seems," "appears," "feels"), the structure typically follows this pattern:

"It + sense verb + as though + subordinate clause."

Here are some examples to illustrate this rule

In each of these examples, the introductory phrase "It + sense verb" establishes the general perception or observation, followed by "as though" to introduce a subordinate clause that describes a hypothetical or unreal situation related to the initial perception.

## AS IF / AS THOUGH

## Examples

1. "It seems as if she is hiding something from us."
2. "It feels as though the sun is directly on my face."
3. "It appears as if they have already left for the airport."
4. "It looks as though he hasn't slept in days."
5. "It sounds as if there's a storm approaching."

## AS IF / AS THOUGH

1. The sun is very hot and bright today. It \_\_\_\_\_ it is shining brighter today than usual.

- feels as though
- sounds as though
- smells as though

2. She is very quiet. It \_\_\_\_\_ she knows something we don't.

- smells as if
- seems as if
- tastes as if

3. It \_\_\_\_\_ someone has been cooking delicious food.

- seems as though
- smells as though
- sounds as though

4. It \_\_\_\_\_ there's a thunderstorm approaching.

- feels as though
- sounds as though
- smells as though



## Complex Comparisons

Many people are **more focused** on improving their own lifestyles **than** on saving the planet.

## Meaning

People think about themselves and what they are doing. They don't think about the environment and what is going on in the world.

## Grammatical structure

**Co-ordinating conjunctions:** complex comparisons  
clause 1 + comparative adjective + 'than' + clause 2

## Complex Comparisons

### Usage

We use adjectives to compare things and people. Comparative adjectives (more + adjective) plus 'than' join together two ideas about a topic.

### Other examples

Maitha was more excited to buy a solar panel than to travel to Europe.

The protesters were more concerned with animal welfare than with people's jobs.

I am more interested in your actions than in what you say you will do.

## Complex Comparisons

Complex comparative adjectives are formed by adding the word "more" or "less" before a multi-syllable adjective to compare two things. This is done when the adjective itself cannot easily take the "-er" suffix. Here are some examples of complex comparative adjectives in sentences:

- She is **more compassionate** than her sister.
- He is **less experienced** than his colleagues.
- This project is **more challenging** than the one we did last year.
- The music is **more soothing** than the noise outside.
- The restaurant is **more popular** than the one across the street.
- She is **more talented** than most of her peers.
- The movie is **more entertaining** than I expected.
- This solution is **less effective** than the one we used before.

## Complex Comparisons

The new sculpture in the park is \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one.

- more beautiful
- beautifuler
- beautiful

Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ at playing the piano than John.

- more skilled
- more skillfuller
- Skilleder

The second movie in the series is \_\_\_\_\_ than the first one.

- popularer
- less popular
- popular less

## Complex Comparisons

This computer is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one I had before.

- more powerful
- powerfuller
- Powerfuler

The winter season is \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach compared to summer.

- crowded
- less crowding
- less crowded

The new smartphone is less expensive than the latest model.

- expensiver
- more expensiver
- less expensive



## Modals (would rather / it's high time)

**I'd rather factories didn't throw waste into the sea.**

Meaning	The speaker is showing regret about a situation. They don't want factories to put their waste into the sea. They would prefer the seas to be clean.
Grammatical structure	<u>Modals</u> (past) 'would rather/it's (high) time' + VP (past) subject + would rather + object + past tense

Would rather = **'d rather**

She would rather you **drove** slower.

She 'd rather you **drove** slower.

## Modals (would rather / it's high time)

Usage	<p>We use modals to express certainty, ability, willingness, necessity, permission, obligation, advice, and possibility.</p> <p><u>Would rather + past clause</u> is used when we talk about what we want someone else to do.</p> <p><u>It's (high) time + past clause</u> is used used to say it is time to do something that should have been done a long time ago.</p>
Other examples	<p>Aisha <u>would rather</u> you <u>drove</u> slower.</p> <p><u>It's time</u> people <u>did</u> more to protect wildlife.</p> <p><u>It's high time</u> companies <u>stopped</u> polluting the oceans.</p>

## Modals (would rather / it's high time)

✓ I \_\_\_\_\_ he (watch) a movie at the cinema rather than attend the concert. (use would rather)

I would rather he watched a movie at the cinema rather than attend the concert.

I'd rather he watched a movie at the cinema rather than attend the concert.

✓ she (get) a promotion at work; she had been working hard for years. (use it's high time)

It's high time she got a promotion at work, she had been working hard for years.

It's time she got a promotion at work, she had been working hard for years.

## Modals (would rather / it's high time)

1. I (finish) my assignment before the deadline. (use it's high time)
2. I \_\_\_\_she (stay) at home yesterday than go to the party. (use would rather)
3. we (clean) the house before our guests arrived. (use it's high time)
4. They \_\_\_\_they (eat) pizza last night instead of going to that fancy restaurant. (use  
would rather)

## Maze Practice

In the future, after years of dedicated practice, she (**will be mastered – will have master - will have mastered**) the piano to perfection. Her fingers will fly across the keys, and the music she will produce will (**taste as if - sound as if – look if as**) it was magic. The music she produces will be (**more enchanting – enchanting – enchanter**) than ever before, fascinating the hearts of all who listen.

Despite her accomplishments, her mother (**rather - would rather – would**) she (**continue – had continued – continued**) her musical journey, exploring new compositions and pushing the boundaries of her skills. brilliance.