

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



ملف دعم قواعد المستوى 8.1 المسار المتقدم

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الحادي عشر](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثاني](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 20:21:05 2024-03-13

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



English Language Grammar

Level 8.1

Term 2

2023 – 2024

Al Zayediya Boys School

Topic(s): Business, people, feelings and emotions.

ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Future perfect passive	Can use the present perfect passive. (52)	Can use the future perfect passive. (67)	<p>Expressing agreement and disagreement</p> <p>Expressing opinion</p> <p>Expressing certainty, probability, and doubt</p>
Clefting and fronting	Can use clauses with 'What ...' to emphasise the topic or main point. (59)	<p>Can use initial 'No matter' with relative pronouns for emphatic statements about the present and near future. (68)</p> <p>Other complex clefts and fronts. (See English Grammar Profiler)</p>	
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)	
Conditionals: mixed conditionals	Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional. (48)	Can mix second and third conditional in a single sentence, all forms. (See English Grammar Profiler)	
Conditionals: first conditional	Can describe possible future outcomes of a present action or situation using the first conditional. (46)	Can use 'should' in hypothetical statements about the present and near future with inversion and omission of 'if'. (70)	
Past tenses: 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 Profiler)	

Future Perfect Passive



Future Perfect Passive

The future perfect consists of the auxiliary verb “will” (shall) to mark the future, the auxiliary verb “have” to mark the perfect, and the past participle of the main verb.

<p>Positive Sentence: S + will + have + past participle + ...</p> <p>Example: <i>I will have finished my report by the end of this month.</i></p>	<p>Negative Sentence: S + will + not + have + past participle + ...</p> <p>Example: <i>He will not have done it by this evening.</i></p>	<p>Question form: Will + S + have + past participle + ...</p> <p>Example: <i>Will you have written me a letter?</i></p>
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Future Perfect Passive

Complete the sentences using the future perfect simple.

Positive:

1. When you come home, I _____ (*cook*) dinner for you.
2. They _____ (*wash*) the dishes by now.
3. He _____ (*invite*) her for a coffee.
4. In ten years, the house _____ (*fall*) into ruin.
5. She _____ (*leave*) work for today.

Negative:

1. You _____ (*not/finish*) this work by the end of the day.
2. Don't come round before 9 o'clock. I _____ (*not/get up*) by then.
3. They _____ (*not/arrive*) yet.
4. He _____ (*not/forget*) to lock the door.
5. We _____ (*not/switch off*) the TV.

Future Perfect Passive

Question:

1. _____ (he/change) at the right station?
2. _____ (you/write) the letter by tomorrow?
3. _____ (she/accept) his apology?
4. _____ (they/finish) all their exams by July?
5. _____ (How far/we/run) by then?

Future Perfect Passive

Answers:

Positive:

1. When you come home, I will have cooked dinner for you.
2. They will have washed the dishes by now.
3. He will have invited her for a coffee.
4. In ten years, the house will have fallen into ruin.
5. She will have left work for today.

Negative:

1. You will not have finished this work by the end of the day.
2. Don't come round before 9 o'clock. I will not have gotten up by then.
3. They will not have arrived yet.
4. He will not have forgotten to lock the door.
5. We will not have switched off the TV.

Question:

1. Will he have changed at the right station?
2. Will you have written the letter by tomorrow?
3. Will she have accepted his apology?
4. Will they have finished all their exams by July?
5. How far will we have run by then?

Future Perfect Passive

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/53610>

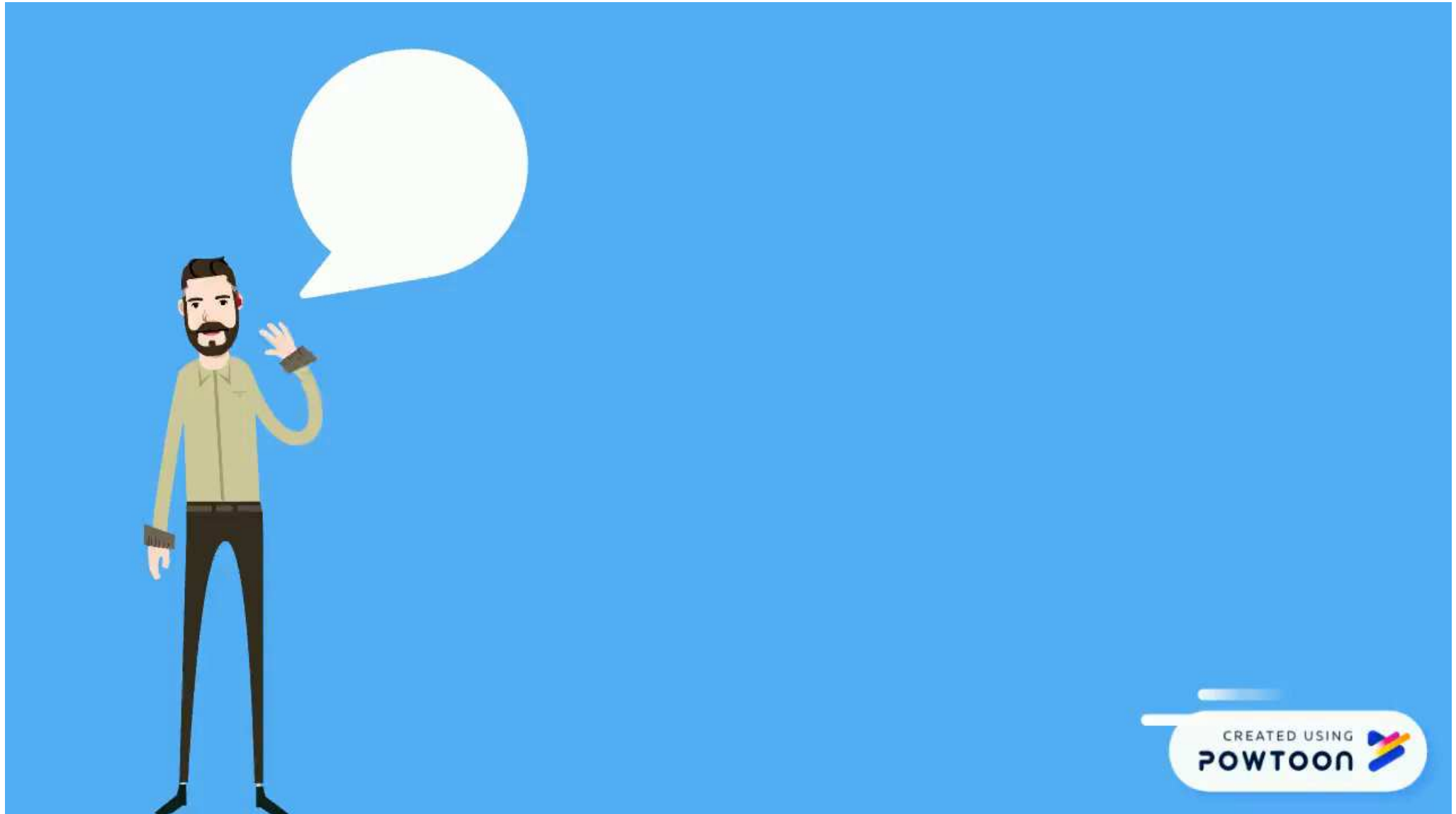
<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/344775>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/1348320>

Clefting and Fronting Sentences



Cleft and Fronting Sentences



Clefting and Fronting

Cleft sentences are special constructions in English used to emphasize certain parts of a sentence. They typically start with "what," "who," "which," or "where," followed by a form of the verb "to be." Cleft sentences are commonly used in both spoken and written English to highlight specific information or to add emphasis to a particular element of a sentence.

Example:

She likes to read novels.

What she likes is to read novels.

He played soccer on weekends.

What he played was soccer on weekends.

In the cleft sentence, "what she likes" is emphasized as the main point of the sentence.

Clefting and Fronting

Directions: Rewrite the sentence into a cleft sentence.

1. John ate the cake.

What John ate was the cake.

2. Sarah bought a new car.

3. The dog chases the cat.

4. They listened to Ms. Ayesha in class.

5. The students complete their homework.

6. Mary donated money to charity.

Answers:

1. What John ate was the cake.

2. *What Sarah bought was a new car.*

3. *What the dog does is chase the cat.*

4. *What they did in class was listen to Ms. Ayesha.*

5. *What the students do is complete their homework.*

6. *What Mary did was donate money to charity.*

Clefting and Fronting

Directions: Rewrite the sentence into a cleft sentence.

1. She painted the beautiful landscape.

2. They planted trees in the park.

3. He wrote a fascinating novel last year.

4. She baked delicious cookies for the party.

5. They built a new school in the neighborhood.

6. He solved the complex mathematical problem.

Answers:

1. What she painted was the beautiful landscape.

2. What they planted were trees in the park.

3. What he wrote was a fascinating novel last year.

4. What she baked for the party were delicious cookies.

5. What they built in the neighborhood was a new school.

6. What he solved in was the complex mathematical problem.

Clefting and Fronting

Online Practice

https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/advanced3/grammar/file10/grammar10_a01?cc=ro&selLanguage=en

[Cleft sentences questions & answers for quizzes and worksheets - Quizizz](#)

[Cleft sentences questions & answers for quizzes and worksheets – Quizizz](#)

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/346569>

Reported Speech




Reported Speech

The logo for VOA Learning English is centered on a light blue background that is part of a larger graphic with a dark blue gradient and a black shadow effect. The logo consists of the letters 'VOA' in a stylized font, with 'V' in red, 'O' in grey, and 'A' in blue. To the right of 'VOA' is the word 'Learning' in a bold blue sans-serif font, and below it is the word 'English' in a red serif font.

VOA Learning
English

Reported Speech: Passive



DISTANCING THE PASSIVE WITH REPORTING VERBS

test-english.com

PASSIVE

REPORTING VERBS
VERBS OF SAYING OR BELIEVING

agree, announce,
believe, claim, consider,
expect, hope, know,
report, say, suggest,
think, understand, etc.

They are in Las Vegas.

*It **is said** that they are in Las Vegas.*

I am saying this. I'm responsible for this information.

I'm distancing myself from this information. Someone else said this first, not me.

Reported Speech: Passive

<p>Passive voice with object complements:</p> <p>Direct: "She will appoint him as the manager," said John. Reported: John said that she would appoint him as the manager.</p>	<p>Expressing beliefs and opinions with "is/are/was/were" + "thought/believed to":</p> <p>Direct: "He is a great leader," she thought. Reported: She was thought to believe that he was a great leader.</p>
<p>Passive voice with object complements:</p> <p>Direct: "The storm destroyed the entire village," reported the news anchor. Reported: The news anchor reported that the entire village had been destroyed by the storm.</p>	<p>Expressing beliefs and opinions with "is/are/was/were" + "thought/believed to":</p> <p>Direct: "The new medicine might cure cancer," the doctors believed. Reported: The doctors were believed to think that the new medicine might cure cancer.</p>
<p>Passive voice with object complements:</p> <p>Direct: "The teacher will assign us a project," the students said. Reported: The students said that they would be assigned a project by the teacher.</p>	

Reported Speech: Passive

Directions: Rewrite the sentence in Reported Speech

Answers:

1. Reported: Tom was elected president by them.
2. Reported: She was named the winner by the committee.
3. Reported: She is believed to be a skilled pianist by them.
4. Reported: The new CEO is thought to be competent by people.
5. Reported: This discovery is believed to be significant by scientists.
6. Reported: The book was thought to be interesting by him.
7. Reported: She is believed to be a talented artist by many.
8. Reported: The project is thought to be successful by them.
9. Reported: The policy is believed to be fair by the public.
10. Reported: The plan was believed to be flawed by him.

1. Direct: "They elected Tom president."
Reported: _____
2. Direct: "The committee named her the winner."
Reported: _____
3. Direct: "They believe she is a skilled pianist."
Reported: _____
4. Direct: "People think the new CEO is competent."
Reported: _____
5. Direct: "Scientists believe this discovery is significant."
Reported: _____
6. Direct: "He thought the book was interesting."
Reported: _____
7. Direct: "Many believe she is a talented artist."
Reported: _____
8. Direct: "They think the project will be successful."
Reported: _____
9. Direct: "The public believes the policy is fair."
Reported: _____
10. Direct: "He believed the plan was flawed."
Reported: _____

Mixed Conditionals



Conditionals: Mixed

HYPOTHETICAL OR UNREAL SITUATIONS

PAST CONDITION (=3RD CONDITIONAL)

If clause (condition)

If a condition **had existed**

past perfect (simple and continuous)

comma

,

PRESENT RESULT (=2ND CONDITIONAL)

main clause (result)

the result **would be** true.

would/could/might + infinitive

If I **had won** the lottery, I **would be** rich.

PRESENT CONDITION (=2ND CONDITIONAL)

If clause (condition)

If a condition **existed**

past (simple and continuous)

comma

,

PAST RESULT (=3RD CONDITIONAL)

main clause (result)

the result **would have been** true.

would/could/might + have + past participle

If I **were** a man, they **would have given** me the job.

Conditionals: Mixed

Second and third conditionals

In a second conditional we use past in the **if** clause and **would/might/could + infinitive** in the main clause. It is used to talk about hypothetical situations happening in the **present or future**.

- If I **were** rich, I'd **buy** that house.
- If you **had studied** more, you **would have passed** the exam.

Mixed third/second conditional

We use this combination to talk about a hypothetical condition happening in the past (third conditional) with a present result (second conditional). We use past perfect in the **if** clause and **would/could/might + infinitive** in the main clause.

- If I **had been elected**, I **would be** the president now.
- I **might have** a better job now if I **hadn't dropped** out of school.

Mixed second/third conditional

We use this combination to talk about a hypothetical condition happening in the present (second conditional) with a past result (third conditional). We use past in the **if** clause and **would/could/might + have + past participle** in the main clause.

- If I **were** a man, they **would have given** me the job.
- If I **didn't have** so much work, I **would have gone** to the party last night.

Conditionals: Mixed

Directions: Complete the Conditional Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If they (have) _____ time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
2. If we sneak out quietly, nobody (notice) _____.
3. If we (know) _____ about your problem, we would have helped you.
4. If I (be) _____ you, I would not buy that dress.
5. We (arrive) _____ earlier if we had not missed the bus.
6. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life (not / be) _____ complete.
7. Okay, I (get) _____ the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
8. If I (tell) _____ you a secret, you would be sure to leak it.
9. She (go) _____ out with you if you had only asked her.
10. I would not have read your diary if you (not hide) _____ it in such a place.

Conditionals: Mixed

Answers:

1. If they **have** time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
2. If we sneak out quietly, nobody will notice.
3. If we had known about your problem, we would have helped you.
4. If I were you, I would not buy that dress.
5. We would have arrived earlier if we had not missed the bus.
6. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life would not be complete.
7. Okay, I will get the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
8. If I told you a secret, you would be sure to leak it.
9. She would have gone out with you if you had only asked her.
10. I would not have read your diary if you had not hidden it in such an obvious place.

Conditionals: Mixed

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/46190>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/grammar/224552>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-language/1526804>

First Conditionals



Conditionals: First

Use the (first conditional) to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.



present

future / imperative / modal verb

- If you study, you will pass the exam.
- If he doesn't call, you should tell me immediately.
- If your room is tidy, you can leave.
- If we win, we will celebrate soon.
- We will celebrate soon if we win.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

Do NOT use will in the IF clause: I'll help you if you need me (NOT-if-you-will-need-me)

Conditionals: First

Possible future outcomes using the first conditional and include the use of "should" in hypothetical statements about the present and near future:

1. If she studies hard, she should pass the exam.
2. If they save enough money, they should be able to buy a new car.
3. If it rains tomorrow, we should bring an umbrella.
4. If he practices every day, he should improve his guitar skills.
5. If you leave now, you should arrive on time for the meeting.
6. If we finish our work early, we should go out for dinner tonight.
7. If they invest wisely, they should make a profit in the stock market.
8. If she follows the recipe, the cake should turn out delicious.
9. If he applies for the job, he should get an interview.
10. If you study English regularly, you should become fluent in no time.

Conditionals: First

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/first-conditional-1.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/first-conditional-write-1.htm>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/first-conditional-future-time-clauses/>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/first-conditional-future-time-clauses/>

Past Perfect Simple



Past Perfect Simple

We use the past perfect simple (had + past participle) to talk about time up to a certain point in the past.

subject	+	had	+	verb 3
subject	had	verb 3		
I		slept		
you		spoken		
he		worked		
she	had	gone		
it		snowed		
we		hidden		
they		looked		

Past Perfect Simple

Direction: Complete the Past Perfect Passive in each sentence.

1. They (arrive) _____ at the airport before the flight took off.
2. She (finish) _____ her homework before going to bed.
3. We (eat) _____ dinner by the time the movie started.
4. He (read) _____ the book before watching the movie adaptation.
5. The team (practice) _____ for weeks before the championship game.
6. By the time I woke up, my parents (leave) _____ for work.
7. The students (complete) _____ the project before the deadline.
8. She (study) _____ French for two years before traveling to Paris.

Past Perfect Simple

Answers:

1. They had arrived at the airport before the flight took off.
2. She had finished her homework before going to bed.
3. We had eaten dinner by the time the movie started.
4. He had read the book before watching the movie adaptation.
5. The team had practiced for weeks before the championship game.
6. By the time I woke up, my parents had left for work.
7. The students had completed the project before the deadline.
8. She had studied French for two years before traveling to Paris.

Past Perfect Simple:

Online Practice

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/50598>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/179296>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/879956>