

مراجعة الوحدة الثانية 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

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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 ا 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

مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة مادة اللغة الإنجليزية الاختبار الثالث 301 Eng

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المراجعة النهائية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

2

خطة المحتوى الدراسي في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

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Final Revision Booklet

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Revidion booklet 301

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English 301- Unit two

Review

Part 1: Vocabulary

Lesson1:

Claim (v): To say something is true *Some companies claim that their products are the best but it's just marketing.*

Component (n): a part *The components of a computer need to be put together carefully by experts.*

Extract (v): to take out *Farmers extract oil from olives using a press machine.*

Harmony (n): peaceful cooperation *Humans should live in harmony with nature.*

Sustainable (adj): able to last a long time *Working 16 hours a day, six days a week is not a sustainable way to live.*

Collaborate (v): work together *The students collaborate on the project and got great results.*

Eliminate (v): end completely *He tried to eliminate all the problems in the IT system, but my laptop still has an error.*

Flaw (n): a mistake *Manufacturers throw away products that have flows because consumers won't buy products that are not perfect.*

Principle (n): a basic rule *One principle of economics is that consumers buy less when prices go up.*

Wear out (v phr): to become dirty or useless *Unfortunately, shoes wear out quickly if you use them everyday.*

Lesson 2:

Fabric (n): Material for making clothes. *This fabric is made from recycled materials.*

Manufacture (v): To make in a factory *We have built a new factory to manufacture parts for washing machines.*

Brand (n): The name a company gives to one product or range of products *What brand are your shoes?*

Accelerate (v): To get faster *The car can accelerate from 0-100 kph in 8.3 seconds.*

Chemical (n): Solid, liquid or gas substance or material *Our samples show the water in the river contains chemicals from the clothing factory.*

Destruction (n): The act of damaging something so badly that it cannot be fixed *I'm very worried about the destruction of the rainforest.*

Gallon (n): a measurement of liquid; 3.8 liters *How many gallons of water does the container hold?*

Emissions (n): Something that goes into the air and harms the environment. *I have an electric car, so it doesn't have any emissions.*

Clothing (n): The name for the things we wear *You need to pack warm weather clothing. The temperature in Italy will be 32C.*

Cost (n): What you lose in trying to do something; the price *A car can cost between 3000 to 20000 BD.*

Lesson 3:

Approach (n): a way to deal with a situation. *I like your approach to creating sustainable fashion.*

Discard (v): throw away. *Too many people discard clothing that is still OK to wear.*

Edible (adj): safe to eat. *The cake is not edible. It's made of plastic.*

Generate (v): makes. *The company generates clean energy to heat our homes.*

Profitable (adj): bringing in more money than is spent. *It is a very profitable energy company.*

Simply (adv): Just. *This idea can be simply applied in the future.*

Tackle (v): solve. *We need to tackle the amount of waste that is going into the rivers.*

Toxic (adj): dangerous to health. *The fumes from that chemical are highly toxic.*

Turn over (phr v): money a business makes. *The business had a turn over of a million dollars in the first year.*

Peers (n): people of similar age and social position. *She's very different to her peers. She's not interested in social media.*

Lesson 5:

Accelerate (v): To speed up. *Racing cars need to be able to accelerate quickly to win races.*

Host (v): To lead an event. *Who do you think will host tonight's event?*

Lecturer (n): A teacher at university. *The lecturer has explained economics to me many times, but I still don't understand.*

Panel (n): A flat component that has instruments fixed to it. *Some factories have installed solar panels to reduce using fossil fuels.*

Emission (n): Usually gas or smoke released during a process. *Global emissions have risen quickly over the last 50 years.*

Globally (adv): Around the world. *Globally, more emissions are being released than at any other time.*

Industry (n): An area of the economy. *Fashion industry can accelerate the reduction of carbon emissions.*

Manufacture (v): To make. *These factories manufacture clothes and bags.*

Threat (n): Danger. *One of the biggest threats to the environment is pollution from industry.*

Lesson 6:

Demand (n): The need for goods or services. *There is still a lot of demand for fast fashion.*

Key (n): The most important thing. *The key to a happy life is to build strong relations.*

Possessions (n): Things that you own. *I have fewer personal possessions than I had 20 years ago..*

renewable (n): Able to be replaced or renewed *Renewable energy includes wind and solar.*

Turn out (v phr): To get help from someone *Some customers are turning to home delivery for their weekly food shop.*

Extend (v): To make something last longer *It is possible to extend the life of many things if you fix them when they break.*

Ownership (n): The state of owning something *Not everyone believes in personal ownership nowadays. They prefer to rent things.*

Purchases (n): Things that you buy *How many purchases do you make every week that are non-essential.*

Survey (n): A set of questions to find out what people think, or do *We carried out a survey on using wind energy and the results are very interesting.*

Upgrade (v): To improve something or exchange it for something better *Too many people upgrade their mobiles when the one they have is still working.*

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: Future tenses

We can express the future in different ways. The structure depends on the function of what we want to say.

Future simple: "Predictions about the future"

- Will + base form \ Won't + base form

Customers **won't buy** products that aren't perfect.

Circular economy **will create** opportunities for new businesses.

Present continuous: "Fixed plans or arrangements with other people"

- Is\ am\ are + ing

We **are leaving** the house in 15 minutes.

What time **are** we **meeting** tomorrow?

Going to: "Plans or intentions"

- Is\am\are + going to + base form

What **are you going to study** at university?

I'm not going to buy items which are not recyclable.

Might: "Future possibilities which we are not certain about"

- might + base form \ might not + base form

I think I **might go** out later, but I haven't decided yet.

You **may not like** what you see.

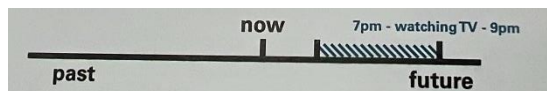
Lesson 8: Future Continuous and Future Perfect

Modifiers are words you add to nouns to (Describe or Give more information)

Future continuous:

We use **Will + be + ing** \ **Will + not + be + ing** to talk about an action that will or will not be happening at a specific time in the future.

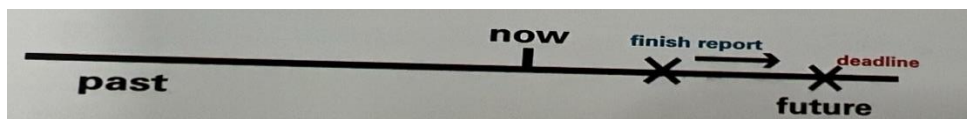
- This time tomorrow, **I'll be travelling.**
- She **'ll be watching** TV at 8:00 p.m. tonight.



Future perfect:

We use **Will+ have+ past participle** \ **Will + not + have + past participle** to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

- **Will you have already left** when I get back?
- They **'ll have finished** the report by the deadline.



Phrases mean "At some point before": by, by the time

Phrases mean " At the end of this period": in, in a day's time, in two week's time, etc.

Part 3: Writing (Opinion essay)

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Title	
Introduction	Hook: Background information Thesis statement
Body	Paragraph 1: Benefit 1(Topic sentence)\ supporting ideas Paragraph 2: Benefit 2 (Topic sentence)\ supporting ideas Paragraph 3: Benefit 3(Topic sentence)\ supporting ideas
Conclusion	Summary Final thought

In today's world of abundance, the concept of "Conscious Consumption" has become increasingly important. Write an opinion essay in which you discuss the benefits of conscious consumption.

Imagine a world where every consumer is conscious. Conscious consumption is an issue that plays an important part in today's world. It affects many people and is often discussed among both young and old. This essay will explain how conscious consumption can save the environment ,help the economy, and build stronger community.

One of the most important effects is limiting **environmental** issues. conscious consumption can help protecting the planet. When people buy only what they need, they reduce problems such as pollution and consumption of raw materials. Moreover, when people buy products that can be recycled, they help reducing waste. As a result, the planet will be healthier and cleaner.

In addition, conscious consumption has a strong impact on the **economy**. First, it saves individuals money. A clear example is when people choose durable and eco-friendly products, which last longer and reduce extra costs. Moreover, it creates new opportunities for businesses. New companies that produce sustainable products will help the economy and create job opportunities.

On a social level, conscious consumption builds stronger communities. It encourages kindness and empathy, because consumers think about how their actions affect others around the world. It can also bring people together and build trust. It fosters sharing items, reusing, recycling and supporting local shops. This creates stronger, more responsible, and more connected communities.

In conclusion, conscious consumption is not only useful but also essential for a better future. It helps the **environment**, empowers the **economy**, and supports **society**.

Imagine a world where we share what we need instead of owning things we rarely use. Write an opinion essay about "Renting over owning" discussing its benefits to the environment, economic and social connections.

Imagine a world where we share what we need instead of owning things. Renting is an issue that plays an important part in today's world. It affects many people and is often discussed among both young and old. This essay will explain how renting can save the environment ,help the economy, and build stronger community.

One of the most important effects is limiting **environmental** issues. renting can help protecting the planet. When people rent things they need instead of buying them, they reduce problems such as pollution and consumption of raw materials. Moreover, when people rent, they help reducing waste. As a result, the planet will be healthier and cleaner.

In addition, renting has a strong impact on the **economy**. First, it saves individuals money. A clear example is when people rent items they rarely use for less money instead of buying them. For example, renting clothes for events or tools for a project. Moreover, it creates new opportunities for businesses. New companies that offer renting services will help the economy and create job opportunities.

On a social level, renting builds stronger communities. It encourages kindness and empathy, because people only buy things that they really need and think about others. It can also bring people together and build trust. When items are shared, they will be available for everyone. This creates stronger, more responsible, and more connected communities.

In conclusion, renting is not only useful but also essential for a better future. It helps the **environment**, empowers the **economy**, and supports **society**.