Grade 12 Advanced Mazes for Term 1 exam – 2023
By Mr. Ahmed Abdelfattah
Technology/People/Feeling and emotions

Exam Parts:

Session 1 (writing) (90 minutes)

1- Essay free-response **plan** (5 marks)
2- **Essay** (5 paragraphs) (200 words at least) (25 marks)
3- **Free-response reading question** (5 marks)

Session 2 (Reordering of words – Mazes – Reading) (60 minutes)

4- **Reordering words** in a sentence (5 sentences)
5- **Maze** (10 questions)
6- **Reading passage 1** (6 multiple-choice questions)
7- **Reading passage 2** (11 multiple-choice questions)
8- **Reading passage 3** (4 multiple-choice questions)

I- Mazes

1- Passives: with reporting verbs

Usage:

We use passives with reporting verbs 'thought / considered / believed' to report beliefs, reports, rumours, etc. when we want to obscure the source of the information, or where the source of the information is not important. The emphasis is on the information that is being reported, not the people who report it.

Examples:

1- People think that she is a highly skilled mechanical engineer. (active)
2- She is thought to be a highly skilled mechanical engineer. (passive)
3- It is thought that she is a highly skilled mechanical engineer.
4- It is thought to be the case that she is a highly skilled mechanical engineer.
5- They were reported to be the most talented chefs in town. (past simple)
6- It was reported that they are the most talented chefs in town. (past simple)
7- Everyone was believed to have passed the exam.
8- It was believed that everyone had passed the exam.
9- It is thought that the rain will continue into next week.
10- Mr. Rashid is said to be the best at teaching physics.
11- It is said that Mr. Rashid is the best at teaching physics.

Exercises

1- Mr. Rashid (are believing – is believed – believe) to be the best manager.
2- Mouza (is reported – reporting – report) to be first businesswoman in the UAE.
3- It (thinks – thinking – is thought) that all students will pass the exam.

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4- Twitter (has been considered – has considered – has been consider) the best platform.

2- Passives: present continuous passive

Usage:

We use the present continuous passive to talk about actions ongoing at the moment of speaking, these days, or planned future. The passive voice is used to focus on the receiver of the action, not on who is carrying out the action.

Examples:

1- The IT technician is replacing the students' laptops, so they don't have access. (active)
2- The students' laptops are being replaced so they don't have access. (passive)
3-A new fuel-free car is being developed as a national project in the interests of protecting the environment.
4- In today's connected world, people's opinions are being shaped by their contacts on social media.
5- Whether artificial intelligence can be used effectively in education is being considered in many schools across the country.

Exercises

1- Nowadays, a lot of trees (are being cut down – are cutting down – cut down). (passive)
2- The air (polluting – is polluting – is being polluted) by vehicles these days.
3- A lot of houses (converts – are being converted – is being converted) into smart ones.
4- Animal habitats in the rainforest (is being destroyed – are destroying – are being destroyed) due to expanding human development.
5- Environmental threats (are reviewing – is being review – are currently being reviewed) by the government.

3- Conditionals: Mixed conditional

Usage:

We use mixed conditionals with past perfect in the if clause to describe a hypothetical past action and to imagine the results of that action in the present. If the speaker had studied hard (but they didn't study hard), they would currently be at university (but they are not at university).

If + past perfect (if 3), would/wouldn't + infinitive (if 2)
If + past simple (if 2), would have + past participle (if 3)

Examples:

1- If I had studied (if 3) harder, I would be (if 2) at university now.
2- If I had learned (if 3) the language, I would be (if 2) enjoying this foreign film without subtitles.
3- If she had continued (if 3) learning code, she would have (if 2) a programming job now.

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4- I would still be in Sharjah if my father hadn't got (if 3) that job in Abu Dhabi.

Exercises:

1- If I (will have – has had – had (if 2)) the time, I would have made (if 3) the cake myself.
2- If I were (if 2) you, I (will accepted – am accepting – would have accepted (if 3)) the job.
3- If they (are planned – had planned (if 3) – had been planned) for the project well, they would be (if 2) successful now.
4- (I would – Would I – I will) have been given (if 3 passive) the position if I did (if 2) well in the interview?
5- If I (hadn't gone (if 3) – hasn't gone – hadn't going) to the football camp, I wouldn't be (if 2) a professional player.
6- If I (am revised – have revising – had revised (if 3)) for my exam, I would have (if 2) a better mark.
7- If I (weren't (if 2) – was – isn't) afraid of heights, I would have gone (if 3) to Jebal Jais.

4- Modals: present modals (deduction) (must, may, might, could, can't)

Usage:

We use modals of deduction to make guesses about something based on the information that we have. When we are sure of something, we use 'must,' for the present, 'must have' for the past or 'can't.' for the present, when we are less sure, we use 'might' or 'could.'

Examples:

1- When we saw the shop's lights were off, we knew they must have closed. (sure, past)
2- I think companies must be using advanced algorithms to personalise content on my social media. It always seems tailored directly to my interests. (sure, present positive)
3- She is surrounded by family and friends so she can't be sad. (sure, present negative)
4- She might have forgotten about the meeting yesterday because she wasn't there. (past probability)

Exercises

1- All students are complaining about the exam. It (are – be – must be) difficult.
2- Mohamed is absent today. He (might be – were – be) sick today.
3- She got a very low mark in the exam. She (been – can't be – be) hardworking.
4- Rashid hasn't eaten anything for 24 hours. He (must – can't – must have) be hungry now. (sure, present positive)
5- She (can't not be – would being – must be) concerned about the environment because she uses recycled materials daily. (sure, present positive)
6- No-one was answering the door yesterday. They (might – has – might have) still been at the mall. (past probability)
7- You've been resting for most of the day, Aisha. You (must be – may have been - can't be) tired now. (sure, present negative)

5- Adjectives: comparatives

Usage:

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We use comparative adjectives and phrases followed by ‘than’ when comparing two noun or verb phrases or clauses.

Examples:

1- It is considered a more valuable use of time to plan before travelling than to book hotels when you arrive.
2- She always worked many more hours than required to make sure her work was perfect.
3- It is much easier to consider eating healthy food, Ahmed thought, than to actually eat a healthy diet.
4- There are more people recycling now than there were 10 years ago.
5- There’s more work to do than we have time for.
6- There’s no better way to end the year than by rescuing wild animals in Africa.
7- An electric car is much more expensive than you think it is.

Exercises

1- Travelling by plane is (fast – faster – fastest) than cars. (comparing adjectives)
2- Nowadays, there are (more – least – most) eco-friendly cars than in the past. (nouns)
3- Using fossil fuels is (dangerous – most dangerous – more dangerous) than clean energy.
4- There are more new environmental gadgets on the market (then – there – than) we have time to review on the blog.
5- Having good study techniques is often more important than (spend – spends – spending) lots of time memorizing facts.
6- He was more (concerned – concerning – concerns) with the quality of the cloth he ordered than the environmental impact of producing it.
7- There are (more – much – few) questions in this exam (then – that – than) in the previous one.
8- Teachers usually have (more – most – best) information than students.
9- (Little – Less – Unless) petrol is remaining than 50 years ago.

6- Adjectives: superlatives

Usage:

We use superlative adjectives with a ‘that’ clause to express uniqueness and that something or someone is either the top or bottom of a specified group. We use adverbial phrases such as ‘by far’ to intensify the superlative. ‘Among’ or ‘one of’ with a superlative is used to say there are several ‘bests’, for example, but only a small number.

Examples:

1- She is by far the most enthusiastic colleague that I’ve met in our company.
2- This is the one of the worst, most boring films that I have ever seen.
3- It’s among the most useful designs that I have ever seen because it meets all the requirements.
4-This is the safest car I have ever driven.

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Exercises

1- I sampled some of the (delicious – more delicious – most delicious) dishes while I was in Thailand.
2- Messi is among the (good – best – better) footballers in history.
3- This school's dedication to the welfare of its students is among the (highest – high – higher) in the country.
4- The presentation on eco-friendly vehicles was one of (the most interesting – more interesting – interested) lectures I have ever attended.
5- It was, in fact, the Emirati electric car which was one of the (more – most – than) amazing innovations in the competition.

II - Language Functions

1-Describing causes and consequences

Examples:

1- The widespread use of smartphones has changed the way we communicate and made information more accessible.
2- Artificial intelligence is rapidly replacing the jobs of humans, resulting in increased profits for companies but decreased job satisfaction for people.
3- Exhaustion and ill health are a result of a poor work-life balance.
4- Excessive use of smartphones poses a threat to users, and consequently to the environment.

Exercises

1- Electric cars are seen (as a consequence – due – consequently) of technological advancements.
2- Driverless cars are better than traditional ones (due to – in spite of – because) they can reduce traffic congestion and pollution.
3- Car prices are getting higher and higher, (since – resulting in – consequently) less sales.
4- Communication has become more convenient (due to – therefore – consequently) the use of modern technology.
5- Many employees are losing their jobs (as a consequence of – because – resulting) using robots.
6- Face-to-face communication has been reduced (since – consequently – as a result of) a poor virtual-real connection balance.

2- Speculating and making deductions

Examples:

1- It is difficult to say, but I think that artificial intelligence might permanently take the jobs of many people, such as artists and authors.
2- Dubai police believe that the suspect must have been from outside of the local community.

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3- You ought to have your locks changed. There have been many robberies.

Exercises

1- You look exhausted. You (must has worked – can't worked – must have worked) for a long time.
2- The reporter is wearing heavy clothes. It (can't have been – must have been – must be) very cold in Moscow now.
3- I (predict– connect – suspecting) that doctors will greatly benefit from virtual reality.
4- You (shouldn't – shall – ought to) reduce your exposure to electronic screens. Your eyes have been infected.

3- Comparing and contrasting

Examples:

1- A doctor designs the treatment plans, while a nurse carries them out.
2- He completed the required assignments more quickly than his struggling peers.
3- Tablets offer a significantly more user-friendly experience compared to laptops.

Exercises

1- Despite (is – be – being) late, the teacher didn't say anything.
2- (So – Because – Although) I invited them to my birthday party, none of them attended.
3- He will participate in the marathon (even though – for – nevertheless) doctors warned him to take it easy.
4- Ali attended the party last weekend (which – what – while) his wife didn't.
5- Smart houses provide more eco-friendly options (compares to – compared to – compare to) traditional ones.
6- She spoke (accurate – most accurate – more accurately) than her counterparts.
7- (Of – At – In) contrast to the information delivered, we were given new financial targets today
8- (Nevertheless – In spite of – However) the bad weather, they played the match.
9- (In spite of – However – Even though) our team played well, they lost the match.
10- I went to bed early. (Nevertheless – In spite of – because), I woke up too late.
11- There is a big (different – difference – differ) between fast food a slow food.
12- There are (much – least – more) people interested in indoor games than in the past.
13- Many people practice sports regularly. (Moreover – Additionally – On the other hand), others lead a very lazy life.

III - Re-ordering words (1)

4- Re-order the following sentences to make correct sentences

uses – algorithms – work – specific – to – jobs – those – recommend – to – looking – for.

1- The company uses specific algorithms to recommend jobs to the unemployed.

1- The company ……..

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of – is – a – piece – this – great – gadget – technology – new.
2- This gadget is a great new piece of technology.
2- ……..

He – with – and – struggled – of – loneliness – isolation – feelings.
3- He struggled with feelings of isolation and loneliness.
3- ……..

taken – have – many – over – computers – jobs – do – that – used – humans – to.
4- computers have taken over many jobs that humans used to do.
4- ……..

had – started – his – programming – after – graduation, – rich – would – he – be – career.
5- If he had started his programming career after graduation, he would be rich.
5- ……..

IV - Maze 1

It (has reported – is reporting – has been reported) that the ever-evolving technology, artificial intelligence (AI), software, and code (are being constantly developed – be developed – been developed) to play a pivotal role in shaping our digital future. If we (hasn't had – will not have – didn't have (if2)) this technological revolution, the organized information that serves as the backbone for countless applications would have never existed (if 3).

Data points, the discrete units of information within a database, fuel the algorithms (whose – whose – that) drive artificial intelligence. Humans (can be – might has been – can't be) as fast as AI, which can utilize advanced algorithms to analyze vast amounts of data. Machines can do much (more – most – less) tasks than people can. The jobs of humans (are being replaced – are replacing – is being placed) by artificial intelligence, (due – as a result – resulting in) increased profits for companies but decreased job satisfaction for people.

AI is among the (more sufficient – little sufficient – most sufficient) revolutionizing innovations, (enhance – enhancing – enhances) efficiency, and unlocking new possibilities.

It (believed – believing – is believed) that new software (is being developed – are being developed – are developing) to make computers able to think for themselves. Some say that if this had happened (if 3) many years ago, computers (will have control – would

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controlled – would control) the world now. This (must be – be – may is) a crazy idea, as computers can only do what they are programmed to. If this happened one day, this would be (consequence – so – a result of) humans' creation.

VI - Part 3 – Re-ordering words (2)

4- Re-order the following sentences to make correct sentences

use – smartphones – the –of – widespread – life – changed– our– has
1- ……

of – rapidly – is – artificial – replacing – the – humans – intelligence – jobs
2- ……

suspect – from – have –the – the – outside – must–been –community –local
3- ……

assignment – the – more – than – He – quickly – completed – peers – struggling – his
4- ……

offer – more – a –experience – Tablets –user-friendly – significantly
4- ……

V - Maze 2

Emotions and feelings are all traits that (are being shared – is being shared – sharing) by humans. It (have been thought – has thought – has been thought) that emotions (might be – might – must has been) multifaceted experiences of internal personal experiences, facial expressions and physiological reactions. Teasing out the feelings and emotions that people have, and learning why they have them, (ought to – having to - had) be an important role for mental health professionals.

It (is believed – believing – believes) that those who are interested in exploring the feelings and emotions (must – can't – has to) understand strategic ways of helping the mental health of patients unless they complete advanced programs of study such as a master's in counseling.

Better understanding of the difference between feelings and emotions can be (a result of – resulting in – because) long clinical experience too. If these patients (provide – had been provided – would have been provided) with the appropriate help, they would have (most – more – least) positive emotions than they have ever experienced. For example, being in a bad mood can (consequently – due to – results in) negative feelings and emotions.

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VII - Part 3 – Re-ordering words (3)

4- Re-order the following sentences to make correct sentences

robots – capability – Mobile – have – to – the – environment – their – in – move – around.
1- Mobile ……

apps – There – on – are– many– smartphone – my.
2- ……

good – is – a – video – A – game – example – intelligence – using – of – artificial.
3- ……

aims – protect – against – to – us – Cybersecurity – attacks – criminal
4- ……

his – he – attended –ceremony, – graduation – would –feel – would – better – now
5- If he had ……

VIII - Maze 3

Artificial intelligence (AI), the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term (is frequently – is frequently being – are frequently being) applied to the project of developing systems associated with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to discover meaning or learn from past experience. Since the development of the digital computer in the 1940s, it (has been believed – has believed – believing) that computers can be programmed to carry out very complex tasks such as playing chess with great proficiency.

However, (due to – because of – while) there have been continuing (more – less – least) advances in computer processing speed and memory capacity than ever, there are no programs that can match full human flexibility in tasks requiring much everyday knowledge. If computers had been developed to own such flexibility, we (would lost – would lose – losing) almost all our jobs now.

On the other hand, some programs have attained the performance levels of human experts and professionals. For example, it (was reported – reported – have been reported) that a computer could think for itself and win a chess game against the best chess professional. This computer (using – can't used – must have used) advanced algorithms to achieve such an astonishing achievement. Artificial intelligence can perform (most – fewest – more) specific tasks than humans in areas such as medical diagnosis, computer search engines, voice or handwriting recognition, and chatbots. It is difficult to

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say, but I (think – thinking – ought) there has been a rapid increase in applying AI, (results – resulting in – as a result) more human jobs being lost.

IX - Reading Vocabulary

database	قاعدة البيانات	The new database contains 200 000 images.
data points	نقاط البيانات	When people visit a website, they leave behind countless data points, such as what and where they have clicked.
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	Artificial intelligence is taking over human jobs.
software	برمجة	You should install antivirus software.
code	شفرة	Tap your code number into the machine.
suspect	مشتبه فيه	Five suspects have been detained for questioning.
cyber-criminal	مجرم إلكتروني	We should protect ourselves against cyber-criminals.
graduation ceremony	حفل التخرج	His parents have attended his grade 12 graduation ceremony at school.
occasion	مناسبة	We are expected to dress formally on a wedding occasion.
challenging	صعب	I have had a challenging but rewarding career as a teacher.
knowledge	معرفة	He had no prior knowledge of the language before visiting the country.
capture	يقبض على	The criminals were captured and sent to prison.
identity theft	سرقة الهوية	Victims of identity theft can lose their money.
celebrate	يحتفل	How do people celebrate birthdays in your country?
joy	مرح	His joy at scoring the winning goal was unbelievable.
anxiety	قلق	Waiting for exam results is a time of great anxiety.
nervous	متوتر	I felt really nervous before the interview.
enthusiasm	حماس	She never lost her enthusiasm for teaching.
determination	عزيمة	He fought the illness with courage and determination.
patience	الصبر	Teaching children with special needs requires patience.

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