

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية



مراجعة شاملة Eng101

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 10:55:32 2025-01-05

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات و تقارير ا مذكرات و بنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي



صفحة المناهج
البحرينية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

الفقرة الرابعة	1
الفقرة الثالثة	2
الفقرة الثانية	3
الفقرة الأولى	4
101 Eng Reflect topics Writing فقرات اللغة الإنجليزية	5

Vision:

Distinctive behavior
Creative education
To elevate homeland.



KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
Ministry of Education
Saar Secondary Girls School



مملكة البحرين
وزارة التربية والتعليم
مدرسة سار الثانوية للبنات

**Mission:**

Here in Saar Secondary Girls' School, we try to build a comprehensive human being and provide creative knowledge in an attractive and safe environment, including homeland elevation.

English 101- Unit **one** Revision

Part 1: Vocabulary

Lesson 1: Students book page 4:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Deal with(v phr)	To take action on	يتعامل مع شخص / يحل مشكلة
Effort (n)	A big attempt to do something	جهد
Human (n)	A person	إنسان
Lonely (adj)	Having no one to talk to or be with	وحيد
Social (adi)	Of or about people	اجتماعي
Effect (n)	To affect / To make something change	أثر
Expert (n)	Someone who is very skilled	خبير
Impact (v)	To have an influence on	تأثير
Productive (adj)	Able to do or achieve a lot	منتج / مثمر
Volunteer (v)	To offer to do something	يتطوع

Lesson 2: Students book page 6:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Atmosphere (n)	The mood of a place or situation	الجو العام
Discover (v)	Find something unexpectedly	يكشف
Opportunity (n)	A chance	فرصة
Stable (adj)	Unchanging	ثابت
Unique (adj)	Special	مميز / فريد من نوعه
Average (adj)	Typical	عادي / متوسط
Obligation (n)	Something you must do	التزام
Population (n)	The number of people who live in an area	عدد السكان
Trust (v)	To have faith in someone or something	ثقة
Whenever (conj)	Every time	في أي وقت

Lesson 5: Students book page 12:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Actual (adj)	Real	واقعي
Donation (n)	Money or other gifts to help a person or a place	تبرع
Generous (adj)	More than the usual amount	كريم ، سخي
Issue (n)	A problem	قضية
Positive (adj)	Good and helpful	إيجابي
Appear (v)	To be present for the first time	يظهر
Event (n)	An organized happening, such as a concert	حدث
Impossible (adj)	Not able to happen	مستحيل
Participate (v)	To take part in an activity	يشارك
Support (n)	Help and kindness	دعم

Lesson 6: Students book page 14:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Central (adj)	In the middle	مركزي
Create (v)	To make something new	يصنع
Design (v)	To make or draw	يصمم
Gather (v)	To get together	يتجمع
Generation (n)	All of the people of a similar age	جيل
Privacy (n)	The right to keep things hidden or secret from other people	خصوصية
Public (adj)	Relating to people in general	عام
Recommend (v)	To suggest something or someone is good	يقترح
Resident (n)	Person who lives in a place	مقيم
Style (n)	A particular shape or design	نمط

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.

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Eat out	To eat in a restaurant	تناول الطعام في مطعم
Get together/Meet up with	Meet someone on purpose	التجمع مع الأصدقاء
Run into	Meet someone accidentally	الإلتقاء بأحد ما صدفة
Work out	Exercise	ممارسة الرياضة
Ask around	Get information by talking to people	التقصي عن شيء
Look forward to	Feel happy about a future event	التحمس لشيء سيحدث قريبا
Drop off	Leave something somewhere	يوصل شيئ لمكان محدد
Throw away	Put in the trash	يرمي / يتخلص من

Part 3: Writing

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Title	The Impact of Internet on School Communities
Introduction	- Question - Background information - Thesis statement
Body	Paragraph 1: Supporting ideas for positive impact. Paragraph 2: Supporting ideas for negative impact.
Conclusion	- 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.

English 101- Unit **two**

Revision

Part 1: **Vocabular**

Lesson 1: Students book page 26:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
According to (prep)	As stated by	وفقا ل
Avoid (v)	To not do something	يتجنب
Emotion (n)	Feeling	شعور
Maintain (v)	To keep doing something	يحافظ على
Misunderstanding (n)	A problem caused by a person not understanding the situation	سوء فهم
Necessary (adj)	Needed	ضروري
Pay attention (v phr)	To look or listen carefully	ينتبه / يركز
Recognize (v)	To remember something when you see it	يتعرف على
Similar (adj)	Almost the same	شبيه
Uncomfortable (adj)	Worried	متضايق

Lesson 2: Students book page 28:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Author (n)	A person who writes books, articles, etc.	كاتب، مؤلف
Field (n)	A type of work or subject that people study	حقل / تخصص
Speech (n)	The way someone speaks	الحديث
Attention (n)	What you give when you notice something	انتباه
Background (n)	A persons education, family, and life experience	خلفية
Mention (v)	To say something briefly, without giving much details	يذكر
Patient (adj)	Able to accept a problem or wait for something without getting upset.	صبور
Widespread (adj)	Happening in many places or among many people	منتشر

Lesson 3: Students book page 30:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Code (n)	A communication system that uses letters or words	رمز
Distinguish (v)	Notice or understand the difference between two things or people	يفرق
Expression (n)	A look on someone's face that shows how they feel	تعبير
Humorous (adj)	Funny	مضحك
Irritated (adj)	Annoyed and angry	منزعج
Motion (n)	A particular movement	حركة
Dismissive (adj)	Showing that you think that something isn't important	رافض
Encouragement (n)	Saying or doing something to help someone feel more confident about something	تشجيع
Gesture (n)	Movements of hands, head, or other body part to express a feeling or an idea	إيماءة
Intercultural (adj)	Involving more than one culture	متعدد الثقافات

Lesson 6: Students book page 36:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Affect (v)	To cause a change in something or someone	يؤثر
Certain (adj)	Sure to happen	متأكد
Existing (adj)	Being real or present	موجود
Influence (n)	The power to change something or someone	تأثير
As a result (phr)	Therefore	كنتيجة
Evolve (v)	To change over a long period of time	يتطور
Factor (n)	A cause of something	عامل
Lead to (v phr)	To cause to happen, to result in	يؤدي إلى

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.

English 101- Unit **three**

Revision

Part 1: **Vocabular**

Lesson 1: Students book page 48:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Achievement (n)	A successful completion of a task	إنجاز
Challenge (n)	A task that is difficult to do	تحدي
Distract (v)	To take someone's attention away	يشتت الانتباه
Inspiring (adj)	Causing a feeling of wanting to do something	ملهم
Risk (n)	A chance of losing something important	خطورة
Attempt (n)	An effort or a try	محاولة
Concentrate (v)	To think carefully about something	يركز
Incredible (adj)	Amazing	مذهل
Put pressure on (v phr)	To make someone feel that they have to do something	يضغط على
Scary (adj)	Causing strong feelings of fear	مخيف

Lesson 2: Students book page 50:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Article (n)	A piece of writing in a newspaper, a magazine, or online	مقال
Convince (v)	To make someone think that something is true	يقنع
Evaluate (v)	To say how good, useful, or successful something is	يقيم
Fool (v)	To trick someone to believe something that is not true	يخدع
Purpose (n)	The reason of something	هدف
Reliable (adj)	Can be trusted, dependable	موثوق / يعتمد عليه
Result (n)	Something that happened because of something is	نتيجة
Source (n)	A person, book, or place that you get information from	مصدر
The media (n)	Television, radio, newspapers, websites and magazines	الإعلام

Lesson 3: Students book page 52:

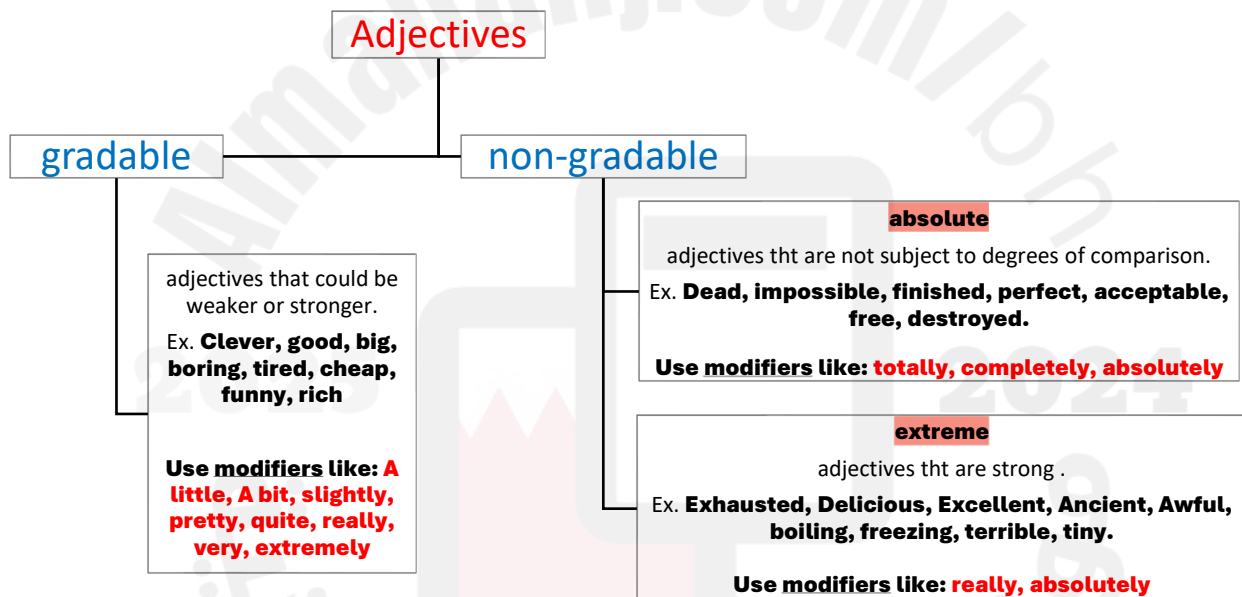
Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Aware (adj)	To know that something exists	واعي
Indicate (v)	To show or make clear	يشير إلى
Professional (n)	Someone whose job needs a high level of education / training	محترف
Seem (v)	To appear to be	يبدو
Symbol (n)	A sign or shape that represents something else	رمز
Common sense (n phr)	Sense a basic level of practical knowledge and judgement	منطق أو تفكير سليم
Journalist (n)	Someone who writes news stories or articles	صحفي
Publish (v)	To make information available, usually in a book or newspaper	ينشر
Spread (v)	To cover or reach a wider area	ينتشر
Well-known (adj)	Known by many people	معروف

Lesson 6: Students book page 58:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Character (n)	A person in a story or movie	شخصية
Experience (v)	To have something happen to you	يمر بتجربة
Preference (n)	Wanting one thing more than another	تفضيل
Response (n)	Something you say, feel or do because of something else	رد
Survive (v)	To continue to live	ينجو
Excitement (n)	A strong, pleasant feeling	حماس
Intense (adj)	Very strong in feeling	شديد
Relieved (adj)	Happy because something bad didn't happen	مرتاح نفسيا
Suffer (v)	To experience pain or discomfort	يعاني
Symptoms (n)	A sign in your body of an illness or other problem	أعراض

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: gradable and non-gradable adjectives



Lesson 8: Adjective clauses

Clauses are groups of words that have a subject and a verb. Adjective clauses give more information about nouns. They add detail and allow you to combine ideas into one sentence.

Adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun (**who or that for people** and **that or which for things**). In a **subject adjective clause**, the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause. The verb in the clause agrees with the noun that comes before the relative pronoun:

*The actor **who does the best job** is Robert Downey Jr.*
relative pronoun + verb

In an **object adjective clause**, the relative pronoun is the object. A subject and a verb follow the pronoun. The relative pronoun can be omitted in object adjective clauses.

*The movie (**that**) **I saw last week** was Frozen II.*
(relative pronoun) + subject + verb

Part 3: Writing a film review

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Introduction	Background: ----- is an amazing ----- movie that was set in ----- and directed by ----- . It perfectly combines ----- and ----- ---. Its' about ----- . The film portrays ----- .
Body	Plot: summary of the story\ description of the characters
	Comments on the film: special effects\performances\ favourite scene
Conclusion	Recommendation: ----- is a must-see film that will satisfy your craving for ----- .

Home Alone: Christmas vibes

"Home Alone" is an amazing comedy film that is directed by Chris Columbus and released in 1990. It combines incredible acting and funny moments. It's about an 8-year-old boy named Kevin who is forgotten home alone by his family during Christmas vacation. It portrays family unity and the value of home.

One of the best things about Home alone is the unique acting. Macaulay Culkin who plays the role of Kevin proves to be clever as he protects his home from two burglars using a series of creative and funny traps. You can truly feel his dedication to keep his house safe.

Moreover, it creates a wonderful blend of humor and holiday spirit. The film shows the importance of family and Kevin's clever pranks gives countless laugh-out-loud moments. The musical effects add a magical atmosphere and connect you with the holiday season.

In conclusion, "Home Alone" is a timeless comedy. It is a must-watch film during the holiday season.

English 101- Unit four
Revision

Part 1: Vocubular

Lesson1: Students book page 70

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Annual (adj)	Yearly	سنوي
Develop (v)	To design or create	يطور
Familiar (adj)	Known to you	مألوف
Professional (adj)	Relating to a job that requires training or education	محترف
Specific (adj)	Clearly defined	محدد
Combine (v)	To mix	دمج
Expression (n)	A show of how you think or feel	تعبير
Possibility (n)	Opportunity	إمكانية / فرصة
Quality (n)	How good something is	الجودة
Trade (n)	A type of work that you are trained to do such as plumbing, construction, etc	حرفة

Lesson 2: Students book page 72

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Appreciate (v)	To recognize how good something is	يقدر
Direction (n)	Way	إتجاه
Entertain (v)	To make people enjoy	يرفه / يمتع
Image (n)	Picture	صورة
Influence (v)	To have an effect on people	يؤثر
Definitely (adv)	For sure	بالتأكيد
Emotional (adj)	Related to feelings	عاطفي
Essential (adj)	Very important	ضروري / أساسي
Imagination (n)	The part of your brain that creates ideas and pictures of things that are not real	خيال
Passionate (adj)	To have strong feelings about something	شغوف

Lesson 3: : Students book page 74

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Accessible (adj)	Easy to get to, see, or use	يمكن الوصول إليه
Express (v)	To say or communicate something	يعبر
Process (n)	The way of or steps for doing something	خطوات القيام بشيء
Reflect (v)	To show or be a sign of something	يعكس
Society (n)	People in the same community, city, or country	مجتمع
Expect (v)	To think something will happen	يترقب
Motivation (n)	The reason someone does something	دافعية
Public (n)	Shared by all in a place; for anyone to see or use	عام
Remove (v)	To take something away	يزيل
Temporary (adj)	Happening or lasting for a short time	مؤقت

Lesson 6: Students book page 81

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Ability (n)	Skill	قدرة
Advance (v)	To move forward	يتقدم
Attach (v)	To join one thing to another	ي لحق
Contest (n)	An event in which people or teams try to be the best at doing something	مسابقة
Field (n)	An area of activity, interest, or study	مجال
Imagine (v)	To form an idea in one's mind	يتخيل
Industrial (adj)	Related to industry	صناعي
Original (adj)	First	أصلي
Produce (v)	To make something	ينتج
Realistic (adj)	Showing things as they are in real life	واقعي

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: connection words for reasons and results.

- 1- A **reason** gives us an explanation for an action or event. It tells us why the action or event exists, happened, or was done.

(**adverb clause of reason**)

Ex: Manama is interesting to visit **because** there are a lot of traditional places.

Ex: **Because** there are a lot of traditional places, Manama is interesting to visit.

- 2- A **result** is something that was caused by a previous action or event.

Ex: Street art is illegal in some places, **so** street artists sometimes work at night.

Lesson 8: past simple and present perfect

- 1- We use **simple past** to describe an event or time period that is completed.
 2- We use **present perfect** to describe something that started in the past and continues today.

Infinitive	Past simple	Present perfect
grow	grew	Has\ have grown
increase	increased	Has\ have increased
rise	rose	Has\ have risen
decrease	decreased	Has\ have decreased
shrink	shrank	Has\ have shrunk
Fall	Fell	Has\ have fallen

Past simple or present perfect

Time expressions

Past simple	Present perfect
Five months ago	This year\ Today
Last year	In the last few days\years
Yesterday	Never\ Ever
At five o'clock	This week\ since\ for
On Dec 2 nd	So far\ lately\ already
	Over the years\ yet

Part 3: Describing a chart

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Introduction	3 Ts: The ----- (type) presents ----- (topic). ----- ----- (total information)
overview	Highest and lowest numbers: The chart shows that the highest number\percentage is ----- in\for ----- -----, while the lowest is ----- in\for -----
details	Describing and comparing data

Introduction:

The **line** chart describes the *percentage of women working in Science, technology, engineering and Math fields* **between the years 1990 and 2016**. The data is based on a study by Pew Research Center.

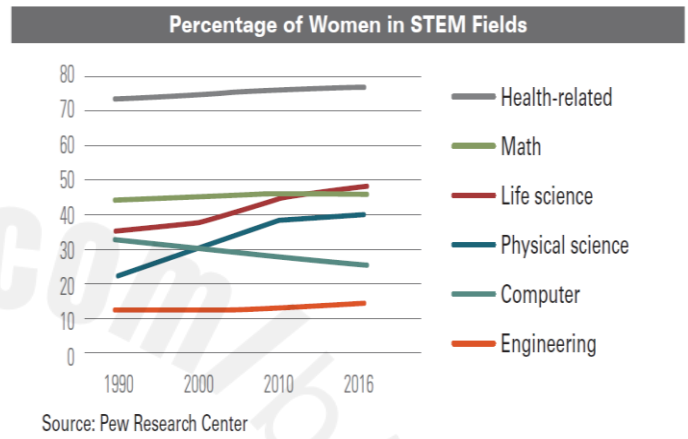
Overview:

Overall, the chart shows that the highest percentage was almost 79% in the health-related fields in 2016, while the lowest percentage was 11% for women working in the engineering field in 1990.

Body:

According to the graph, the percentage of women who worked in health-related jobs has increased slightly from 71% in 1990 to 79% in 2016. Another minor rise appears in Engineering from 11% to 13% and in Math from 45% to 46%.

In contrast, the chart shows a rapid growth in the percentage of women working in life science field (from 36% in 1990 to 49% in 2016) and in physical science fields (from 21% in 1990 to 40% in 2016). On the other hand, the chart presents a significant drop in Computer field from 31% in 1990 to 24% in 2016.



Introduction:

The **line** chart describes the *number of tourist who visited Bahrain* **between the years 2011 and 2019**. The data is based on a study by World Bank.

Overview:

Overall, the chart shows that the highest number was 12.045 million in 2018, while the lowest number was 6.732 million in 2011.

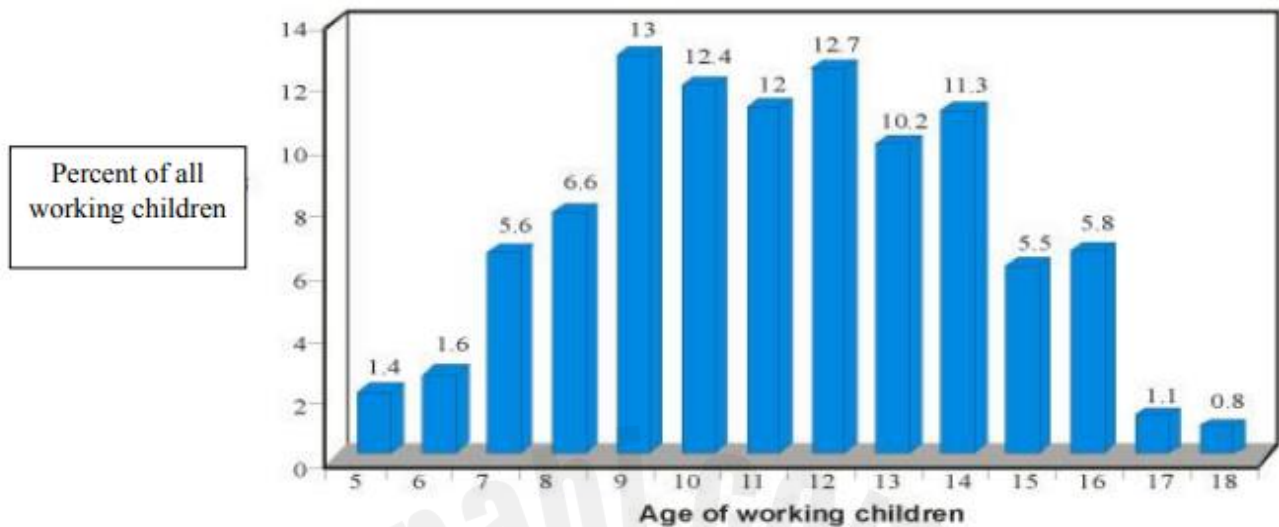
Body:

According to the graph, the number of tourist who visited Bahrain between 2011 and 2014 has increased gradually from 6.732 in 2011 to 10.452 in 2014. A minor fall appeared in 2015 at 9.67 but it grew rapidly to 12.045 in 2018. In 2019, the chart shows a sharp decrease to 11.061 only.



B) The chart below shows the age distribution of children involved in child labour (Children who work) in one of the countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar chart illustrates the age distribution of children involved in child labour in a specific country, ranging from 5 to 18 years.

Overall, the data shows that the highest percentage of child labour was 13% at age 9 while the lowest percentage was 0.8% that can be seen at ages 18.

According to the chart, the percentage of working children has increased sharply from 1.4% at age 5 to 13% at age 9. It can be seen that the percentage fluctuated between 13% and 12% for ages 9 to 14. A significant drop appeared at older age groups to 5.5% at age 15, 5.8% at age 16, 1.1% at age 17 and 0.8% at age 18.

Vision:

Distinctive behavior
Creative education
To elevate homeland.



KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
Ministry of Education
Saar Secondary Girls School



مملكة البحرين
وزارة التربية والتعليم
مدرسة سار الثانوية للبنات

**Mission:**

Here in Saar Secondary Girls' School, we try to build a comprehensive human being and provide creative knowledge in an attractive and safe environment, including homeland elevation.

English 101- Unit five**Revision****Part 1: Vocabulary****Lesson1: Students book pages 92-93**

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Lifetime (n)	The length of a person's life	طول العمر
Mood (n)	How someone feels	مزاج
Reduce (v)	To make something smaller	يقلل
Strengthen (v)	To make something stronger	يقوي
Last (v)	To continue for a period of time	يدوم
Measure (v)	To work out the amount or size of something	يقيس
Opposite (n)	On the other side of something OR completely different	مقابل / عكس
Reward (n)	Something you get when you do something well	جائزة
Unexpected (adj)	Not expected	غير متوقع

Lesson 2: Students book page 94

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Apparently (adv)	Used to say how something seems or appears	فيما يبدو
End up (v phr)	Up to finally arrive at a place, a decision, or a situation	انتهى به الأمر
Expedition (n)	A long journey taken for the purpose of exploring	رحلة استكشافية
Joy (n)	A feeling of great happiness and pleasure	فرحة
Skilled (adj)	Having the knowledge and ability to do something well	ماهر
Assistant (n)	Someone whose job it is to help others to do their work	مساعد
Eventually (adv)	Finally, after a long time	في النهاية
Illness (n)	A condition in which the mind or body is sick	مرض
Region (n)	A particular area in a country or in the world	منطقة
Wealthy (adj)	Very rich	ثري

Lesson 3: Students book page 96:

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Alert (v)	To warn someone that a situation might be dangerous	ينبه / يحذر
Disaster (n)	An event that can cause a lot of harm or damage	كارثة
Landscape (n)	A large area of land	منظر طبيعي
Mission (n)	An important job where someone is sent somewhere to do something	مهمة
Crew (n)	A group of people who work together, especially on a ship or plane	طاقم
Failure (n)	Not succeeding in doing something	فشل
Leadership (n)	The qualities that make a good leader	فن القيادة
Rescue (v)	To help someone out of a dangerous situation	ينقذ
Trap (v)	To keep something in one place and stop it from leaving	يحجز

Lesson 6: Students book page 102

Word / phrase	Meaning in English	
Allow (v)	To let someone do something	يسمح
Deeply (adv)	To feel things in an intense way	بعمق
Host (n)	The person who receives and entertain people in an event	مضيف
Involve (v)	To make someone interested in taking part of something	يتضمن / يشارك
Popularity (n)	The condition of being liked by many people	شعبية
Citizen (n)	A legal member of a country	مواطن
Expose (v)	To make something known	يكشف
Interact (v)	To communicate with someone	يتفاعل
Organize (v)	To arrange things	يرتب
Relax (v)	To stop work and start to calm down and enjoy	يرتاح

Part 2: Grammar

Lesson 4: Future with will\going to.

- We use the will form to talk about a **planned future action in more formal contexts.**
- We use the going to form to talk about more **personal plans.**

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Will	You'll <u>forget</u> about the stresses of your daily life.	You <u>won't</u> <u>feel</u> tired or bored.	- Where <u>will</u> you <u>go</u> ? - <u>Will</u> we <u>see</u> the hot springs?
Be + ing	I <u>am going to</u> <u>visit</u> my friend in Dubai.	I <u>am not going to</u> <u>visit</u> my friend in Dubai.	- What <u>am</u> I <u>going to</u> <u>do</u> on my holiday? - <u>Am</u> I <u>going to</u> <u>go</u> on holiday this year?
	She <u>is going to</u> <u>visit</u> Bahrain Museum.	She <u>isn't going to</u> <u>visit</u> Bahrain Museum.	- What <u>is</u> she <u>going to</u> <u>do</u> on her holiday? - <u>Is</u> she <u>going to</u> <u>go</u> on holiday this year?
	They <u>are going to</u> <u>go</u> hiking next week.	They <u>aren't going to</u> <u>go</u> hiking next week.	- What <u>are</u> you <u>going to</u> <u>do</u> on your holiday? - <u>Are</u> you <u>going to</u> <u>go</u> on holiday this year?

Lesson 8: Focusing words

- The function of focusing words is to **point to part of a sentence and tell us something about it.**

For example, we can use focusing adverbs like **just** and **only** to show that something is limited.

Ex: Should we learn about explorers or **only about** the discoveries they made?
(only + preposition)

Ex: A trip may last **just** a few days or weeks.
(just + noun phrase)

- We can also use focusing words **to point to two things that are linked and of equal importance.** For example, **both ... and**

Malaika was the youngest Indian person to travel to **both** the North Pole **and** the South Pole.
(both + noun + and + noun)

Part 3: Writing a brochure

Lessons 7-9: LAYOUT

Title	----- tour in -----
Opening statement	Are you looking for a great experience in ----- -----
Subheading 1	<i>Reasons and benefits.</i>
Subheading 2	<i>Specific details and practical information.</i>
Subheading 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Target audience</i>- <i>Additional details</i>
Call to action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Give an opinion.</i>- <i>Make a prediction.</i>- <i>Make a suggestion.</i>

Dive into the charm of Manama.

Are you looking for a great experience in Bahrain?

Why go to Manama?

Bahrain has a rich history, and one of the most important historical sites in Bahrain is Baba Al Bahrain which is located in Manama. This tour will help you understand the culture and heritage of this country. There is also the traditional market where you can buy traditional clothes, food or Bahrain's finest gold.

What to do in Manama?

This tour goes from Bab Al Bahrain to the traditional market. This route is very important as it links the past and present. You'll walk over 10 miles in 4 hours. The tour will be from 3 pm. to 7pm. You'll also go over traditional buildings and historical places.

Who is this tour for?

The best thing about this tour is that it is suitable for all ages. Although the distance is long, there are many stops to try local food, buy traditional products, visit the gold city and take photos.

If you want to uncover the mystery of Bahrain's past and have an unforgettable lifetime experience, this is the best tour for you.