

## دليل 302 Eng شامل قواعد وكتابة المقالات والمراجعات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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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 الثاني

مراجعة شاملة لمقرر 302 Eng في المقالات الجدلية والنقدية والمراجعات

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مراجعة شاملة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية 302

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فقرات اللغة الانجليزية 302 Eng النهائي

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المراجعة النهائية مع تمارين الطالب 2025-2026

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THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT WEST RIFFA  
SECONDARY GIRLS' SCHOOL PRESENTS

# ENG 302 BOOKLET

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## MONEY ISN'T EVERYTHING

Vocabulary

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## Review of the Main Forms

Simple Past	Present Simple
Completed actions in the past / past habits or routines / specific time in the past	General truths & facts / habits & routines / fixed schedules
<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + verb-ed (V2) 1. She played football after school.	<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + verb-s/-es (V1-s/es) 1. She plays football after school.
<b>Time words:</b> yesterday, last night / week / year, ago, in 2025, when, then	<b>Time words:</b> always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day / week / year, on Mondays, at weekends, in the morning, generally, normally
Past Continuous	Present Continuous
Ongoing action at a past time / two simultaneous past actions / past action interrupted by another	Actions happening now / temporary situations / future plans (fixed arrangement)
<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + was / were + V-ing 1. They were playing football when it started to rain.	<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + is / am / are + V-ing 1. They are playing football now.
<b>Time words:</b> while, as, at that moment, all day, all night	<b>Time words:</b> now, at the moment, right now, currently, today, these days
Past Perfect	Present Perfect
An action that completed before another action in the past	Actions happened at an unspecified time in the past, often with relevance to the present
<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + had + V3 1. He had visited Paris before he moved to London.	<b>Structure &amp; example:</b>  Subject + has / have + V3 1. He has visited Paris twice.
<b>Time words:</b> before, after, by the time	<b>Time words:</b> up to now, in recent years, yet, ever, never, so far, since, for, recently, up to now
Future	
An action that completed before another action in the past	
<b>Structure &amp; example:</b> Subject + will + V1 1. They will come here tomorrow.	<b>Time words:</b> tomorrow, next [week/ month..], soon, in the future, later, someday, any moment now, eventually

# Articles

## 1. a / an (General, first time / not specific)

Use with:

- singular countable nouns

**a** → before consonant sound

Example: a book, a car, a university

**an** → before vowel sound

Example: an apple, an hour, an X-ray

- when the listener does **NOT** know the thing.

Example: I bought a gift. (any gift)

## 2. No Article (Zero Article - Ø)

Use with:

- Plural nouns (general)

- Uncountable nouns

Example: Books are useful.

Example: Information is important.

**Not:** informations, homeworks ❌

## 3. the (Specific / known / clear)

Use when the listener knows what you mean (When it is already known or mentioned before).

Example: I bought a gift yesterday.

→ I gave the gift to Rosie today.

## Common uses of 'The'

### › Only one thing

the sun, the moon, the king

### › Places of service

the bank, the hospital, the post office

### › Public transport

take the bus, the train

### › Superlatives

the best, the fastest, the most beautiful

### › Time & Dates

decades → the 2000s

centuries → the 21st century

dates → the 10<sup>th</sup> of October

### › Countries

**Not:** the Bahrain, the France, the Egypt ❌

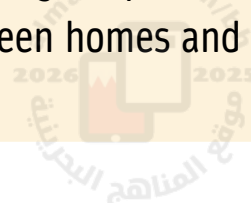
Use 'the' with plural names like the UAE, the United States, the Philippines

### › Buildings & Places

the Hilton, the Louvre, the Marriott

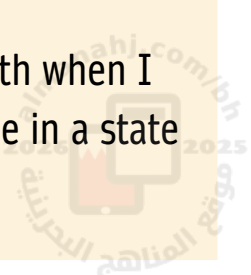
Lesson 1

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Absorb (v)	to take in	Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen.
	Crucial (adj)	extremely important	Global warming is a huge problem. People must make crucial changes to help the planet.
	Distribution (n)	the way things or people spread out in an area	The distribution of fresh water on Earth results from both natural processes and human activity.
	Dominate (v)	to be the most important or to control	One football team dominated the other. The score was five goals to zero.
	Endurance (n)	to do something difficult or painful for a long time	Some people can run very quickly for short distances.
	Explosive (adj)	sudden and great force	An explosive basketball player is someone who can jump extremely high very quickly.
	Peak (n)	the highest point	Professional athletes often hit their peak in their 20s.
	Profile (n)	a description of someone's characteristics	Some employers like to provide a profile of their staff on their website.
	Resistance (n)	a force that stops or slows something down	You can change the resistance of the wheel on an exercise bike, so it is harder or easier to pedal, depending on what kind of workout you want.
	Stimulate (v)	to encourage growth or development	One way to stimulate a local economy is to provide good public transportation between homes and jobs.



**Lesson 2**

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Anxiety (n)	extremely intense; too much to handle	Sometimes I feel anxiety before a test, but once I start, I relax and stop worrying.
	Bonus (n)	reward of extra money	At the end of the year everyone in the company received a bonus of £1,000 because we met our targets.
	Consequently (adv)	as a result	One team started using data science and they started winning. Consequently, the other teams started using it, too.
	Consistent (adj)	always do the same thing	I love playing tennis, but sometimes I play really well, and sometimes I play really badly—it's very hard to be consistent.
	Coordinate (v)	to make things work together	Some sports are really hard to do; you need to coordinate lots of different movements, and think about where other players are, to succeed.
	Doubt (v)	to feel uncertain	It's important to be confident. If you start to doubt yourself, you can fail easily.
	Overwhelming (adj)	uncomfortable feeling of nervousness or worry	Sometimes the media and public expectations on athletes to perform can be overwhelming.
	Paralysed (adj)	unable to move	Once I had to sing a song in front of a lot of people. I was so scared I couldn't move or speak; I felt paralysed.
	Pressure (n)	feeling of being anxious or under strong expectations or demands	Most people don't like high pressure jobs, like being a police officer or driving an ambulance, because they can be too stressful.
	State (n)	condition or mood	I love having a hot bath when I can because it puts me in a state of happiness.



## Lesson 6

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Apparel (n)	clothing; things to wear	Cyclists have a lot of apparel they wear to help them go quickly.
	Bounce (v)	to move up or away after hitting a surface	A basketball that doesn't bounce usually just needs more air put inside it.
	Dimensions (n)	measurements	When you buy a bicycle, the dimensions are important.
	Drain (v)	to reduce; to take away	She was so thirsty after the game that she drained her water bottle. She had to fill it up again three times.
	Elite (adj)	best; most skilled	Elite athletes are the best at what they do.
	Frontier (n)	the border between what is known and what is unknown	Scientists are always pushing the frontiers of knowledge, testing what is known and unknown.
	Have to do with (v phr)	to be about; to be related to	Good physical trainers have a lot to do with athletes' success.
	Indicator (n)	a signal or sign	Having a normal body temperature is an indicator of good health.
	Momentum (n)	the force that keeps an object moving	A ball that's been kicked has momentum. If it's been kicked hard, it can go a long way.
	Monitor (v)	to watch a situation carefully	Personal fitness devices that monitor our activity, like the number of steps we take, have become popular in recent years.

## Gerunds and Infinitives

### Gerunds (verb + -ing)

#### After some verbs

enjoy, like, love, keep, finish, etc.

Example:

- ✓ She enjoys **reading**.
- ✓ He keeps **talking**.

#### After prepositions

Example:

- ✓ good at **drawing**
- ✓ interested in **learning**

#### As the subject

Example:

- ✓ **Reading** is fun.
- ✓ **Swimming** is healthy.

### Infinitives (to + verb)

#### After some verbs

want, need, decide, plan, etc.

Example:

- ✓ She decided **to study**.
- ✓ I want **to sleep**.

#### After adjectives

Example:

- ✓ happy **to help**
- ✓ sad **to leave**

#### After noun / object

Example:

- ✓ The teacher told us **to listen**.
- ✓ She asked me **to help**.

## Combine Modals

### modal + base verb

- ↪ will
- ↪ would
- ↪ can
- ↪ could
- ↪ may
- ↪ might
- ↪ must
- ↪ Should

Don't add [**\*to\***] after the modal

She **can** ~~to~~ swim  
They **will** ~~to~~ arrive

### phrasal modal + base verb

- ↪ have to
- ↪ need to
- ↪ be able to
- ↪ be going to
- ↪ be supposed to
- ↪ ought to

Adding [**✓to✓**]

She **has** to study  
They **are going** to travel

### Structure 1

#### modal + phrasal modal + verb

- > **will** need to arrive
- > **might** have to leave
- > **will** be able to win

The modal verb always comes first.

✓ All students will need to arrive by 7:00 a.m.

✗ All students need to will arrive by 7:00 a.m.

### Structure 2

#### phrasal modal + phrasal modal + verb

- > **are going to** have to finish
- > **have to** be able to pay

### NO modal + modal

will must ✗      can should ✗

a) She ~~will must~~ study.

b) She **will have to** study.



# A Critical Essay

## Layout:

A critical essay is not only a summary. You must **explain ideas, evaluate them, and give your opinion.**

### 1- Introduction:

- What is the article about?
- What is your main opinion?

*Useful language:*

The article discusses...

The writer argues that...

In general, the article is **convincing / informative / limited** because...

### 2- Main body:

#### A. Paragraph 1 – Strengths

- What does the article do well?
- Give an example
- Explain why it is strong

*Useful language:*

The author clearly explains...

The argument is strong / clear / well-supported...

This helps the reader understand...

#### B. Paragraph 2 – Weaknesses

- What is missing or unclear?
- Give an example
- Explain why it is a problem

*Useful language:*

The article does not fully explain...

The argument is unclear / weak / unsupported ...

This reduces the strength of the idea...

#### C. Paragraph 3 – Other weaknesses

- Add another limitation or different perspective
- You may include your own ideas

*Useful language:*

Another limitation is...

The article overlooks...

From a different perspective,...

### 3- Conclusion

- Summarise your main points
- Call for balanced view

*Useful language:*

In conclusion,...

To sum up,...

The article can be considered persuasive / incomplete / balanced...

## A Critical Essay

Write a critical essay about the article “How Fast Can We Go?” (p.125), evaluating its strengths and weaknesses and giving your final judgment. (300–350 words)

This essay requires you to analyse and evaluate a given text, rather than write a general essay.

The article “How Fast Can We Go?” discusses how technology has helped athletes improve their performance over time. It explains how changes in equipment, clothing, and training methods have allowed athletes to run faster and perform better. While the article is informative and engaging, it mainly focuses on technology and gives less attention to other important factors.

One strength of the article is its clear explanation of how technology supports athletic performance. It provides useful examples, such as the difference between cinder tracks and modern rubber tracks, showing how energy can be saved and reused. The article also highlights improvements in sports equipment, like advanced cycling bikes and specially designed running shoes. These examples make the ideas easy to understand and show how technology can directly affect speed and performance. As a result, the article is interesting and helps the reader see the importance of innovation in sports.

However, the article does not fully explain the role of human effort in athletic success. It focuses mainly on equipment and technology, but gives limited attention to training, discipline, and natural ability. For example, while it mentions high-tech training methods like virtual reality, it does not discuss how hard work and practice contribute to improvement. This makes the argument less balanced, as success in sports depends on more than just technology.

Another limitation is that the article does not consider whether technology creates unfair advantages. Athletes who have access to advanced equipment may perform better than those who do not. This raises questions about fairness in sports competitions, which the article overlooks. Considering this issue would have made the discussion more complete.

In conclusion, “How Fast Can We Go?” is an informative article that clearly explains how technology has improved athletic performance. However, it does not present a full picture, as it underestimates the role of effort and ignores issues of fairness. A more balanced view would recognise both technology and human ability as key factors in success.

**You may use the critical essay in Lesson 7, [page 126](#), as [a model writing](#)**



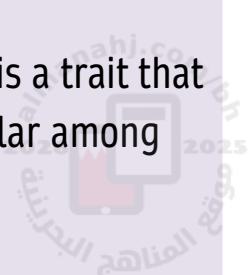
**Lesson 1**

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Collaboration (n)	Working together as a team.	The science project was a successful collaboration between four different students.
	Entrepreneur (n)	A person who starts a business	The young entrepreneur opened a small stand to sell his handmade crafts.
	Ethical (adj)	Doing what is morally right, fair, and honest	It is important to make ethical decisions, such as being honest even when it is difficult.
	Facilitate (v)	To make something easier	The teacher used a digital projector to facilitate the lesson and make it easier to follow.
	Initiative (n)	Starting a task on your own	She took the initiative by organizing a bake sale to raise money for the local animal shelter.
	Lucrative (adj)	Making a high profit	Selling lemonade on the busiest corner of the park proved to be a lucrative business for the kids.
	Preservation (n)	Keeping something safe from harm, loss, or change	The national park was created for the preservation of rare plants and endangered animals.
	Prosperity (n)	Success and wealth	After many years of hard work, the family enjoyed a period of prosperity and success.
	Pursue (v)	To follow or go after	After finishing middle school, many students choose to pursue their interests in sports or music.
	Revitalise (v)	To bring back to life	The city plans to revitalise the old downtown area by building new parks and shops.



**Lesson 2**

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Animated (adj)	full of life and energy	She gave an animated presentation that captivated everyone in the room.
	Clarity (n)	the quality of being easily understood	The instructions lacked clarity, which made them difficult to follow.
	Compelling (adj)	able to capture and hold attention	The film had compelling characters and a gripping plot that made it unforgettable.
	Convey (v)	to communicate meaning	Good writers use strong words to convey their emotions effectively.
	Differentiate (v)	to make something different	Use labels to differentiate between the two boxes.
	Exaggerate (v)	to describe something as greater than it really is	The comedian exaggerated his facial expressions to make the audience laugh.
	Genuine (adj)	real, sincere, and honest	His apology seemed genuine, so I decided to forgive him.
	Irritate (v)	to annoy	The way she interrupts people during conversations really irritates me.
	Thrive (v)	to grow or develop successfully	Despite the challenges, the business continues to thrive and expand.
	Trait (n)	a quality that makes a person or thing different from another	His sense of humour is a trait that makes him very popular among his friends.



**Lesson 5**

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Attention span (n)	How long you can focus	Solving puzzles can help increase your attention span.
	Average (adj)	Normal or typical	The average student spends an hour on homework each night.
	Content creators (n pl)	People who make digital media	Many content creators post fun videos to entertain their fans.
	Compelling (adj)	Very interesting or powerful	The author wrote a compelling story that I couldn't put down.
	Declining (adj)	Becoming less or smaller	The town is worried about the declining number of trees in the park.
	Effective (adj)	Successful in reaching a goal	Using a planner is an effective way to stay organized.
	Engaged (adj)	Fully focused and interested	The students were fully engaged during the science experiment.
	Entire (adj)	Whole or complete	I was so hungry that I ate the entire pizza by myself.
	Tension (n)	A feeling of nervousness or stress	You could feel the tension in the room right before the big test.
	Trending (adj)	Very popular right now	This new dance challenge is trending all over social media.

Lesson 6

#	Word	Meaning	Example
	Demographic (adj)	related to different categories in a population	Demographic trends suggest that a food delivery service would do well in this part of town.
	Funding (n)	money provided for a cause	It is difficult to get funding to pay for arts programmes.
	Indigenous (adj)	original to a particular region	The jaguar is an animal that is indigenous to South America.
	Launch (v)	to start	We launched a new arts initiative last summer.
	Literacy (n)	the ability to read and write	Comic books help develop literacy because readers can use the images to help support their understanding of the text.
	Maximise (v)	to use something in the most effective or efficient way	We are going to leave early so we can maximise our time on the beach.
	Minority (n)	smaller group in a population	Minorities should be guaranteed the same access to jobs, housing, education, and health care as the general population.
	Naive (adj)	lacking experience or wisdom	When I started college, I was young and naive. I had a lot to learn.
	Role model (n phr)	someone a person might look up to and try to copy	My grandmother was an important role model; I learnt a lot from her.
	Sustainable (adj)	using resources in a managed and maintained way	My uncle practises sustainable farming; he grows crops without harming the environment.

# A Review

## Layout:

### 1- Introduction:

- Identify the place / service / product
- Provide background information
- Describe the main services or features

*Useful language:*

*This is a ... (service / product / platform) that ...*

*It was created to... / It aims to...*

*It offers...*

### 2- Main body:

#### A. Paragraph 1 – Strengths

- Describe the main advantages
- Support each point with relevant examples
- Explain why these features are useful or effective

*Useful language:*

*One of the main advantages is...*

*Another strong point is...*

*This feature is useful because...*

#### B. Paragraph 2 – Weaknesses

- Identify the main limitations
- Provide examples
- Explain why they reduce the quality or usefulness

*Useful language:*

*One weakness is...*

*Another issue is...*

*This can be a problem because...*

### 3- Conclusion – Suggestions

- Give practical recommendations
- Explain how these changes could improve the service/product

*Useful language:*

*Overall, it is a...*

*To improve this, the company could...*

*Another possible improvement is...*

## A Review

Write a review of a business project, company, or social enterprise, evaluating its features, strengths, and weaknesses, and giving your overall opinion and recommendation .(250–300 words)

Cafes and restaurants have become one of the favored destinations for most people from different ages to spend some calm and quiet time away from the fast-paced life. There are many cafés in Bahrain and one of them is my favorite, Cortado. It is a local brand coffee shop with several branches all around Bahrain like Seef Area, Riffa, Isa Town and Askar. In addition to the fine roast coffee, the café serves many types of sandwiches, desserts and cookies.

There are many things that make Cortado one of the best cafés to spend quality time in. To start with, it serves various types of beverages that satisfies people's tastes from different ages. In addition to beverages, you can find numerous kinds of food like sandwiches, cheesecakes, muffins and cookies. Of which, they make special offers as a combo with discounted price. Moreover, the atmosphere in all the branches is cozy and pleasant, the thing that makes it comfortable for visitors. Another admirable thing about Cortado is the highly hygienic and quick service and the friendly staff.

Despite all the bright things mentioned above, there are few shortcomings in Cortado. For instance, it is considered a bit pricey compared to other cafés in the area. Another issue I don't approve of it the personal space provided between tables as it makes it somehow crowded. One last thing, is the problem with the parking areas, most of the branches lack enough parking spaces for customers to stop their cars in. This may cause some customers to prefer going to other places.

Overall, Cortado is among the best local and international branded coffee shops because it sells high-quality beverages and food items. However, there are a few things that could be done to improve it, such as expanding the area of the shops and the parking areas. I believe that this change would make it a strong competitor not only to local cafés but even to the international shops and franchises.

**You may use the review in Lesson 7, page 148, as a model writing** 