

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية



Revision unit tow English 101

موقع المناهج ← المناهج البحرينية ← الصف الأول الثانوي ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 07:51:36 2024-01-09

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي



روابط مواد الصف الأول الثانوي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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

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English 101- Unit two Revision

Part 1: Vocabulary

Lesson1:

1. **according to (prep)** :As stated by.

According to experts, the most widely spoken languages are Chinese, Spanish, and English.

2. **avoid (v)**: to not do something.

Travelers should avoid using body language that upsets local people.

3. **emotion (n)**: feeling.

Happiness and sadness are emotions.

4. **maintain (v)**: to keep doing something.

In many cultures, it is polite to maintain eye contact and not look down when speaking to someone.

5. **misunderstanding (n)**: a wrong idea.

Happy” or “sad” emojis make messages clearer, so there are fewer misunderstandings.

6. **necessary (adj)**: needed.

It isn't necessary to learn the language before visiting a country, but it is useful to learn a few phrases before you go.

7. **pay attention (v phr)**: to look or listen carefully.

It's a good idea to pay attention to your teacher when she is explaining English grammar.

8. **recognize (v)**: to remember something when you see it.

When you travel to a new place, you may not recognize the different foods in a restaurant.

9. **similar (adj)**: almost the same.

When you go to a different country, some customs will be similar to yours while others will be very different.

10. **uncomfortable (adj)**: worried.

Speaking in front of large groups of people makes many people feel uncomfortable.

Lesson 2:

1. **according to (prep)**: used when saying what someone else has said or shown.
According to our English teacher, many Americans do not speak a second language.

2. **attention (n)**: what you give when you notice something or someone.
You can say "Excuse me" to get someone's attention.

3. **author (n)**: person who writes books, articles, etc.
Our professor is the author of a book about language and culture. She wrote it a couple of years ago.

4. **background (n)**: a person's education, family, and life experiences
Jin's background in computers helped him get a job in IT. He has a degree and several years of experience.

5. **field (n)**: a type of work or a subject that people study.
Sara finished nursing school and is now working in the medical field.

6. **mention (v)**: to say something briefly, without giving much detail.
My classmate didn't mention that she spoke four languages. I found out later that she speaks Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, and English.

7. **misunderstanding (n)**: a problem caused by a person not understanding a situation or what someone else has said
I'm really sorry about the misunderstanding. I didn't listen to you very carefully. I thought you said that no one was sitting in this seat.

8. **patient (adj)**: able to accept a problem or wait for something without getting upset
You need to be patient to learn another language. It takes time to become fluent.

9. **speech (n)**: the way someone speaks
In the southern United States, people pronounce certain words differently than in the north. This is just one example of how speech differs across the country.

10. **widespread (adj)**: happening in many places or among many people
The widespread use of Spanish is in the United States. Many government documents are in both English and Spanish.

| Prefixes - ANTONYMS | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| in | <i>attentive</i> | <i>inattentive</i> |
| | <i>adequate</i> | <i>inadequate</i> |
| un | <i>attentive</i> | <i>unattentive</i> |
| | <i>heard</i> | <i>unheard</i> |
| im | <i>patient</i> | <i>impatient</i> |
| | <i>probable</i> | <i>improbable</i> |
| mis | <i>understand</i> | <i>misunderstand</i> |
| | <i>heard</i> | <i>misheard</i> |

Lesson 3:

- code (n):** a communication system that uses letters or words.
The message was written in code.
- distinguish (v):** notice or understand the difference between two things or people.
I sometimes have difficulty distinguishing Spanish from Portuguese.
- expression (n):** a look on someone's face that shows how they feel.
I could tell from her expression that something serious had happened.
- humorous (adj):** funny.
She wrote a humorous story of her teenage years.
- irritated (adj):** annoyed and angry.
I began to get increasingly irritated by her questions.
- motion (n):** a particular movement.
The violent motion of the ship upset his stomach.
- dismissive (adj):** showing that you think something isn't important.
He's so dismissive of anybody else's suggestions.
- encouragement (n):** saying or doing something to help someone feel more confident about something.
Children need lots of encouragement from their parents.
- gesture (n):** movement of hands, head, or other body part to express a feeling or an idea.
She made a rude gesture at the other driver.
- intercultural (adj):** involving more than one culture.
The website aims to promote intercultural understanding.

Lesson 5:

| Phrases that introduce reasons (<u>because, since</u>) | Phrases that introduce results (<u>so, as a result, that's why</u>). |
|---|---|
| REASONS → | RESULTS |
| Because he used a lot of slang, | we didn't understand him. |
| Since he used a lot of slang, | we didn't understand him. |
| He used a lot of slang, | so we didn't understand him. |
| He used a lot of slang. | As a result , we didn't understand him. |
| He used a lot of slang. | That's why we didn't understand him. |

Lesson 6:

- affect (v):** to cause a change in something or someone.
Your native language often affects the way you pronounce words in English.
- certain (adj):** sure to happen.
Experts are certain that some words in English come from other languages.

3. **existing (adj)**: being real or present.

Under existing conditions, many children are not getting an adequate education in some parts of the world.

4. **influence (n)**: the power to change something or someone.

The famous writer William Shakespeare had a great influence on English.

5. **as a result (phr)**: therefore.

English is the language of international business. As a result, many people want to learn it.

6. **evolve (v)**: to change over a long period of time.

Technologies evolve over time. For example, computers used to be very big, and now they are small.

7. **factor (n)**: a cause of something.

One important factor in the spread of English around the world is the Internet.

8. **lead to (v phr)**: to cause to happen, to result in.

Learning other languages can lead to good lead to jobs.

9. **Silent (adj)**: without any sound.

In the word write, the letter w is silent.

10. **represent (v)**: to be a sign or symbol of something.

On the Internet, the symbol # represents the word hashtag.

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: Future real conditional

A **condition** is something that happens and causes something else to happen.

If you work hard, you will succeed.

Condition result

The verb in the *if*- clause is in the **simple present**. The verb in the main clause is **will + the base** form. It is also possible to use *should* or *might* in the main clause.

You will succeed, if you work hard.

main clause if- clause

If you are not careful with your words, you might hurt someone.

if- clause main clause

Lesson 8: Past simple & present continuous

We use the **simple past** to talk about events that *started* and *ended* in the past.

Two years ago, I visited Peru. I didn't go to Machu Picchu.

We use the **past continuous** to talk about events that *were in progress* in the past.

When I went to Machu Picchu, I wasn't traveling alone.

In narratives, we often use the past continuous with **when** or **while** to indicate an event (past continuous) that was interrupted by another event (simple past).

***While** we were driving to Machu Picchu, the bus broke down.*

*I was sleeping **when** it happened.*

Part 3: Writing

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Title | The Importance of Understanding Body Language |
| Introduction | Setting |
| Body | Challenge \ problem Events \ feeling |
| Conclusion | Ending Lesson learnt |

The importance of understanding body language

I had an unforgettable experience during my trip to Turkey. One day I decided to try out a famous restaurant there. As I sat down, a waiter came to take my order. The only problem was that I didn't speak Turkish, and they didn't speak Arabic. I was faced with a communication challenge.

Feeling a bit lost, I pointed at a sandwich. To my surprise, the waiter shook his head from side to side. I was confused. I looked around and noticed other people eating their sandwiches. I thought I would order a pizza since I saw people around eating pizzas. So, I pointed at a pizza. Once again, the waiter shook his head sideways. I started to feel embarrassed.

Just as I was about to leave, it came to my mind. I remembered that in Turkey, they use a different body language. Shaking the head sideways meant "yes" while nodding the head up and down meant "no". I started laughing at my own misunderstanding. At that moment, I understood my lesson about the importance of understanding body language.