

**Ninth grade unit six
Worksheet**

Name: _____

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Vast	واسع	Besieged	حاصر
Crowd down	يحتشد	Fortresses	قلاع
Suspension	تعليق	Oases	واحات
Spanning	يعبر	Prominent	بارز
Commuters	الاشخاص الذين يسافرون يوميًا	Pedestrian	مشاة
Bustling	هانج	Outlook	مشهد
Arches	اقواس	Continent	قارة

Future Perfect Simple

When we use this tense we are projecting ourselves forward into the future and looking back at an action that will be completed sometime later than now. It is most often used with a time expression.

present

Future perf.

Time expression

****Form :**

will have + the past participle of the main verb

****Examples :**

- I will have been here for six months on July ٢٢rd.
- By the time you read this , I will have left.
- You will have finished your report by this time next week.
- By this time next week, I will have worked on this project for twenty days.
- Before he sees his publisher, Charles will have finished four chapters in his new novel.

Exercise :

Complete these sentences with the future perfect tense of the verb :

- You _____ (read) the book before the next class.
- She _____ (finish) work by seven.
- When you come home ,I _____ (complete) the work
- They _____ (arrive) by dinner time.
- We _____ (be) in London for three years next week.
- She _____ (get) home by lunch time.

Be going to can often be used instead of will :

*I am going to have read this novel before our next class
*By this time tomorrow she is going to have finished her project .

Defining Relative Clauses

**We always use a relative pronoun (who, which, whose or whom) to introduce a relative clause .

Who	for people
which	for animals and things
Whose	for possessive meaning for people
Whom	used instead of who if who is the object
When	for times
Where	for places
That	only with defining relative clauses

whose is a possessive pronoun for persons and things. Ex :

It is a story about a boy whose parents got divorced.

 We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra information about the person or thing. It is not necessary information. Commas are used with these clauses.

- My father, who is 70 now, still works.
- Ann, whom I admire, is not right in this case.
- Their garden, which is near here, looks beautiful.
- Pam, whose children go to school, is not so busy.
- Sam, whom I know quite well, would be a good husband.



We use defining relative clause to give information that is necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence . we do not use commas with these clauses .

- Are you the boy that lives next door?
- Can you see the tree that has no leaves?
- This is the girl whom I saw at the party.
- The man who called you has just arrived

Ex : Join the sentences with that or whose.

-I liked the house. Its roof was made of red tiles.

I liked the house _____

-A spade is a tool. You dig with it.

A spade is a tool _____

-This is the man. We bought the ring from him.

This is the man _____

-We can't afford new cars. Their price is too high.

We can't afford new cars _____