مراجعة الوحدة الأولى



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين	
موقع المناهج ⇦ مناهج مملكة البحرين ⇦ الصف الأول الثانوي ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-10 10:52:44	
ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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: Hani Rajia	

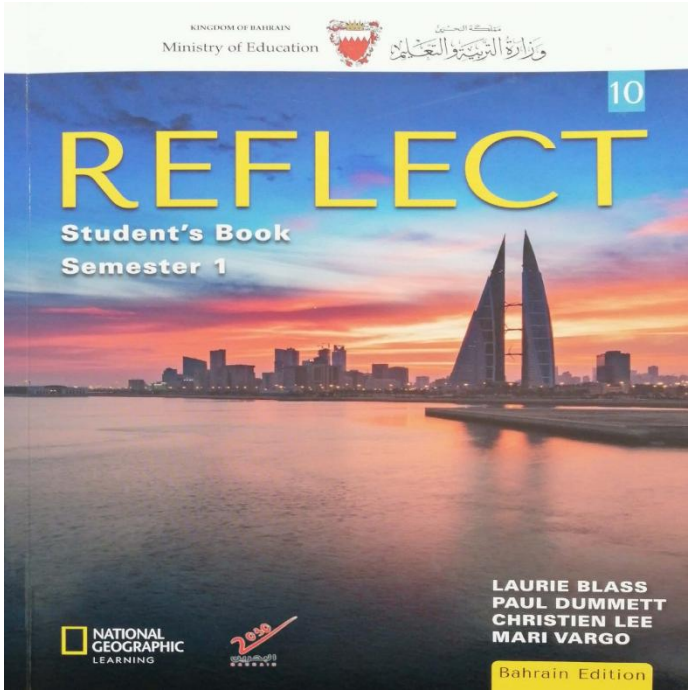
التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي					
صفحة مناهج مملكة البحرين على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الأول الثانوي والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	قائمة مفردات ومصطلحات الوحدات الأولى والثانية
2	تمارين قواعد الوحدة الأولى
3	موضوعات تعبيرية حول التكنولوجيا والهواتف المحمولة
4	الأثر المزدوج للتكنولوجيا والإنترنت بين الإيجابيات والسلبيات
5	فقرات تتحدث عن "الإنترنت: سلاح ذو حدين في حياتنا المعصرية" أو "تأثير الإنترنت بين الإيجابيات والسلبيات"

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

Eng 101

Revision



Eng 101 – Unit 1

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan - (Vocabulary)

1- deal with(v):to take a necessary action. يتعامل مع
2-effort (n): an attempt to do something. جهد
3- impact(n/v): to influence something or someone تأثير / يؤثر
4- expert (n): someone who has enough information or knowledge about something. خبير
5- productive (adj): when someone is able to do or achieve a lot . شخص منتج
6- volunteer (v/n): to offer to do something. يتطوع أو متطوع
7- effects (n): the changes or consequences happen because of something. الأعراض / تبعات / تأثيرات
8- social (adj): Related to society and dealing with people. اجتماعي
9- atmosphere (n): the mood of a place الجو العام للمكان
10- discover (v): to find out new things يكتشف
11- opportunity (n): chance فرصة
12- stable (adj): unchanging مستقر
13- unique (adj): special فريد من نوعه
14- average: typical / normal متوسط / عادي
15- obligation (n): something you must do / واجب التزام
16- population (n): number of people who live in an area. عدد السكان
17- trust (v): to have faith in someone يثق ب
18- whenever: every time كلما
19- actual (adj): real حقيقي
20- donation (n): money or gifts to help a person. تبرع
21- generous (adj): someone who is willing to give. كريم
22- issue (n): problem قضية أو مشكلة
23- positive (adj): good and hopeful ايجابي
24- appear (v): to be present or visible يظهر
25- event (n): a social occasion or activity حدث
26- impossible (adj): not able to happen مستحيل
27- participate (v): to take part in an activity يشارك
28- support (v/ n): help دعم
29- recommend (v): to suggest something is good.ينصح أو يوصي ب
30- resident (n): a person who lives in a place. مقيم
31- central (adj): in the middle مركزي
32- design (v/n): to make or draw plans يصمم أو تصميم
33- create (v): to make something new يخلق أو يبدع
34- generation (n): people of a similar age جيل
35- privacy (n): the right to keep things hidden from other people. خصوصية
36- public (adj): relating to people in general. عام
37- style (n): a particular shape or design.طراز
38- human (n): a person شخص
39- lonely (adj): having no one to talk to or be with. وحيد

Eng 101 – Unit 1

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan (Grammar)

Verbs + gerunds or infinitives

* Some verbs are followed by infinitives (verb + to).

Example: I ***want*** ***to*** meet the manager.

* Some verbs are followed by gerunds (verb + ing)

Example: She ***avoids*** ***talking*** to strangers.

*Some verbs are followed by gerunds or infinitives. Some of them with the same meaning but some of them with different meaning.

Note: Verbs with prepositions (on, in, up, of, about, under, ……) are always followed by gerunds.

- Want to / plan to / expect to / need to / hope to / expect to / would like to
- plan on doing / propose doing / avoid doing / enjoy doing / give up doing
- like (to do - doing) / hate (to do – doing) / prefer (to do – doing)/ love …

Multi-word verbs (phrasal verbs)

They are verbs with 2 or 3 words. They are formed with a verb + preposition.

- **pick up :** get something or someone from somewhere.
- **drop off :** leave something or someone somewhere.
- **run into :** to meet accidently
- **look forward to :** wait for something happen in future.
- **work out :** to exercise
- **get along with :** to be a friend to someone.
- **put up with :** to be patient with someone.
- **ask around :** to get information by asking people.
- **sign up :** to agree to join or do something.

Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Good Luck

Unit (1) – Discussion Essay
The layout

Paragraph 1:

- Introduce the topic.
- write that you have two opinions and you will explain both of them.

Paragraph 2:

- Write the arguments for the topic.
- List at least 3 reasons to support this opinion.

Paragraph 3:

- Write the arguments against the topic.
- List at least 3 reasons to support the opposite opinion.

Paragraph 4:

- Conclude what you have written before.
- Explain your own opinion.

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Unit (1) – Discussion Essay
Social Media

In today's world, social media plays a very important role in our lives. Almost everyone uses platforms like Facebook, Instagram, or TikTok to communicate, share photos, and find information. Many people believe social media is a useful tool that connects people all over the world. However, others think it has a negative impact on our mental health and privacy. In this essay, I will discuss both the positive and negative sides of social media.

On the one hand, social media has many advantages. **Firstly**, **social media helps us keep in touch with our friends and family**, even if they live far away. We can share photos, videos, and messages with them anytime. **Secondly**, **social media is a good place to find information.** We can learn new things, read the latest news, and even watch lessons online. **Thirdly, social media helps people show their talents or grow their businesses.** Many small shops and creators use it to find more customers and share their work with others.

On the other hand, social media has many disadvantages. **First of all, many people spend too much time on it** instead of studying, working, or being with their families. **Moreover, social media can hurt people's feelings.** When people compare themselves to others online, they might feel sad, lonely, or not good enough. **In addition, there is a lot of fake news and bullying on social media.** This can confuse people and make them feel scared or upset.

To sum up, social media has both advantages and disadvantages. We should use it wisely and carefully to stay safe and get the best out of it.

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Unit (1) – Discussion Essay
Guided Writing

…… (Write a general statement about the topic ……

This is one of the most important issues in our life. Some people are for this topic while others are against it.. This essay will discuss the opinions of the people who are for and the people who are against this topic.

On the one hand, many people agree with this statement because of many reasons. Firstly, they think that ……

Also, they believe that …….....

Moreover, ……..

On the other hand, many people disagree with this statement for many reasons. First of all, they believe that…….

Moreover, they argue that …….

Added to that, ……

To sum up, this topic has got many points for and many points against it. We should be careful when we take a stand about it. In my opinion, I believe that……because ……

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Eng 101 – Unit 2

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan – (Vocabulary)

1- according to : as stated by. حسب ما ذكر
2- avoid (v): to not do something. يتجنب
3- emotion (n): feeling . احساس
4- maintain (v): to keep doing something. يحافظ على/ يستمر
5- misunderstanding (n): j. a failure to understand something . سوء فهم
6- necessary (adj): important or needed مهم
7- pay attention (v): to look or listen carefully. ينتبه
8- recognize (v): to know or remember يتعرف على
9- similar (adj) : almost the same متشابه
10- uncomfortable (adj): not comfortable غير مرتاح
11- author (n): writer كاتب أو مؤلف
12- background (n): what is behind something / life experience خلفية
13- field (n): a type of work or a subject that people study مجال
14- mention (v): to say something briefly يذكر
15- patient (adj): able to accepts something without being upset صبور
16- speech (n): the way someone speak خطاب أو نطق
17- widespread (adj) : happening in many places or among many people منتشر
18- code (n): a system that uses letters or words رمز أو شفرة
19- distinguish (v): to notice or understand the difference between two things يميز
20- expression (n): a look on someone's face that shows how they feel تعابير
21- humorous (adj): funny مضحك
22- irritated (adj): annoyed and angry منزعج
23- motion (n): a particular movement حركة
24- dismissive (adj): showing that you think something isn't important غير مهتم أو غير مبال
25- encouragement (n): saying or doing something to make someone feel confident تشجيع
26- gesture (n): movement of hand, head, or other part to express feeling or an idea حركات أو إيماءات
27- intercultural (adj): involving more than one culture متعدد الثقافات
28- affect (v): to cause a change in something or someone يؤثر في
29- certain (adj): sure to happen مؤكد أو متأكد
30- existing (adj): being real or present موجود أو حالي
31- influence (n/v): the power to change something or تأثير
32- as a result : therefore نتيجة لذلك
33- evolve (v): to change over time يتطور
34- factor (n): a cause of something عامل أو مسبب
35- Lead to (v): to cause to happen يؤدي إلى
36- diversity (n): having many different kind of something تنوع
37- expand (v): to increase يوسع أو ينشر
38- immense (adj): big or huge كبير أو ضخم
39- linguistics (n) : the study of human speech علم اللغويات
40- represent (v): stand for or express يمثل / يوضح / يشرح

Eng 101 – Unit 2

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan (Grammar)

Past simple and past continuous

* We use past simple to talk about events started and finished in the past:

Example: I ***graduated*** three years ago.

There are some expressions we use in past simple sentences like (**yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 2012, when I was a child**)

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

Example: She was watching TV **when** the power went off.
Example: **While** I was studying, I heard the noise.

I/ she/ he / it (was doing something)
We / they / you (were doing something)

First Conditional

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

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.*

- *If you **work** hard, you **will** **succeed**.*

Condition **Result**

Unit (2) – writing a Story about a cultural misunderstanding (anecdote)

The layout

Introduction Paragraph 1:

Context/ Setting/ Challenge

Background information

- like the setting, atmosphere, weather
- When did your story happen?
- Where were you?
- Who was with you?

Main Body Paragraph 2:

Events / Feelings / Reactions

- What happened before the climax in your story?
- What was the main event/ problem/ climax?
- Write 1-2 problems/events
- Describe your feelings and other characters' feelings

Conclusion Paragraph 3:

Ending / Lesson learnt

- How was the problem solved? How did the event end?
- What did each person do at the end?
- How did each person feel?

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Unit (2) – writing a Story about a cultural misunderstanding (anecdote)

This story is about a misunderstanding that happened to me when I was studying English in the United States last summer. One day, my American friend, Bob, invited me to go on a day trip. “We’re going to visit New York tomorrow, but we have to leave early.” He told me what time to meet and what to take, so I went looking for the things I needed for our trip.

I walked into a shop and started to look around. A sales assistant kindly asked, “How can I help you, sir?” “Yes, please. I have to get a potato clock,” I replied in my best English. The shop assistant looked confused. “Excuse me, sir? A what?” “I have to get a potato clock,” I repeated. He obviously still didn’t understand so I tried one more time, “Tomorrow, I’m going on a trip, so I have to get a potato clock.” The shop assistant suddenly smiled. “Well, good for you sir. Yes, that’s early.”

I had the same reaction in three other shops, so I called Bob, unhappy and without a potato clock. “I’m really sorry, Bob,” I said. “But I don’t think I can come tomorrow, I just can’t find a potato clock anywhere.” Bob was quiet, then suddenly he started laughing uncontrollably. “No, you didn’t understand,” Bob started to speak very slowly, like when you explain something to a small child. “We have to get – up - at – eight - o’clock,” then he repeated this a bit more quickly and linked the words “We have to get up at eight o’clock.” In that moment, I felt completely unsuccessful as an English language learner.

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Unit (2) – writing a Story about a cultural misunderstanding (anecdote)

This is a funny story about a cultural misunderstanding that happened to me while I was visiting India last year, I had a funny misunderstanding at my hotel. I wanted to go to the Red Fort. It's a famous and beautiful tourist destination.

The receptionist was standing behind the desk, so I asked her, "Can I walk to the Red Fort from here?" She shook her head from side to side I thought this meant "no." So I said, "OK. Where can I get a taxi?" She showed me where the taxis were outside the hotel. I got into a taxi and said, "Please take me to the Red Fort." Two minutes later we were there! The Red Fort was around the corner from the hotel!

I didn't understand why the receptionist told me to take a taxi when the Red Fort was so close to the hotel. But later, I learned that in India, people often shake their heads from side to side for "yes!"

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Eng 101 – Unit 3

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan

(Vocabulary)

1- achievement(n):a successful completion of a task. انجاز
2-challenge (n): a task that is difficult to do. تحدي
3- distract(v): to take someone's attention away. يلهي
4- inspiring (adj): causing the feeling of wanting to do something. ملهم
5- risk (n): a chance of losing something important. مخاطرة / خطر
6- attempt (n/ v): a effort or a try. محاولة
7- concentrate (v): to think carefully about something / focus. يركز
8- incredible(adj): amazing / unbelievable. مدهش
9- put pressure on (v): to make someone feels that he has to do something. يضغط على
10- scary (adj): causing strong feelings of fear. مخيف
11- source (n): a place where you get something from مصدر
12- convince(v): to make someone believe that something is true. يقنع
13- evaluate (v): To say how good something is . يقيم
14- fool: to trick someone يخدع
15- result (n): something happens because of something نتيجة
16- purpose (n): the reason for doing something . الغرض
17- reliable (adj): can be trusted يمكن الاعتماد عليه
18- aware (adj) : To know that something exists / واع لديه علم بالشيء
19- indicate(v): to show يشير الى
20- professional (n): someone who has a high level of education . محترف
21- seem (v): to appear to be . يبدو
22- symbol (n): a shape that represents something رمز
23- common sense (n): reasonable and good decision منطق سليم
24- journalist(v): someone who writes news or articles صحافي
25- publish (v): to make information available in books ينشر في الكتب
26- spread (v): to cove or reach a wider area ينشر على أوسع نطاق
27- well-known (adj): known by many people معروف
28- character: (n): a person in a story or movie شخصية في قصة أو فلم
29- suffer (v): to do experience pain and discomfort . يعاني
30- experience (v): To have something happen to you. يخوض تجربة
31- preference (n): wanting one thing more than another / أفضلية أولوية
32- response (n): reply or reaction رد أو استجابة
33- survive (v): to continue to live ينجو
34- excitement (n): a feeling of being excited with a strong pleasant feeling حماس أو إثارة
35- intense (adj): very strong شديد أو كثيف
36- relieved (adj): happy because something bad didn't happen. مطمئن ومرتاح
37- symptoms (n): a sign in your body of illness. أعراض أو علامات تشير لشيء
38- recommendation (n): telling somebody that something is good توصية أو اقتراح
39- special effects (n): sound, images, music and lights that are created in a movie to represent something real. مؤثرات خاصة

Eng 101 – Unit ٣

Prepared by: Ms. Fatima Hasan

(Grammar)

Gradable + Non-gradable adjectives

* You can make (gradable adjectives) weaker or stronger with modifiers like (a bit / a little / pretty / quite / very / extremely).
Example: The weather is **very hot** today.

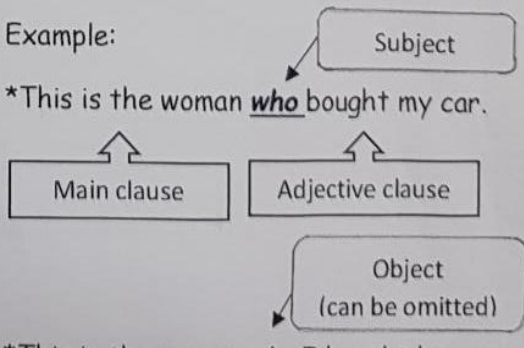
* (Non-gradable adjectives) can't be given different degrees "strength". You can only use modifiers like (absolutely, totally, completely / really)
Example: The weather is **absolutely boiling** today.

Gradable adjectives	Non-gradable adjectives	Gradable adjectives	Non-gradable adjectives
- big	-huge/ enormous	- cold	- freezing
- small	- tiny	- angry	- Furious
- tired	- exhausted	- hot	- boiling
- hungry	- starving	- interesting	- Fascinating

Adjective Clauses

-Adjective clauses give extra information about a noun in the main clause.
-Adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun (**Who** or **that** for people / **Which** or **that** for things)

Example:



*This is the woman **who** I bought her car.
* The movie **which** I saw last week was scary.

Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Good Luck

Unit (3) – writing a Film Review

Paragraph 1- Introduction:

Give basic information.

Mention the film, the director, the cast.

Paragraph 2- A summary of the film story

Write the plot (problem). (use Present simple).

Paragraph 3 - comments on the film

You have to write about the actors' character, special effects, costume, soundtrack etc…….

Paragraph 4- Conclusion-Recommendations

Is it worth watching and why?

Your opinion on the film.

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Unit (3) – writing a Film Review

Skyfall is one of the best action films in recent years directed by Sam Mendes. Released in 2012. The main actor is Daniel Craig as secret agent James Bond . It won two Grammy awards. The film takes you in a tour of 105 wonderful minutes.

The plot involves a geniuos computer hacker who is an ex-spy. He wants to take revenage on the organization he used to work for and James Bond has to prevent this from happening,There are a lot of exciting action scenes as Bond pursues him around the world.Can he stop him before it is too late?

The film is set in a variety of locations including Istanbul, Shanghai, Macau, London and Scotland,which gives it a very international atomsphere.The soundtrack is impressive and includes the theme song "Skyfall" ,performed by English singer Adele.The costume is elegant and simple. The acting is also of a very high standard and the director brings his character to life with a dazzling and memorable performance.

The film is highly recommended especially if you are keen on action films.It will have you on the edge of your seat until the very end and I am sure you will not regret watching it.

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Unit (3) – writing a Film Review

"Home Alone" is one of the most exciting and enjoyable films I have ever seen. It is a comedy film directed by Chris Columbus, starring (Macaulay Culkin) playing Kevin role. The film released in 1990. It won two awards (Golden Globe and Oscar). It takes you in a tour of 105 wonderful minutes.

The film is about an eight-year-old troublemaker kid, Kevin McCallister, whose family travels to Paris during the Christmas holiday and accidentally leaves him home alone. The story begins when a pair of thieves, Harry and Marv, find out that he is alone and try to rob the house. By the end of the film, Kevin reunites with his family.

My favorite character is Kevin. I think the plot is brilliant but some scenes are absolutely not true but I don't like Harry and Marv, they are nasty. My best scene is when Kevin meets his mum at the end of film and when he goes to his bed to think how is the family important. The acting is also of a very high standard as the main character's acting is really convincing The soundtrack is very impressive and there are many imaginative special effects. I also like the simple costumes they wear.

The film is highly recommended especially if you are keen on comedy films. Also, it is a wonderful film which is suitable for children, because it teaches them the sense of responsibility. I am sure you will not regret watching it.

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Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Eng 101 – Unit 4
(Vocabulary)

1. Familiar (adj): known to you مالوف
2. Quality (n): how good something is جودة
3. Expression (n): a show of how you think or feel تعبير
4. Combine (v): to mix يجمع
5. Professional (adj): relating to a job that requires training or education احترافي
6. Possibility (n): opportunity إمكانية
7. Annual (adj): yearly سنوي
8. Develop (v): to design or create يطور
9. Specific (adj): clearly defined محدد
10. Trade (n): a type of work that you are trained to do such as plumbing, construction, etc. حرفة
11. Appreciate (v): recognize what is good about something يقدر
12. Direction (n): way اتجاه
13. Entertain (v): enjoy يسلي
14. Image (n): a kind of picture that you think about. صورة
15. Influence (v): to affect or change how someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks يؤثر
16. Definitely (adv): certainly بالتاكيد
17. Emotional (adj): having and expressing strong feelings عاطفي
18. Essential (adj): something that you need because it is extremely important. ضروري
19. Imagination (n): the part of your mind where you create ideas and pictures of things that aren't real. خيال
20. Passionate (adj): to have strong feelings about something or someone. شغوف
21. Accessible (adj): easy to get to, see, or use سهل الوصول اليه
22. Express (v): to say or communicate something يعبر
23. Process (n): the way of or steps for doing something طريقة
24. Reflect (v): to show or be a sign of something يعكس
25. Society (n): people in the same community, city, or country مجتمع
26. Expect (v): to think something will happen يتوقع
27. Motivation (n): the reason someone does something دافع
28. Public (n): shared by all in a place; for anyone to see or use عام
29. Remove (v): to take something away يزيل
30. Temporary (adj): happening or lasting for a short time مؤقت
31. Ability (n): skill قدرة
32. Advance (v): to move forward يتقدم
33. Attach (v): to join one thing to another يربط
34. Contest (n): an event in which people or teams try to be the best at doing something منافسة
35. Field (n): an area of activity, interest, or study مجال
36. Imagine (v): to form an idea in one's mind يتخيل
37. Industrial (adj): related to industry صناعي
38. Original (adj): first أصلي
39. Produce (v): to make something ينتج
40. Realistic (adj): showing things as they are in real life واقعي
41. proud: feeling or showing pride

Eng 101 – Unit 4
(Grammar)

Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Connecting words for reasons and results

Because & So

We use **because** to introduce a **reason**.

Because + subject + verb creates an **adverb clause**

Example: I ordered groceries online because we were out of them.

Example: Harry didn't come to the party because he was not invited.

*'**Because**' can be placed at the beginning and at the middle of the sentence:

Example: Because we were out of groceries, I ordered them online.

We use **so** to introduce a **result**.

So connects two independent clauses.

Example: We were out of groceries, so I ordered them online.

Example: Harry wasn't invited, so he didn't come to the party.

*'**So**,' cannot be placed at the beginning of the sentence and must be placed between the two independent clauses

Present Perfect Tense

Positive form: 'have' / 'has' + the past participle

Example: Ahmed has seen Harry Potter.

Example: I have already won the contest.

Example: Jobs in computer science have increased almost 100% each year since 2011.

Negative form: 'have not' / 'has not' + the past participle

Example: you have not been to Asia since 2000.

Example: she has not played tennis lately.

*We often use these time words and phrases with the present perfect:

for several years	**since 2000**	**yet**
over the years	**lately**	**already**

Unit 4- Describing charts, graphs and tables

Useful vocabulary that might help you during your writing

Numbers go up

Verbs	Past / P.P	Nouns
Increase steadily	increased/ increased	A significant increase
Rise a little	rose/risen	A rise
Jump sharply	jumped/jumped	A jump
Grow quickly	grew / grown	

تزداد بشكل ثابت
تزداد بشكل قليل
تقفز بشكل حاد
او عالي جدا

زيادة مؤثرة
ازدياد في الارقام
قفزة في الارقام

Examples:

- Numbers of men and women studying science increased sharply during the period from 2014 to 2017.
- The prices of smart phones have jumped in the last few years.
- The percentage of students who prefer to study English rises steadily every year.
- There is a significant increase in the number of mobile phones sold by I Phone.

Numbers go down

Verbs	Past/ P.P	Nouns
Decrease dramatically	decreased/ decreased	A decrease
Fall a little	fell/fallen	A fall
Decline slightly	declined/ declined	A decline
Shrink rapidly	shrank / shrunk	

تنخفض بشكل كبير
تنخفض قليلا
تنخفض قليلا
تنخفض بسرعة

انخفاض

Examples:

- Numbers of men studying math decreased dramatically from about 32000 to about 5000 in 2017.
- The prices of oranges fell a little last month.
- There was a decrease in the number of students using the library.

No change

Remain steady
Stay the same
Maintain Stable

تبقى ثابتة

Examples:

- The number of men who studied science was equal to the number of women.
- The prices of smart phones remain steady during 2023.
- The percentage of people who used to drive to work stayed the same.

Percentages and fractions:

25% = a quarter of the people
75%= three quarters of the people
33% = one third of the people
66% = two thirds of the people
50% = half of the people
A majority of the population = most of the people
A minority of the population = a smaller number of people

ربع العدد
ثلاثة ارباع
ثلث العدد
ثلثي العدد
نصف العدد
الأغلبية او معظم الناس
الأقلية او فئة قليلة من الناس

Words related to numbers:

Approximately, almost, about, nearly, roughly, just under, just over,

تقريبا - حوالي

فقط اقل

فقط اكثر

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Unit 4- Describing charts, graphs and tables

The layout

Paragraph1 – Introduction

- Introduce the topic / What the data is about.
- Say when & where the comparison is happening.
- List the items shown in the chart.

Main Body

- Paragraph 2 Present Main Trend 1
- Details Supporting Main Trend 1
- Paragraph 3 Present Main Trend 2
- Details Supporting Main Trend 2

In the main body, you should:

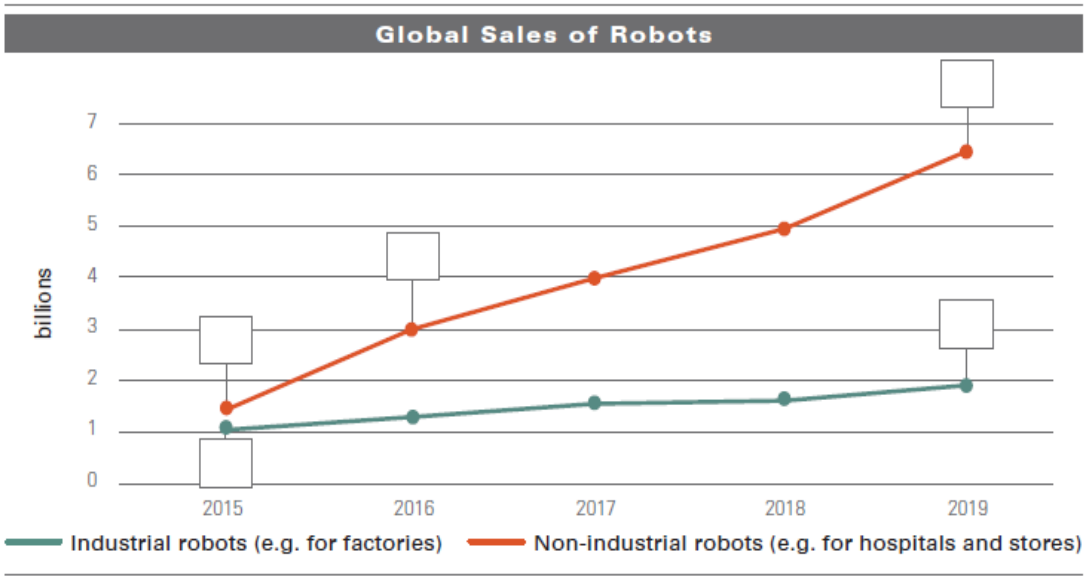
- describe the information shown in the chart.
- state the general changes between years.
- compare between the high numbers and the low numbers.
- mention percentages
-

Paragraph 4 - Conclusion

- General comment (overall changes and suggestion)

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Unit 4- Describing charts, graphs and tables



The graph shows the sales of industrial and non-industrial robots from 2015 to the present. The graph includes sales for robots used in factories and robots used in places like hospitals and stores.

According to the graph, sales of both kinds of robots have increased since 2015. Sales of industrial robots have increased by nearly 100% since 2015. Factories bought about $1 billion of industrial robots in 2015 and $2 billion in 2019.

Sales of non-industrial robots, however, have risen even faster over the past few years. In 2015, companies invested in over $1.5 billion worth of nonindustrial robots. That number reached about $3 billion in 2016. Now, nonindustrial robot sales are about $6.5 million. Clearly there is more demand for non-industrial robots.

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Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Eng 101 – Unit 5 - (Vocabulary)

1. impact (n): to have a strong effect on something or someone تأثير
2. lifetime (n): the length of a person's life حياة
3. mood (n): how someone feels مزاج
4. reduce (v): to make something smaller يقلل
5. strengthen (v): to make something stronger يقوي - يعزز
6. last (v): to make something stronger يدوم - يستمر
7. measure (v) : to work out the amount or size of something يقيس
8. opposite (n): on the other side of something OR completely different عكس - ضد
9. reward (n): something you get when you do something well جائزة
10. unexpected (adj): not expected غير متوقع
11. apparently (adv): used to say how something seems or appears بوضوح
12. end up (v phr): finally; after a long time ينتهي الى
13. expedition (n): a long journey taken for the purpose of exploring البعثة
14. joy (n): a feeling of great happiness and pleasure فرحة
15. skilled (adj): having the knowledge and ability to do something well ماهر
16. assistant (n): someone whose job it is to help others to do their work مساعد
17. eventually (adv): up to finally arrive at a place, a decision, or a situation اخيرا
18. illness (n): a condition in which the mind or body is sick المرض
19. region (n): a particular area in a country or in the world منطقة
20. wealthy (adj): very rich ثري
21. alert (v): to warn someone of danger or a problem يحذر
22. disaster (n) : an event or situation that ends very badly كارثة
23. landscape (n): the view you can see across an area of land مناظر طبيعية
24. mission (n): an important job or task done by a person or a group مهمة
25. survive (v): to continue to live or exist يبقى حيا
26. crew (n): a group of people who work together to run a ship, airplane, train, etc طاقم
27. failure (n): someone or something that is not successful فشل
28. leadership (n): the position of being in charge of a group of people القيادة
29. rescue (v): to save someone from a dangerous or difficult situation يُنقذ
30. trap (v): to prevent someone or something from leaving or escaping from a place or situation فخ
31. botanist (n): someone who studies plants عالم النبات
32. throughout (prep): in every part / over a particular period of time طوال
33. housekeeper (n): a person who is employed to look after someone's house مديرة منزل
34. skilled (adj): someone who has the knowledge or ability to do something very well ماهر
35. navy (n): a part of a country's army that carry out activities on the sea القوات البحرية
36. sample (n): a small amount of something that represents something bigger, e.g. some water from a river عينة
37. unlike (prep): different from على عكس
38. treat (v): give medical assistance يعالج
39. allow (v): *let someone do something* يسمح
40. citizen (n): a legal member of a country مواطن
41. deeply (adv): *extremely or strongly* بشدة
41. expose (v): make (something) visible by uncovering it يكشف
42. host (n): *someone who has guests* يستضيف
43. interact (v): *communicate with or react to each other* يتفاعل
44. involve (v): include someone or something in an activity يتضمن
45. organize (v): arrange ينظم
46. popularity (n): *the fact that something or someone is liked, enjoyed, or supported by many* people فرصة
47. relax (v): stop working, calm down, and enjoy yourself يستريح

Prepared by: Tr. Rajia Hani

Unit 5- (Grammar)

Simple future (will)

Will ('ll) + the infinitive

Will not (won't) + the infinitive

-Hiking in Japan is different from your regular routine, so you'll **forget** about the stresses of your daily life.
-The tour **will begin** on the 28th of May.
-The tour package **will not include** lunch meal.

Question word + will + subject+ infinitive?

Will + subject+ infinitive?

-When will the tour begin?
-Will the tour package include lunch meal?

Simple future (going to)

I am + going to + the infinitive

(He, She, It) is going to + the infinitive

(We, You, They) are going to + the infinitive

-I am going to learn a new language this summer.
-Jen is going to read that book.
-My brothers are going to sleep till noon if no one wakes them up.

Question word + be + subject + going to + infinitive?

be + subject + going to + infinitive?

-What are you going to do on your holiday?
-Are you going to go on holiday this year?

* 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 our **personal plans** like future holidays.

We can use focusing adverbs like just and only to show that something is limited.

-This phone is **only** available in Japan.
- **Only** a few hundred houses survived the hurricane without any damage.
-Traveling isn't **only** fun. It's also a way to strengthen your body and your mind.
-We **just** visited the museum this morning.
-The music festival **just** lasts for three days.

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

-I liked **both** the movie **and** the play.
-Their goal is to create trips where **both** local people **and** travelers benefi t.
-She played **both** hockey **and** basketball when she was a student.

(*both* + noun + *and* + noun)

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Unit 5 – Writing a travel brochure

The layout

Title(---------- tour in ----------)

Opening statement:
Write a sentence or a question to catch the reader's attention.

Subheading 1: (Why go -------- in ----------?)
Reasons and benefits

Subheading 2: (Where will you go?)
Specific details about the location of the tour

Subheading 3: (Who is this tour for?)
Target audience
Additional details

A call to action:
Write a short sentence at the end of a brochure that motivates the reader to move toward the main purpose of your brochure.
A-Give an opinion. *We believe that this trip will be the experience of a lifetime.*
B-Make a prediction. *You will understand Vietnam better if you take the Mekong River tour.*
C-Make a suggestion. *If you want a relaxing vacation, take a hot springs tour of Japan.*

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Unit 5 – Writing a travel brochure

Camping tour in Bahrain

Why don't you camp in "Sakhir Desert" this weekend? Don't wait, this is an experience of a lifetime!

Why go camping in Bahrain?

The camping season in Bahrain is a cultural tradition inherited from the kingdom's Bedouin ancestors, celebrating the beauty of nature. The camping season is designed to welcome both residents and tourists to enjoy the beauty of Bahrain's natural landscapes. The cool breeze of the winter season adds a refreshing touch to the camping experience, so you'll forget about the stresses of daily life. You can immerse yourself in Bahrain, and all the wonderful things the country offers.

Where will you go?

Sakhir is one of the most popular places for camping in Bahrain which is known for its calm atmosphere. The Sakhir Desert is located in the south of Bahrain. Sakhir houses many tents for adventurers. In order to use any of them, you have to book it. The tent has large sofa, tables and tea sets, also you can ask for a television.

Who is this camp for?

The best thing about this tour that it provides an opportunity for families and friends to come together and make lasting memories. Families can set up tents under the starlit sky, engage in barbeques, and participate in a many activities. Many programs are found for visitors, such as yoga and some exciting games.

(Please contact us before booking if you have a disability.)

If you want a relaxing vacation, take a cool winter tour in Bahrain.

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