

Grade 10 Advanced & 12 General Mazes Revision (2023-Term3)

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Topic(s): Environment, science, looking back

1- Future perfect

Form:

will + have + past participle (finished – seen – submitted ...) **by** + future time (next week) or future event (term 3 exam)

Examples:

- We **will have grown** one million trees **by (before)** 2025. (Active voice)

- One million trees **will have been grown by** 2025. (Passive)

Passive voice = be + past participle

Be = am/is/are (present simple), am being/is being/are being (present continuous), has been/have been (present perfect) was/were (past simple), was being/were being (past continuous), had been (past perfect)

will be (future simple), will have been (future perfect)

- I **will have emailed** the report **by** tomorrow evening. (active)

- The report **will have been emailed by** tomorrow evening. (passive)

- **My mother will have cooked** lunch **by** the time our guests arrive. (Active)

- Lunch **will have been cooked by** the time our guests arrive. (Passive)

- I **will have prepared** you for the exam **by** tomorrow.

- You **will have been prepared** for the exam **by** tomorrow.

- I **am** a teacher. (present simple)

- I **was** a student 40 years **ago**. (past simple)

- I **will be** a manager next year. (future simple)

- I **will have been** a manager **by** next year. (future perfect) (active)

Usage:

Future perfect is used to talk about something that will be completed **before** (by) future time/future event (conference).

Exercises:

- 1- (You will have finished – Will you has finished – **Will you have finished**) your project **by** tomorrow?
- 2- I (**will have already eaten** – would have already eat – has eaten) **by** the time they arrive.
- 3- We (**will have travelled** – will travelling – would travelled) 20,000 kilometres **in two months' time**.
- 4- Many animals (want have – shan't have – **won't have**) **survived** the **next** major heat wave.
- 5- The spaceship **will** (has left – having left – **have left**) the earth **by** 6.00 pm this evening.
- 6- (You will – has you – **Will you have**) **finished** the report **by** the deadline?
- 7- She **will** (has completed – completing – **have completed**) her exams **by** then, so we can go on holiday.

2- Comparatives

adjective	comparative	superlative
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst

Examples:

My car is AED **50.000**. Your car is AED **70.000**. Ali's car is AED **20.000**.

My car is **cheap**.

My car is **cheaper than** yours.

Ali's car is **the cheapest** in the group.

Your car is **expensive**.

My car is **more expensive than** Ali's car.

Your car is **the most expensive**.

3D movies are **more interesting than** real ones.

Your house is **more suitable** for the party **than** mine.

Usage:

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

3- Comparative adjectives

Usage

We use comparative adjectives to show change or to make a comparison between two things. Comparative **adjectives** (**nouns**) are often used together with '**than**' in order to connect the two things we are comparing.

Examples:

- There are **more people** recycling now **than** there were 10 years ago.
- There's **more work** to do **than** we have time for.
- There's **no better way** to end the year **than** by rescuing wild animals in Africa.
- An electric car is **much more expensive than** you think it is.

Exercises:

- 1- There are (**more** – much – few) **questions** in this exam (then – that – **than**) in the previous one.
- 2- Teachers usually have (**more** – most – best) **information than** students.
- 3- (Little – **Less** – Unless) petrol is remaining **than** 50 years ago.

4- First conditional (as if/as though)

Form:

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

Examples:

- It **seems as though** nature always **suffers** because of people's actions.
- It **looks as though** they **'re not coming**.
- Wow! Look at those dark clouds. It **looks as if** it's **going** to rain
- Looking at all this pollution, it **feels as if** nobody **knows** about global warming.

Usage:

We use 'as if /as though' with present tense to talk about how something seems or appears to be to us.

Exercises:

- 1- The floods look as if it (~~was~~ going to be – is going to be – ~~are~~ going to be) the end of the world.
- 2- They look as if they (have – ~~having~~ – ~~has~~) a lot of money.
- 3- The carpet feels as though it (~~would~~ made – is made – can make) of silk. (passive)
- 4- They seem as though they (~~loves~~ – ~~loving~~ – love) 3D movies.

5- Modals (past)

Form:

'would rather/it's (high) time' + (past)

subject + would rather + object + past tense

Examples:

- I'd rather (would rather) factories didn't throw waste into the sea. (I wish)
- Aisha would rather you drove slower. (a wish now)
- It's time people did more to protect wildlife.
- It's high time companies stopped polluting the oceans.

Usage:

would rather + past clause is used when we talk about what we want someone/something else to do.

It's (high) time + past clause is used to say it is time to do something that should have been done a long time ago.

Exercises:

- 1- Your parents would rather you (prepares – prepare – prepared) yourself for the exam better.
- 2- It's time people (became – become – becoming) more environmentally friendly.
- 3- It's high time agriculturalists (were – ~~was~~ – ~~are~~) more cautious about organic waste management.

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6- Past perfect passive:

Form:

Affirmative form: Object + **had + been + past participle**

Question form: **Had + object + been + past participle?**

Examples:

- The animals **had been saved** from the fire **by** the time the fire engine **arrived**. (passive)
- I **was hoping** for new information, but it **had** all **been said** before.
- The window **had been broken** by the little girl a week ago.
- **Had** the work **been completed** before the office **closed**?

Usage:

We use the **past perfect** to look back on two past events.

We use the **past perfect** to denote the event that happened **first**. The passive voice is used when the 'object' that the action is done to is more important than the 'subject' doing the action so the **subject** is moved from first position.

Exercises:

- 1- The hall (has decorated – had decorated – **had been decorated**) before we **started** the party.
- 2- The classrooms (**had been cleaned** – cleaned – cleaning) before students **arrived** at school.
- 3- The tickets (had been buying – buying – **had been bought**) before we **went** to the cinema.

Language Functions

1- Expressing preference

Examples:

- **Which do you prefer**, the city or the countryside?
- The countryside is quiet and peaceful. **It's more my kind of thing**.
- Given the choice, **I'd rather** travel by train as it is **more** environmentally friendly.

2- Comparing and contrasting

Examples:

- **What's the difference between** conservation and environmental protection?
- People are **more** interested in saving cute animals **than** in protecting dangerous ones.

- **On the one hand**, I want to preserve nature. **On the other hand**, it is important to provide jobs for people.

3- Describing past experiences and events

Examples:

- I **began** working as a scientist fifty years **ago**. **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 know** about global warming.

4- Describing causes and consequences

Examples:

- **Due to** unforeseen circumstances, the shop is closed.
- **The cause of** the damage was a fire in the forest.
- The marine life was destroyed **as a consequence of** pollution in the rivers.

Maze (1)

Nowadays, there are many people who are (**most concerned – concerned – more concerned**) about their lifestyle **than** the environment. It is essential for individuals to **be** (**determined – determine – determines**) in their efforts to protect the planet. It seems **as though** nature always (**suffering – suffer – suffers**) because of people's actions. With a (**sympathetic – sympathy – sympathize**) and **concerned** approach, we can guarantee a healthier and sustainable future. **It's time** people (**recognizes – recognized – recognizing**) the importance of **organic waste** management, sustainable **agriculture**, and **genetically modified** crops **in** (**foster – fosters – fostering**) a **non-toxic** and **picturesque** environment.

Scientists predict that the disposal of **organic waste** (**will have caused – will caused – caused**) an environmental disaster **by** 2050. Huge amounts of **organic waste** (**has been dealt – had been dealing – had been dealt**) with in an improper way. (**Consequently – In spite of – Despite**), this can lead to the release of **poisonous** substances, contaminating soil, water, and air. A number of policies (**will apply – will have been applied – applies**) around the world to control this threat **by** 2030. Many governments (**has become – becomes – have become**) **more** interested in implementing effective waste management strategies, such as composting and recycling (**that – then – than**) **ever**. This **not only** reduces pollution (**but also – also but – also**) supports sustainable agricultural practices, **ensuring** a cleaner and healthier environment.

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There is (**no better – no good – no best**) way to achieve this **than by** (**cooperate – cooperating – cooperates**) with environmentalists.

Maze (1)

There are (**much – more – least**) **concerned** individuals **than** in the past who understand that **agriculture** plays a vital role **in** shaping our ecosystems. It seems **as if** they (**embracing – embraced – embrace**) sustainable farming methods that prioritize **non-toxic** fertilizers and **pesticides**. These people **would rather** we (**protected – protects – protecting**) species diversity and guarantee a balanced ecosystem. Sustainable agriculture practices (**will promoted – will have promoted – promotes**) the conservation of plant and animal **species by** the end of this century.

Genetically modified crops (**has been introduced – having introduce – had been introduced**) **before sparking** a **controversial** debate within the environmental community. **On the one hand**, supporters argue for increased crop yield and resistance to pests. (**At the other hand – On hand – On the other hand**), others **would rather** the supporters (**became – becomes – has become**) more concerned about potential long-term **consequences** for both the environment and human health. **If** we **choose** to **consume non-genetically modified alternatives**, we (**will help – helps – helping**) maintain the natural diversity of **species**. Additionally, these products, which people (**know – knows – didn't know**) about **in the past**, are usually (**expensive – most expensive – more expensive**) **than** traditional crops.

(**Giving – Gives – Given**) the choice, as responsible inhabitants of this planet, most people (**prioritize – prioritized – will have prioritized**) sustainable practices **by** next century. **If** people effectively **managed** organic waste, they (**would contribute – will contributes – contributing**) to a **non-toxic** and **picturesque** environment. Together, (**due to – so – but**) **determined** efforts and a **sympathetic** approach, we can forge a path towards a **greener** and more **sustainable** world. **It's high time** companies (**take – took – taking**) action today to preserve the beauty of our **planet** and guarantee a brighter future for all **species** that call **it** home.