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منهجي

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موقع منهجي منصة تعليمية توفر كل ما يحتاجه المعلم
والطالب من حلول الكتب الدراسية وشرح للدروس
بأسلوب مبسط لكافة المراحل التعليمية وتوزيع
المناهج وتحضير وملخصات ونماذج اختبارات وأوراق
عمل جاهزة للطباعة والتحميل بشكل مجاني

حمل تطبيق منهجي ليصلك كل جديد





وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Revision Mega Goal 2.3

مراجعة ميغا قول ٢,٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Badr Al-Shahri

Unit 1: Laugh Out Loud

Vocabulary

Match the description in Column 1 with a word in Column 2

Column 1		Column 2
Someone who can speak two languages is	E	A. puzzled
Someone who feels annoyed is	D	B. fascinated
Something that is extraordinary or wonderful is	C	C. remarkable
Someone who feels confused is	A	D. irritated
Someone who feels very interested is	B	E. bilingual

Grammar

Write the correct form of get + the adjective or participle in parentheses.

1. You shouldn't get angry when the bus is late. There is nothing you can do about it. (angry)
2. I got scared when I heard the loud noise coming from upstairs. (scared)
3. Our parents always get worried when we are late. (worried)
3. It is getting crowded in this store. Let's come back another day. (crowded)
4. We are getting excited about our vacation. It's only three days away! (excited)
5. His clothes got dirty while he was playing football in the park. (dirty)

Rearrange the words to make comparative sentences.

1. The / the / smarter / read / more / you / you / become
The more you read, the smarter you become

2. The / the / you / you / get / get / wiser / older

The older you get, the wiser you get

3. The / the / we / we'll / finish / work / sooner / quicker

The quicker we work, the sooner we'll finish

Reading

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

Jokes and Laughter

*Although people all over the world like to share jokes and laugh with each other, all cultures have their own style of humor. What people find funny in one culture may not be amusing in another culture. It is important to remember this when trying to tell a joke to someone from another culture. Also, when you are visiting a different culture, don't get discouraged if you do not understand the humor. Jokes often involve very advanced or slang language, and they also require a deep understanding of the culture. The deeper the understanding you have of a culture, the better you will understand the humor. However, although people from different cultures laugh at different things, they all do laugh. And, all cultures seem to agree that laughter really is the best medicine. Read the following quotes and proverbs about laughter that come from different cultures. A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book. - Irish Proverb
A small cottage wherein laughter lives is worth more than a castle full of tears. - Chinese Proverb*

No one was ever hurt by laughter. -Japanese Proverb

People show their character by what they laugh at. - German Proverb

A day is lost if one has not laughed. - French Proverb

1. Which is the main idea of the reading?

A. You should never tell a joke to someone of a different culture.

B. Some cultures do not laugh as much as others.

C. People laugh at different things, but humor is enjoyed by all cultures.

D. You don't need to understand a language to understand a culture.

2. *Which sentence has the same meaning as the Irish proverb?*

"A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book".

A. You can learn how to laugh and sleep from a book.

B. Doctors laugh a lot and sleep a lot.

C. The more you laugh and the longer you sleep, the better you will feel.

D. The longer you sleep, the louder you will laugh.

3. *According to the reading, it is common to feel _____ by the humor of another culture.*

A. irritated

B. puzzled

C. bilingual

D. remarkable

4. *People _____ by different things.*

A. are amused by

B. are amusing by

C. amused

D. amuse

Form , meaning , and function

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

1. _____ he had known when he was young what he knows now, he wouldn't have made the mistakes he did.

A. He regrets

B. If only

C. If he wishes

D. He doesn't wish

2. *There wasn't anyone home when the fishbowl got smashed. It _____ the cat that knocked it off the table.*

A. can't have been

B. can't be

C. must be

D. must have been

Unit 2: You Are What You Eat

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>aroma</i>	<i>delectable</i>	<i>distinguish</i>	<i>peak</i>
<i>bitter</i>	<i>delicacy</i>	<i>licensed</i>	<i>toxins</i>

- 1 .You must be licensed to drive a car in most countries.
- 2 .The most wonderful aroma is the smell of bread baking in the oven.
- 3 .Snails are eaten as a delicacy in some cultures.
- 4 .The peak of the tourist season at the beach is during the summer.
- 5 .Strong coffee can have a very bitter taste.
- 6 .Many people don't know that the seeds of some fruits contain toxins that could be harmful.
- 7 .When you hold your nose, it is difficult to distinguish the flavor of foods.
- 8 .This restaurant serves the most delectable desserts. I want to try all of them!

Grammar

Choose the correct sentence.

1. _____

- A. Could you take care of the plants while we are away?
B. Could you take the plants care of while we are away?
C. Could you take care the plants of while we are away?
D. Could you take care the plants while we are away?

2. _____

- A. Turn on the TV so we can catch up the news.
B. Turn on the TV so we can catch up the news on.
C. Turn on the TV so we can catch the news up on.
D. Turn on the TV so we can catch up on the news.

Choose the best answer to each question .

1. *Let's _____ a restaurant to eat dinner at tonight.*

- A. pick at
- B. pick up
- C. pick out
- D. pick on

2. *Could you _____ a loaf of bread at the store?*

- A. pick at
- B. pick up
- C. pick out
- D. pick on

3. *I can't _____ the answer to this math problem.*

- A. figure on
- B. figure out
- C. figure up
- D. figure into

4. *Let's _____ the problem and maybe we can solve it.*

- A. talk over
- B. talk up
- C. talk out
- D. talk down

5. *We have _____ eggs. Could you go buy some?*

- A. run into
- B. run out
- C. run out of
- D. run over

Reading

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

Chewing Gum

Did you know that chewing gum has been around for thousands of years? Historians have found chewing gum that is at least 5,000 years old in Finland. This ancient chewing gum was made from the bark and sap of trees. The sap of a tree is the sticky liquid that comes from it. Throughout its long history, chewing gum has been made from various trees, plants, and grasses. It was thought to help clean the mouth as well as freshen breath. Gum was chewed by the ancient Aztecs as well as the ancient Greeks. In the 1860s, in the United States, a new recipe for chewing gum was come up with. Chicle, a sticky substance from the chicle tree, was originally intended to be a substitute for rubber. Inventors tried to use chicle in such things as tires and boots, but it was not successful. Then, one inventor, Thomas Adams, figured out that the rubbery substance could be used as a new type of chewing gum. All he had to do was add flavor. Adams opened the world's first chewing gum factory and began selling his gum in 1871. Nowadays, there are still a few gum manufacturers who use chicle in their chewing gum; however, many companies have switched to synthetic, or man-made, ingredients.

1. Which is the main idea of this reading?

A. Adams began selling gum in 1871.

B. Chewing gum has had a long, interesting history.

C. Early chewing gum was made from trees, plants, and grass.

D. Many people enjoy chewing gum.

2. People have chewed gum for at least. _____

A. 5,000 years

B. 1,000 years

C. 500 years

D. 100 years

3. Thomas Adams _____ that the rubbery substance could be used as a new type of chewing gum.

- A. figured into
- B. figured in
- C. figured on
- D. figured out

4. A synonym for synthetic is. _____

- A. rubber
- B. tree
- C. man-made
- D. natural

5. Sap is. _____

- A. a type of tree
- B. the leaves on a tree
- C. a sticky liquid that comes from trees
- D. the hard material on the outside of a tree

Form , meaning , and function

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

1. Sam felt hungry so he ordered a pizza, a salad, _____ fries and a juice.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. some

2. To stay healthy, you should try to eat as _____ fruit as you can.

- A. much
- B. many
- C. some
- D. a

Unit 3: Amazing Animals

Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

<i>aggressive</i>	<i>bond</i>	<i>abstract</i>
<i>adapted</i>	<i>duration</i>	<i>residence</i>

- 1 .Groundhog Day is a fun holiday on which a groundhog predicts the duration of winter.
- 2 .Some of the rescued animals adapted well into the zoo environment, but many did not.
- 3 .Many pet owners develop a bond with their pets .
- 4 .The elephant's new residence will be the San Diego Zoo.
- 5 .Lions are known to be aggressive animals. They shouldn't be approached in the wild.
- 6 .Many abstract ideas can be difficult to understand because they do not involve real objects.

Grammar

Write the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses .

1. Some people think that keeping wild animals in zoos is cruel. *(think)*
2. It is said that mosquitoes are the most dangerous insects because they spread disease. *(say)*
3. For their health, fish should be kept in clean tanks. *(keep)*
4. It is believed that pets can help people to live happier lives. *(believe)*
5. Birds should be given fresh water every day. *(give)*

Read the active sentence. Choose the correct passive sentence .

1. *They will release the dolphin back into the wild once it is healthy.*

A. The dolphin would release back into the wild once it is healthy.

B. The dolphin will be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

C. The dolphin has to be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

D. The dolphin may be released back into the wild once it is healthy.

2. *You must give your turtle more food each day.*

A. Your turtle must be given more food each day.

B. Your turtle may be given more food each day.

C. Your turtle will be given more food each day.

D. Your turtle can be given more food each day.

Reading

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

Hero

Time and time again, it has been shown that the bond between a person and his horse is incredibly strong. This has been proved by the countless stories about horses that have saved their owners' lives. This past weekend in Canada, once again a boy owes his life to his horse . Alan is a twelve-year-old boy who lives with his family, in the country. Alan was out with his horse, "Hero" when it started getting dark. The horse seemed alert and moved cautiously. When they reached home, Alan could hardly see anything. He was about to dismount and lead his horse to the stable, when the horse started stomping and neighing uncontrollably, making it impossible for Alan to get off. In panic, Alan made out the shape of a cougar about to attack him as the horse reared on his hind legs, protecting the boy . In the fight that followed, the horse managed to get closer to the house and shake Alan off onto the patio. Alan ran into the house for help. The family called 911 and waited for help to arrive as the horse and the cougar continued to fight outside their door. Luckily the police arrived just in time to save the horse. They were able to shoot the cougar and pull it away. The horse was seriously injured in the fight but is expected to make a full recovery . Alan's parents were grateful that Hero was able to protect their son from the cougar. Hero is sure to be pampered for the rest of his life by the whole family .

1. *Choose the main idea of the story.*

A. A horse fought with a cougar and won.

B. A horse saved the life of its owner.

C. A boy loves his horse.

D. Everyone should have a horse.

2. *Alan.* _____

A. was saved from a cougar by his horse

B. was saved from a horse by a cougar

C. saved his horse from a cougar

D. saved a cougar from a horse

Choose the meaning of the underlined word.

1. *Hero seemed alert and moved cautiously.*

A. ready and aware

B. happy and playful

C. hungry

D. tired

2. *Hero is sure to be pampered for the rest of his life.*

A. kept at the hospital

B. in bandages

C. indulged and treated well

D. given a new home

Which sentence is correct?

A. It is expecting that Hero will be fine.

B. It expects that Hero will be fine.

C. It is expect that Hero will be fine.

D. It is expected that Hero will be fine.

Form , meaning , and function

Choose the best answer.

1. *Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Riyadh. Majed Ahmed Abdullah was not born in Riyadh. Majed Ahmed Abdullah moved to Riyadh when he was a child.*

A. Neither Prince Sultan bin Salman and Majed Ahmed Abdullah were born in Riyadh.

B. Both Prince Sultan bin Salman and Majed Ahmed Abdullah were born in Riyadh.

C. Both Prince Sultan bin Salman and Majed Ahmed Abdullah grew up in Riyadh.

2. *My nephew likes all kinds of animals. He especially likes birds but he can't decide on his favorite.*

A. My nephew likes both animals.

B. My nephew's favorite bird is either a parrot or an eagle.

C. My nephew's favorite animal is a parrot.

Unit 4: What Would You Do?

Vocabulary

Match each word in Column1 with a description in Column2

Column 1		Column 2
Dread	E	A. being the cause of something
Morally	G	B. to give someone a reason to do something
Motivate	B	C. to think logically
Reason	C	D. to make someone want to do something
Responsible	A	E. to fear greatly
Tempt	D	F. to disappear
Vanish	F	G. ethically

Grammar

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. *If you had studied for your test, you _____ it.*

A. might not had failed

B. might not fail

C. might not fail

D. might not have failed

2. *If you _____ for me, I wouldn't have gotten lost.*

A. wait

B. have waited

C. had waited

D. would wait

3. *If Jon hadn't told the truth, he _____ in trouble.*

A. would get

B. would have gotten

C. could got

D. could have get

4. What _____ if you were me?

A. would you do

B. would do you

C. you do

D. do you

5. Michael acts _____ the boss.

A. if he was

B. if he were

C. as if he were

D. as if he be

6. You're acting _____ food before.

A. though you never seen

B. though you never saw

C. as though you never seen

D. as though you had never seen

7. If I spoke English perfectly. _____ ,

A. I wouldn't have to take any more classes

B. I couldn't have to take any more classes

C. I wouldn't had to take any more classes

D. I couldn't have taken any more classes

8. If you had written the paper earlier. _____ ,

A. you should have gone out tonight

B. you could have gone out tonight

C. you could gone out tonight

D. you would had gone out tonight

Reading

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

The “Right” Thing to Do

People come across small ethical dilemmas every day. And, every day we make choices about what the “right” thing to do is. These dilemmas usually aren’t life-or-death situations; they are simply small questions that can come up at any time and in any place. For example, read the following everyday dilemmas:

1) Imagine that you just bought your lunch at a sandwich counter and you are walking out to eat it in your car. On the way, you stop to get some napkins. If you took two napkins, that would be enough to clean up after your lunch. However, if you took ten napkins, then you could leave some in your car to use at another time. But, how many napkins is it OK to take? If you took ten napkins, would that be considered stealing?

2) Imagine that you are driving home from work. You are in a hurry to get home to watch your favorite TV show, and you are driving too fast. A police officer pulls you over. You don’t have the money to pay for a speeding ticket. Should you try to avoid getting a ticket by telling the police officer that you are speeding for a good reason, for example, a family emergency? Or, should you just admit that you were speeding and accept the ticket?

1. According to the reading, most ethical dilemmas._____

- A. have clear “right” answers
- B. are life-or-death situations
- C. are everyday questions
- D. happen rarely

2. The reading includes examples of._____

- A. dilemmas police officers have had
- B. dilemmas that are emergencies
- C. dilemmas that few people have had
- D. dilemmas that many people have had

3. Most people don’t need more than _____ napkins to clean up after their lunch.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. five
- D. ten

4. Which sentence is correct?

- A. If you had lied to the police officer, you still would have gotten a ticket.
- B. If you had lie to the police officer, you still would have gotten a ticket.
- C. If you had lied to the police officer, you still would gotten a ticket.
- D. If you had lied to the police officer, you still had gotten a ticket.

5. Which sentence is correct?

- A. If you took 10 napkins, it would be considered stealing.
- B. If you taken 10 napkins, it would be considered stealing.
- C. If you take 10 napkins, it would be considered stealing.
- D. If you took 10 napkins, it be considered stealing.

Form , meaning , and function

Choose the best answer to fill the blank.

1. *At this time tomorrow, I _____ to a new country.*

- A. 'll be flying
- B. will fly
- C. fly
- D. will

2. *By the time the math professor retires, he ____ for 25 years.*

- A. will teach
- B. will have been teaching
- C. has been teaching
- D. has taught

Best wishes

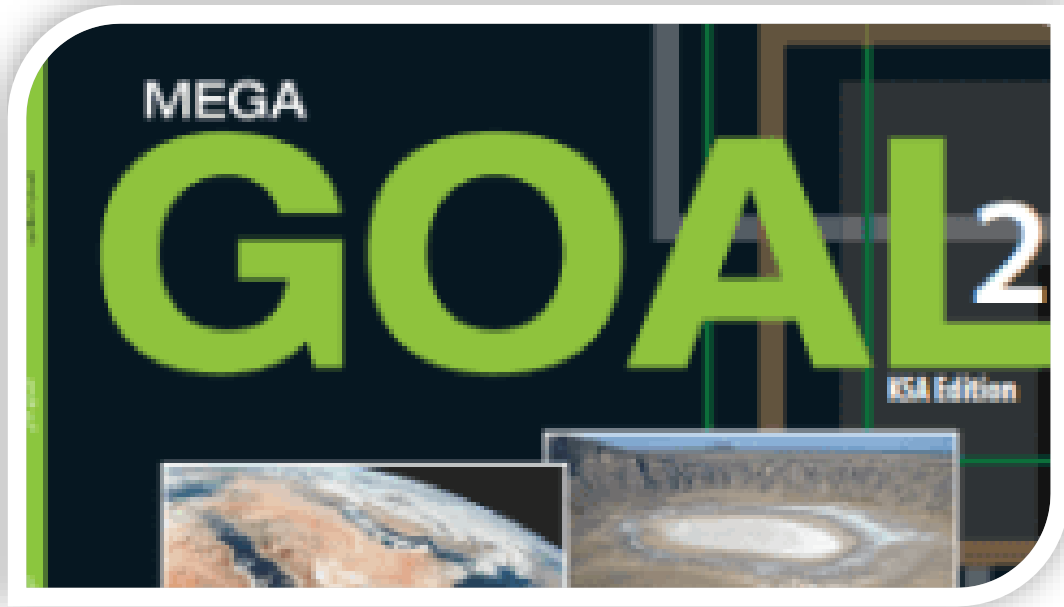


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Mega Goal 2.3 Dictionary

قاموس منهج ميغا قول ٢,٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Signature

الوحدة الأولى : Unit 1

الضحك بصوت عال : Laugh Out Loud

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

antibody جسم مضاد
mood مزاج
script نص

equivalent معادل
prop دعم
sitcom مسلسل كوميدي

Verbs : أفعال

enhance يحسن
prompt يحث

gratify يرضي
stimulate ينشط / يعجل

Adjectives : الصفات

astonished مندهش
breathtaking خلاب / أخاذ
fake مزور / مزيف
genuine حقيقي
irritated غاضب / منفعل
puzzled متحير
tasteful لذيذ

bilingual ثنائي اللغة
cardiovascular الأوعية الدموية القلبية
fascinated منبهر
hearty صادق / طيب القلب
pediatric أخصائي أطفال
remarkable لافت للنظر

التعبيرات : Expressions

Telling and responding to a joke : التحدث عن نكتة وكيفية الرد

Did you hear the one about ... ? هل سمعت عن ... ؟

Do you get it ? هل فهمتها ؟

I have a good one. لدي نكتة جيدة.

I don't get it. لم أفهم النكتة.

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

blow me away أذهلني فعلاً

getting to يزعج

to tell you the truth في الحقيقة

cheer you up أعدل من مزاجك

killer مذهل / رائع

Unit 2 : الوحدة الثانية

You Are What You Eat : أنت ما تأكل

Vocabulary : المفردات

Nouns : الأسماء

aroma رائحة عطرية
delicacy رقة
feast وليمة
indulgence دلال / تسامح
peak قمة
staple أساسي / رئيسي / دبوس
toxin سم

debt دين
existence الوجود
gratitude امتنان
pastry معجنات
quandary مأزق
taste bud براعم التذوق
vendor بائع

Verbs : الأفعال

distinguish يميز
skip (a meal) يتخطى وجبة
waft يهب

maintain يحافظ
substitute يستبدل

Adjectives : الصفات

appetizing فاتح للشهية
delectable لذيد
extravagant اسراف
immense هائل
phenomenal ظاهرة
soggy متبلل

booming مزدهر
exorbitant باهظ
famished جائع
licensed مرخص
picky صعب الارضاء
succulent عصاري

Nonseparable phrasal verbs : أفعال لا يمكن فصلها عن بعض

call for يدعو إلى
come from يأتي من
look into تحقق من
tire of متعب من

come across يقابل بالصدفة
go on تابع / استمر
run into يقابل
turn out يتحول

Separable phrasal verbs : أفعال يمكن فصلها عن بعض

burn off يحرق

fit in يندمج

gobble down يبتلع

put on يرتدي

take off يخلع

talk over يناقش

think over يفكر بالموضوع

throw away يتخلص من

turn into يتحول / يذهب إلى

whip up يحسن

figure out يستنتج

give up يستسلم / يتخلى عن

point out يشير إلى

send back يعيد الارسال

take out يغادر

tell apart يفرق بين شيئين أو أكثر

throw out يرمي

turn down يرفض

wake up يستيقظ

Three-word phrasal verbs : أفعال مكونة من ٣ كلمات

catch up on يلحق بـ

come up with يأتي بفكرة جديدة

drop out of ينسحب

get along with يتماشى / يتصالح

get down to ندخل في صلب الموضوع

load up on يقوم بتحميل كمية كبيرة

look forward to يتطلع إلى

run out of ينفذ

come down with يعاني من مرض ما

cut down on يخفض / يقلل

feel up to يشعر بالقدرة على القيام بشيء

get away with يهرب مع

get rid of يتخلص من

look down on يحتقر

make do with يتعاش بمقدار قليل

take care of يعتني / يهتم بـ

Expressions : التعبيرات

Offering, accepting, and declining food and drink :

تقديم ، قبول ، أو رفض دعوة الطعام والشراب

هل يمكنني تقديم المزيد من ... ؟ ؟ Can I give you some more ... ?

أنا مكتفي I'm stuffed.

لا ، شكرا لك No , thank you

شكرا ، أرغب بالقليل من ... Thanks, I'd love a little ...

تفضل Please help yourself to . . .

المزيد من ... some more ...

شكرا ، ولكن ... Thank you, but . . .

هل ترغب بتجربة ... ؟ ؟ Would you like to try the ... ?

لا أستطيع أن أكل شيئا آخر . . . I couldn't eat another bite.

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

Come to think of it ... بعد التفكير في الأمر ...

quite the (something) ... جيد في ...

have a sweet tooth يحب الحلويات

spread وليمة

in no time بسرعة

whipped it up بكل يسر وسهولة

Unit 3 : الوحدة الثالثة

Amazing Animals : حيوانات مذهلة

Vocabulary : المفردات

Nouns : الأسماء

bond رباط / علاقة

consciousness وعي / إدراك

exterminator مبيد

life expectancy متوسط العمر

recovery تعافي / نقاهة

compassion تعاطف

duration مدة زمنية

intake مدخول

mammal حيوان ثدي

residence إقامة

Verbs : الأفعال

adapt يتأقلم / يتعايش / يتكيف

gallop يعدو

speculate يتأمل

canter يركب على السرج

honor يكرم

whistle يصفر

Adjectives : صفات

abstract مجرد

alert متنبه

disturbed منزعج

marine بحري

aggressive عدواني

deliberate متعمد

domesticated أليف

pampered مدلل

Expressions : التعبيرات

Asking for advice : طلب النصيحة

هل يمكن أن تقدم لي النصيحة حول ... ؟ ؟

كيف يجب علي أن أتعامل مع الوضع عندما ... ؟ ؟

I really need some advice on أحتاج إلى نصيحة عن ...

What do (you suggest) I do about ... ؟ ؟ ما الذي تقترح علي القيام به .. ؟ ؟

Giving advice : إعطاء النصيحة

I (strongly) advise you to ... أنا أنصحك بأن ...

If I were you ... لو كنت مكانك ...

It would be (a) good (idea) to ... ستكون فكرة جيدة أن ...

It's not (a) good (idea) to ... ليس من الأفضل أن ...

Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني

طوال أيام الأسبوع 24/7

back to the drawing board أن يعود للبداية من المقدمة مرة أخرى

calling the shots يصدر القرارات

get to the point اختصر الموضوع

Hang in there! لا تستسلم

الوحدة الرابعة : Unit 4

ما الذي كنت ستفعله ؟ ? What Would You Do ?

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

condition وضع / شرط
dilemma معضلة
downside الجانب السلبي
potential محتمل

diagnosis تشخيص
disorder اضطراب
ethics أخلاق

Verbs : الأفعال

consider يأخذ بعين الاعتبار
dread يخاف
motivate يحفز
reason يناقش
vanish يتلاشى

disapprove يرفض
inherit يرث
peek يلقي نظرة خاطفة
undergo يخضع

Adjectives : الصفات

controversial مثير للجدل
genetic وراثي
preventative وقائي
responsible مسؤول
treatable قابل للعلاج

ethical أخلاقي
moral أخلاقي
reluctant معارض
tempted مغري

التعبيرات : Expressions

إبداء الرأي : Giving an opinion

As far as I'm concerned ... على ما أعتقد
I feel / I believe أعتقد بأن
I would think/say that ... أظن / أتوقع بأن
In my opinion ... من وجهة نظري
It seems to me that ... بالنسبة لي يبدو بأنه
The way I see it ... حسب ما أرى

الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk

blow the whistle on يوقف العمل الخاطيء
call قرار
I wouldn't put it past him. سيقوم بفعل هذا الشيء
Rotten سيء

وحدات المراجعة : Expansion Units

المفردات : Vocabulary

Nouns : الأسماء

advantage ميزة / إيجابية
device آلة / جهاز
egg yolk صفار البيض
potential قدرات / إمكانيات

brain wave موجات دماغية
egg white بياض البيض
portion كمية / مقدار
sensation إحساس / شعور

Verbs : الأفعال

carry out يكمل / يستمر
flip يقلب
regain يستعيد

convert يحول
implant يزرع

Adjectives : الصفات

alleged مزعوم
dramatic دراماتيكي
far-fetched بعيد المنال
skeptical مشكك
wireless لاسلكي

disabled معاق
effective فعال
paralyzed مشلول
various مختلف / متنوع

التعبيرات : Expressions

Idioms : المصطلحات

give (someone) a piece of (one's) mind ينفعل على شخص ما
have a lot on (one's) mind مشغول البال
keep (one's) mind off of (something) يشغل تفكيره بعيدا عن شيء آخر
keep an open mind عقل متفتح ومتقبل لكل جديد
lose (one's) mind يفقد العقل
set (one's) mind at ease يريح البال

Best of luck