

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية



مراجعة شاملة لمنهج goal Mega 3 بدر الشهري

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الثالث الثانوي



المزيد من الملفات بحسب الثالث الثانوي والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Revision Mega Goal 3

مراجعة ميغا قول ٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

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Unit 5: Do You Really Need It?

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>brand</i>	<i>exclusive</i>	<i>formula</i>	<i>sophisticated</i>
<i>consumer</i>	<i>logo</i>	<i>revolutionary</i>	<i>intended</i>

- 1 .A secret formula is used for the new shampoo that is being advertised everywhere.
- 2 .A consumer is a person who buys things.
- 3 .That restaurant has a very well-known logo People, all over the world, recognize the picture and associate it with the restaurant.
- 4 .TV commercials are intend for a wide range of consumers. Highly specialized goods are advertised in special publications or exclusive campaigns .
- 5 .Our company has exclusive rights to this product. No other company can sell it.
- 6 .Advertisements for expensive cars and designer goods, target wealthy and sophisticated consumers .
- 7 .The personal computer was a revolutionary product. It changed the lives of millions of people.
- 8 .This is my favorite brand of shampoo. I never use a different kind.

Grammar : Form , meaning , and function

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. I bought two bottles of soap _____ they were on sale.

A. because

B. because of

C. in order to

D. so that

2. *All I want to do is sit and watch television _____ there is nothing good on. I am too tired to do anything else .*

A. so that

B. since

C. if

D. even if

3. *Please take your cell phone _____ you need it.*

A. even if

B. in case

C. unless

D. because of

4. *You can find a coffee shop _____ you go.*

A. in order to

B. in case of

C. wherever

D. where

5. *He drove slowly _____ the rain.*

A. because of

B. because

C. now that

D. everywhere

6. *I brought my computer _____ I could use the Internet.*

A. in order to

B. now that

C. so that

D. because of

7. *Let's go home _____ we are done with the work.*

A. unless

B. now that

C. so that

D. in order to

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. Adverts sometimes persuade people to buy things they don't really need. If you are easily persuaded, _____ switch off your TV when the commercials come on.

A. you shouldn't

B. you should

C. don't need to

D. you needn't

2. Unless you really need it, you _____ it.

A. should buy

B. will buy

C. shouldn't buy

D. can't buy

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question .

Advertising in a Global Market

These days we live in a global marketplace. Just look inside your refrigerator. You may have bought all of your food from your local grocery store, but in reality, your bananas came from Costa Rica, your chocolate is from Switzerland, your orange juice might be from South Africa, and your meat might be from Argentina. And your refrigerator may contain the exact same foods as the refrigerator of someone else on the other side of the world. Also, you are probably wearing the same clothing brands as a person on the other side of the world and maybe watching the same TV program. In a global marketplace, consumers all over the world can buy and use the exact same products. In order to be successful today, companies need to be transnational. They must operate and sell products in many different countries, and their products must compete with products from all over the world. Advertising companies are faced with the challenge of marketing their products to appeal to consumers in many different countries. In some cases, products that are extremely successful in one

part of the world do not sell at all in another part of the world. This is often due to failed advertising campaigns.

Advertisers must take the time to research each individual country so that they can find out what will be successful in that country and what kind of advertising the people will respond to.

1. In a global marketplace, people all over the world ____ .

A. can buy the same products

B. can work in different countries

C. can eat local fruit

D. can grow the same foods.

2. A failed advertising campaign might cause products ____ .

A. to taste bad

B. to not be delivered

C. to not sell

D. to not work

3. Some ____ of clothing are sold in the U.S., Europe, and Asia.

A. consumers

B. brands

C. logos

D. formulas

4. You can buy many of the same products ___ you go in the world.

A. since

B. because

C. where

D. wherever

5. ____ the global economy, companies have to work harder to compete.

A. Since

B. Unless

C. Because of

D. In case

Unit 6: The Gender Divide

Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. capacity	E	A. emotionally close
2. convey	G	B. a widely held opinion
3. intimate	A	C. anxious to move or do something
4. repetitive	F	D. character or personality
5. restless	C	E. the ability to contain or hold
6. stereotype	B	F. something that repeats over and over again
7. temperament	D	G. to show or tell

Fill in each blank with the infinitive or gerund of the verb in parentheses.

1. Asma stopped calling Nura when she didn't call her back. (*call*)
2. Did you remember to pick up your clothes at the dry cleaner's? (*pick up*)
3. I regret cheating on the test. I know it was wrong. (*cheat*)
4. We're lost. Let's stop to ask for directions. (*ask*)
5. Sometimes he forgets to lock the doors when he leaves the building. (*lock*)

Grammar : Form , meaning , and function

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question .

1. Sara doesn't like to shop, but Jane. _____

- A. is
- B. does
- C. either
- D. too

2. Michael likes football, and Peter does. _____

- A. is
- B. does
- C. either
- D. too

3. He doesn't like to cook, and I don't. _____

A. is

B. does

C. either

D. too

4. Nura is very tired today. Her new baby _____ all night.

A. has cried

B. has been crying

C. cried

D. was crying

5. Samir desperately wants to pass his driving test but he _____ three times this year already.

A. has failed it

B. failed

C. will fail

D. fail

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each statement .

For many animals in the wild, it is immediately clear whether the animal is male or female. Dimorphism is the term to describe all the differences between males and females of the same species. The physical differences are the easiest to see. These differences may be in size, color, or body structure. For example, the following are a few species with obvious differences. The fearsome male lion has a thick mane of hair around his head. The female lion does not. The male African elephant has large, threatening tusks of ivory. The female does not. Masculine deer and elk have large antlers, while feminine deer and elk do not. Also, in many species, the male is larger than the female, although there are a few exceptions . There are many reasons for dimorphism (different appearance) in animals. For example, among birds, males are often more brightly colored and flashy. On the other hand, female birds are often smaller and plainer. This offers protection to the females when they are guarding their nests. They are not noticeable to predators .

Some differences allow different genders to get along with each other and live together harmoniously. For example, the male hummingbird and the female hummingbird have beaks of different lengths. This ensures that they do not have to compete with each other for food. They can only drink from different kinds of flowers. The same is true for some species of larger birds, like eagles. The female eagle has a larger beak, so she can eat larger prey, such as rabbits, or large fish. The male, with his smaller beak, can only eat smaller prey. So in the animal world, at least, differences serve a very important purpose. They help species to survive and thrive.

1. Gender differences among animals helps species survive. (T)
2. Dimorphism allows the male and female hummingbird to get along better. (T)
3. Dimorphism refers only to physical differences between genders. (F)
4. Male elephants do not have tusks, but female elephants do. (F)
5. Male deer have antlers, and male elk do too. (T)

Unit 7: Everyone Makes Mistakes

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>absent-minded</i>	<i>boost</i>	<i>flop</i>	<i>outraged</i>
<i>adhesive</i>	<i>endure</i>	<i>novelty</i>	<i>tamper</i>

1. When personal computers first came out, many people thought that they were a novelty and that they would not last.
2. You need to use an adhesive to make the paper stick to the door.
3. The new car model was a complete flop. Hardly anyone bought one.
4. Many people were outraged to learn that they could no longer buy software for their old computers.
5. To boost sales, the department store is having a big sale this weekend.
6. Charlotte is so absent-minded. She leaves something behind wherever she goes.
7. Abdullah must endure eight hours of interviews before he gets the job.
8. Do not tamper with our computer system. Otherwise, it will not work properly.

Grammar

Match the pairs of sentences.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
1. My phone is not working.	F	A. They should have been here by now.
2. Where were you yesterday?	D	B. I must have left it at home.
3. I've been waiting for an hour.	E	C. He could have become the manager.
4. I'm not sure where I left my umbrella.	B	D.. You were supposed to come over
5. He shouldn't have quit his job.	C	E. Someone was supposed to pick me up.
6. I'm getting worried about them.	A	F. I might have broken it when I dropped it.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. A company that closes down is one that _____ goods or services.

- A. makes a mistake B. stops producing C. begins negotiations
D. buys or sells

2. We've had enough of the bad news; let's hear _____ good news for a change.

- A. a lot of B. little C. some D. enough

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

A Huge Business Mistake

The oil industry is a highly profitable business. People have made trillions of dollars from finding and selling oil. It seems a sensible conclusion to make, then, that the man who invented the oil drill must have been a very rich man. Sadly, this is not the case. The man who first learned and then taught the world how to obtain oil from deep within the earth died a poor and forgotten man. The man who invented the oil drill was named Edwin Drake. Drake was a former train conductor. In 1858, he was hired by the company Seneca Oil to research ways to take oil from the ground. It has been said that the only reason Drake was hired for the job was because he was able to travel for free on the railways. Drake performed his research in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., but after one year, Seneca Oil gave up on him. They didn't think that he would be successful, so they refused to finance his research any longer. Seneca Oil should have waited a little bit longer. Just a few months later, Drake developed a way to hand-pump oil from the ground. The method was similar to the one used to drill for salt. So, what was Drake's mistake? He should have become one of the wealthiest men alive; however, he never patented his invention. Other entrepreneurs in the area quickly copied his oil drill and started their own businesses. Within a few years, Drake was out of work and money.

1. Drake invented _____

- A. gas salt drill B. perfume C. the oil drill D. the

2. Many other people _____.

- A. stole his oil B. went to work for Drake C. copied Drake's drill D. bought Drake's drill

3. Which word from the reading is a synonym of the underlined word?

Drake was hired to research ways to take oil from the ground.

- A. obtain B. gave up C. invent D. finance

4. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Drake should have been being one of the wealthiest men alive.
- B. Drake may have been one of the wealthiest men alive.
- C. Drake could have been one of the wealthiest men alive.

5. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Drake should have been patented the oil drill as soon as he invented it.
- B. Drake should have patented the oil drill as soon as he invented it.
- C. Drake should have been patented as soon as he invented the oil drill.

Unit 8: Against The Odds

Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. assassinate	F	A. very happy
2. astounded	E	B. confused about time and place
3. delighted	A	C. causing excitement and happiness
4. disoriented	B	D. immediately noticeable
5. exhilarating	C	E. amazed
6. striking	D	F. to kill an important or famous person

Grammar

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. He drives _____ fast that I get nervous riding in the car with him.
A. so B. such C. so much D. so many
2. There are _____ seats left that I'm not sure we'll all be able to sit together.
A. so much B. so many C. so little D. so few
3. This is _____ a popular mall that you can't find anywhere to park the car.
A. so B. such C. so much D. so many
4. I got _____ sleep this week that I am very tired now.
A. so B. such C. so little D. so few
5. There are _____ books that I want to read that I can't choose just one.
A. so B. such C. so much D. so many
6. There is _____ snow on the ground that we cannot walk out of our house.
A. such B. such a C. so much D. so many

7. A few years ago, I _____ to be an engineer, but I then switched to medicine.

A. am studying B. was studying C. had been studying D. have been studying

8. Watch out! You _____ sit on that wet chair. It has just been painted.

A. were going B. was going to C. were about to D. will

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Ship of Misfortune

In 1829, a ship called the *Mermaid* broke apart in Australian waters after striking a reef. Fortunately, the crew was able to swim to a group of rocks in the water and hang on until they could be rescued. Three days later the crew of a passing ship called *Swiftsure* picked them up. However, not long after, a storm hit and the winds were so strong that *Swiftsure* was swept on to another part of the reef, wrecking this ship as well. Once again, the crew had to abandon the ship. Eight hours later, a boat called *Governor Ready* picked up the crew of both the *Mermaid* and *Swiftsure*. *Governor Ready* was already full of passengers and cargo, but they were able to squeeze the newcomers aboard. What happened next seems too incredible to believe, but three hours later, *Governor Ready* caught fire and had to be abandoned. The passengers and crews rowed away from the ship in longboats.

Next, the ship the *Comet* rescued the combined crew of the previous three ships. But, five days later, an intense storm destroyed this ship as well. After clinging to broken pieces of ship and fighting off sharks for hours, the survivors were rescued by the crew of the *Jupiter*. Twelve hours later, the *Jupiter* sank! Eventually, all the survivors were picked up by another ship, *The City of Leeds*, which did finally reach Sydney Harbor. As if the startling coincidence of sinking five ships was not strange enough, there was one additional coincidence. It is told that one of the passengers on the *Jupiter* was an elderly woman from England who was traveling to Australia to find her son, who had been missing for 15 years. As it happened, she found him before she reached Sydney: He was one of the original crew members from the *Mermaid*!

1. The verb *abandon* probably means _____.

- A. to swim
to rescue
- B. to leave behind
- C. to chase after
- D.

2. The winds were _____ strong that the *Jupiter* was wrecked as well.

- A. so
- B. such
- C. such a
- D. so much

3. In the story, _____ ships sank successively.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

4. Throughout this story, _____ lives were lost.

- A. 0
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 15

5. A woman found her long lost _____ during the long journey.

- A. husband
- B. sister
- C. daughter
- D. son