

قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية في الامتحان النهائي



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

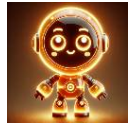
موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف الأول الثانوي ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 16:24:39 2026-05-10

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 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

مراجعة الاختبار الشامل Eng 102

1

ملخص شامل لمسرد مفردات Eng 102 Glossary

2

ملخص شامل لنماذج كتابة Eng 102

3

ملخص شامل لكتيب مراجعة Eng 102 booklet Revision

4

ملخص للمفردات والقواعد والكتابة

5

Grammar Rules Review

مراجعة قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

ENG 102 • Grade 10 • Term 2 • Units 6–10

Grammar Rules القواعد

1. Conditional Sentences — جمل الشرط

Describe a result that depends on a specific condition. / اوصف نتيجة تعتمد على شرط محدد.

Type / النوع	Structure / التركيب	Use & Example
Zero الصفري	If + Pres. Simple, Pres. Simple	General truths / حقائق عامة ☞ If water reaches 100°C, it boils.
First الأول	If + Pres. Simple, will / can / may + V	Real future / مستقبل ممكن ☞ If you study, you will pass.
Second الثاني	If + Past Simple, would / could + V	Imaginary present / حاضري خيالي ☞ If I were rich, I would travel.
Third الثالث	If + Past Perfect, would / could / might + have + V3	Past regret / ندم ☞ If she had studied, she would have passed.

► **Note:** In the 2nd Conditional, use **were** with all subjects (I/he/she/it) for impossibility or advice — "If I were you..." / مع استخدام were لجميع الضمائر للستحالة أو النصيحة.

2. Modals for Possibility (Future) — الأفعال المساعدة للاحتمالية

Express degrees of certainty about future events. / اعبّر عن درجات اليقين بشأن أحداث مستقبلية.

Certainty / اليقين	Modal	Example
100% مؤكد	will / won't	She will attend the meeting.
80–90% مرجح جداً	will probably / probably won't	He will probably arrive late.
50% محتمل	may / may not	It may rain tomorrow.
30–50% أقل تأكيداً	could	The key could be in the drawer.
30–40% احتمال أقل	might / might not	They might come, but I doubt it.

► **Important:** Do NOT use **could not** for future negation (it means past inability). Use **won't** instead. / للنفي المستقبلي؛ لا تُستخدم could not لا تُستخدم won't.

3. -ing Forms: Gerunds & Participial Adjectives — صيغة -ing

The -ing form has several functions depending on its position. / صيغة -ing لها عدة وظائف اعتماداً على موقعها.

Function / الوظيفة	Position / الموضع	Example
Participial Adj. صفة	Before a noun قبل الاسم	an interesting book
Participial Adj. صفة	After be/seem/look بعد فعل ربط	The film was boring.
Gerund — Subject فاعل	Start of sentence بداية الجملة	Swimming is great exercise.
Gerund — Object مفعول	After enjoy/avoid/suggest/finish	She enjoys reading every day.

► **-ing vs -ed:** -ing = cause of feeling; -ed = person feeling it. ☞ The game was **exciting** → the fans were **excited**. / - تصف السبب - تصف الشخص ed

4. Forming Adjectives from Nouns — تكوين الصفات من الأسماء

Add specific suffixes to nouns to make adjectives. / أضف ألاحتهاف إلى الأسماء لاصنع ألاحتهاف.

Suffix	Meaning / المعنى	Examples
-y	Having a quality له صفة	luck → lucky • wind → windy
-al / -ial	Related to متعلق بـ	profession → professional • finance → financial
-ous	Characterised by متمم بـ	danger → dangerous • fame → famous
-ful	Full of مليء بـ	hope → hopeful • beauty → beautiful
-less	Without بدون	home → homeless • hope → hopeless
-en	Made from مصنوع من	wood → wooden • gold → golden

5. Infinitives of Purpose — المصدر للغرض

Answers the question "Why?" / ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف

Structure / التركيب	Example
to + base verb (less formal)	He went to the gym to lose weight.
in order to + V (formal / رسمي)	She studies hard in order to get good grades.
so as to + V (formal / رسمي)	We left early so as to avoid the traffic.
in order not to + V (negative / نفي)	Speak quietly in order not to wake the baby.
so as not to + V (negative / نفي)	Lock the door so as not to disturb anyone.

6. Adverb Clauses of Contrast — جمل التناقض

Introduce an idea that contrasts with the main clause. / ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف ألاحتهاف

Connector / الرابط	Followed by / يتبعها	Example
although / even though بالرغم	Full clause (S + V) جملة كاملة	Although it was cold, she wore a light jacket.

while / whereas في حين	Full clause (S + V) جملة كاملة	He loves coffee, whereas she prefers tea.
despite / in spite of بالرغم من	Noun OR -ing only X NOT a clause	Despite the rain, they went out.

7. Direct & Indirect Questions — الأسئلة المباشرة وغير المباشرة

Indirect questions are more polite; word order changes from question to statement. / الأسئلة غير المباشرة أكثر لباقة؛ ترتيب الكلمات يتغير من سؤال إلى جملة. /

Direct (مباشر)	Indirect (غير مباشر)
Where does she live?	Could you tell me where she lives?
What time does the train leave?	Do you know what time the train leaves?
Is the museum open today?	I'd like to know if/whether the museum is open today.
Did he pass the exam?	Can you tell me whether he passed the exam?

► **Rules:** (1) Use S + V order, not question order. (2) NO **do/does/did**. (3) Use **if/whether** for yes/no questions. / استخدم ترتيب الجملة / للأسئلة بنعم/لا whether أو if واستخدم do/does/did، الخيرية، ولا تستخدم

8. The Present Simple — المضارع البسيط

Habits, general truths, and scheduled events. / العادات، الحقائق العامة، والوقائع المجدولة.

Use / الاستخدام	Signal Words	Example
Habits & routines العادات	always, usually, every day	She walks to school every morning.
General truths حقائق عامة	—	The sun rises in the east.
Scheduled events أحداث مجدولة	tomorrow, next week (timetable)	The flight departs at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

► **3rd Person Rule:** Add **-s** / **-es** with he/she/it. He plays • She watches • It goes. / مع ضمائر الغائب المفرد -s أو -es أضف

9. The Passive Voice — المبني للمجهول

Used when the receiver matters more than the doer, or the doer is unknown/obvious. / يستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل مجهولاً أو واضحاً، أو يكون التركيز على المفعول به /

Tense / الزمن	Structure: be + past participle
Present Simple المضارع	The windows are cleaned every week.
Past Simple الماضي	The letter was written by the manager.
Present Perfect المضارع التام	The project has been completed.
Future المستقبل	The report will be submitted tomorrow.
Modal Passive مع الفعل المساعد	The rules must be followed.

► **When to Use:** (1) Doer unknown — *The car was stolen.* (2) Doer obvious — *The criminal was arrested.* (3) Receiver in focus — *The Pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians.* / استخدمه عندما يكون الفاعل مجهولاً أو واضحاً، أو يكون التركيز على المفعول به

Training Section — قسم التدريب

Complete the exercises. Check answers at the end. / أكمل التمارين. تحقق من الإجابات في النهاية.

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks — Choose the correct word from the brackets.

- If I _____ (was / were) you, I would apologise immediately.
- Look at those dark clouds — it _____ (will probably / could not) rain soon.
- He left home early _____ (to / for) catch the first bus.
- _____ (Although / Despite) being tired, she finished the report.
- Could you tell me where _____ (does the bank / the bank is) located?
- If water _____ (reach / reaches) 100°C, it boils.

Exercise 2: Word Formation — Form an adjective from the noun in brackets.

- She is a (hope) _____ student who never gives up.
- Crossing that road is very (danger) _____ at night.
- The old toy was made of (wood) _____ blocks.
- He gave a (profession) _____ presentation to the board.

Exercise 3: Active → Passive — Rewrite each sentence in the passive voice.

- They paint the office every year. → _____
- Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. → _____
- Someone has stolen my wallet. → _____

Exercise 4: -ing or -ed — Complete with the correct adjective form.

- The two-hour lecture was very _____ (bore).
- The children were _____ (excite) about the school trip.
- The news of the accident was _____ (shock).

Exam-Like Questions — أسئلة بنمط الامتحان

Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d). / اختر الخيار الصحيح (a, b, c, or d).

- If she _____ harder last term, she would have passed.

- a) studied b) had studied c) studies d) would study
2. The film is excellent — it _____ win an award next month.
a) might not b) could not c) will probably d) won't
3. _____ regularly is one of the best ways to stay healthy.
a) Exercise b) Exercises c) Exercising d) To exercising
4. The students felt _____ after the long, complicated lecture.
a) confusing b) confuse c) confused d) confuses
5. My grandfather built a beautiful _____ box for my mother's jewellery.
a) wood b) wooden c) woody d) woodless
6. Climbing alone in the mountains can be very _____.
a) danger b) dangerously c) dangerous d) endanger
7. She woke up early _____ catch the first train to Manama.
a) for b) for to c) in order to d) so that
8. _____ the heavy rain, the football match continued.
a) Although b) Despite c) However d) Even though
9. _____ it was raining heavily, they decided to go for a walk.
a) Despite b) In spite of c) Even though d) Because
10. Could you tell me _____ the next meeting starts?
a) when does b) when c) does when d) when did
11. I'd like to know _____ this train goes to the airport.
a) does b) is c) whether d) what
12. The Earth _____ around the Sun once every 365 days.
a) revolve b) revolves c) is revolving d) revolved
13. My older brother _____ to the gym every morning.
a) go b) goes c) is going d) gone
14. The Pyramids of Giza _____ by the ancient Egyptians.
a) built b) were built c) are built d) have built
15. According to the new policy, all reports _____ submitted before Friday.
a) must b) must be c) must have d) must been

Answer Key الإجابات

Training Section / قسم التدريب

Exercise	Answers
1. Fill in the Blanks	1.were 2.will probably 3.to 4.Despite 5.the bank is 6.reaches
2. Word Formation	1.hopeful 2.dangerous 3.wooden 4.professional
3. Active → Passive	1.The office is painted every year. 2.Hamlet was written by Shakespeare. 3.My wallet has been stolen.
4. -ing or -ed	1.boring 2.excited 3.shocking

Exam-Like Questions / أسئلة الامتحان

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	b) had studied	9	c) Even though
2	c) will probably	10	b) when
3	c) Exercising	11	c) whether
4	c) confused	12	b) revolves
5	b) wooden	13	b) goes
6	c) dangerous	14	b) were built
7	c) in order to	15	b) must be
8	b) Despite		