

مراجعة الوحدة الرابعة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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

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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:

إعداد: مدرسة سار الثانوية للبنات

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثالث الثانوي



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة

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حلول كتاب التمارين للوحدتين الأولى والثانية

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حلول كتاب الطالب للوحدة الأولى والثانية

3

مراجعة الوحدة الرابعة مادة اللغة الإنجليزية الاختبار الثالث Eng 301 تجاري

4

مراجعة الوحدة الاولى مادة اللغة الإنجليزية الاختبار الثالث Eng 301 التجاري

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تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

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English 301- Unit four Review

Part 1: Vocabulary

Lesson1:

Aggressive (adj): Threatening and unfriendly. *An aggressive dog can be frightening and dangerous.*

Genes (n): Parts of a cell passed from parent to child. *Genes are partly responsible for how we look and behave.*

Random (adj): Done by chance, not planned. *The activity of the bacteria appears to be random. Researchers cannot find any pattern.*

Surface (n): Top layer. *The surface of the lake reflects the sunlight.*

Thrive (v): Live successfully. *Many wild animals do not thrive in zoos. They need to live in the wild.*

Circumstances (n): Conditions. *In normal circumstances, lions have between two to six babies every year.*

Predator (n): Animals that kill other animals. *Some animals hide in trees so they can avoid predators.*

Suited to (adj): Well matched for. *Some people are suited for desk jobs. Whereas others prefer jobs with more variety.*

Territory (n): Area. *Male birds of some species threaten other males who come into their territory.*

Traits (n): Characteristics. *People with personality traits such as generosity and kindness are usually well liked.*

Lesson 2:

Argue (v): To give an opinion or reasons for an opinion. *Citizens argued against spending money on building a new stadium.*

Compact (adj): Closely arranged together and using little space. *Her apartment is small and compact; everything fits neatly in a tiny space.*

Factor (n): A reason for something. *One important factor that people move to the cities is employment opportunities.*

Layout (n): The way that a place is arranged. *I like the layout of this room; the furniture is arranged so it feels open and cozy.*

Propose (v): To suggest. *They proposed building a park here, which would give kids a safe place to play.*

authority (n): People with official responsibility for something. *The teacher has authority in class and can make rules everyone must follow.*

Demolish (v): To destroy. *They will demolish the old house to build a modern one in its place.*

Ideal (adj): Perfect, the best that something can be. *This spot is ideal for a picnic because it is quiet, shady and has a lovely view.*

Principle (n): An idea that explains how something happens or works. *The basic principle of a lever is using less force to lift something.*

Urban (adj): Relating to a town or city. *She enjoys the urban lifestyle, with bust streets, tall buildings, and cafes nearby.*

Lesson 3:

Cluster (n): A group of similar things, which are close together. *In my town, the cluster of offices close together all have roof gardens.*

Feature (n): Characteristics. *Solar panels are a feature of environmentally friendly houses.*

Sustainability (n): Making sure something stays a certain way or at a certain level. *Sustainability is not only an environmental necessity. It's also important for society and economy.*

Revenue (n): Money earned from something. *Some cities use revenue from parking fees to improve the roads.*

Maintenance (n): Looking after something\ keeping it working. *Cars and gardens both need a lot of maintenance.*

Economic (adj): Good value for money. *People generally move to cities for economic reasons.*

Filter (v): To remove something. *Swimming pools use special devices to filter the water.*

Portion (n): A part of something. *The adults have to use a portion of their income on rent. That can be expensive.*

sensible (adj): Good, practical. *It's sensible to have a good public transportation system to help people travel around cheaply and quickly.*

System (n): A set of things that are connected. *We now have separate containers for recycling. It's a good system.*

Lesson 5:

Adopt (v): To begin using something new. *They adopted a new way of teaching in the school.*

Calling out for (v phr): To need or demand something. *This situation is calling out for quick action.*

Estimate (v): To guess a number or amount. *She estimated the cost would be about \$50.*

Invention (n): Something newly created. *The telephone was an important invention.*

Point out (v phr): To show or mention something. *She pointed out the mistake in my homework.*

Bike (v): To ride a bicycle. *I bike to school every morning.*

Essential (adj): Very important. *Water is essential for life.*

Get around (v): To move from place to place. *They get around the city by train.*

Partly (adv): Not completely, in some way. *He was partly responsible for the mess.*

Preserve (v): To keep something in good condition. *We must preserve old buildings.*

Lesson 6:

Calculate (v): To get a general idea about a cost or amount. *Scientists calculated that wild birds outnumber humans six to one.*

Critic (n): A person who says they don't approve of something. *One critic claims that small urban farms will not save a significant amount of resources.*

Import (v): To bring in goods from another country. *The UK has to import a large part of its food supply.*

Integrate (v): To combine two things into one. *Today farmers integrate modern technology into their farming practices.*

Vertical (adj): At a 90-degree angle from the ground. *Mount Denali is very difficult to climb. In some places the rock is almost vertical.*

Contaminate (v): To make something dirty or less pure by adding something harmful. *Chemicals from nearby factories can contaminate a city's water supply.*

Harvest (v): To pick and collect crops. *Farmers wait for the right time to harvest their fruits.*

Impractical (adj): Not sensible or easy to do. *Growing food at home is a nice hobby, but it's impractical as a way to feed a city.*

Potential (n): The ability to develop and succeed. *This idea has potential, but we need to work out the details for it to work.*

Yield (n): The amount that is produced. *Modern farming has doubled the average yield per acre of wheat.*

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: Reporting verbs

- Reporting verbs are used to talk about what someone has said or written.
- The tense often shifts back, especially when the reporting verb is in the past.
- Reporting verbs give information about the speaker's attitude and intention.

Notice the difference in attitude:

Neutral attitude: He said that the library should be torn down.

Strong attitude: He argued that the library should be torn down.

THE MOST COMMON PATTERNS FOR THESE VERBS ARE

Verb + that:

(Argue/ believe/ claim/ estimate/ explain/ hope/ point out/ propose/ recommend/ report/ suggest/ say/ state)

Ex: Zahra Hadid **claimed that** architecture is about helping people to feel good.

Verb + object + that:

(advise/ convince/ persuade)

Ex: Most experts **advise the city authorities that** they should demolish the building.

Verb + ing:

(propose/ recommend/ suggest)

Ex: Some people **suggested building** a new shopping centre.

Verb + object + infinitive:

(advise/ convince/ persuade)

Ex: Most experts **advise the city authorities to demolish** the building.

Lesson 8: Cause and effect connectors

- The most common cause and effect connectors are because and so.
- Cause and effect can also be signaled with prepositions and transitions.
- **PREPOSITIONS** introduce cause (reason). They are followed by a noun phrase.
- **TRANSITIONS** introduce effects (result). They are followed by an independent clause.

Because of the tightly controlled growing conditions, vertical farmers don't use pesticides.

Preposition + cause

effect

Birds with shorter wings survived. **As a result**, genes for short wings became more common.

cause

Transition + effect

Preposition+ cause

- Because of
- Due to
- Thanks to
- As a result of
- As a consequence of

Transition + effect

- As a result
- Consequently
- Therefore

Part 3: Writing (Cause and effect essay)

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Title	
Introduction	Hook: Background information: Thesis Statement:
Body	Paragraph 1: <u>Reason or effect</u> Supporting ideas/ details
	Paragraph 2: <u>Reason or effect</u> - Supporting ideas/ details
	Paragraph 3: <u>Reason or effect</u> - Supporting ideas/ details
Conclusion	- Restatement of the main ideas - Final thought

The New Expansion of the Avenues Mall

Cities change all the time because of new construction. A great example of this is the recent expansion of The Avenues - Bahrain. Located on the Manama seafront, the new project has made the mall much bigger and more popular. This expansion happened because there was a need for more space, and it has improved both the local business world and the lifestyle of the people living there.

There were three main reasons for making the mall bigger. First, there were too many visitors, especially tourists from other countries, so the mall needed more room to welcome everyone. Second, the developers wanted to follow Bahrain's economic goals by bringing new international companies and investors to the country. Finally, people wanted new and exciting things to do, so the plan included special areas like the new ice-skating area.

The first major effect of this project is that it has helped the economy. The expansion created thousands of new jobs for Bahraini people, from working in shops to managing stores. It also brought famous luxury brands to Bahrain for the first time, which brings more money into the country. Also, because more tourists are visiting the mall, nearby hotels and taxi drivers are making more money than before.

The second effect is that it created a better place for families and the community. The project made the walking path by the sea much longer, giving people a beautiful outdoor space to walk and exercise. The new buildings are modern and stylish, which makes the city skyline looks better. Furthermore, it has become a favorite meeting spot where friends and families can enjoy time together safely.

In conclusion, expanding The Avenues was a smart choice to handle more visitors and help the country grow. By creating jobs and a beautiful place to relax, the project shows how good construction can make life better for everyone in the city.