

ملخص للمفردات والقواعد



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

ملخص شامل حول اسئلة الاستماع والقواعد والمفردات

1

ملخص شامل مجاب حول اسئلة الاستماع والقواعد والمفردات

2

كراسة شاملة لمنهج Eng 102 2025-2026م

3

مراجعة الوحدة السادسة Dreams of Mystery The اختبار اللغة الإنجليزية 102

4

الدروس المقررة في مادة اللغة 2025 و 2026م

5

Unit SIX- REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
actual (adj)	real	الفعلي- الحقيقي
participant (n)	a person in an activity	مشارك
separate (v)	to divide	يقسم
stage (n)	a particular time in an event	مرحلة
therapy (n)	a form of treatment that helps people with problems	علاج
extremely (adv)	very	بشكل كبير
process (v)	to deal with	يعالج- يتعامل مع
signal (n)	an action that sends a message	إشارة
theory (n)	an idea about why something happens	نظرية
upsetting (adj)	causing feelings of sadness or worry	مزعج
Lesson 2		
absolutely (adv)	certainly	بكل تأكيد
ahead (prep)	in the future; in front	الأمام
behavior (n)	the way someone does and says things	سلوك
conscious (adj)	noticing that something is happening	واعي
painful (adj)	causing someone to feel hurt or sad	مؤلم
personality (n)	what a person is like	شخصية
protect (v)	to keep something safe	يحمي
psychology (n)	the study of the mind	علم النفس
relationship (n)	a friendship between two people	علاقة
situation (n)	the way things are at a specific time and place	موقف- وضع
Lesson 3		
awful (adj)	very bad	فظيع
depression (n)	a feeling of great sadness	اكتئاب
experience (n)	something that happens to you	خبرة- تجربة
experiment (n)	a scientific test to find out what happens in a situation	تجربة علمية
individual (adj)	relating to only one person, place, or thing	فردى- شخصى
mood (n)	the way someone feels	مزاج
pleasure (n)	a feeling of happiness	المتعة
recover (v)	to become well again	يتعافى
symptom (n)	a sign of an illness or disease	عرض- أعراض
technique (n)	a way of doing something	تقنية

Lesson 6

accurate (adj)	free from mistakes	دقيق
base on (v phr)	to form an idea or opinion from specific information	مبني على
face (v)	to deal with something difficult	يواجه
identify (v)	to recognize	يتعرف على
record (v)	to take note of and store information	يسجل
Alternatively (adv)	differently	بشكل بديل- مختلف
benefit (v)	to be good for	يستفيد
frequently (adv)	often	بشكل متكرر
image (n)	a picture	صورة
unique (adj)	special; one-of-a-kind	فريد من نوعه

Lesson 4 Grammar 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

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

Lesson 8 Grammar Modals of possibility

The base form is used after the modal verb.

certain	Will\ won't	Modal + <u>base form</u>
Not completely certain, but likely .	Will probably Probably won't	
less certain	may, may not, might, might not, and could	

Lesson 7 writing layout

Title	The topic
Introduction	General statement- both arguments- thesis statement
Pros	Topic sentence- arguments for- supporting ideas- linking words
Cons	Topic sentence- arguments against- supporting ideas- linking words
Conclusion	Summary- restating the topic

Unit SEVEN - REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
aim (v)	to plan to do something	يهدف إلى
complain (v)	to say you are not happy with something	يشتكى - يتذمر
employee (n)	someone who works for a company	موظف
hire (v)	to give someone a job	يوظف
think of (v phr)	to produce by thinking	يفكر في
analyze (v)	to study something carefully to understand it	يحلل
data (n)	information or facts	معلومات
experiment (v)	to try something to find out what the results are	يجرب
solve (v)	to find a successful way of dealing with a problem	يحل
value (v)	to think something is important	يعطي قيمة
Lesson 2		
challenge (n)	a difficult situation or task that tests a person's ability to succeed	تحدي
device (n)	an object, such as a machine made for a specific purpose	جهاز
notice (v)	to become aware of something or someone	يلاحظ
restrict (v)	put a limit on something in order to reduce and control it	يضع قيود
substantial (adj)	something that is large or important in size and amount	كبير
delete (v)	remove items from a cell phone or computer, e.g. files or apps	يحذف
look at (v phr)	to carefully review and consider information, data, etc	ينظر إلى
period (n)	a specific amount of time with a beginning and an end	فترة
shocking (adj)	something that is unexpected, surprising, and very bad	صادم
usage (n)	the action or fact or process of using something	استعمال
Lesson 3		
agitated (adj)	excited or upset	مضطرب
detect (v)	to notice	يلاحظ
disabled (adj)	having an illness or injury that makes it hard to do things	معاق
diet (n)	the food and drinks that you consume regularly	نظام غذائي
monitor (v)	to watch and check on a person or thing	يتحكم في
oncoming (adj)	arriving	قادم
patch (n)	a piece of cloth or other material used to mend or strengthen a torn or weak point	رقعة
robber (n)	a person who uses force to steal things	لص
teleportation (n)	travelling by an imaginary and very fast form of transport	نقل فوري
transcend (v)	overcome	يتجاوز

Lesson 6

actively (adv)	involved in something in a positive way	بنشاط
effective (adj)	achieving the results you want	فعال
otherwise (adv)	a word to show if you don't do this, something else will happen	وإلا
require (v)	need	يتطلب
trouble (n)	problem/difficulty	مشكلة
conscious (adj)	aware (of something)	واعي
increase (v)	to become bigger in amount or size	يزداد
product (n)	something that is produced and sold	منتج
separate (adj)	being or happening in a different place	منفصل
work on (v phr)	spend time doing something	يعمل على

Lesson 4 Grammar Using -ing form

The present participle (-ing) form has two uses in addition to the present continuous.

Using -ing form of verbs

Participle adjectives

Gerund

Before a noun: She has interesting ideas.

After a linking verb: The idea seems interesting.

As subject: sometimes, forgetting your phone is a good thing.

Object of a verb: I considered giving up video games forever.

Object of a preposition: I'm interested in becoming more creative.

Lesson 8 Grammar Forming adjectives from nouns.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
luck	lucky	style	stylish	economy	economic
profession	professional	flexibility	flexible	origin	original
industry	industrial	addiction	addictive	persistence	persistent
nature	natural	independence	independent	production	productive
finance	financial	electricity	electric	use	Useful-useless
man	manly	creation	creative	care	Careless- careful
difference	different	substance	substantial	More examples: Workbook page 148	
importance	important	success	successful		
interest	interesting interested	shock	shocked shocking		

Lesson 7 writing layout

Salutation	Greeting
Opening paragraph	Friendly opening- reason for writing
Body	Tips (at least 3)- supporting ideas
Concluding paragraph	Closing tip- reassuring phrase- saying goodbye- ask for a response.
Closing	Complimentary close

Lesson 9 writing Sample

Dear Noor,

I hope this letter finds you well. I'm glad you will start a new business. I would love to share some tips to help you go in the right direction.

First things first, make some research to identify your customers, analyze the competition and the local demand.

Next, register your business with the ministry. There are forms to fill in and fees to pay.

Then, find the right location. Your restaurant should be in a visible and easy access place with enough parks.

After that, design an attractive menu and hire experienced staff. You may need to train them to fit your restaurant's standards.

Finally, marketing is very important. Make use of social media, invite famous people to the opening and make people talk about it.

In short, never forget that starting a business is not an easy thing. Be determined and flexible, learn from your experience and you will do great! Wishing you all the best.

Take care,

Wesam

MS Zahra Abdali

Unit EIGHT - REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
access (n)	the ability or right to use something	إمكانية الوصول
acquire (v)	to get; to learn	يكتسب
development (n)	Growth	تطوير
former (adj)	past; earlier	السابق
intelligence (n)	the ability to learn about and understand things	ذكاء
invent (v)	create something new (usually a product)	يخترع
obvious (adj)	clear and easy to see or understand	واضح
performance (n)	the ability to do something	أداء
physical (adj)	relating to the body	جسدي
preferable (adj)	the ability or right to use something	مفضل
Lesson 2		
addicted (adj)	unable to stop doing something	مدمن
come out	to become available to buy or use	يظهر
common (adj)	ordinary or usual	شائع
confidence (n)	the belief that you can do things well	ثقة
cooperate (v)	to work with one or more people to achieve a result	يتعاون
disadvantage (n)	something that isn't good or causes problems	سلبية
ignore (v)	to not pay attention to someone or something	يتجاهل
sense (n)	a feeling about something	حاسة
trivial (adj)	not very important or large	تافه
whether (conj)	if	إذا
Lesson 3		
accompany (v)	Go with	يصاحب
approximately (adv)	about	تقريبا
compete (v)	Try to win	يتنافس
look into (v phr)	Find out about	يفحص
transport (v)	Move something	ينقل
animation (n)	A drawing that moves	الرسوم المتحركة
audience (n)	People who watch or use something	الجمهور
cooperative (adj)	Easy to work with	متعاون
remain (v)	stay	يبقى
argue (v)	to explain why you think something is true	يجادل

Lesson 6

combination (n)	two or more things used together	مزيج
convenient (adj)	easy to use or get	مناسب
distracting (adj)	taking someone's attention away	مشتت
look up (v phr)	to try to find	يبحث
material (n)	information	مادة
nearby (adv.)	close to you	قريب
relevant (adj)	directly related to something	متعلق
strategy (n)	a plan to achieve something	استراتيجية
tend to (v phr)	to be likely to	يميل الى
combination (n)	two or more things used together	مزيج

Lesson 4 Grammar Infinitives of purpose

An **infinitive of purpose** answers the question "WHY"

Forms	Examples
- <i>To + base form</i>	<i>To reach the next level of the game, you have to get five points.</i> Or <i>You have to get five points to reach the next level of the game.</i>
- <i>In order + to + base form</i>	<i>Some people play video games in order to exercise their brains.</i> Or <i>in order to exercise their brain, some people play video games.</i>
- <i>In order + not + to + base form</i> NEGATIVE FORM	<i>In order not to lose the game, you have to stay on your side.</i> or <i>You have to stay on your side in order not to lose the game.</i>

Lesson 8 Grammar Adverb clauses of contrast

An **adverb clause of contrast** introduces an idea that is different from the idea in the main clause.

Adverb clauses of contrast start with a connecting word.

Connecting word	rule	example
<i>While</i> <i>Although</i> <i>Even though</i>	+ subject + verb.	- <i>While some believe this is a waste of money, I think it's worth the money.</i> - <i>Although I took many classes, I like biology the best.</i> - <i>Even though I attended the classes for years, I never understood that theory.</i>
<i>Despite</i>	+ a gerund, noun, or phrase	<i>Despite their small size, smartphones are powerful devices that have transformed the modern world.</i>

Note that when the adverb clause comes first in a sentence, a comma separates it from the main clause.

DON'T USE COMMA If the adverb is used in the middle.

Lesson 7 writing Report layout

Heading	To: From: Date: Subject:
Introduction	- Briefly introduce the topic of the report - State the purpose of the report - Indicate the sources of information used for the report
Pros	- Topic sentence - Benefit 1 → Provide details and examples - Benefit 2 → Provide details and examples - Benefit 3 → Provide details and examples
Cons	- Topic Sentence - Disadvantage 1 → Provide details and examples - Disadvantage 2 → Provide details and examples - Disadvantage 3 → Provide details and examples
Conclusion	- Summarize the main findings of the report - Stress the complexity of the issue and the need for urgent action - Make some recommendations (at least one)

Lesson 9 writing Sample

To: The Ministry of Education

From: Noor Salah

Date: 19\3\2024

Subject: The pros and cons of Using Technology After School

Introduction

These days using Technology after school is a must, like using mobiles or laptops, with many purposes of using technology daily. The aim of this report is to examine the pros and cons aspects of using technology after school. The information included in this report was collected from different sources, including students and internet.

Pros

Using technology after school has many benefits. Above all, it provides students with easy access to huge amounts of information and resources like YouTube and TED-ED. Technology can also help students in doing their homework and collaborate with peers. This promotes teamwork, critical thinking and communication skills. Moreover, technology offers tools for students to express creativity through digital art, multimedia presentations, coding projects, and other interactive platforms.

Cons

Excessive use of technology can lead to many problems. To start with, it can cause health issues like eye strain and sleep disorders. Besides, some students reported that they were distracted by other activities like social media and video games. According to research, some students believe that this has affected their grades. A few stated that although their grades are good, they no longer enjoy going to school.

Conclusion

In summary, using technology after school among our students is a complex topic. Despite the benefits, some students seem to be badly affected. The information gathered for this report reveals that they need urgent help. I believe that our ministry must take immediate action to support them.

MS Zahra Abdali

Unit NINE - REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
advanced (adj)	very modern; recently developed or improved.	متقدم
paradox (n)	a situation that is hard to understand because it has two opposite qualities.	تناقض
privacy (n)	freedom to keep personal information secret.	خصوصية
surrounded (adj)	having something all around it.	محاط بـ
urban (adj)	relating to towns or cities.	حضري
community (n)	a place where people live, a group of people with similar interests.	مجتمع
powerful (adj)	very strong and effective; able to do a lot	قوي
rural (adj)	relating to the countryside	ريفي
trend (n)	a situation that is continuing to change or develop	اتجاه
virtual (adj)	done or seen on the Internet or a computer	افتراضي
Lesson 2		
adapt (v)	to make or accept changes	يتكيف
convenience (n)	a thing that makes life easier	راحة
harvest (v)	to collect food or crops	حصاد
livelihood (n)	how you make money	معيشة
means (n)	methods; ways	وسيلة
rely on (v phr)	to depend on	يعتمد على
survival (n)	staying alive	البقاء
transformation (n)	a big change	تحويل
typical (adj)	Usual	نموذجي
utilize (v)	to make practical use of	يستخدم
Lesson 3		
aspects (n)	parts of a situation, topic, etc.	جوانب
attachment (n)	feeling connected to something or someone	ارتباط
historical (adj)	connected with the past	تاريخي
proud (adj)	feeling good because you did something well	فخور
suburb (n)	area around a big city where lots of people live	ضاحية
associated with (v phr)	related to	مرتبط بـ
distinctive (adj)	different and easy to recognize	مميز
industrial (adj)	with a lot of factories and industries	صناعي
quality of life (n phr)	the level of health, comfort and happiness you have	جودة الحياة
Lesson 6		
Accomplish (v)	to achieve something after doing it for a long time	انجاز
Bilingual (adj)	able to speak two languages well	ثنائي اللغة
Flexible (adj)	able to change easily to fit into new situations	مرن
Mental (adj)	related to the mind or thinking	عقلي
Open to (adj)	comfortable with; willing to try	منفتح
Beneficial (adj)	helpful, useful, or positive	مفيد
Boost (v)	to improve or increase something	يعزز
Function (v)	to work or perform in the correct way	يعمل
Multicultural (adj)	including people from different countries	متعدد الثقافات
Warn (v)	to tell somebody about a possible danger or problem	يحذر

Lesson 4 Grammar Direct and indirect questions

Indirect questions put a question inside another question, such as *Can you explain . . . ?* or *Do you know . . . ?* This type of question is often more polite.

The original question (the question inside the other) has statement word order. We use a question word such as <i>where</i> , <i>what</i> , or <i>who</i> to introduce <i>wh</i> -questions, and <i>if</i> or <i>whether</i> to introduce <i>yes/no</i> questions.	
Direct	Indirect
Is it still possible to live from the land?	Can you tell me if it is still possible to live from the land.
Have you lived here all your life?	Can you tell me if you have lived here all your life.
How much has the animal population decreased in that time?	Do you know how much the animal population has decreased in that time.
How are you continuing your traditional way of life?	Can you explain how you are continuing your traditional way of life.
How big is the Inuit population nowadays?	Do you know how big the Inuit population is nowadays.

Lesson 8 Grammar The present simple

The present simple is used to describe routines, habits, general truths, and regular occurrences. It helps us communicate information that is true in general or that happens repeatedly.

When the subject is singular, the verb should also be singular, and when the subject is plural, the verb should be in its plural form. For example,

She write a blog every day.
is **incorrect**, as *write* should be changed to writes to agree with the singular subject *She*.

To avoid this common mistake, you should pay close attention to the number of the subject and ensure that the verb agrees with it appropriately.

Subject	rule
He She It	Verb+ s/es
They We You I	Verb

Lesson 7 writing Article Layout

Title:	
Introduction	- Background information - Thesis statement
Body paragraph 1	- Topic sentence - Supporting ideas
Body paragraph 2	- Topic sentence - Supporting ideas
Body paragraph 3	- Topic sentence - Supporting ideas
Conclusion	- Summary sentence: - Final thought:

Lesson 9 writing Sample

Title: The Dark Shadow of Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is when someone uses technology like the internet or social media to hurt, threaten or tease others. It can involve sending mean messages, spreading rumors, or sharing embarrassing photos or videos. Cyberbullying has a negative impact on young people.

To start with, recent studies have shown that cyberbullying has mental effects on individuals. People who are exposed to cyberbullying are more likely to feel worried and unhappy. They also suffer from low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression.

Added to that, it impacts the social lives of young people. According to a recent documentary about this topic, victims of cyberbullying avoid social interactions, both online and in reality. An expert said that this could be out of fear or shame and leads to loneliness.

Additionally, Cyberbullying affects students' academic performance. Recent articles make an important point about this point. They suggest that students who are exposed to cyberbullying often have lower grades and find it hard to be successful in the future.

To sum up, cyberbullying affects young people's mental health, as well as their social life and future success. Parents and other adults should teach their kids how to avoid cyberbullying and to support the victims.

MS Zahra Abdali



Unit TEN - REVISION

Word	Definition	Meaning
Lesson 1		
Abstract (adj)	existing as an idea but not as a real thing	خلاصة- تجريد
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	قيّم
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	may, might, could. Ex: I might go there tomorrow.	Base form of the verb
To talk about general possibility	can EX. The winters can be very cold in Russia.	
To talk about ability	can and could Ex. I can't read without glasses.	
To talk about obligation	must, have to, and had to Ex. We have to obey the law.	
To give advice or to recommend	should Ex. You should try the soup—it's delicious.	

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 Gergaon. 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 Gergaon 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. Gergaon 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, Gergaon 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