

ملخص المفردات و القواعد و أسلوب الكتابة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف الثاني الثانوي ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات 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 الثانوي



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

نموذج أسئلة امتحان نهاية الفصل الأول لغة إنجليزية

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تمارين قراءة و فهم

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ملخص شامل للغة الإنجليزية

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مراجعة غرامر Eng201

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فقرات اللغة الإنجليزية إنج 201

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1. Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Meaning in Arabic
Advance (n)	An improvement	تطور / تقدم
Ban (v)	To not allow; to prohibit	حظر / منع
Decade (n)	A period of 10 years	عقد / عشر سنوات
Equivalent (adj)	Equal to something	نظير / متكافئ
Feature (n)	A distinctive aspect	ميزة
Generate (v)	To produce	يُنتج
Innovation (n)	A new idea or invention	ابتكار
Principle (n)	A rule for doing something the right way	مبدأ / قاعدة
Progress (n)	Movement toward a better situation	ارتقاء
take into account (v phr)	To consider when making a decision	أخذ بعين الاعتبار
Addicted to (adj phr)	Can't stop doing or taking something	مدمن على
Be worth (v phr)	Important or interesting	ذو قيمة
Conious of (adj phr)	Notice something or someone	واع به
Consumer (n)	A person who buys things	مستهلك
Invest in (v phr)	Give money or time to someone or something	استثمر في
Material (n)	Something that other things can be made from	مادة
Packaging (n)	Material like plastic that covers things we buy	التعبئة والتغليف
Recycle (n)	Reuse something for different purposes	إعادة تدوير
Urgent (n)	Very important and needs attention immediately	طارئ
Waste (n)	Rubbish or garbage	نفايات
Alternative (n)	A choice	بديل
Concept (n)	An idea	مفهوم
Long-lasting (adj)	Durable	طويل الأجل
Manufacturer (n)	A producer	صاحب المصنع
Stuff (n)	Things	أشياء
By-product (n)	A secondary product	منتج ثانوي
Estimate (v)	To guess, to predict	يقدّر
Make up (v)	To compose	تصنع
Melt (v)	To heat something solid until it be liquid	يذوب
Trial (n)	An experiment	تجربة
Containers (n)	An object that can be used to hold or transport something	حاوية
Import (v)	Bring goods into a country from abroad for sale	يستورد
Invest (v)	Expend money or time with the expectation of future profit	يستثمر
Manufactured (adj)	Made or produced	مصنوعة
Trapped (v)	Caught or confined	وقع في الفخ
Highlights (v)	Pick out and emphasize	تسليط الضوء على
Initiative (n)	To start something independently	مبادرة
Mass production (n)	The production of large quantities	إنتاج متسلسل
Widespread (adj)	Something found or happens over a large area among many people	منتشر / شائع
Approach (n)	A way to think about or do something	منهاج
Currently (adv)	At the present, right now	حالياً
Efficient (adj)	Wasting little time, energy or money	فعال
Guarantee (n)	A promise that something will happen or be done	ضمان
Store (v)	To keep something so it can be used later	يخزن
Crisis (n)	A difficult or dangerous situation	أزمة
Excess (adj)	Extra or too much	إسراف
Release (v)	To let go of	يطلق
Unreliable (adj)	Not always accurate or correct	غير جدير بالثقة
Conquer (v)	To deal with or fight against a problem successfully	يتغلب

2- Grammar

<p>1. The passive voice</p>	<p>Uses & rule:</p> <p>we use the passive voice when the person or thing doing the action (the agent) is unknown or important.</p> <p>subject + verb to be + past participle + by + the agent</p> <p>subject + modal + be + past participle + by + the agent</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>1. Trees are cut down by people.</p> <p>2. The air is polluted by factories.</p> <p>3. Animals are harmed by plastic waste.</p>
<p>2. Pronouns and related words</p>	<p>Uses & rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use pronouns to refer to nouns that were mentioned before, or to nouns that are known. - We also use (adjective +) ones/one as pronouns. - this/that/these/those (+ noun phrase) to refer an idea or entire sentence. 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reem is a great writer. Her novels are interesting. - They should ban plastic bottles and replace them with glass ones. - plastic waste is becoming a major issue. This will lead to a crisis.

3. Writing

Problem solution essay - SB PAGE 38 & 39 / 42 & 43

Your essay should include these parts:

<p>Introduction المقدمة</p> <p>Background information خلفية عن الموضوع</p> <p>Description of the problem وصف للمشكلة</p> <p>Thesis statement جملة الأطروحة/الفرضية</p>
<p>Paragraph one الفقرة الأولى</p> <p>Topic sentence (solution 1) (فكرة الفقرة الأولى/ الحل الأول)</p> <p>Supporting sentences and details الأفكار والتفاصيل الداعمة</p>
<p>Paragraph two الفقرة الثانية</p> <p>Topic sentence (solution 2) (فكرة الفقرة الثانية/ الحل الثاني)</p> <p>Supporting sentences and details الأفكار والتفاصيل الداعمة</p>
<p>Paragraph three الفقرة الثالثة</p> <p>Topic sentence (solution 3) (فكرة الفقرة الثالثة/ الحل الثالث)</p> <p>Supporting sentences and details الأفكار والتفاصيل الداعمة</p>
<p>Conclusion الخاتمة</p> <p>restatement of the problem and main solutions إعادة صياغة المشكلة مع الحلول</p> <p>A hopeful note رسالة تفاؤل</p>

writing model:

Solutions to the problem of air pollution

Air pollution has become a widespread issue that currently affects the world, leading to significant health and environmental risks. This crisis is caused by the release of harmful pollutants from various sources such as vehicles, industrial processes, and energy production. In addition, air pollution influences all living things, harming plants, animals, and ecosystems. Governments, companies, and individuals all have a responsibility to handle this problem.

Individuals play an important role in minimizing air pollution by modifying their daily habits. To start with, stopping smoking can greatly reduce harmful pollutants that negatively affect both smokers and people around them. Additionally, they can also plant trees, which could improve air quality, as trees absorb CO₂ and release oxygen, acting as natural air filters.

Companies can also help solve the problem of air pollution. By using eco-friendly machines, which are cleaner and create less waste and lower emissions, they help save energy and produce fewer harmful by-products. They can also switch to renewable energy sources like solar and wind to lower their carbon emissions.

Finally, governments can help deal with the issue of air pollution. They have the authority to enforce policies that can dramatically reduce this issue. For example, governments can impose taxes on companies that use high amounts of harmful chemicals. In addition, they must raise awareness of the importance of using alternative energy sources and about the dangers of air pollution. They can also develop air quality monitoring systems by establishing a network of air quality monitoring stations to provide data about pollution levels, which will help make correct decisions.

In conclusion, air pollution is a serious problem that needs urgent attention from individuals, companies, and governments. By adopting sustainable practices and strong policies, we can reduce its harmful effects. Working together, we can make progress and create a healthier future. It's an essential task, but with the right actions, we can make a lasting impact.

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