

## مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة مادة اللغة الإنجليزية الاختبار الثالث 301 Eng



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 00:57:56 2026-01-03

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 الثالث الثانوي



صفحة مناهج مملكة  
البحرين على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

المراجعة النهائية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية	1
خطة المحتوى الدراسي في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية	2
Final Revision Booklet	3
Revidion booklet 301	4
فقرات نهائي انج 301	5



## English 301- Unit three Review

### Part 1: Vocabulary

#### **Lesson1:**

**Contagious (adj):** easily spread from one person to another *When you have a cold, it is contagious. It's important to wash your hands frequently.*

**Emerge (v):** to come out or start to develop *The butterfly will emerge from its cocoon after several days.*

**Evolve (v):** to change slowly over time *Languages evolve over time as new words are created.*

**Innate (adj):** natural from birth *For many people, a second language is innate if they have a parent with a second language.*

**Origin (n):** the beginning or cause of something *Scientists studied the origin of the mysterious sound deep under the ocean.*

**Distinguish (v):** to recognise or understand the difference between two things *It isn't easy to distinguish between my brothers as they look very similar.*

**Engage in (v phr):** to take part in *Being engaged in various activities is an important factor in one's well-being.*

**Industrialised (adj):** describing places with well-developed manufacturing *Japan became highly industrialised in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, boosting its economy.*

**Primarily (adv):** mainly *Being able to laugh in different situations is primarily a choice to remain stress-free.*

**Threatening (adj):** showing the possibility that something bad will happen *The threatening look in her eyes made everyone step back.*

#### **Lesson 2:**

**Meme(n):** A funny picture or video that spreads quickly online. *The meme of the grumpy cat on social media went viral overnight.*

**Slapstick (n):** a physical comedy genre that has a lot of silly facial expressions and mimes. *I am not a fan of slapstick comedy with people falling down and being silly.*

**Generation (n):** A group of individuals who were born and live around the same time. *Every generation has differences from the one before and finding middle ground is important.*

**Practical joke (n pl):** A trick played on someone that makes them feel embarrassed. *I don't think I would call it a practical joke because it wasn't planned. It just happened.*

**Exaggerate (adj):** Overly stated or overly done. *This is exaggerated. The fish was 10 cm long, not 20!*

**Deliberate (adj):** To do something that is planned or on purpose. *She deliberately left the air conditioning on after she left the room. I told her to turn it off!*

**Incidentally (adv):** By the way. *Incidentally, I saw your brother at the café this morning.*

**Tradition (n phr):** an established and inherited way of doing, saying or thinking something. *We always get together for lunch on Fridays. It's a tradition.*

**Logical (adj):** According to sensible reasoning. *This is a logical decision. But what does your heart tell you?*

**To put another way (v phr):** To say the same thing, but use different words. *He is not talkative- to put it another way, he's a man of few words.*

### Lesson 3:

**Comedian (n):** A person whose job is to make people laugh. *The comedian made the whole audience laugh during the show.*

**Essentially (adv):** Basically. *The book is essentially about friendship and trust.*

**Humorous (adj):** Funny, making you laugh. *The movie was really humorous, we couldn't stop laughing.*

**Problematic (adj):** Causing difficulties. *The new rule is problematic because it confuses many students.*

**Relieve (v):** To reduce pain or bad feelings. *Some factories have installed solar panels to reduce using fossil fuels.*

**Deliberately (adv):** intentionally, on purpose. *He deliberately broke the glass to get everyone's attention.*

**Exaggerated (adj):** made bigger and emphasised to make people notice. *Her reaction was exaggerated, she wasn't really that upset.*

**Logical (adj):** Reasonable and understandable. *It's logical to bring an umbrella if the sky is full of dark clouds.*

**Reality (n):** The way life really is and not just the way you imagine it. *In reality, fixing the car took much longer than expected.*

**Victim (n):** A person hurt by another person or event. *The victim of the accident was quickly taken to the hospital.*

### Lesson 5:

**Benign (adj):** Not harmful or dangerous. *The tumor was benign, so it wasn't dangerous.*

**Expectations (n):** What someone hopes or believes will happen. *His parents had high expectations for his success in school.*

**Pull out (v phr):** To remove someone or something. *They had to pull out of the competition due to an injury.*

**Superiority (n):** The state of being better than someone or something. *He acted with a sense of superiority over his classmates.*

**Walk into (v phr):** To accidentally hit or bump into something while walking. *I didn't see the door and walked into by mistake.*

**Calmly (adv):** In a peaceful and relaxed way. *She spoke calmly even though she was nervous inside.*

**Incongruous (adj):** Not matching or fitting in. *Wearing flip-flops to a wedding felt incongruous.*

**Relief (n):** A feeling of comfort after stress or worry is gone. *She felt great relief after finishing her final exam.*

**Tension (n):** A feeling of stress, pressure, or nervousness. *There was a lot of tension in the room before the big announcement.*

**Wordplay (n):** A fun or clever use of words. *The comedian used clever wordplay to make the audience laugh.*

## Lesson 6:

**Adorable (adj):** Loveable. *The puppy was so adorable, everyone wanted to hold it.*

**Assume (v):** Think something is true without proof. *Don't assume he's late- maybe his car broke down.*

**Bully (v):** Scare or threaten. *The older kids would bully him at recess.*

**Participant (n):** Someone who takes part in something. *Each participant in the race got a medal.*

**Tease (v):** Make fun of. *They would tease him about his new haircut.*

**Apparent (adj):** Clear. *It was apparent she was tired from her yawns.*

**Bond (n):** Connection. *She has a strong bond with her best friend.*

**Episode (n):** event. *That argument was just another episode in their long history of disagreements.*

**Purely (adv):** Completely. *She joined the class purely out of curiosity.*

**Turn out (v phr):** Happen, end up. *The picnic turned out better than we expected.*

## Part 2: Grammar

### Lesson 4: Comparative forms

We use different forms to talk about similarities and differences.

#### Adjectives:

##### To show that two things are different

- One-syllable and two-syllable adjectives **ADD -er + than** Ex. This show is stranger than other shows.
- Long adjectives **USE more/less + adjective+ than** Ex. It's less popular in some countries than in others.

##### To show that two things are (not) the same

- **USE (not) as+ adjective+ as**

Ex: Memes are as popular as slapstick comedy.

Ex: This comedian is not as fun as the previous one.

#### Adverbs:

##### Follow the **same** rules as **adjectives**

Ex: Memes are more easily shared than other kinds of humour.

Ex: I do not like slapstick as much as other kinds of humour.

#### Nouns:

##### **Use more+ noun + than**

Ex: She knows more jokes than I do.

##### **Use (not) as many/much + noun + than**

Ex: I don't know as many jokes as my friend does.

Ex: We have as much time as we did last week.

## Lesson 8: Noun Modifiers

- One way to describe or modify nouns is with adjectives.
- Adjective usually comes before the noun that it modifies.
- However, you can also include (noun modifiers) after a noun.

### Participle phrases:

- The audience learnt about a research project **starting next year.**
- The research **done on laughter in the 1990s** is a useful place to begin.

### Prepositional phrases:

- The lecture discussed research **about different types of laughter.**
- The result **of the survey** will surprise everyone.

### Infinitive phrases:

- There is no reason **to doubt the results of the research.**
- Everyone has the ability **to distinguished between different kinds of laughter.**

## Part 3: Writing (Research report)

### Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

<b>Title</b>	
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Explanation of overall topic</b> <b>Background information</b>
<b>Body</b>	<b>Paragraph 1: <u>Summary of previous research</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Result of previous studies</li><li>- Definition for social laughter</li></ul>
	<b>Paragraph 2: <u>Purpose of your research</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A statement of the goals of your study</li><li>- An explanation of problems in past research</li></ul>
	<b>Paragraph 3: <u>Research procedures</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A description of how the study was done</li><li>- A description of the participants</li></ul>
	<b>Paragraph 4: <u>Results and decisions</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A comparison of current results to previous results</li><li>- An interpretation of what the results might mean</li></ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Suggestions for future research</b> <b>Summary</b>

**You are going to research and use data about when and why you laugh to write a research report about laughter. Refer to the previous research article “Why we laugh” Then write a comprehensive report.**

### ***“Research Report on When and Why we laugh”***

#### **Introduction**

Laughter is a natural part of human communication. When and why we laugh depends on many factors. Laughter may not be related to anything funny. Indeed, most laughter has a purely social function.

#### **Summary of previous research**

Early research by Ropert Provine suggests that most laughter is not a response to jokes. Instead, people laugh during normal conversations. His study finds that 80-90% of laughter follows ordinary comments. It suggests that laughter fosters social bonds. It also shows that people are 30 times more likely to laugh when they are with others than when alone.

#### **Purpose of current research**

The current study aims to explore when and why people laugh. It studies the impact of laughter on social interactions. Earlier studies focused more on laughter's connection to jokes. However, little was done to explain how laughter works in everyday situations. This research tries to fill that gap.

#### **Research procedures**

Researchers observed and recorded 50 conversations in public places like parks and cafes. They focused on the speakers, the situations, and what was said before laughter occurred. Participants were unaware they were being studied, to ensure natural reaction. Researchers then analyzed the recordings to identify patterns in when and why laughter occurred.

#### **Results and Discussion**

The study found that most laughter follows neutral or polite comments. 45% of laughter occurred out of politeness, 38% to reduce tension and only 35% occurred as a response of humour. This supports Provine's earlier findings. People laughed not because something was funny, but to ease tension, show agreement, or being friendly. Interestingly, people rarely laughed when alone or during serious arguments.

#### **Conclusion**

This study confirms the idea that laughter has an important social function. It fosters relationships and reduces tension. However, this research used a small number of conversations. Future studies could include different cultures and settings.