

مراجعة الوحدة السادسة في اللغة ريفلكت 102 نموذج إجابة



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: 23:12:42 2026-02-23

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | 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

الدروس المقررة في مادة اللغة 2025 و 2026م	1
مراجعة الوقفة التقييمية	2
مراجعة نهائية Eng 102	3
مراجعة اللغة الانجليزية 2	4
المراجعة النهائية	5



Kingdom of Bahrain
Ministry of Education
School Operations Region (1) Directorate
Ibn Sina Secondary Boys School



مملكة البحرين
وزارة التربية والتعليم
إدارة العمليات التعليمية - المنطقة الأولى
مدرسة ابن سينا الثانوية للبنين

Reflect 102

Unit 6

Revision

Prepared by: English department teachers

Co- Ordinator

Mr. Abdul Qader Gaber

Vice principal

Mr. Mohammed Al Khamis

School principal

Mr. El Sayed Ali

Unit 6

Word	Meaning	Definition
actual (adj)	فعلي - حقيقي	real
participant (n)	مشارك	a person in an activity
separate (v)	يقسم - يفصل	to divide
stage (n)	مرحلة	a particular time in an event
therapy (n)	علاج	a form of treatment that helps people with problems
extremely (adv)	بشكل كبير / للغاية	very
process (v)	يعالج- يتعامل مع	to deal with
signal (n)	إشارة	an action that sends a message
theory (n)	نظرية	an idea about why something happens
upsetting (adj)	مزعج	causing feelings of sadness or worry
absolutely (adv)	بالأكيد	certainly
ahead (prep)	أمام - في المقدمة	in the future; in front
behavior (n)	سلوك	the way someone does and says things
conscious (adj)	واع - مدرك	noticing that something is happening
painful (adj)	مؤلم	causing someone to feel hurt or sad
personality (n)	شخصية	What a person is like
protect (v)	يحمي	to keep something safe
psychology (n)	علم النفس	the study of the mind
relationship (n)	علاقة	A friendship between two people
situation (n)	موقف- وضع	the way things are at a specific time and place
awful (adj)	فظيع - سيء جداً	very bad
depression (n)	اكتئاب	a feeling of great sadness
experience (n)	خبرة- تجربة	something that happens to you
experiment (n)	تجربة علمية	a scientific test to find out what happens in a situation
individual (adj)	فردى- شخص	relating to only one person, place, or thing
mood (n)	مزاج	the way someone feels
pleasure (n)	المتعة	a feeling of happiness
recover (v)	ينعفى	to become well again
symptom (n)	عرض- أعراض	a sign of an illness or disease
technique (n)	طريقة	a way of doing something
accurate (adj)	دقيق	free from mistakes
base on (v phr)	بناء على	to form an idea or opinion from specific information
face (v)	يواجه	to deal with something difficult
identify (v)	يحدد - يتعرف على	to recognize
record (v)	يسجل	to take note of and store information

Alternatively (adv)	بشكل بديل- مختلف	differently
benefit (v)	يستفيد	to be good for
frequently (adv)	بشكل متكرر	often
image (n)	صورة	a picture
unique (adj)	فريد من نوعه	special; one-of-a-kind

(Vocabulary)

Q: Match the words with their definitions.

technique	stage	accurate	experiment	participant
accurate	free from mistakes			
stage	a particular time in an event			
technique	a way of doing something			
experiment	a scientific test to find out what happens in a situation.			
participant	a person in an activity			

Q: Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

protect	record	accurate	theory	awful
therapy	extremely	identify	personality	symptom

- 1-You can**record**..... the match and watch it later.
- 2-The scientists want to test a**theory**..... about dreams.
- 3- He wore a helmet to**protect**..... his head while riding his bike.
- 4- He promised his report would be**accurate**..... and include all the details
- 5- The weather was so**awful**..... that we had to cancel the picnic
- 6- The exam was**extremely**..... difficult, and many students struggled to finish it.
- 7- Meditation**therapy**.....can improve mental health.
- 8- Everyone thought his ..**personality**.... would make him successful in his career.
- 9- It is not easy to**identify**..... The reasons why we dream.
- 10-Coughing is a common**symptom**..... of a cold or flu.

(Reading)

Q: Read the following text then answer the questions:

1- The Remote control

After long day at work or school, many of us come home, jump on the sofa and reach for the remote control. For today's generation it is normal not to have to stand up to change channels on the television or to turn on the music. This is, however, a relatively recent invention. It was not until 1950 that the first commercial television remote control was created. The Zenith Radio Corporation called it the 'Lazy Bone'. In those days, however, the Lazy Bone was not wireless; it was attached to the television by a long cable. This was seen as a danger, as people kept tripping and falling over it. Just five years later, in 1955, the first wireless TV remote control was created by Eugene Polley and this soon became very popular indeed. Opinions are divided as to whether this invention is necessarily a good thing; many believe we have created a generation of couch potatoes - people who are too lazy to move from the sofa.

2. The Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland in 1847. **He** was a very talented person; a great inventor, an expert in speech and also very musical. His most famous invention was, of course, the telephone in the 1870's. While experimenting with electrical signals, he discovered he could hear a sound coming over the wire. On 10th March 1876 he made the first telephone call to his assistant, Mr. Watson, in the next room. The very first words ever spoken over the phone were 'Mr. Watson. Come here. I want to see you.' The telephone has transformed the way the World communicates.

3. The Microwave

Dr. Percy L. Spencer invented the microwave oven by accident, in 1946. He was already known as an electronics expert and worked with machines called magnetrons which produced microwave radiation. One day, he stopped in front of one of these machines when it was on and he noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted. Being an experienced inventor, he decided to test his theory with popcorn and, sure enough, when he placed the popcorn near the machine **it** became so hot it popped! From this first experiment, it was clear that microwaves were able to heat food very quickly. This is how the microwave oven was born.

A: Answer the following questions :

Who was the first telephone call made to?

.....**Mr. Watson**.....

What was the name of the inventor of the microwave oven?

.....**Dr. Percy L. Spencer.**.....

When was the microwave oven invented?

.....**In 1946**.....

Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?

.....**In Scotland.**.....

B: Match the following questions with the correct paragraphs (1 – 3):

Questions	Paragraph Number
1- Was created by mistake?	3
2- Is not always seen as a positive development?	1
3- Was invented by someone who had many different abilities.	2

C: Choose the correct answer :

1- What was the name of the first commercial television remote control?

a- Easy remote

b– Smart control

c– Lazy bone

2- When was the first commercial television remote control invented?

a- 1950

b– 1955

c– 1847

3- The first words spoken over the telephone were:

a- Hello

b– Goodbye

c– Mr. Watson

4- In line (13) the sentence, " He was a very talented person; a great inventor,..."
What does "he" refer to?

a- Graham Bell

b– Dr. Percy

c– Mr. Watson

5-The pronoun 'it' para.(3) line (7) refers to

a- the popcorn

b– The Microwave

c– plays

D: Decide whether the statements are true or false: [1mark each]

1	The first commercial television remote control was created before 1950	T	F
2	Alexander Graham Bell is a multi-talented person.	T	F
3	Dr. Percy invented the microwave oven after years of hard work.	T	F

(Grammar)

Lesson 4 (Student's book p: 120)

Unreal present and future conditional

We use unreal present and future conditional to talk about untrue, imagined, or impossible situations and their results in the present or future.

If + past simple , would\could\might (not) + base form

If clause

result clause

Examples :

If we **removed** all our memories, our personalities **might change**.

if-clause result clause

If we **turned on** positive memories in people with depression, we **could help** them.

if-clause result clause

**watch a video about Unreal
present and future conditional**



Q: Choose the correct answer :

1-If wesome money every month, we could go on holiday next year.

a- save

b– saved

c- saving

2-He would learn how to play the guitar if hemore free time.

a- have

b– has

c- had

3-If he spoke English fluently, hefor an international job.

a- will apply

b- apply

c– would apply

4-You mightbetter if you went to bed earlier.

a-could feel

b– feel

c- feels

Lesson 8 (Student's book p: 128)

Modals of possibility

You can use the modals will, may, might, and could to express possibility about the future. Use the base form of the verb after a modal.

Note : We don't use **could not** to talk about the future .

Subject + will/may/might (not) + base form

will – won't	certain
will probably - probably won't	likely
may- may not – might – might not - could	Less certain

watch a video about modals of
future possibility



Q: Choose the correct answer :

1-The students willEnglish this term.

a- study

b– studies

c– studying

2-They mayto record their dreams.

a- have

b– had

c– having

3-He finish the project on time because he is very organized.

a- won't

b– will

c– may not

5- "It will rain tomorrow " How certain is this sentence?

a- certain

b- likely

c- less certain

5- "It will probably rain tomorrow " How certain is this sentence?

a- certain

b- likely

c- less certain

5- "It might rain tomorrow " How certain is this sentence?

a- certain

b- likely

c- less certain