

## عرض بوربوينت مراجعة قواعد وفق الهيكل المسار العام



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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

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**EOT 2**

**Revision Booklet**

**12G**

**2025/2026**

## EOT 2 Exam Revision

### 1. Adverbs (Adverbial Linkers)

1. I wanted to go out. \_\_\_\_\_, it was raining heavily.

- a) In addition
- b) However
- c) As a result

2. He studied very hard. \_\_\_\_\_, he passed the exam.

- a) On the other hand
- b) However
- c) As a result

3. She loves reading. \_\_\_\_\_, she enjoys writing stories.

- a) In addition
- b) That's why
- c) However

4. He missed the bus. \_\_\_\_\_ he was late for school.

- a) In addition
- b) That's why
- c) On the other hand

5. Living in the city is exciting. \_\_\_\_\_, it can be very noisy.

- a) As a result
- b) In addition
- c) On the other hand

### 2. Prepositions (Dependent Prepositions)

6. She is very good \_\_\_ solving math problems.

- a) for
- b) at
- c) of

7. He always complains \_\_\_ the homework.

- a) about
- b) of
- c) for

8. Don't worry \_\_\_ the test. You will do well.

- a) for
- b) of
- c) about

**9. She has a strong passion \_\_\_ painting.**

- a) for
- b) about
- c) of

**10. The teacher is proud \_\_\_ her students.**

- a) for
- b) of
- c) about

### 3.Adjectives (Superlatives)

**11. This is the \_\_\_ movie I have ever seen.**

- a) best
- b) better
- c) good

**12. That was the \_\_\_ mistake in the whole project.**

- a) bad
- b) worse
- c) worst

**13. This method is the \_\_\_ way to solve the problem.**

- a) more effective
- b) most effective
- c) effective

**14. He is considered the \_\_\_ leader in the team.**

- a) great
- b) greater
- c) greatest

**15. Her words were the \_\_\_ part of the speech.**

- a) encouraging
- b) more encouraging
- c) most encouraging

### 4.Adjectives (Participle Adjectives)

**16. The movie was very \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) bored
- b) boring
- c) bore

17. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ after watching the film.

- a) boring
- b) bored
- c) bore

18. The lesson was so \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone paid attention.

- a) interested
- b) interesting
- c) interest

19. She was \_\_\_\_\_ by the good news.

- a) excited
- b) exciting
- c) excite

20. The game was \_\_\_\_\_ for the children.

- a) excited
- b) exciting
- c) excite

#### 5. Passive Voice (Present Perfect Simple Passive)

21. The homework \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.

- a) has been checked
- b) has checked
- c) is checked

22. The room \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned already.

- a) has been
- b) have been
- c) has

23. The books \_\_\_\_\_ returned to the library.

- a) have returned
- b) have been returned
- c) were returned

24. The email \_\_\_\_\_ sent to all students.

- a) has been
- b) has been sent
- c) has sent

25. The project \_\_\_\_\_ completed this week.

- a) has been
- b) has completed
- c) has been completed

## Grammar Mazes

### Maze 1

Last month, a survey on online learning habits was published, and **several charts** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ **by** the research team. The graph shows a sharp rise in daily screen time, while the number of printed books used had a clear decline. Some **teachers** were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by how quickly these numbers changed. Students said that digital platforms are more convenient because they can catch up on missed lessons before the deadline. One student asked, “How come our reading scores didn’t jump even though practice time showed an increase?” The teacher, who is very **good** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ explaining data, said that quality matters more than quantity. The science class achieved **the** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ results **in the school** after using feedback from last term. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the overall pass rate actually showed a decrease in failures.

1.

- a) have carefully prepared
- b) have been carefully prepared
- c) has carefully prepared

2.

- a) surprising
- b) surprised
- c) surprise

3.

- a) at
- b) for
- c) of

4.

- a) most effective
- b) more effective
- c) effective

5.

- a) However
- b) In addition
- c) As a result

## Maze 2

A new report on mobile-phone use has been released, and the **percentages** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on a large screen. The number of users who stay in touch with family every day showed a strong increase, while face-to-face meetings saw a small drop. Many **parents** were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about how much time teenagers spend online. They often **complain** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ screen addiction, especially when important tasks are interrupted. The graph also revealed a sudden jump in late-night activity close to assignment deadlines. One student asked, "How come our grades did not rise even though study hours went up?" The teacher explained that poor time management causes a decline in focus. This was the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ explanation of the trend **in the whole report**. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, some students were still unable to balance their schedules more carefully.

1.
  - a) has been shown
  - b) have been shown
  - c) have shown
  
2.
  - a) worrying
  - b) worried
  - c) worry
  
3.
  - a) about
  - b) of
  - c) for
  
4.
  - a) best
  - b) better
  - c) good
  
5.
  - a) As a result
  - b) However
  - c) On the other hand

### Maze 3

The economics club studied a sales graph, and several important **trends** (1) \_\_\_\_\_. In March, profits rose, but in April they fell and showed a slight decrease. The sudden **drop** was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for the manager. 3. \_\_\_\_\_, he asked for more feedback from customers so the team could get to know their needs better. One assistant, who is **proud** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ his data skills, explained that late deliveries often interrupt sales before the deadline. The latest figures showed a small jump after online shopping became more convenient. This was the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ improvement the company had made all year. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the team still has a lot to do to avoid the earlier decline.

1.

- a) have be identified
- b) have been identified
- c) have identified

2.

- a) shocked
- b) shocking
- c) shock

3.

- a) That's why
- b) On the other hand
- c) In addition

4.

- a) greatest
- b) great
- c) greater

5.

- a) As a result
- b) In addition
- c) However

#### Maze 4

Environmental awareness has grown significantly in recent decades. 1) \_\_\_\_\_, many companies have started implementing sustainable practices in their daily operations. Scientists believe this **is one of** 2) \_\_\_\_\_ developments in modern business history. Several new regulations **have** 3) \_\_\_\_\_ **by** governments worldwide to protect natural resources and reduce pollution levels. Many **business owners** were initially 4) \_\_\_\_\_ about these changes, but most have adapted successfully. The success of environmental programs often **relies** 5) \_\_\_\_\_ public participation and education. Communities across the globe are working together to create cleaner, healthier environments for future generations. Schools have incorporated environmental studies into their curricula, teaching children about recycling and conservation. Local governments have established green spaces and parks, encouraging residents to connect with nature. These combined efforts demonstrate that positive change is possible when people commit to protecting our planet and its precious resources.

1)

- a) As a result
- b) Moreover
- c) However

2)

- a) more significant
- b) most significant
- c) the most significant

3)

- a) introduce
- b) introduced
- c) been introduced

4)

- a) concerning
- b) concerned
- c) most concerning

5)

- a) on
- b) in
- c) for

## 5. Student Stress and Exams

University life often sees a sharp increase in pressure as the term ends. Students begin to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their final grades as the deadline approaches. Even if they get to know their professors well, the lectures can sometimes be (2) \_\_\_\_\_, leading to a drop in confidence. "How come I don't understand this?" is a common question.

Preparing for finals is often (3) \_\_\_\_\_ hurdle of the academic year. Many students agree that the week before exams is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ period of their lives. They stay up late to catch up on reading, leaving them feeling exhausted and (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Despite the stress and the temporary decline in sleep, successful students maintain a deep (6) \_\_\_\_\_ their subject. Constructive feedback from tutors helps them improve. Eventually, the stress will decrease, and the fall in anxiety after the exams makes the hard work worth it.

### Choose the best option:

1. A) worry about    B) worry with    C) worry on
2. A) confused    B) confuse    C) confusing
3. A) the biggest    B) bigger    C) big
4. A) stressful    B) the most stressful    C) more stressful
5. A) tiring    B) tire    C) tired
6. A) love on    B) love for    C) love with

## Reading Comprehension Passages (1)

### Text 1

Happiness is increasingly recognized as more than just financial comfort; it reflects overall **well-being** and life satisfaction. Researchers argue that happiness is a **complex** concept composed of multiple **components**, including mental health, personal purpose, social connections, and physical health. Among these, **life expectancy** plays a crucial role, as longer, healthier lives give individuals more time to pursue meaningful goals and nurture relationships.

Recent international **polls** indicate that people report higher happiness when they live in societies that value **solidarity** and provide a reliable **safety net**, such as public healthcare, unemployment benefits, and social services. Governments have started introducing **proposals** that focus on strengthening community programs rather than only expanding industrial output. An early **finding** from one program showed a drop in stress levels, while subsequent **findings** revealed that citizens prioritized stability over luxury.

The **essence** of happiness, studies suggest, lies in security, social trust, and the ability to live without constant fear. Policies that encourage cooperation and mutual support often **catch on**, gradually improving overall satisfaction even when material wealth grows slowly. This trend demonstrates that emotional and social stability can matter more to citizens than economic prosperity alone. While the exact balance of factors varies among countries, research consistently shows that happiness is influenced not only by personal achievement but also by community support, health, and long-term safety.

### Questions :

#### 1. What improves happiness according to surveys?

- a) Living in supportive communities
- b) Access to luxury goods
- c) Higher income alone

#### 2. What happened after governments introduced social programs?

- a) More shopping
- b) Increased stress
- c) Reduced anxiety

#### 3. What is the author's attitude toward measuring happiness?

- a) Doubtful
- b) Neutral
- c) Positive

#### 4. Why might happiness grow even if wealth rises slowly?

- a) People focus on luxury
- b) Emotional and social stability matter more
- c) Governments ignore the economy

#### 5. What is the main idea?

- a) Social and emotional factors strongly influence happiness
- b) Wealth guarantees satisfaction
- c) Technology defines happiness

## Text 2

Happiness is often seen as an individual feeling, but modern research treats it as measurable at a societal level. **Well-being** depends on education, health, and trust in public systems, making it a **complex** state rather than a single emotion. A key **component** is **life expectancy**, as longer, healthier lives allow people to form stronger relationships and engage more fully in their communities.

International **polls** show that countries with effective institutions report higher satisfaction. These **findings** suggest that citizens feel safer when a dependable **safety net** exists to protect them from illness, unemployment, or other risks. In several nations, a **proposal** was introduced to expand community support programs. Early **findings** revealed declines in social isolation, and later **findings** showed increases in trust, cooperation, and civic engagement. This reflects a growing **trend** toward collaboration rather than intense competition.

Experts argue that the **essence** of happiness is feeling connected and protected. **Solidarity** reassures people that they are not facing life's challenges alone. When these approaches **catch on**, communities become more stable, with stronger social bonds and higher satisfaction. Instead of treating happiness as purely private, researchers now consider it a shared social **concept**, where emotional, social, and practical support work together to enhance quality of life.

### Questions :

#### 1. What helps people enjoy life more fully?

- a) Greater competition
- b) More money
- c) Healthier and longer lives

#### 2. What effect do strong institutions have?

- a) Increase luxury opportunities
- b) Limit freedom
- c) Provide confidence and safety

#### 3. How does the writer view social measures of happiness?

- a) Critical
- b) Indifferent
- c) Supportive

#### 4. Why do community programs reduce loneliness?

- a) Restrict people
- b) Encourage connection
- c) Increase competition

#### 5. What is the main idea?

- a) Happiness is only about money
- b) Happiness cannot be measured
- c) Happiness can be understood socially

### Text 3

Happiness has long been treated as a private emotion, yet today it is considered a social **concept** reflecting people's experiences. **Well-being** includes mental health, economic stability, and access to public services, making it a **complex** system shaped by multiple **components**, from housing and work to relationships and civic participation. **Life expectancy** also matters, as longer, healthier lives allow individuals to pursue ambitions and maintain meaningful connections.

Global **polls** indicate that citizens in nations with strong institutions often report higher satisfaction. These **findings** suggest that a reliable **safety net** reduces fear, protects during crises, and enhances confidence in the future. One government **proposal** focused on strengthening community programs. An early **finding** showed reduced isolation, while later **findings** demonstrated improved trust and cooperation. This reflects a growing **trend** toward prioritizing social collaboration over competitive individualism.

Researchers emphasize that the **essence** of happiness lies in feeling supported and connected. **Solidarity** reassures people they are not alone in facing challenges, and policies that promote these values tend to **catch on** widely. Societies adopting these approaches experience stronger social bonds, greater stability, and higher overall satisfaction. Rather than relying solely on material wealth, communities now recognize that emotional, social, and institutional support all contribute to true happiness, showing that personal fulfillment is intertwined with collective well-being.

### Questions :

#### 1. What helps people reach goals more easily?

- a) Strict rules
- b) Longer and healthier lives
- c) Higher taxes

#### 2. Which communities feel safer?

- a) Competitive ones
- b) Wealth-focused ones
- c) Supportive ones

#### 3. How does the author feel about measuring happiness?

- a) Positive
- b) Skeptical
- c) Negative

#### 4. Why are discussions on happiness changing?

- a) People are uninformed
- b) Money is ignored
- c) Society wants indicators of real quality of life

#### 5. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) Wealth alone defines happiness
- b) Social and personal factors determine happiness
- c) Polls are unreliable

## Reading Comprehension Passages (2)

### Globalisation, Diets, and Modern Lifestyles

Globalisation has transformed how food moves across the world, creating a major **shift** in how people eat and live. In many countries, local dishes are now replaced by **processed** food imported from distant places. For the modern **consumer**, this change may seem like a **benefit** because meals are quick, cheap, and easy to access. However, this lifestyle also creates hidden problems.

One important issue is nutrition. Traditional diets usually contained natural **nutrients** from grains, vegetables, and local **livestock**, but highly processed food often contains excess sugar and fat. As a result, people's health has been affected, and this has lowered **life expectancy** in some regions, even though medical care has improved. A growing **population** depends more on global food chains, which makes countries vulnerable if supply systems fail.

Global food trade can also **contribute to** the **extinction** of certain plants and animals. Some crops become **endangered** when farmers abandon them in favour of high-profit products. This loss of biodiversity is a major **obstacle** to **sustainability**, because fewer food varieties mean less protection against climate change.

A recent **statistic** showed that more than half of urban households now rely on imported food rather than local farms. In many **intercultural** cities, people eat food from many countries, which improves cultural understanding, but it also weakens local food traditions.

#### Questions :

- 1. Why do people prefer globally traded food?**
  - A. It is easier and faster to get
  - B. It improves farming quality
  - C. It protects traditional cooking
- 2. What effect does modern food have on health?**
  - A. It makes people healthier
  - B. It reduces diet quality
  - C. It improves immunity
- 3. How does the writer feel about global food trends?**
  - A. Completely optimistic
  - B. Neutral and uninterested
  - C. Cautious but balanced
- 4. What happens when farmers stop growing local crops?**
  - A. Food becomes more diverse
  - B. Certain plants risk disappearing
  - C. Climate change slows

5. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
- A. Global food should replace local food
  - B. Globalisation changes diets in both good and bad ways
  - C. Intercultural cities should avoid imported food

### **Food, Population Growth, and Changing Lifestyles**

As the world's **population** continues to increase, food systems have had to change in order to meet growing demand. There has been a major **shift** from small local farms to large global producers that supply food across many countries. This change has brought a clear **benefit** to many people because food is now cheaper and easier for the average **consumer** to buy in supermarkets and restaurants. However, this modern **lifestyle** also depends heavily on **processed** products, which are often low in natural **nutrients** and less healthy than fresh foods.

In some regions, people now eat less fresh food and more packaged meals that are designed for convenience rather than nutrition. A global **statistic** revealed that this dietary change is closely connected to rising health problems, even though **life expectancy** has increased due to medical advances. This creates a situation where people may live longer but not necessarily live healthier lives.

Another concern is environmental damage. Industrial farming of **livestock** produces large amounts of pollution and can **contribute to** the **extinction** of wildlife. Many animals are now **endangered** because forests are cleared to grow crops for export to other countries. This loss of natural resources is a serious **obstacle to sustainability**, since ecosystems become weaker and less able to recover from damage.

Yet global food trade also encourages **intercultural** exchange by allowing people to enjoy meals from many cultures around the world. While this brings people closer together, it also increases dependence on global food systems rather than local production.

#### **Questions :**

1. **Why has food become easier to buy?**
  - A. Farms have become smaller
  - B. Global producers supply more food
  - C. People eat less
2. **What does the data about eating habits show?**
  - A. Health problems are rising
  - B. People now eat better
  - C. Food quality is improving
3. **What is the writer's attitude of global food trade?**
  - A. It is mostly harmful
  - B. It should be banned
  - C. It has advantages but also dangers

4. **What can be concluded about forests?**
  - A. They are being removed for farming
  - B. They are expanding
  - C. They are better protected
5. **What is the central message of the passage?**
  - A. Global food systems only help people
  - B. Food changes affect both humans and nature
  - C. Cultural food exchange should stop

### **Global Diets and the Future of Sustainability**

Globalisation has changed how people eat, creating a worldwide **shift** in food habits and everyday choices. The average **consumer** now has access to foods from many countries, which feels like a strong **benefit** because people can enjoy a wide variety of flavours and products. However, this global **lifestyle** relies heavily on **processed** meals, which are often made for convenience rather than health and therefore fail to provide enough essential **nutrients** for the body.

As the **population** grows, more land is used for **livestock** farming and for growing crops that are exported to other nations. This expansion can **contribute to the extinction** of species and make many animals **endangered** when their natural habitats are destroyed. When nature is damaged in this way, it becomes much harder to maintain **sustainability**, because ecosystems lose their ability to support life and recover from environmental stress.

A recent **statistic** shows that nations that import most of their food are more likely to face shortages during global emergencies such as wars, pandemics, or climate disasters. This can reduce **life expectancy** when people cannot get enough healthy food to meet their basic needs. Food insecurity affects not only physical health but also social stability.

At the same time, global food trade allows **intercultural** sharing by letting people experience dishes from different cultures, bringing communities closer together. While this cultural exchange is valuable, it also threatens local farming and increases dependence on international food systems rather than local production.

#### **Questions :**

1. **Why is modern food considered unhealthy?**
  - A. It is too expensive
  - B. It lacks essential nourishment
  - C. It is difficult to cook
2. **What is the result of expanding food production?**
  - A. Wildlife is placed at risk
  - B. Food quality improves
  - C. Climate change stops

3. **How does the writer feel about worldwide food trade?**
  - A. It is only positive
  - B. It is mostly useless
  - C. It has both benefits and risks
4. **What happens to countries that depend on imported food?**
  - A. They become more stable
  - B. They may struggle in crises
  - C. They produce more food
5. **What is the main idea of the text?**
  - A. Local farming is outdated
  - B. Balance is needed between global and local food systems
  - C. Global trade should increase