

مراجعة شاملة للوحدة الخامسة 202 Changemakers



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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني الثانوي



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

ملخص REFLECT11 | ENG202

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الامتحان التجريبي لنهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني للعام الدراسي 2024/2025

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نموذج امتحان نهاية الفصل الثاني

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Unit 5 Revision: Vocabulary, Reading Skills, and Grammar

This comprehensive revision document focuses on the core components of Unit 5 (Test 1) for Eng.202. It covers essential vocabulary for "Changemakers," critical reading comprehension strategies, and specific grammatical structures involving noun clauses and non-defining adjective clauses.

Section 1: Changemakers Vocabulary

The following table provides the essential vocabulary for Unit 5, including definitions, usage examples, and Arabic translations.

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example	Arabic Translation
Academic	adj	Related to study or education	Academic success is important.	أكاديمي
Adjust	v	To change to fit a situation	Students adjust to college life.	يتأقلم
Admit	v	To agree that something is true	I admit that I made a mistake.	يعترف
Ambition	n	Strong desire to succeed	Her ambition is to be a doctor.	طموح
Assumption	n	Something you believe without proof	That is only an assumption.	افتراض
Balanced diet	n	Healthy combination of food	Eat a balanced diet.	نظام غذائي متوازن
Bias	n	Unfair opinion	The article shows bias.	تحيز
Build up	v	To increase slowly	Confidence builds up over time.	يتزايد
Capacity	n	Maximum amount	The hall has capacity for 100 people.	سعة
Confident	adj	Believing in yourself	She feels confident before the test.	واثق
Crunch	n	A difficult situation (not enough time)	I am in a time crunch.	أزمة



Degree	n	University qualification	She has a degree in biology.	شهادة جامعية
Discipline	n	Self-control	Discipline helps students succeed.	انضباط
Emerge	v	To become known	A new problem emerged.	يظهر
Formal	adj	Serious, not casual	He wore formal clothes.	رسمي
Fund	v	To provide money	The government funds the project.	يمول
Gifted	adj	Very talented	He is a gifted student.	موهوب
Hard-working	adj	Not lazy	She is hard-working.	مجتهد
Impressive	adj	Very good or special	Her speech was impressive.	مدهش
Individual	n	One person	Each individual is different.	فرد
Institute	n	Organization for education	She studies at an institute.	معهد - مؤسسة
Judgement	n	Opinion	That is my judgement.	رأي
Moderate	adj	Not too much and not too little	Exercise for a moderate time.	معتدل
Passion	n	Strong love for something	He has passion for science.	شغف
Procrastinate	v	To delay important work	Do not procrastinate before exams.	يؤجل
Question	v	To doubt	He questioned the decision.	يشك
Quit	v	To stop	He quit his job.	يترك
Recurring	adj	Happening again and again	It is a recurring problem.	متكرر
Schedule	v	To plan a time	She scheduled the meeting.	يحدد موعد
State	n	Condition or situation	The country is in a bad state.	حالة
Struggle	v	To try hard because something is difficult	I struggle with math.	يكافح
Trust	v	To believe in someone	I trust my teacher.	يثق
Truth	n	Fact	Always tell the truth.	حقيقة
Vary	v	To change	Prices vary from store to store.	يختلف



Section 2: Reading Skills

Effective reading comprehension requires identifying the hierarchy of information and utilizing specific strategies for objective questions and pronoun references.

Main Ideas and Supporting Details

- **Main Idea (الفكرة الرئيسية):** This represents the most important idea or central theme within a paragraph.
- **Supporting Details (تفاصيل داعمة):** This consists of extra information, examples, or evidence used to explain and expand upon the main idea.

True / False Strategy

When determining if a statement is True or False, follow these steps:

1. Read the sentence carefully.
2. Focus on the **meaning** rather than looking for exact word matches.
3. **True:** The meaning of the sentence is the same as the text.
4. **False:** The meaning has changed from what is in the text.
5. **Caution:** Pay close attention to "qualifier" words that can alter the entire meaning of a sentence, such as: *always, never, more, or less.*

Pronoun Reference

To identify what a pronoun (e.g., *it, them, they*) refers to in a text:

- Locate the pronoun.
- Look at the nouns appearing before the pronoun.
- Ensure the noun matches the pronoun in number (singular or plural).
- *Example:* "College life is exciting. **It** teaches independence." In this case, "**It**" refers back to "**college life.**"

Section 3: Grammar 1: Noun Clauses as Objects

A noun clause functions in the same way a single noun does within a sentence. When used as an object, it follows a verb.

Structure



Noun clauses typically follow these patterns:

- **that** + subject + verb
- **wh-word** + subject + verb

Key Rules

- **Statement Word Order:** Always use statement word order (Subject + Verb) within the noun clause. Do **not** use question word order.
 - *Correct:* I know **why she is** upset.
 - *Wrong:* I know **why is she** upset.
 - **Combined Structures:** Noun clauses can also incorporate nouns or adjectives:
 - **what / which + noun:** "I know **what time** it is."
 - **how + adjective:** "I know **how old** he is."
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Section 4: Grammar 2: Non-defining Adjective Clauses

Non-defining adjective clauses provide extra, non-essential information about a noun.

Characteristics

- They provide supplemental information that is not required to understand who or what the noun is.
- They are always set off by **commas**.
- Because the information is "extra," the clause can be removed without changing the basic meaning of the sentence.
- *Example:* "Omar Farouq, **who is from Bahrain**, is famous."

Relative Pronouns and Rules

Use the following relative pronouns based on the noun being described:

- **Who:** Used for people.
- **Which:** Used for things.
- **Where:** Used for places.

Important Restrictions

1. **Do NOT use "that":** While "that" is used in defining clauses, it is never used in non-defining adjective clauses.
2. **No extra pronouns:** Do not repeat the subject or object with a personal pronoun inside the relative clause.