

مراجعة الوحدة العاشرة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف الأول الثانوي ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← 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 الأول الثانوي



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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Unit TEN - REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
Abstract (adj)	existing as an idea but not as a real thing	خلاصة- تجريدي
Divide (v)	to separate	يقسم
Fusion (n)	a combination	مزيج
Illustrate (v)	to give an example of; to show	يوضح
Nation (n)	a country	أمة
Occur (v)	to happen	يحدث
Official (adj)	decided by the government	رسمي
Symbolize (v)	to represent	يرمز الى
Values (n)	beliefs about what is important in life	قيم
Vlogger (n)	a person who makes or uploads video blogs	مدون فيديو
Lesson 2		
admire (v)	To respect	يحترم
case (n)	A condition	حالة
debate (n)	A discussion	مناظرة
influence (n)	The power of affection on something or someone.	مؤثر
meaning (n)	The thing one intends to convey especially by language	معنى
offend (v)	To cause dislike, anger or pain	يُهين - يزعج
original (adj)	Independent and creative	أصلي
particular (adj)	Relating to a single person or thing	معين
stereotype (n)	Something matching to a fixed or general pattern	نمط معتاد
valuable (adj)	Worth a good price	قيم
Lesson 5		
complicated (adj)	Involving many complex parts	معقد
expression (n)	The act of conveying thoughts, feelings, or ideas through words, facial expressions, or other forms of communication.	تعبير
logical (adj)	Based on clear reasoning; sensible and rational.	منطقي
predictable (adj)	expected to happen or behave in a certain way.	قابل للتنبؤ
pronounce (v)	To make the sounds of a word or language in the correct way	ينطق
replace (v)	To put something or someone in the place of another	يستبدل
similarly (adv)	In a similar manner	بشكل مشابه
suitable (adj)	Appropriate or fitting for a particular purpose or situation	مناسب
translate (v)	To convert the meaning of words or text from one language into another	يترجم
version (n)	A particular form or edition of something,	إصدار
Lesson 6		
profit (v)	to earn money or a benefit	يحقق ربح
trade (v)	to buy and sell things	يتاجر
brand (n)	a type of product made by a company	العلامة التجارية
impression (n)	an opinion or idea	الانطباع
found (v)	to start a company	يؤسس
respect (v)	to treat as important	يحترم
guideline (n)	a rule to follow	الارشادات
sensitive (adj)	careful of others' feelings	حساس

Lesson 4 Grammar Modal verbs

Modals are placed before other verbs to add a meaning such as **possibility, ability, or obligation**.

Some common modals are can, could, may, might, should, and must. The verb after the modal is always in the **base** form.

To talk about future possibility	<i>may, might, could.</i> <i>Ex: I might go there tomorrow.</i>	Base form of the verb
To talk about general possibility	<i>can</i> <i>EX. The winters can be very cold in Russia.</i>	
To talk about ability	<i>can and could</i> <i>Ex. I can't read without glasses.</i>	
To talk about obligation	<i>must, have to, and had to</i> <i>Ex. We have to obey the law.</i>	
To give advice or to recommend	<i>should</i> <i>Ex. You should try the soup—it's delicious.</i>	

Lesson 8 Grammar The passive voice

English verbs have two voices: **active** and **passive**.

Use the **active voice** to focus on the person or thing that does the action, or **agent**.

Use the **passive voice** to focus on the person or thing the action *happens to*, or **receiver**.

Active *Lebanese chefs **make** hummus with chickpeas and tahini.*
subject (agent) object (receiver)

Passive *Hummus **is made** with chickpeas and tahini.*
subject (receiver)

Subject (receiver) + verb to be+ past participle.

Hint: Remember to check that the number (singular or plural) and tense (present, past, etc.) of the verb fits the sentence.

Hint: Be sure to use the same verb form (present, past, etc.) as in the first sentence.

List of irregular verbs

Base	Past	Participle	Base	Past	Participle
1. arise	arose	arisen	41. draw	drew	drawn
2. awake	awaked/awoke	awoken	42. drink	drank	drunk
3. be	was/were	been	43. drive	drove	driven
4. bear	bore	born	44. eat	ate	eaten
5. beat	beat	beaten	45. interweave	interwove	interwoven
6. become	became	become	46. fall	fell	fallen
7. befall	befell	befallen	47. feed	fed	fed
8. beget	begot	begotten	48. feel	felt	felt
9. begin	began	begun	49. fight	fought	fought
10. behold	beheld	beheld	50. find	found	found
11. bend	bent	bent	51. flee	fled	fled
12. bereave	bereft	bereft	52. fling	flung	flung
13. beseech	besought	besought	53. fly	flew	flown
14. beset	beset	beset	54. forbid	forbad(e)	forbidden
15. bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	55. forget	forgot	forgotten
16. bestride	bestrode	bestriden	56. forgive	forgave	forgiven
17. bet	bet	bet	57. forsake	forsook	forsaken
18. bid	bade/bid	bidden/bid	58. foresee	foresaw	foreseen
19. bind	bound	bound	59. foretell	foretold	foretold
20. bite	bit	bitten	60. freeze	froze	frozen
21. bleed	bled	bled	61. get	got	got
22. blow	blew	blown	62. give	gave	given
23. break	broke	broken	63. go	went	gone
24. breed	bred	bred	64. grind	ground	ground
25. bring	brought	brought	65. grow	grew	grown
26. build	built	built	66. hang	hanged/hung	hanged/hung
27. burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	67. have	had	had
28. burst	burst	burst	68. hear	heard	heard
29. buy	bought	bought	69. hide	hid	hidden
30. cast	cast	cast	70. hit	hit	hit
31. catch	caught	caught	71. hold	held	held
32. choose	chose	chosen	72. hurt	hurt	hurt
33. cling	clung	clung	73. keep	kept	kept
34. come	came	come	74. kneel	knelt	knelt
35. cost	cost	cost	75. know	knew	known
36. creep	crept	crept	76. lay	laid	laid
37. cut	cut	cut	77. lead	led	led
38. deal	dealt	dealt	78. lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant
39. dig	dug	dug	79. leap	leapt	leapt
40. do	did	done	80. learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt

Lesson 7 writing **blog Layout**

Title:	
Introduction	A. Setting the context: Bahrain's most beautiful features. B. Identification of two unique symbols
Body paragraph 1	A. The first symbol that reflects the country's spirit and history. B. Describe the symbol. C. Why this symbol is important?
Body paragraph 2	A. The second symbol that represents the country: B. Describe the symbol. C. Why this symbol is important?
Conclusion	Your final comment

Lesson 9 writing **Sample**

Write a blog post that describes two things that are important symbols of your culture.

Exploring Bahrain's Magic

When you think of Bahrain, you think of all the beautiful things that make it special. These include art, stories, and delicious food, but what really stands out to me are the Bahraini Ardha and Thoub alnashel. Let's take a closer look at why these two things are very important in showing what Bahrain is all about.

Let's talk about Bahraini Ardha first. It's a dance performed by men holding swords. It's often accompanied by the charming sounds of traditional Bahraini music. It's performed in festivals, weddings, and national celebrations. This dance holds a special place in the heart of people as a source of pride and inspiration that symbolizes their cultural identity.

Then, there is thoub alnashel. A colourful dress with golden lines. Women wears this at parties, weddings and celebrations. It's like a symbol of Bahrain's spirit and history.

For me, Ardha and thoub alnashel are important symbols of Bahrain's heritage. Their ability to preserve the identity is truly remarkable. They are old cultural treasures that you can touch and hear.

Write a blog post that describes two annual events that are important in your culture.

Special annual events in Bahrain

When you think of Bahrain, you think of all the beautiful events that make its culture special. These could be linked to food and drink, music and dance, cinema and entertainment, or even sport. But what really stands out to me are Bahrain National Day and Gergaoon. Let's take a closer look at why these two events are so important in showing what Bahrain is all about.

Let's talk about Gergaoon first. It's a traditional event that is held on the 15th of Ramadhan every year. Kids wear traditional clothes; they hold bags and move around the houses in the neighborhood asking for sweets and nuts. Gergaoon is a symbol of the Bahraini culture and history.

Then, there is the Bahrain National Day. It's a special day for Bahraini people. People celebrate their country on these two days by attending ceremonies and having parties. It's held on the 16th and the 17th of December every year and it's also a national holiday. Celebrating the national day preserves the cultural identity of Bahrain.

For me, Gergaoon and Bahrain National day are inseparable symbols of the Bahraini heritage. Their ability to preserve Bahrain's identity is truly remarkable. They are old cultural treasures that you can touch and hear.

MS Zahra Abdali