

## مراجعة قواعد للمرحلة الثانوية



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

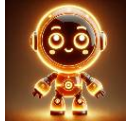
موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-01 12:44:20

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

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

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

|                                                             |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| نماذج قراءة بمواصفات الهيكل الوزاري                         | 1 |
| جدول الحصص التدريبية لأكاديمية التمكين الرقمي               | 2 |
| دليل هيكل اللغة الإنجليزية                                  | 3 |
| عرض بوربوينت مراجعة نهائية سريعة مع الإجابات المسار المتقدم | 4 |
| عرض بوربوينت مراجعة نهائية سريعة مع الإجابات المسار العام   | 5 |

### تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

## Comparisons

## ☺ One-syllable adjectives and adverbs

- The comparative form of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs is formed by adding ( -er + than )

صيغة المقارنة للصفات و الظروف المكونة من مقطع واحد تتشكل بإضافة **er** و **than** عند المقارنة بين اثنين.

- The superlative form of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs is formed by ( the + adj / adv -est )

نضيف للصفة أو الظرف **est** عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين و نضع قبلها **the**

|       |   |              |              |
|-------|---|--------------|--------------|
| tall  | → | taller than  | the tallest  |
| short | → | shorter      | the shortest |
| light | → | lighter than | the lightest |
| long  | → | longer than  | the longest  |
| new   | → | newer than   | the newest   |
| old   | → | older than   | the oldest   |
| cheap | → | cheaper than | the cheapest |
| fast  | → | faster than  | the fastest  |

## ☺ Notes

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف **e** يحذف و نضيف **er/ est**

Nice → nicer / the nicest

large → larger / largest

- ♣ Today's weather is **nicer than** yesterday's weather.

- ♣ Today's weather is **the nicest** I've ever seen.

- إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين و تنتهي بـ **y** يتم تحويل الـ **y** إلى **i** عند إضافة **er/ est**

lucky → luckier / luckiest

happy → happier / happiest

- ♣ Tom is **luckier than** Jim .

- ♣ Tom is **the luckiest** student in our class.

- نضاعف الحرف الأخير مع الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك

big → bigger / biggest

hot → hotter / hottest

fat → fatter / fattest

thin → thinner / thinnest

- ♣ Cairo is **bigger than** any other city in Egypt.

- ♣ Cairo is **the biggest** city in Egypt.

## ☺ Two or more syllables adjectives and adverbs

- The comparative form of most adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables is formed with (more / less ..... than).

صيغة المقارنة للصفات و الظروف المكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر تتشكل بإضافة **more / less ... than**

- The superlative form of most adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables is formed with ( the most / the least....)

نضع قبل الصفة أو الظرف عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين و نضع قبلها **the most / the least**

honest

more honest than

the most honest

important

more important than

the most important

expensive

more expensive than

the most expensive

|             |                              |                      |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| popular     | <b>more popular than</b>     | the most popular     |
| successful  | <b>more successful than</b>  | the most successful  |
| beautiful   | <b>more beautiful than</b>   | the most beautiful   |
| valuable    | <b>more valuable than</b>    | the most valuable    |
| intelligent | <b>more intelligent than</b> | the most intelligent |

- ♣ I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's **more expensive than** going by bus.
- ♣ This is **the most exciting** film I've ever seen.
- ♣ This is **the least expensive** shirt in this shop.

## Irregular forms

| Positive    | Comparative                   | Superlative             |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Good / well | <b>better than</b>            | the best                |
| bad / badly | <b>worse than</b>             | the worst               |
| many / much | <b>more than</b>              | the most                |
| far         | <b>farther (further) than</b> | the farthest (furthest) |
| little      | <b>less than</b>              | the least               |

## Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Prague is one of the ..... cities in Europe.  
a) most beautiful      b) more beautiful      c) the most beautiful      d) beautiful
- A city is ..... than the country.  
a) the most exciting      b) exciting      c) more exciting      d) excited
- Nancy's car is ..... than mine, but Ben's car is ..... car.  
a) the most expensive / more expensive      b) more expensive / the most expensive  
c) expensiver / expensivest      d) most expensive / the more expensive
- Your essay was ..... than Jim's, but it was ..... than Mary's.  
a) better / worse      b) gooder / badder      c) better / worst      d) best / worse
- The ..... the problem ..... it is to find a solution.  
a) more complicated / hardly      b) most complicated / the hardest  
c) more complicated / the harder      d) more complicated / the hardest
- ..... we leave, ..... we'll arrive.  
a) the sooner / the earlier      b) sooner / earlier  
c) the soonest / the earliest      d) the soonest / earlier
- It was ..... music I have ever heard.  
a) more beautiful      b) less beautiful      c) the most beautiful      d) beautiful
- It's ..... powder I have ever used.  
a) good      b) better      c) the best      d) best
- Please, tell me something ..... than this old joke.  
a) more interesting      b) less interesting      c) the most interesting      d) interesting
- This question is ..... than the first one. Let's discuss it tomorrow.  
a) the least important      b) less important      c) the most important      d) important



## Present Simple المضارع البسيط

| Active معلوم                                                                     | Passive مجهول                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| يتكون من الفعل في المصدر أو مضافا إليه s إذا سبقه فاعل مفرد غائب (he / she / it) | يتكون من :<br>am<br>is + P.P<br>Are |
| مثال                                                                             |                                     |
| Nabil plays football.                                                            | (معلوم)                             |
| Football is played by Nabil.                                                     | (مجهول)                             |

## Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- English ..... in many countries around the world.  
a) speaks                      b) is spoken                      c) spoken                      d) is speaking
- Much of the world's coffee ..... in Brazil.  
a) grow                      b) grown                      c) is grown                      d) is growing
- Many photos ..... of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.  
a) are taken                      b) taken                      c) are taking                      d) take
- The flowers ..... every evening by the gardener.  
a) water                      b) are watered                      c) watered                      d) are watering
- How many books ..... out from the library every week?  
a) check                      b) are checking                      c) are checked                      d) checked
- Millions of dollars ..... on the stock market every day.  
a) are made                      b) made                      c) are being made                      d) make
- My friend's salary ..... by his company every two weeks.  
a) pays                      b) paid                      c) is paying                      d) is paid
- Many criminals ..... with the help of modern technology.  
a) are caught                      b) caught                      c) are catching                      d) are being caught
- The department store doors ..... to customers at 9 a.m.  
a) opened                      b) are opened                      c) are opening                      d) open
- Letters and packages ..... up by the postman every day.  
a) are picking                      b) are being picked                      c) are picked                      d) picked

## The Zero Conditional الحالة الصفرية

✧ Formation: التكوين

If + present simple مضارع بسيط → present simple مضارع بسيط

✧ Usage: الإستخدام

1- للتعبير عن حقائق علمية:

- If plants **don't get** enough water, they **die**.
- If water **is heated**, it **turns** into steam.

2- للتعبير عن عادات:

- You **read** more quickly **if** you **find** a book interesting.
- If I **am** free, I **go** swimming..

يلاحظ أنه يفضل استخدام المبنى للمجهول للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية.

- If water **is heated** to 100° c, it **boils**.

يلاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام when محل If في الحالة الصفرية.

- **When** water **is heated**, it **turns** into steam.

### Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. If you mix Hydrogen and Oxygen, it ..... into water.

a) turned

b) turn

c) turns

2. If ice ....., it becomes water.

a) melts

b) will melt

c) melt

3. You become fat if you ..... too much.

a) eats

b) eat

c) are eating

4. If you touch a hot pan, you ..... burnt.

a) gets

b) got

c) get

5. If a plant ..... enough water, it.....

a) doesn't get/dies

b) gets/dies

c) don't /dies

6. If you heat ice, it.....

a) melt

b) melts

c) doesn't melt

7. If you eat too many sweets, you ..... fat.

a) become

b) becomes

c) don't become

8. If children ..... well, they become unhealthy.

a) eat

b) don't eat

c) won't eat

9. If I don't have my coffee every morning, I ..... a headache.

a) had

b) will have

c) have

10. I always feel hungry if I ..... my breakfast.

a) have

b) had

c) don't have

## Adverbs of Quantity

| Common Adverbs                      | What Modifies                     | Placement                                             | Example                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>extremely</b>                    | Non-gradable / extreme adjectives | <b>Before</b> adjectives/adverbs                      | The final exam was <b>extremely</b> challenging.         |
| <b>completely</b>                   | Verbs of action or state          | <b>Before</b> main verbs (or after auxiliary verbs)   | I <b>completely</b> forgot about the staff meeting.      |
| <b>thoroughly</b><br><b>utterly</b> |                                   |                                                       | She spoke <b>immensely</b> well during the presentation. |
| <b>immensely</b>                    | Adverbs                           |                                                       |                                                          |
| <b>quite</b>                        | Gradable adjectives               | <b>Before</b> adjectives/adverbs                      | The task was <b>fairly</b> straightforward.              |
| <b>fairly</b>                       | Adverbs                           | <b>Before</b> a/an + noun (for 'quite/rather')        | It was <b>quite</b> a surprising result.                 |
| <b>rather</b>                       | Select main verbs (quite, rather) |                                                       | He was <b>rather</b> disappointed with the scores.       |
| <b>pretty</b>                       |                                   |                                                       |                                                          |
| <b>slightly</b>                     | Comparative adjectives            | <b>Before</b> adjectives/comparatives                 | The price is <b>slightly</b> higher than last year.      |
| <b>barely</b>                       |                                   |                                                       |                                                          |
| <b>hardly</b>                       | Verbs (to express near negative)  | <b>Before</b> main verbs                              | He <b>hardly</b> slept before the morning presentation.  |
| <b>scarcely</b>                     |                                   |                                                       |                                                          |
| <b>a little bit</b>                 |                                   |                                                       | We could <b>barely</b> see the screen from the back row. |
| <b>enough</b>                       | Adjectives                        | <b>AFTER</b> adjectives/adverbs (enough)              | Is the classroom warm <b>enough</b> for the students?    |
| <b>sufficiently</b>                 | Adverbs                           |                                                       | The explanation was <b>too</b> complicated to follow.    |
| <b>too</b>                          | Verbs                             | <b>BEFORE</b> adjectives/adverbs (too / sufficiently) | Ensure the project is <b>sufficiently</b> researched.    |

1. The final exam was ..... challenging.  
**A) complete** **B) extremely** **C) extreme**
2. I ..... forgot about the staff meeting.  
**A) completely** **B) complete** **C) highly**
3. She spoke ..... well during the presentation.  
**A) immense** **B) immensely** **C) absolute**
4. The task was ..... straightforward.  
**A) fair** **B) fairly** **C) total**
5. It was ..... a surprising result.  
**A) quite** **B) extreme** **C) completely**
6. He was ..... disappointed with the scores.  
**A) slight** **B) rather** **C) pretty much of**
7. The price is ..... higher than last year.  
**A) slightly** **B) slight** **C) too much**
8. He ..... slept before the morning presentation.  
**A) hard** **B) hardly** **C) barely not**
9. We could ..... see the screen from the back row.  
**A) bare** **B) barely** **C) scarcely not**
10. Is the classroom ..... for the students?  
**A) enough warm** **B) warm enough** **C) warmly enough**

| Question Type | Direct Structure                                                             | Indirect Structure                                                   | Key Rules                                                                                                                                                    | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wh- Questions | Introductory phrase + <b>Wh-word</b> + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb? | Introductory phrase + <b>Wh- word</b> + <b>Subject</b> + <b>Verb</b> | <p>Keep the Wh-word.</p> <p>Remove auxiliary verbs (<i>do / does / did</i>).</p> <p>Change word order to statement order (<b>Subject</b> + <b>Verb</b>).</p> | <p><b>Direct:</b> <i>Where is the station?</i></p> <p><b>Indirect:</b> <i><b>Could you tell me</b> where <b>the station is</b>?</i></p> <p><b>Direct:</b> <i>What time does the lesson start?</i></p> <p><b>Indirect:</b> <i><b>Do you know</b> what time <b>the lesson starts</b>?</i></p> |

|                                 |                                                    |                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Yes / No Questions</b>       | Auxiliary verb / Be / Modal + Subject + Main verb? | Introductory phrase + <b>if / whether</b> + <b>Subject + Verb</b> | Introduce the clause using <b>if</b> or <b>whether</b> .<br><br>Remove auxiliary verbs ( <i>do / does / did</i> ).<br>Change word order to statement order ( <b>Subject + Verb</b> ). | <b>Direct:</b> <i>Is the office open today?</i><br><br><b>Indirect:</b> <i>I was wondering if the office is open today.</i><br><br><b>Direct:</b> <i>Did Ahmad finish the report?</i><br><br><b>Indirect:</b> <i>Do you know whether Ahmad finished the report?</i> |
| <b>Question Word as Subject</b> | Wh- word (Subject) + Verb + Object?                | Introductory phrase + Wh- word + Verb + Object                    | No change in word order because the Wh-word is already the subject.<br><br>Do not add <i>do / does / did</i> .                                                                        | <b>Direct:</b> <i>Who wrote this email?</i><br><br><b>Indirect:</b> <i>Could you tell me who wrote this email?</i>                                                                                                                                                  |

| Question Lead-ins (End with a ?) السؤال | Declarative Statements (End with a .) الجملة الخبرية |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Could you tell me...?</i>            | <i>I was wondering...</i>                            |
| <i>Do you know...?</i>                  | <i>I would like to know...</i>                       |
| <i>Would you mind telling me...?</i>    | <i>I'm not sure...</i>                               |
| <i>Can you explain...?</i>              | <i>I'd be grateful if you could tell me...</i>       |

## Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Could you tell me where .....

- A) is the station
- B) the station is
- C) the station was

2. I was wondering if .....

- A) the boss arrived?
- B) the boss arrived.
- C) arrived the boss

3. Do you know what time .....?

- A) the lesson starts
- B) does the lesson start
- C) is starting the lesson

4. Could you tell me .....

- A) how long it takes.
- B) how long does it take?
- C) how long it takes?

5. I was wondering \_\_\_\_\_ open today.

- A) whether is the office
- B) if the office is
- C) that the office is

6. Can you tell me .....

- A) whether you like pizza.
- B) whether you like pizza?
- C) if you like pizza?

7. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ finished the report?

- A) if did Ahmad
- B) whether Ahmad
- C) that Ahmad did

8. I wonder if .....

- A) the match has started?
- B) if the match has started.
- C) whether the match has started?

9. Could you tell me who \_\_\_\_\_ this email?

- A) did write
- B) wrote
- C) did he write

10. Would you mind telling me .....

- A) how much it costs.
- B) how much does it cost?
- C) how much it costs?



Mr. M. Nagib

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## Adverbial linkers

### To contrast and compare two ideas

|                    |                                                                                            |                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| I work long hours. | <i>However,</i><br><i>On the other hand,</i><br><i>Nevertheless,</i><br><i>Conversely,</i> | I love my job. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|

### To show the cause and effect between two ideas.

|                        |                                                                                                     |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| The job was important. | <i>Therefore,</i><br><i>As a result,</i><br><i>Consequently,</i><br><i>So,</i><br><i>That's why</i> | we worked late. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|

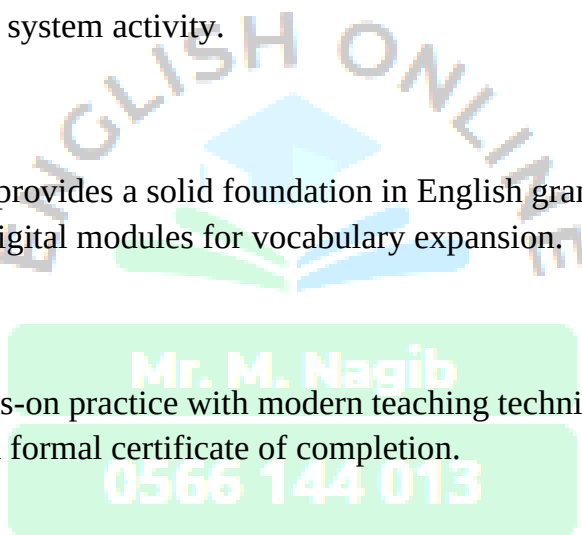
### To add a point or an idea.

|                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| We can't afford a new car. | <i>Furthermore,</i><br><i>Moreover,</i><br><i>In addition,</i><br><i>Additionally,</i><br><i>Besides,</i><br><i>What's more</i> | we don't need one at the moment. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

## Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- The economic forecast predicted a sharp decline; ....., retail sales reached an all-time high during the fourth quarter.  
 A) **furthermore**  
 B) **nevertheless**  
 C) **as a result**
- The new software interface is extremely user-friendly. ...., it lacks several advanced security features found in the older version.  
 A) **Consequently**  
 B) **In addition**  
 C) **On the other hand**
- The research team faced severe budget cuts; ....., they managed to complete the study on schedule.  
 A) **however**  
 B) **therefore**  
 C) **moreover**

4. Severe weather conditions caused major transportation delays across the region; ....., many employees were unable to reach the office.  
**A) consequently**  
**B) on the contrary**  
**C) in addition**
5. The school upgraded its digital learning tools; ....., student engagement levels increased noticeably.  
**A) nevertheless**  
**B) as a result**  
**C) furthermore**
6. The company failed to adapt to changing market trends. ...., it lost a significant portion of its market share to competitors.  
**A) Thus**  
**B) However**  
**C) Besides**
7. The updated software includes improved data encryption; ....., it features an intuitive dashboard for monitoring system activity.  
**A) moreover**  
**B) on the other hand**  
**C) therefore**
8. The proposed curriculum provides a solid foundation in English grammar; ....., it incorporates interactive digital modules for vocabulary expansion.  
**A) nonetheless**  
**B) in addition**  
**C) as a result**
9. The workshop offers hands-on practice with modern teaching techniques. ...., participants will receive a formal certificate of completion.  
**A) Consequently**  
**B) Furthermore**  
**C) However**
10. Which of the following sentences correctly joins two independent clauses using an adverbial linker of Cause & Effect?  
**A) The train was delayed; besides, we missed our connecting flight.**  
**B) The train was delayed; therefore, we missed our connecting flight.**  
**C) The train was delayed; however, we missed our connecting flight.**



**Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.**

Public libraries have undergone significant transformations in recent years. Traditionally, these places served strictly as quiet spaces for reading and borrowing printed books. Today, however, digital media and community workshops are integrated into their daily services. Many visitors notice that modern libraries are (1) ..... than they were a decade ago because interactive learning zones are widely encouraged. In these updated facilities, information (2) ..... through high-speed internet hubs and digital archives available to all members. When a person scans a valid membership card at the entrance, access (3) ..... automatically to all digital resources. While funding can be limited in smaller towns, major urban centers usually have (4) ..... digital terminals to accommodate all daily visitors. Some critics argued that electronic books would make physical branches obsolete; (5) ....., attendance figures show that community members value these shared public spaces more than ever.

1. A) much livelier

2. A) was accessed

3. A) granted

4. A) plenty of

5. A) as a result

B) as lively

B) accesses

B) is granted

B) barely

B) therefore

C) more livelier

C) is accessed

C) will grant

C) a little

C) nevertheless

**Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.**

City planners around the world are dedicating more resources to developing urban parks and public gardens. These green areas play a critical role in cooling down concrete environments during hot summer months. Furthermore, urban trees actively absorb carbon dioxide and release fresh oxygen into the surrounding atmosphere. When rainfall occurs in dense cities, park soil (1) \_\_\_\_\_ excess water quickly, preventing localized street flooding. In many metropolitan centers, native plants (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by municipal workers to support local bird and insect populations. Maintaining these parks requires effort; (3) \_\_\_\_\_, the health benefits for nearby residents make the investment worthwhile. Recent surveys indicate that cities with extensive green networks are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ healthier for residents than those dominated entirely by high-rise buildings. Urban developers now ensure that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ green areas are constructed in every new residential development project.

- |                    |                 |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A) absorbed     | B) absorbs      | C) is absorbed   |
| 2. A) are planting | B) plant        | C) are planted   |
| 3. A) however      | B) consequently | C) in addition   |
| 4. A) as           | B) most         | C) significantly |
| 5. A) hardly       | B) enough       | C) a little      |

**Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.**

Food waste remains a major challenge for modern households, but understanding basic science can reduce spoiled groceries. When fresh fruits and vegetables (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in airtight containers at correct temperatures, their chemical breakdown slows down dramatically. In modern processing facilities, fresh produce (2) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before being packaged and sent to local supermarkets. Proper packaging prevents moisture loss, keeping vegetables crisp for longer periods. Air-tight containers are far (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at extending freshness than simple paper bags. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, consumers should avoid storing ethylene-producing fruits like bananas next to sensitive leafy greens. Even when shopping on a strict budget, families can buy (5) \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables if they plan their weekly meals efficiently without overpurchasing.

- |                      |                 |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) are stored     | B) store        | C) will be stored |
| 2. A) was inspected  | B) inspects     | C) is inspected   |
| 3. A) more effective | B) as effective | C) most effective |
| 4. A) as a result    | B) In addition  | C) Consequently   |
| 5. A) plenty of      | B) hardly       | C) a little bit   |

**Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.**

Fresh water supplies are increasingly limited in many arid regions across the globe. To meet rising demands, desalination technology is used to convert seawater into safe drinking water. In modern facilities, salt and impurities (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from ocean water using advanced membrane filtration systems. If pressurized water passes through these microscopic filters, dissolved salt particles (2) \_\_\_\_\_ behind automatically. Today's reverse osmosis plants are considerably (3) \_\_\_\_\_ than older thermal desalination facilities that relied on heavy fuel consumption. Energy consumption remains a central concern; (4) \_\_\_\_\_, engineers are integrating solar power arrays to run water treatment facilities cleanly. Thanks to these innovations, communities living in desert regions now have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ fresh water to support expanding populations and industry.

- |                      |                 |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) were removed   | B) remove       | C) are removed    |
| 2. A) remained       | B) remain       | C) are remaining  |
| 3. A) more efficient | B) efficient    | C) most efficient |
| 4. A) conversely     | B) nevertheless | C) therefore      |
| 5. A) sufficient     | B) barely       | C) a few          |

