

ملخص الوحدة الأولى



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-28 17:23:40

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:

إعداد: Reem

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

1. Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Meaning in Arabic
Artificial (adj)	Made by people/ not natural	اصطناعي
Concerned (adj)	Worried	قلق
Distinguish (v)	To recognize how two things are different	يُميز
Lack (n)	To not have / not have enough	نقص - افتقار
Turn out (v phr)	To happen in a particular way	ينحول - يصبح
Capable of (v phr)	Able to do something	قادر (على)
Content (adj)	Happy about your situation	سعيد
Knowledge (n)	The things you know about a topic	معرفة
Resemble (v)	To look similar	يشابه
valid (adj)	Accurate based on good reasons or facts	صحيح – صالح
Breakthrough (n)	An important discovery	طفرة نوعية
Contribution (n)	When you help someone/ add something	مساهمة
Detect (v)	Notice details	يكشف
Growth (n)	Increase in something e.g. size	نمو
Revolutionize (v)	Completely change something in a good way	يحدث ثورة
Characteristic (n)	A quality of something	صفة – ميزة
Curious (adj)	Interested to find out about people or things	فضولي - متسائل
Draw conclusions (v phr)	Make decisions based on facts	يستخلص نتائج- يصل لنتيجة
Phenomenon (n)	Something unusual or interesting	ظاهرة
Specialize in (v phr)	Work or study in a particular area	يتخصص في
Bet (v)	Guess or give your opinion	يراهن
Congratulate (v)	To offer praise	يبارك
Device (n)	An object that you use for specific purpose	جهاز
Envision (v)	Imagine	يتصور - يتخيل
Inspire (v)	Make someone want to do something	يلهم
Commonplace (adj)	Something that is usual / occurs often	شائع
Demonstration (n)	To show how something works	توضيح
Dramatically (adv)	Change in obvious way	بشكل كبير - بوضوح
Impractical (adj)	Opposite of practical	غير عملي
Invention (n)	An object that hasn't been made before	اختراع
Complex (adj)	Difficult to understand	مُعقد
Direct (v)	To guide actions	يوجه - يتحكم
Optimistic (adj)	Positive about the future	مُتفائل
Resource (n)	Money/materials or other things that can be used to reach a target	موارد
Vast (adj)	Huge / enormous	واسع - ضخم
Consequence (n)	The result of something	عواقب
Inevitable (adj)	Certain to happen	شيء حتمي
Prospect (n)	Something that may happen /possible to happen	احتمال
Responsibility (n)	Something you have to do /a duty	مسؤولية
Wisdom (n)	Knowledge/ experience / good judgement	حكمة

2. Grammar

1. Unreal Past Conditionals	Uses & rule: When we imagine a <i>different outcome</i> for a situation in the past that we cannot change. If clause + outcome clause (If+ past perfect) + (would have + past participle)	Examples: 1. If he <u>had studied</u> well, he <i>would have</i> passed her test. 2. If they <u>had trained</u> more, they <i>wouldn't have</i> lost the game. 3. Reem <i>would have brought</i> a gift, if <u>she had known</u> about the party.
2. Noun Clauses	Uses & rule: -A noun clause is made of a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone on its own. -It can come in different positions in a sentence. -Noun clauses usually begin with a subordinator: <i>that OR wh-Q</i> <i>subordinators: what, where, when, which, who, why and how.</i>	Examples: 1/ as a subject <u>How dinosaurs really lived</u> is a mystery. 2/ as an object It is not easy to explain <u>how babies learn their mother language.</u> He said <u>that we need a new teacher.</u> * we can also omit / delete (that) in noun clauses 😊 He said <u>that we need a new teacher.</u> = He said we need a new teacher.

3. Writing

Summary Paragraph - SB PAGE 16 & 17 / 20 & 21

Your paragraph should include these parts:

Introductory statement جملة استهلالية تتضمن موضوع النص و غرضه
Main point 1 تلخيص للفكرة الأولى
Main point 2 تلخيص للفكرة الثانية
Main point 3 تلخيص للفكرة الثالثة
Concluding sentence جملة ختامية للفقرة

Example of a summary paragraph for the article 'Robots: From Fiction to Fact' on page 5.

Introductory sentence :
Introduces the type of text and its main purpose.
جملة استهلالية تعرض اسم النص و نوعه و غايته.

Idea 1 summarized
تلخيص للفكرة الرئيسية 1

Idea 2 summarized
تلخيص للفكرة الرئيسية 2

Idea 3 summarized
تلخيص للفكرة الرئيسية 3

Concluding sentence
جملة ختامية للفقرة تعرض ما تناوله موضوع النص وما توصل إليه بشكل مختصر.

The article "*Robots: From Fiction to Fact*" discusses how robots have changed from imaginary machines in stories into useful machines in real life. **It explains** that some robots are designed to look or behave like animals. These robots can help people in different ways, such as helping farmers, doing useful tasks, or acting like pets. **The article also describes how robots can do dangerous or difficult jobs**, such as working after disasters, exploring deep oceans, cleaning houses, or picking fruit. **In addition, it explains that bots are different from robots** because they exist only inside computers as programs. Bots can perform human-like tasks, such as writing articles and creative stories. **Finally, the writer explains that robots and bots will become an important part of our future. However, the article raises an important question: will robots make our lives better, or could they become a danger to human society?**