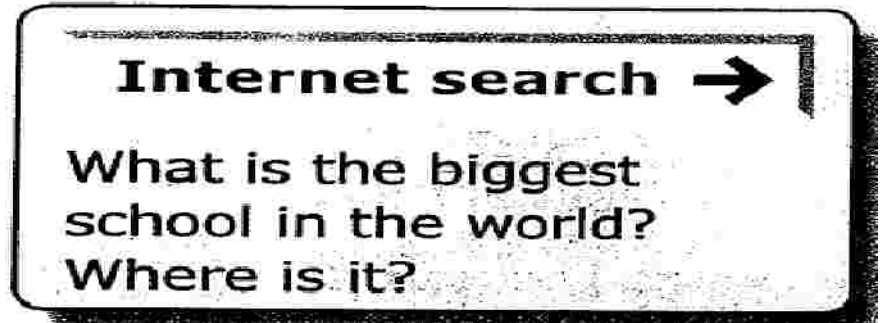


Internet search

Prep 2 Unit 1



City Montessori school in Lucknow, India . It has 52,000 students and 1,050 classrooms

Despite its vast size, no child is left behind, with nearly half of pupils scoring 90% or more in national tests

On Youtube : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qcmINpEN5FY>



Prep 2 Unit 3

When did Egypt first have telephone lines ?

The government initiative that later became Telecom Egypt started as a telegraph line between the **Governorate of Cairo** and the **Governorate of Alexandria** in 1854 ^[1] built by the British Eastern Telegraph Company.^[2]



Prep 2 Unit 4 internet search

امباراة المركز الثالث			النهائي			البلد المضيف
المركز الرابع	النتيجة	المركز الثالث	المركز الثاني	النتيجة	البطل	
 غينيا الاستوائية	0 - 0 وت (2 - 4)	 جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية	 غانا	0 - 0 وت (8 - 9)	 ساحل العاج	 غينيا الاستوائية

Dr. **Rania Elwani** (born 14 October 1977)^[1] is an Olympic and former **African Record** holding swimmer from Egypt. She swam for Egypt at 1992, 1996 and 2000 Olympics.

In 2004 she became a member of the **International Olympic Committee**.^[1] As of 2010 she is also a member of the Athlete Committee of the **World Anti-Doping Agency** (WADA).^[2]

She attended and swam for the USA's **Southern Methodist University** from 1997-1999.

Rania Elwani

Personal information	
Full name	Rania Amr Mostafa Elwani رانيا عمرو مصطفى علواني
Nationality	 Egypt
Born	14 October 1977 (age 38) Giza, Egypt
Sport	
Sport	Swimming
Club	Al Ahly SC
College team	SMU Mustangs (USA)

Unit 6 What and where is the driest place in Egypt?

Luxor, Egypt

Average rainfall: 0.862 mm (0.034 in) per year

Luxor is home to a gooInternet Searcd chunk of the world's antiquities, and it's also a place that doesn't get much moisture. In the city's "cool" season, a hot wind known as khamsin sometimes blows in from the nearby Western Desert and may bring a sandstorm with it. The storms can last for two days and whip the air to a racecar-like 93 mph (150 kph) with a temperature increase of 20 degrees. Any raindrops that begin to fall immediately evaporate in the heated air.

AND Aswan , Egypt

Average rainfall per year: 0.861 millimeters (0.0338 inches)

Aswan, formerly spelled Assuan, is a city in the south of Egypt, the capital of the Aswan Governorate. It has a hot desert climate (Köppen climate classification BWh) like the rest of Egypt. Aswan and Luxor have the hottest summer days of any city in Egypt. Aswan is one of the hottest, sunniest and driest cities in the world. Averages high temperatures are consistently above 40 °C (104.0 °F) during summer (June, July, August and also September) while averages low temperatures remain above 25 °C (77.0 °F). Summers are long, prolonged and extremely hot. Averages high temperatures remain above 23 °C (73.4 °F) during the coldest month of the year while averages low temperatures remain above 8 °C (46.4 °F). Winters are short, brief and extremely warm. Wintertime is very pleasant and enjoyable while summertime is unbearably hot with blazing sunshine although desert heat is dry.

The climate of Aswan is extremely dry year-round, with 0.861 mm(0.0338 in) of average annual precipitation. The desert city is one of the driest ones in the world, and rainfall doesn't occur every year, as of early 2001, the last rain there was seven years earlier. Aswan is one of the least humid cities on the

planet, with an average relative humidity of only 26%, with a maximum mean of 42% during winter and a minimum mean of 16% during summer.

The climate of Aswan is extremely clear, bright and sunny year-round, in all seasons, with a low seasonal variation, with about some of annual sunshine, very close of the maximum theoretical sunshine duration. Aswan is one of the sunniest places on Earth.

The highest record temperature was 51 °C (124 °F) on May 22, 1973 and the lowest record temperature was - 2 °C (28 °F) on January 6, 1989.