مذكرة مراجعة الوقفة التقويمية الثانية لمقرر انج 301



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: 15-11-2026 20:04:47	
ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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 ا للمدرس	المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:
إعداد: مدرسة الشيخ عيسى بن علي الثانوية للبنين	

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث الثانوي					
صفحة مناهج مملكة البحرين على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثالث الثانوي والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
ملخص مفردات وقواعد	1
ورقة مراجعة المفردات والقواعد اللغوية	2
نماذج القطع المطلوبة في مقرر	3
مراجعة الوحدة الرابعة	4
مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة	5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
Ministry of Education
Shaikh Isa Bin Ali Sec. Boys School

مملكة البحرين
وزارة التربية والتعليم
مدرسة الشيخ عيسى بن علي الثانوية للبنين

Reflect 12 · Grade 12

مذكرة المراجعة
للوقفة التقويمية الثانية

Eng.301 – Unit 2
The Circular Economy

المفردات | القواعد | الكتابة

مع تمنياتنا للطلبة الأعزاء
بالنجاح والتوفيق

2026 – 2027

REFLECT 12 · GRADE 12 ENGLISH · UNIT 2

The Circular Economy

Vocabulary Booklet — Meaning · Arabic · Example

Lesson 1 · Reading ## Closing the Circle on Waste

Book p. 26

Word	Short Definition	الترجمة العربية	Example Sentence
1 **claim** (v)	to say that something is true	يَدَّعي / يَزعُم	Some people **claim** that recycling is too expensive.
2 **collaborate** (v)	to work together with other people	يَتَعاوَن	Our class will **collaborate** to make a recycling poster.
3 **component** (n)	one part of a bigger thing	مُكَوِّن / جُزء	A phone has many small **components**.
4 **eliminate** (v)	to completely get rid of something	يُزيل / يَقضي على	We want to **eliminate** plastic waste.
5 **extract** (v)	to take something out	يَستَخرِج	Workers **extract** metal from old phones.
6 **flaw** (n)	a mistake or problem in something	عَيب	The shirt has a small **flaw** in the sleeve.
7 **harmony** (n)	living together in a peaceful way	انسِجام / وِئام	People should live in **harmony** with nature.
8 **principle** (n)	a basic rule or idea	مَبدأ	A basic **principle** of recycling is to use things again.
9 **sustainable** (adj)	able to last a long time without harming nature	مُستَدام	Solar energy is a **sustainable** choice.
10 **wear out** (phr v)	to become old and not useful any more	يَبلى / يَهتَرِئ	My old shoes will **wear out** soon.

The Facts About Fast Fashion

Book p. 34

Word	Short Definition	الترجمة العربية	Example Sentence
1 **accelerate** (v)	to go or grow faster	يُسَرِّع / يَتَسارَع	The car **accelerates** quickly on the road.
2 **emissions** (n)	gases that go into the air	انبِعاثات	Cars produce **emissions** that pollute the air.
3 **fabric** (n)	cloth that is used to make clothes	قُماش / نَسيج	This **fabric** is soft and light.
4 **globally** (adv)	in all parts of the world	عالَميًّا	Fast fashion is sold **globally**.
5 **host** (n)	the person who leads a TV show or a discussion	مُقَدِّم (البرنامج)	The **host** asked the guests three questions.
6 **industry** (n)	all the companies that make one kind of thing	صِناعة	The fashion **industry** makes billions of clothes.
7 **lecturer** (n)	a teacher at a university	مُحاضِر	The **lecturer** talked about fast fashion.
8 **manufacture** (v)	to make things in a factory	يُصَنِّع	Factories **manufacture** millions of shirts every year.
9 **panel** (n)	a group of experts who talk about a topic	لَجنة / فَريق نِقاش	Three experts sat on the **panel**.
10 **threat** (n)	something that can cause danger or harm	تَهديد / خَطَر	Pollution is a **threat** to our planet.

The Rise of Usership

Book p. 36

Word	Short Definition	الترجمة العربية	Example Sentence
1 **demand** (n)	the wish of people to buy something	الطَّلَب	There is a high **demand** for second-hand clothes.
2 **extend** (v)	to make something last longer	يَمُدّ / يُطيل	Repairs can **extend** the life of a phone.
3 **key** (n)	the most important thing	المِفتاح / العُنصر الأساسي	Good quality is the **key** to a long-lasting product.
4 **ownership** (n)	the state of owning something	المِلكِيّة	Car **ownership** is expensive.
5 **possessions** (n)	things that you own	مُمتَلَكات	She keeps her **possessions** in a small box.
6 **purchases** (n)	things that you buy	مُشتَرَيات	I put my **purchases** in a bag.
7 **renewable** (adj)	able to be used again and again; not used up	مُتَجَدِّد	Wind is a **renewable** source of energy.
8 **survey** (n)	a set of questions to find out what people think	اسْتِبيان / مَسْح	Our teacher gave us a **survey** about shopping.
9 **turn to** (phr v)	to go to someone or something for help	يَلجَأ إلى	Many students **turn to** the internet for help.
10 **upgrade** (v)	to change something for a better one	يُحَدِّث / يَرتَقي بـ	I want to **upgrade** my phone.

For more practice:

Go to your student's book pages 26, 34, 36 and workbook pages 22, 32

كيف نتحدّث عن المستقبل؟

Future Tenses

في الإنجليزية **لا يوجد زمن واحد** للمستقبل! نختار الصيغة حسب **ماذا نريد أن نقول**: توقّع؟ خطة؟ موعد؟ أم احتمال؟ تعالوا نتعرّف عليها بسهولة 👇

توقّع	موعد مرتّب	خطة / نيّة	احتمال
will + V	am/is/are + V-ing	am/is/are going to + V	might / may + V
أتوقع أن ... سيحدث	ترتيب مع شخص آخر	ما قرّرت أن أفعله	ربما ... لست متأكدًا

١) المستقبل البسيط — Future Simple

الصيغة will / won't + base form

نستخدمه للتوقّعات عن المستقبل (ما نظن أنه سيحدث). won't هي اختصار will not.

Supporters believe it **will create** new opportunities.
المؤيدون يعتقدون أنه سيخلق فرصًا جديدة.

Consumers **won't buy** products that aren't perfect.
المستهلكون لن يشتروا منتجات غير مثالية.

I think it **will rain** tomorrow.
أعتقد أنها ستمطر غدًا.

! **will لا تتغيّر مع أي ضمير (I, he, they ...) والفعل بعدها يكون بصيغته الأصلية، بدون s أو ing.**

٢) المضارع المستمر للمستقبل — Present Continuous

الصيغة am / is / are + verb-ing

نستخدمه للمواعيد والترتيبات الثابتة مع أشخاص آخرين (اتفقنا على شيء ما).

We**'re leaving** the house in 15 minutes.
سنغادر المنزل بعد ١٥ دقيقة.

What time **are we meeting** tomorrow?
في أي ساعة سنلتقي غدًا؟

! **غالبًا نجد معه كلمة تدل على المستقبل مثل: tomorrow, tonight, next week.**

٣) المستقبل بـ going to — Going to + base form

الصيغة am / is / are (not) + going to + base form

نستخدمه للخطط والنوايا: شيء قرّرنا أن نفعله في المستقبل.

What **are you going to study** at university?
ماذا ستدرس في الجامعة؟

I'**m not going to buy** items which are not recyclable.
لن أشتري أشياء غير قابلة لإعادة التدوير.

We'**re going to watch** a film – want to join us?
سنشاهد فيلمًا – هل تريد الانضمام إلينا؟

! going to = نيّة وقرار. تذكّر تغيير am / is / are حسب الضمير: I am · he is · they are.

٤) أيّهما أختار؟ — Present Continuous or Going to?

أحيانًا نستطيع استخدام الصيغتين لأن كثيرًا من الأحداث تكون ترتيبًا ونيّة في الوقت نفسه:

What **are you doing** this afternoon? / What **are you going to do** this afternoon?
ماذا ستفعل بعد الظهر؟ (الصيغتان صحيحتان)

I'**m seeing** my friends this afternoon.
سأرى أصدقائي بعد الظهر. (= ترتيب بيني وبين أصدقائي)

We'**re going to watch** a film.
سنشاهد فيلمًا. (= نيّتنا)

لكن أحيانًا يجب اختيار الصيغة الصحيحة:

✔ I'**m going to study**.
نيّة – لا يوجد شخص آخر معي.

✘ ~~I'm studying.~~
ليس موعدًا أو ترتيبًا مع أحد.

! قاعدة سريعة: اتفقتُ مع شخص على وقت محدد؟ ← am/is/are + V-ing | قرّرتُ بنفسي؟ ← going to

٥) الاحتمال — Might / May

الصيغة might (not) / may (not) + base form

نستخدمه للاحتمالات المستقبلية التي لسنا متأكدين منها (ربما يحدث وربما لا).

I think I **might go** out later, but I haven't decided yet.
أظن أنني ربما أخرج لاحقًا، لكنني لم أقرّر بعد.

You **may not like** what you see.
ربما لا يعجبك ما تراه.

! might و may متشابهتان في المعنى، والنفي: might not / may not.

زمنان جديدان للمستقبل

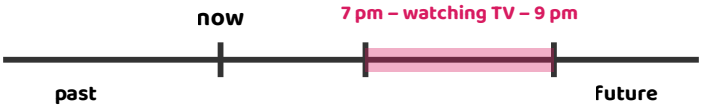
المستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام

Future Continuous & Future Perfect

٦) المستقبل المستمر — Future Continuous

الصيغة will (not) be + verb-ing

نستخدمه للحديث عن عمل سيكون جاريًا (في منتصفه) في وقت محدد في المستقبل. تخيّل نفسك في ذلك الوقت وأنت تفعل الشيء.



This time tomorrow, I**'ll be travelling**.
في مثل هذا الوقت غدًا سأكون مسافرًا.

They **won't be playing** at 4:00 p.m. The game's been postponed.
لن يكونوا يلعبون في الرابعة عصرًا؛ فقد تأجّلت المباراة.

She**'ll be watching** TV at 8:00 p.m. tonight.
ستكون تشاهد التلفاز في الثامنة مساء الليلة.

٧) المستقبل التام — Future Perfect

الصيغة will / won't have + past participle (V3)

نستخدمه للحديث عن شيء سيكون قد انتهى قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل. المهم هنا: النتيجة والانتهاء.



My friends are coming at 6:00 p.m. I**'ll have finished** my homework by then.
أصدقائي قادمون في السادسة؛ سأكون قد أنهيت واجبي قبل ذلك.

Will you have already left when I get back?
هل ستكون قد غادرت عندما أعود؟

They**'ll have finished** the report by the deadline.
سيكونون قد أنهوا التقرير قبل الموعد النهائي.

كلمات مفتاحية:

by / by the time ←	**«قبل / بحلول»**
in two weeks' / ten years' time ←	**«بعد مرور فترة: أسبوعين / عشر سنوات»**

مراجعة سريعة

الخلاصة في جدول واحد
Quick Summary

الزمن	الصيغة	الاستخدام	مثال
will	will + V	توقّع	It will rain.
مضارع مستمر	am/is/are + V-ing	موعد مرتّب	We're meeting at 5.
going to	am/is/are going to + V	خطة / نيّة	I'm going to study.
might / may	might + V	احتمال	I might go out.
مستقبل مستمر	will be + V-ing	عمل جارٍ في وقت محدد	I'll be sleeping at 11.
مستقبل تام	will have + V3	انتهى قبل وقت محدد	I'll have finished by 6.

🔑 نصائح ذهبية للتذكّر

«ربما»	←	might
«موعد مع شخص»	←	am/is/are + V-ing
«قرّرت بنفسي»	←	am/is/are going to + V
«أتوقّع»	←	will + V
«سأكون أفعل ... في ذلك الوقت»	←	will be + V-ing
«سأكون قد أنهيت ... قبل ذلك الوقت»	←	will have + V3

✏️ تدرّب! اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. I think you ____ the exam. (will pass / are passing)
2. We ____ at 6 tomorrow. We booked a table. (are meeting / might meet)
3. I ____ study medicine. It's my plan. (will be / am going to)
4. This time tomorrow, I ____ in a plane. (will be sitting / will have sat)
5. By 2030, I ____ university. (will have finished / will be finishing)
6. I haven't decided yet. I ____ go out later. (might / will have)

✓ Answers: 1) will pass · 2) are meeting · 3) am going to · 4) will be sitting · 5) will have finished · 6) might

The Benefits of Conscious Consumption

Opinion Essay | Conscious Consumption

Nowadays, people buy many things every day, but they do not always think about what they really need. **Conscious consumption** means buying and using products carefully and making good choices. I believe that conscious consumption is very important because it has **personal, financial, and environmental benefits**.

First, conscious consumption has **personal benefits**. When people buy only what they need, they can live a more organised and healthier life. They can also avoid buying unnecessary things and reduce stress. **Moreover**, choosing healthy food and useful products can improve their health and daily life. **As a result**, they can feel happier and more comfortable.

Second, conscious consumption has **financial benefits**. People can save money when they think carefully before buying something. Instead of spending money on things they do not need, they can save it for important things such as education, travel, or emergencies. They can also compare prices and choose products with good quality. **Therefore**, they can manage their money better and have a more secure future.

Third, conscious consumption has **environmental benefits**. When people buy fewer products, they produce less waste. They can also help the environment by recycling, using reusable bags, and avoiding plastic products. **In addition**, buying local products can help reduce transportation pollution. These simple actions can protect nature and keep our planet clean.

In conclusion, conscious consumption is important because it offers personal, financial, and environmental benefits. It helps people live better, save money, and protect the planet. **I believe that everyone should become a conscious consumer and think carefully before buying anything.**

Linking words are highlighted: **First** **Moreover** **Therefore** **In conclusion**

OPINION ESSAY · UNIT 2 · THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Benefits of Recycling

Opinion Essay | Recycling

Every day, people throw away a lot of rubbish, such as plastic bottles, paper, and cans. **Recycling** means collecting used materials and turning them into new products. I believe that recycling is very important because it has **environmental, economic, and social benefits**.

First, recycling has **environmental benefits**. When people recycle, less rubbish goes to landfills, and the land and water stay cleaner. It also saves natural resources such as trees, water, and metal because we do not need to take as many new materials from nature. **Moreover**, recycling uses less energy than making new products, so it helps reduce air pollution. **As a result**, our planet becomes healthier for people and animals.

Second, recycling has **economic benefits**. Recycling creates jobs in collecting, sorting, and making new products. Companies can also save money because recycled materials are often cheaper than new raw materials. **In addition**, cities spend less money on managing waste. **Therefore**, recycling helps the economy grow and supports many families.

Third, recycling has **social benefits**. When people recycle together at home, at school, or in their neighbourhood, they learn to take responsibility for their community. Children who learn about recycling early can become more responsible adults. **Furthermore**, clean streets and parks make cities safer and more pleasant places to live. These small actions can bring people together and build a stronger community.

In conclusion, recycling is important because it offers environmental, economic, and social benefits. It protects nature, saves money, and builds responsible communities. **I believe that everyone should recycle every day and encourage others to do the same.**

Linking words are highlighted: **First** **Moreover** **Therefore** **In conclusion**

OPINION ESSAY · UNIT 2 · THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Benefits of a Circular Economy

Opinion Essay | Circular Economy

For many years, we have used a linear economy: people take raw materials, make products, use them, and then throw them away. This model creates a lot of waste. A **circular economy** is a better idea because it keeps products and materials in use for as long as possible. I believe that the circular economy is very important because it has **environmental, economic, and social benefits**.

First, the circular economy has **environmental benefits**. When products are reused, repaired, and recycled, we need fewer raw materials from nature. This means less waste goes to landfills and the ocean. **Moreover**, it reduces pollution because factories make fewer new products. **As a result**, the circular economy works like nature and helps protect our planet.

Second, the circular economy has **economic benefits**. Companies can save money because they use materials again instead of buying new ones. **In addition**, the circular economy creates new businesses and jobs in repairing, renting, and recycling. **Therefore**, it can help the economy grow in a more sustainable way.

Third, the circular economy has **social benefits**. Customers can rent or repair products instead of buying expensive new ones, so they save money and have fewer things to worry about. **Furthermore**, local repair shops and recycling programmes support communities and teach people to use resources wisely. These changes can create a more responsible and fair society.

In conclusion, the circular economy is important because it offers environmental, economic, and social benefits. It reduces waste, saves money, and supports communities. **I believe that governments, companies, and individuals should work together to build a circular economy for the future.**

Linking words are highlighted: **First** **Moreover** **Therefore** **In conclusion**