

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية



Revision unit one English 101

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

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 07:37:51 2024-01-09

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي



روابط مواد الصف الأول الثانوي على تلغرام

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English 101- Unit one Revision

Part 1: Vocabulary

Lesson 1:

Deal with (v phr): to take action on\ To do something about a person or thing that causes a problem or difficult situation.

You have to deal with a lot of traffic when you drive in a big city.

Effect (n): to have an influence on something or someone\ A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.

Online communities can have a good and bad effect on people.

Effort (n): a big attempt to do something\ A strong attempt.

You must make an effort to meet people if you move somewhere new.

Expert (n): someone who is very skilled\ Someone who knows a lot about a topic or subject.

An expert is someone who knows a lot about a topic or subject.

Human (n): a person\ A scientific term for a man or woman.

Human need to connect with others to be happy and healthy.

Impact (v): to affect\ To influence.

A park can impact a community in many positive ways.

Lonely (adj): having no one to talk to or be with\ A feeling of sadness because you have no friends or company.

Making friends can be difficult in a big city, so many people are lonely.

Productive (adj): able to do or achieve a lot\ Doing or achieving a lot.

Some people are productive in the mornings. Others get work done at night.

Social (adj): of or about people\ Relating to society or its organization.

A good way to meet people is through social activities, like sports and clubs.

volunteer (v): to offer to do something\ To work for an organization without being paid.

If you volunteer for a charity, you can help people in need.

Lesson 2:

Atmosphere (n): the mood of a place or situation.

Vancouver has a nice atmosphere. It's not too crowded, and people are friendly.

Discover (v): find unexpectedly or during a search.

We were happy to discover a new restaurant down the street. Now we eat there every weekend.

Opportunity (n): chance

His new job is a great opportunity. It gives him the chance to learn new skills.

Stable (adj): unchanging

This neighborhood is very stable. Not much has changed in the last 20 years.

Unique (adj): special

Combining a movie theater with a cafe was a unique idea. I've never seen it before.

Average (adj): typical

The people in my neighborhood have average incomes—not too high and not too low.

Obligation (n): something you must do

If you borrow money, you have an obligation to pay it back. It's the right thing to do.

Population (n): the number of people who live in an area.

Over 12 million people live in São Paulo. It has the second largest population in Brazil.

Trust (v): to have faith in someone or something.

It's important to have friends you can trust, who are there when you need them.

Whenever (conj): every time

Whenever people come to Mountain Lake Park, they always find something fun to do.

Lesson 3:

The rock: the person who supports everyone in a group.

She is the rock of the family, she supports everyone.

Make six figures: to earn over \$100,000.

Everybody's dream is to make six figures.

Get through tough times: to deal with difficult situations.

Our parents help us get through tough times.

Dignity: the quality of being worthy of honor or respect.

He is a man of dignity and calm determination.

Messenger: a person who carries a message or is employed to carry messages.

The documents were delivered by special messenger.

Billionaire: a very wealthy person.

The new boss is a billionaire with no experience.

Boss: a colloquial term for the person in charge

She was the boss of a large international company.

Homeless: without a stable residence.

The family were left homeless without a place to live in.

Foster home: a residence providing care and guardianship for children whose parents are dead or unable to look after them.

Social workers decided that he should live in foster home.

Basement: the floor of a house which is partly or entirely below ground level.

The parking lot is in the basement.

Lesson 5:

Actual (adj): real.

Many people call it “The Bean”, but its actual name is Cloud Gate.

Appear (v): to be present for the first time.

When a large object appeared in downtown Chicago, many thought it looked like a giant bean.

Donation (n): money or other gift to help a person or place.

Cloud Gate cost over 20 million dollars. All the money came from donations. The city didn't pay for it.

Event (n): an organized happening, such as a concert.

Weddings and other events are sometimes held around the sculpture.

Generous (adj): more than the usual amount.

The generous gift from a donor allowed the school to purchase new laptops.

Impossible (adj): not able to happen.

When looking at the plan for Cloud Gate, many experts said it would be impossible to build.

Issue (n): a problem.

There were several issues during the building of Cloud Gate, so it cost more than people thought it would.

Participate (v): to take part in (an activity).

My class participated in a dance festival near Cloud Gate. We learned traditional dances.

Positive (adj): good and helpful.

This sculpture has had a positive effect on this area of Chicago. People enjoy gathering around it.

Support (n): help and kindness.

It's important to support our neighbors during difficult times.

Lesson 6:

Central: (adj) in the middle

The central meeting place on campus is the fountain. It's in the middle of everything.

Create: (v) to make something new

There are many ways to create a better community. For example, you can have a neighborhood party or start a community garden.

Design: (v) to make or draw plans

When architects design buildings, they think about how people will use them.

Gather: (v) to get together

People often gather at this café. It's a good place to meet friends.

Generation: (n) all the people of a similar age

The older generation is less likely to have a community of friends online.

Privacy: (n) the right to keep things hidden or secret from other people

Some people build fences around their homes because they want privacy. Other people think fences make it difficult to get to know neighbors.

Public: (adj) relating to people in general

One of the nicest public places in Seoul is Haneul Park. People go there to walk.

Recommend: (v) to suggest something or someone is good

The report recommends that the city add more bus stops for people who don't drive.

Resident: (n) person who lives in a place.

A program helps residents of San Francisco plant trees in their neighborhoods.

Style: (n) a particular shape or design

Kenzo Takada lives in a typical Japanese style house in Paris.

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: Verbs + gerunds or infinitives

Hint: In general, a gerund follows a preposition. Prepositions are words like in, on, at, under.

Verbs followed by gerund	Verbs followed by infinitive	Verbs followed by both
<i>propose, plan on, enjoy, mind, avoid, suggest, can't help, dislike, feel, admit, finish, apologize, give up, miss, think.</i>	<i>expect, hope, need, plan, want, choose, can, can't afford, agree, ask, decide, prepare, promise, hope, refuse, would</i>	<i>Like, love, hate, stop, forget</i>

Lesson 8

Ask around: get information by talking to people.

Get around: to find a way of dealing with or avoiding a problem.

Meet up with: meet on purpose.

Run into: meet accidentally.

Drop off: leave something somewhere.

Get together: meet on purpose.

Move in: to go to a different place and begin to live or work there.

Sign up: to join a group or organization.

Eat out: Have dinner at a restaurant.

Help out: If you help out, you do a part of someone's work or give someone money.

Pick up: to collect, or to go and get, someone or something.

Throw away: put into the trash.

Get along with: to have a friendly relationship with someone.

Look forward to: to expect (something) with pleasure.

Put together: to make or prepare something by fitting or collecting parts together.

Work out: exercise.

Part 3: Writing

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Title	The Impact of Internet on School Communities
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Question- Background information- Thesis statement
Body	<p>Paragraph 1: Supporting ideas for positive impact.</p> <p>Paragraph 2: Supporting ideas for negative impact.</p>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize both opinions- Solution

The Impact of Internet on School Communities

How has the Internet affected our school communities? This issue has been hotly debated for many years. While some argue that the Internet has a negative impact on school communities, others believe that it has a positive effect. To better understand this issue, I believe it is important to explore both views in depth.

On the one hand, some people believe that the rise of the internet has positive influence. To start with, it gives students access to a huge amount of information, helping their assignments and projects. Added to that, it enables them to use various resources like online courses and videos that facilitate learning. Moreover, social media platforms have enabled students to share information, organize events, and discuss school issues.

On the other hand, there is a growing concern that the internet has led to negative impact. First of all, it can be a source of distraction for students, especially if they can't manage their time effectively. Besides, students might be exposed to inaccurate or misleading information. Last but not least, students might be victims of threats like cyberbullying.

In conclusion, it is evident that the Internet has both positive and negative impacts on school communities. Therefore, it's important to balance online and offline interactions to fully benefit from the digital world.