



Discuss

Look at the photographs which show people doing things in a traditional way. Discuss these questions with a partner.

- a What are the people in the photos doing?
- b How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?
- c Make a list of leisure activities people enjoyed in the past and ones they enjoy nowadays. You may put some activities in both columns.

In the past	In the present day

Listen

You are going to hear three conversations in which people talk about different ways of doing things. Which do the speakers talk about?

- Agriculture
- Car repairs
- Cookery
- Using a computer
- Medical treatment
- Buying a bicycle

Mention some examples of old Kuwaiti games that children used to play in Kuwait in the past.



Classic Kuwaiti Games

- Al- Khabsah
- Dawama
- Ambar

Characteristics of the games of the past

- involved group socializing
- utilised items from everyday life like (rocks – sand – stones – shells, etc.
- were simple
- were enjoyable

New Ways & Old

- Playing computer games.
- Chatting on the net
- Watching television
- Shopping

How our ancestors spent their free time in the past?

- Reading
- Singing
- Dancing
- Diving
- Hunting
- Telling stories

How we spend our free time now ?

cookery

n.

the practice or skill of preparing and cooking food



custom-made

Adj.

made to a particular customer's order



fix

V.

to repair something that is broken or not working properly



mail order

n.

the selling of goods to customers by mail



mass-produced

Adj.

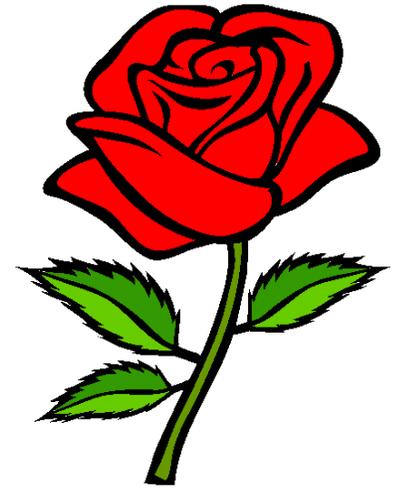
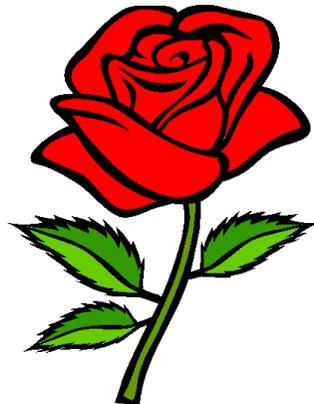
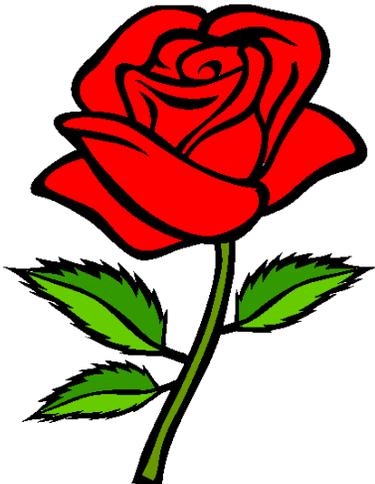
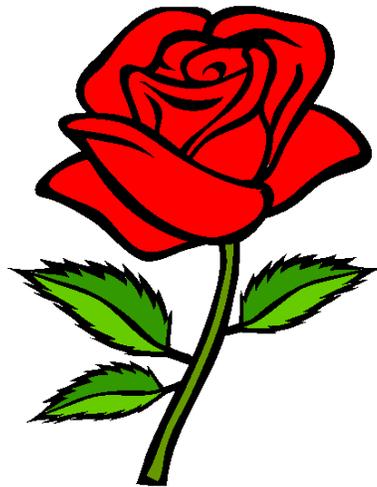
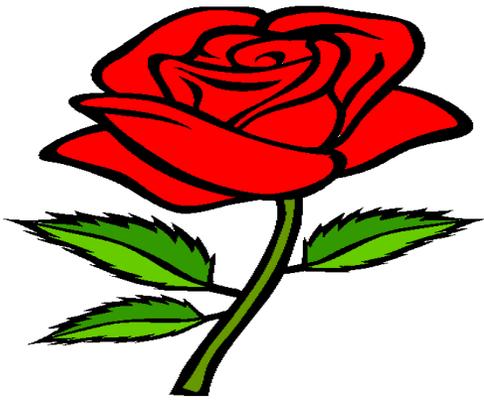
produced in large quantities by an automated process



unique

Adj.

being the only one of its kind



unusual

Adj.

not commonly occurring



workshop

n.

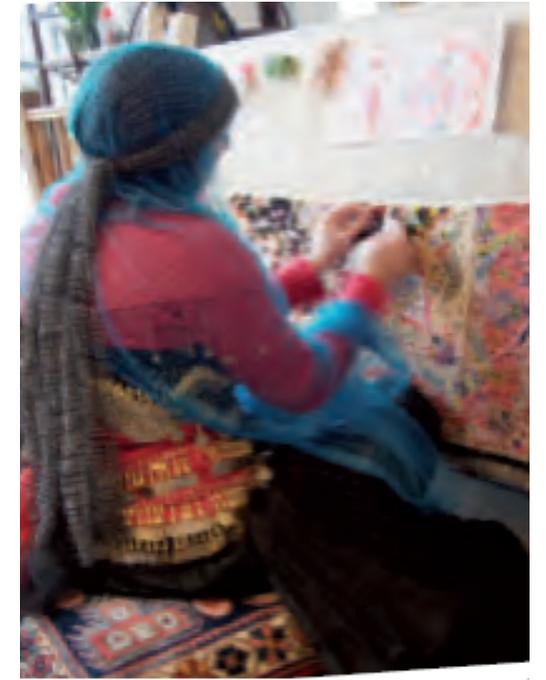
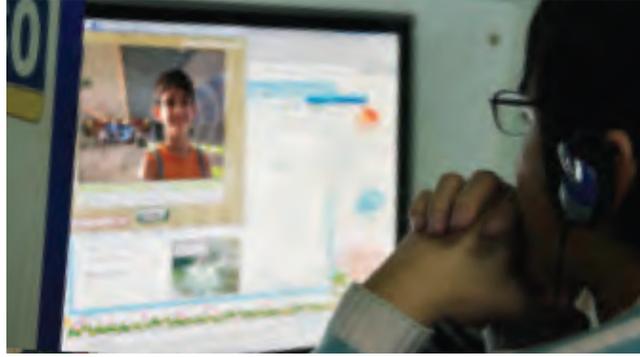
a room or a building in which goods are manufactured or repaired



 Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

workshop \ fix \ cookery \ unique \ mass-produced

1.**cookery**..... books offer new ways of making meals.
2. A lot of goods are **mass-produced** by using modern machines in our factory.
3. Each person's genetic code is ...**unique** except in the case of identical twins.
4. We held a ...**workshop**... to discuss an important issue.
5. They couldn't**fix**..... my old computer, so I bought a new one.



a What are the people in the photos doing?

Some people are doing handicrafts activities. Two men are chatting. A man is surfing the internet.

b How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?

I think now people use technology in their free time. Now, they surf the internet. Play video games or watch videos.



- c** Make a list of leisure activities people enjoyed in the past and ones they enjoy nowadays. You may put some activities in both columns.

In the past	In the present day
They used to chat or visit each other.	They surf the internet.
They used to play traditional games.	They play video games.
They used to do handicrafts activities.	They go to the cinema.
They used to do their own car repairs.	They use social networks.

Listen



2 (9.1) You are going to hear three conversations in which people talk about different ways of doing things. Which do the speakers talk about?

- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Car repairs
- ▶ Cookery
- ▶ Using a computer
- ▶ Medical treatment
- ▶ Buying a bicycle

Buying a bicycle
Car repairs
Using a computer

1. How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world ?

they have become highly technological. People spend most of their leisure on the internet or playing video games.

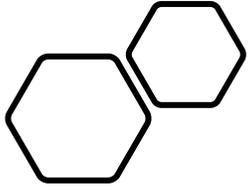
2. Mention some activities in the past and their change now.

Past: they used to play different sports, visit relatives , read or play social games

Present: they play video games, chat, go shopping or hang out with their friends.

3. Mention the skills which were commonplace in the past.

most people were interested in carpentry, skilled fishermen and used to fix their own cars.



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawali Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi



THANK YOU

U9 L2 SB P69

Unit 9 New ways and old

Check your understanding

3 Listen again and choose the correct answers, 1, 2, 3 or 4 to these multiple-choice questions.

- a In Conversation 1, where did the boy get his bike from?
- 1 from a local shop
 - 2 by mail order
 - 3 he made it himself
 - 4 from a local engineer

- b How is his bike different from other bikes?
- 1 It is mass-produced.
 - 2 It is not as heavy as other bikes.
 - 3 It was much more expensive.
 - 4 It has an unusual shape.

- c In Conversation 2, which of these statements is true?
- 1 The young man is going to repair his own car.
 - 2 The older man is going to repair the car.
 - 3 The older man is a competent mechanic.
 - 4 The car is going to be fixed at a garage.

- d In Conversation 3, which of these statements about the boys is not true?
- 1 They wrote their own magazine.
 - 2 Their magazine was printed professionally.
 - 3 They spent more than two months writing and editing their magazine.
 - 4 They used a computer to produce their magazine.

Words to remember
competent, cookery,
custom-made, fix,
mail order,
mass-produced, unique,
unusual, workshop

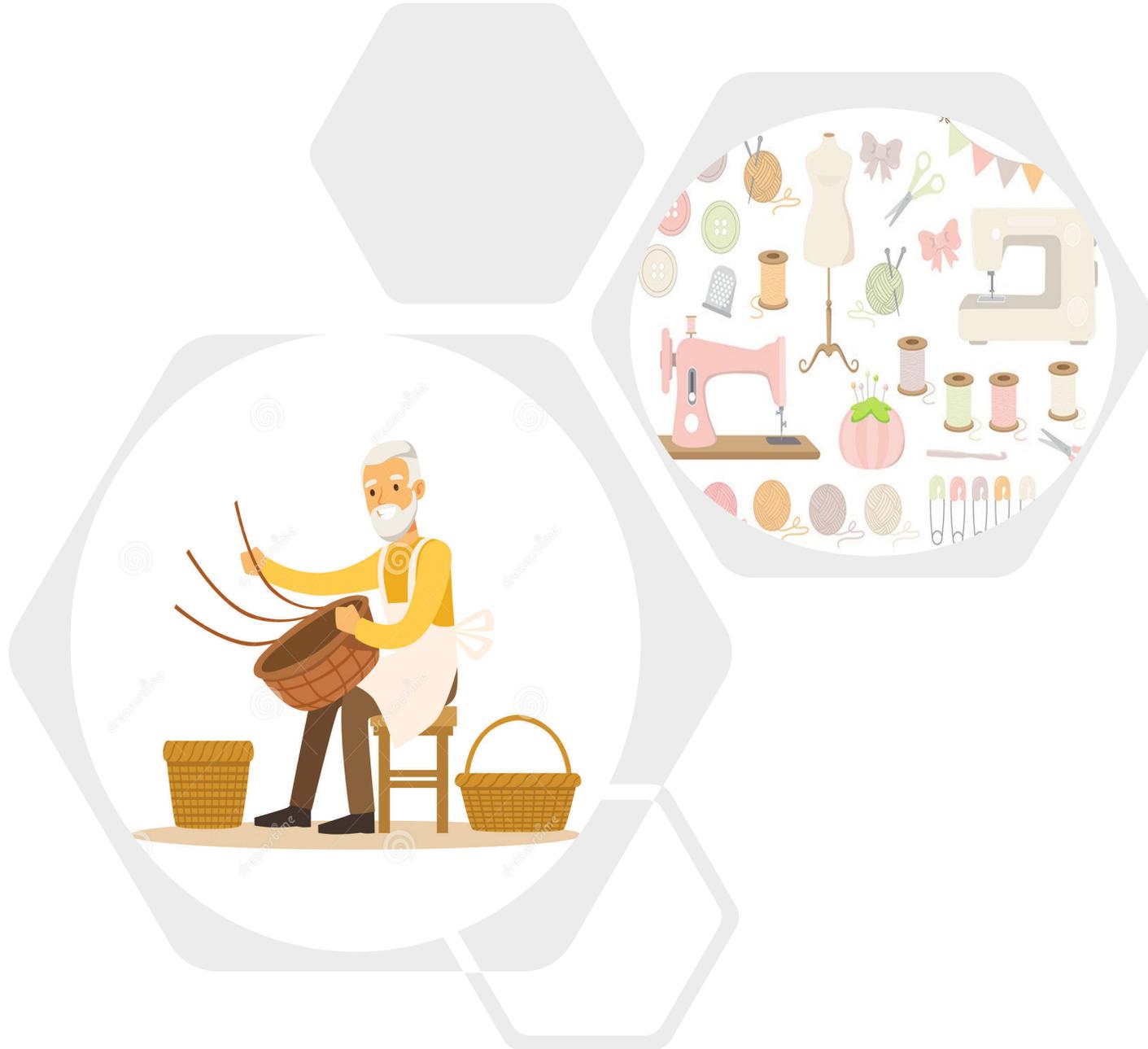
4 Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a It was much more expensive to have the bike custom-made.
- b The man's car engine is controlled by a computer processor.
- c The man's father was unusual because he could repair his car.
- d The magazine would have been cheaper if printed professionally.

Think and speak Giving examples; comparing

5 Discuss these questions in pairs or groups.

- a In the second conversation, the first speaker does not have the skills to fix his car, something which people in the past were able to do. Can you think of any other skills which were commonplace in the past but are unusual now?
- b In the last conversation, a group of friends produced their magazine on a home computer. What other creative uses are there for home computers?



 Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

competent \ mail order \ custom-made \ unusual

1. "Do you like the new settee?"

"Very much, it's most ... **unusual**"

2. I often buy clothes by **Mail order**

3. This car is **Custom-made** .it is specially made for a particular buyer.

4. I wouldn't say he was brilliant, but he is . **competent** . at his job.

Check your understanding



3 (9.1) Listen again and choose the correct answers, 1, 2, 3 or 4 to these multiple-choice questions.

- a** In Conversation 1, where did the boy get his bike from?
- 1 from a local shop
 - 2 by mail order
 - 3 he made it himself
 - 4 from a local engineer ✓
- b** How is his bike different from other bikes?
- 1 It is mass-produced.
 - 2 It is not as heavy as other bikes. ✓
 - 3 It was much more expensive.
 - 4 It has an unusual shape.
- c** In Conversation 2, which of these statements is true?
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 - 3 The older man is a competent mechanic.
 - 4 The car is going to be fixed at a garage. ✓
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- 1 They wrote their own magazine.
 - 2 Their magazine was printed professionally. ✓
 - 3 They spent more than two months writing and editing their magazine.
 - 4 They used a computer to produce their magazine.



4 Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a It was much more expensive to have the bike custom-made.



It wasn't much more expensive.

b The man's car engine is controlled by a computer processor.



c The man's father was unusual because he could repair his car.



In the past everyone would repair their own car.

d The magazine would have been cheaper if printed professionally.



It was much cheaper for the boys to print it themselves.

Think and speak Giving examples; comparing

5 Discuss these questions in pairs or groups.

- a** In the second conversation, the first speaker does not have the skills to fix his car, something which people in the past were able to do. Can you think of any other skills which were commonplace in the past but are unusual now?

Many people were interested in carpentry.

Many people were skilled fishermen.

Many people were skilled ship builders.

Many women were skilled weavers.

b In the last conversation, a group of friends produced their magazine on a home computer. What other creative uses are there for home computers?

People can produce interior designs on a home computer.

People can publish cookery books on a home computer.

People can design invitation cards and greeting cards on a home computer.

People can design leaflets, posters and certificates.

Many people are of the opinion that current leisure time is no longer a problem. What about you?

I think it is not a problem.

I can spend my free time doing useful things.

I can read books. I can surf useful sites on the internet.

People in the past were able to do many things which they can't do now.

Mention two.

People used to paint their houses themselves.

Men used to repair their cars themselves.

Women used to cook, wash, care for babies, sew and clean the house themselves.

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THANK YOU

Bayt Lothan: an old house serving new purposes

بيت لوثان
bayt lothan



Many people believe in rebuilding and restoring old buildings. Why?

They have historical value and tell tourists about the culture of the country.

They are part of the heritage.



**Sheikha Amal Sabah
Al-Salem Al-Sabah**

Director

Salmiya, South of Kuwait City
Lothan means shelter, the
place where ships could
escape storms

**Bayt Lothan
Today**

**Bayt
Lothan**

**Location and
History**

- A place to drink coffee.
- A place to eat food
- A place to socialize
- A shelter of human creativity
- A sanctuary for the arts.
- It houses Art Gallery
- A place for workshops.

Courses Taught

- **Arts**
- **Design**
- **clay pottery**
- **Arabic calligraphy**
- **Manuscript decorations**



State of Kuwait
2020-2025



contemporary

Adj.

belonging to or occurring in the present



craftsman

n.

someone who is very skilled at a particular craft



in parallel

exp.

occurring at the same time and having some connection



platform

n.

a raised level surface on which people or things can stand



pottery

n.

clay that has been shaped and baked in order to make pots, dishes



promote

v.

support or actively encourage



seamlessly

adv.

smooth and without seams or obvious joins



socialise

v.

to mix socially with others



Bayt Lothan: an old house serving new purposes

Bayt Lothan is one of Kuwait's best-known traditional coffee house. It houses an impressive art gallery and community centre.

However, Bayt Lothan is more than just a coffee house. It also

Bayt al Bader has become an exhibition centre where local handicrafts and souvenirs are displayed.

of Kuwait. Now, the building acts as a centre and a sanctuary for the arts, and stands as testament to the changing uses of a building over time.

15 Covering over 4000 square metres, Bayt Lothan also houses an impressive art gallery and a successful community centre, which specialises in teaching art in both traditional and modern forms. Much of the space within the site has been transformed into workshops for arts, crafts and design. The site also provides a platform for artists and craftsmen to exhibit and promote their designs and artistic works. Workshops and lessons are held in the centre, with subjects as diverse as jewellery design and clay pottery being taught. The
20 new and old mix seamlessly in these sessions, as contemporary photography is taught in parallel with Arabic calligraphy and manuscript decoration.

The directorship of the Bayt Lothan project also reflects the history of the site and the changes that have occurred over time. The project is now directed and managed by Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah's daughter, Sheikha Amal Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

25 There are also many events held at the centre, such as exhibitions of new Kuwaiti artists, and it's always great to go and see what's happening in Kuwait's burgeoning art scene. You can also take classes to learn new skills yourself. Who knows, one day you might end up with your own exhibition at Bayt Lothan!

2 Match these words with their meanings.
You may need to check your ideas in a dictionary or in the glossary at the end of the Student's Book. There are more answers than you need.

- a seamlessly --- 10
- b burgeoning --- 2
- c contemporary --- 11
- d clay --- 5
- e calligraphy --- 8
- f directorship --- 9
- g pottery --- 6
- h manuscript --- 4
- i craftsman --- 7

- 1 substance that is used to change the colour of something
- 2 beginning to grow or increasing rapidly
- 3 having a special ability or talent
- 4 book or text written by hand
- 5 soft material used for making plates, cups, bowls, etc.
- 6 the craft of producing objects such as plates, bowls, vases, etc.
- 7 maker of decorative or useful things (usually by hand)
- 8 decorative handwriting
- 9 position held by the person responsible for running various aspects of a company
- 10 a figurative expression to show things working well together
- 11 belonging to or occurring in the present

3 Read the article again and answer these questions.

a Which of these statements about Bayt Lothan is NOT true?

- 1 Bayt Lothan holds exhibitions for painters.
- 2 Bayt Lothan is now a training centre for arts and crafts.
- 3 Bayt Lothan was originally a shelter for ships.

b Which of these is not mentioned in the text?

- 1 The original purpose of Bayt Lothan.
- 2 Artists who have worked at Bayt Lothan.
- 3 Things to do at Bayt Lothan.

c Which of these statements could be inferred from the text?

- 1 The art classes are extremely diverse and enjoyable.
- 2 The coffee shop isn't worth visiting.
- 3 Bayt Lothan costs money to join.



In a few sentences, summarise the changes of usage that have occurred at Bayt Lothan and its surroundings. Use information from the text.

*** Bayt Lothan provides a shelter in which human creativity, arts and crafts may flourish.**

***The building acts as a centre and a sanctuary for the arts, and stands as testament to the changing uses of a building over time.**

***Bayt Lothan also houses an impressive art gallery and a successful community centre**

***It also provides a platform for artists and craftsmen to exhibit and promote their designs and artistic works.**

Over to you

5 Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs?

It is better to reuse old buildings to save our cultural heritage.

How does Bayt Lothan help in reviving the art in Kuwait?

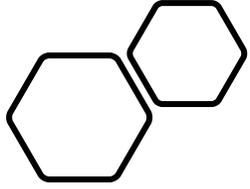
It houses workshops for arts and nurtures arts and designs. It also exhibits artistic work.

What art lessons could one take in Bayt Lothan?

Pottery

Photography

Arabic calligraphy



Thank you

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Vocabulary

Words with suffixes

1 Add the appropriate suffix to the words to complete the sentences.

-ible -ship -ness -ful -less -ised -ness

- a Our _____ (*friend*) was put to the test last summer after we had a huge row.
- b I find watching sport very _____ (*enjoy*). It gives me great _____ (*enjoy*) and _____ (*happy*).
- c Some pastimes are not _____ (*fashion*) any more.
- d The broken limb must be _____ (*immobile*) immediately and the patient be given _____ (*care*) attention.
- e She was a _____ (*master*) tennis player and won many matches.
- f He always tried his hardest and was _____ (*tire*) in his efforts.

2 Now, write your own sentences using the suffixes above with words of your own choice.

Sports Idioms

3 Underline the sports idioms in these sentences. Then match them with one of the meanings 1-5.

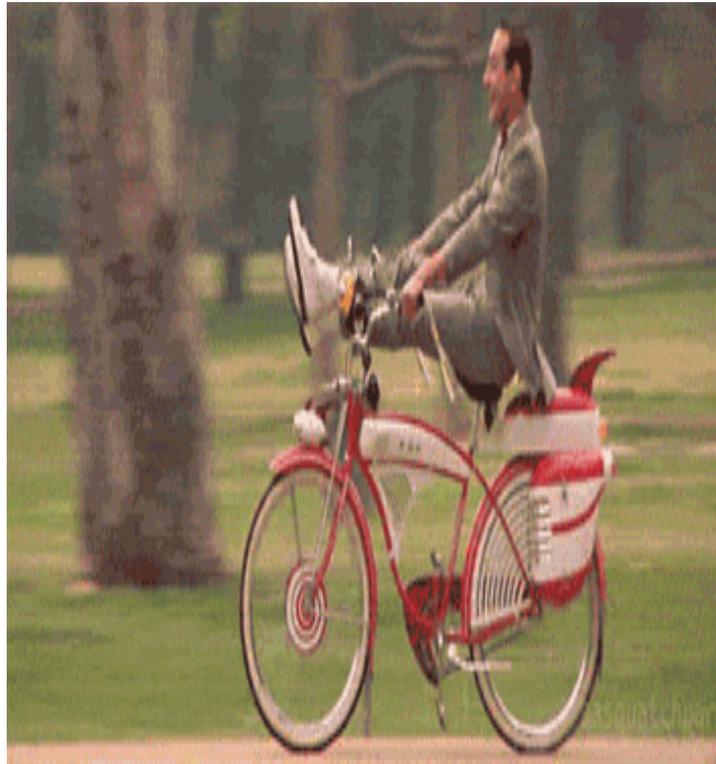
- a It just wasn't cricket, the way I was treated.
- b Ahmed has been calling the shots in his company for a few years.
- c The two candidates were neck and neck until the final votes.
- d He was unpopular with the other staff and rarely toed the line.
- e The restaurant we went to was really below par.

Words to remember
below par, call the shots, immobile, neck and neck, put to, snooker, substandard, toe the line, ungentlemanly

- 1 to control something completely; to direct action
- 2 to refuse to accept the authority or rules of a particular group
- 3 something which is substandard
- 4 evenly matched or paced
- 5 unfair or ungentlemanly conduct, contrary to accepted standards of fairness

4 Now match the idioms identified in 3 (a-e) with the sports they originate from.

- 1 Cricket 3 Horse Racing 5 Billiards / Pool / Snooker
- 2 Athletics 4 Golf



Grammar

• Causative verbs (present / past / future) Grammar reference page 126

10-12 Listen to six extracts from the conversations and answer these questions.

- a Who made the bike? (Conversation 1) _____
- b Is the speaker going to repair his car tomorrow? (2) _____
- c Who used to repair the car? (2) _____
- d Who fixes the engine? (2) _____
- e Does this speaker think his son produced the magazine himself? (3) _____
- f Who writes the articles and edits the magazine? (3) _____

13 Compare the three sentences below.

- a What is the difference in meaning among them?
 - They built their own house.
 - Their house was built by a local builder.
 - They had their house built by a local builder.
- b How is the causative sentence formed?

14 Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.



- a I didn't repair the car myself. I had it repaired.
- b She didn't make the dress herself. She had it made.
- c He isn't going to take his own photo. _____
- d My father doesn't clean his car himself. _____
- e We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. _____

15 Discuss these questions with a partner and then write sentences.

What car you have done...

- a by a dentist? You can have a tooth taken out.
- b by an operation? _____
- c by a decorator? _____



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call the shots

to make an important decision

to direct a project

exp.



below par
something which is inferior

exp.



neck and neck

exp.

evenly matched



toe the line

exp.

to accept the authority, principles or policies of a particular group esp., under pressure



immobile

Adj.

not moving at all



substandard

Adj.

below the usual or required standard



put to

Ph. V.

to ask someone a question; especially about something important



Ask A Question

snooker

n.

a game played with cues on a billiard table



ungentlemanly

adv.

dishonourable



✍ Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

below par \ calling the shots \ immobile \ neck and neck \ put

1. The general manager is the one who is **calling the shots** in our company.
2. The two teams were **neck and neck** till the end of the match.
3. I have a question I want to **put** to you.
4. She sat **immobile**, wondering what to do next.
5. I am not qualified for that job I am feeling a bit **below par**.

Causative Verbs (present - past - future)

The *causative* is a common structure in English.
It is used when one thing or person *causes* another
thing or person to do something.

Verb Tense	Examples	<u>Causative Forms</u>
Present Simple	He <u>paints</u> his portrait.	He <u>has</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
<u>Present Continuous</u>	He <u>is painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>is having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Simple	He <u>painted</u> his portrait .	He <u>had</u> his portrait painted.
<u>Past Continuous</u>	He <u>was painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>was having</u> his portrait painted.
Future Simple	He <u>will paint</u> his portrait.	He <u>will have</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .

 **Choose the Correct option:**

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one

- a. repair **b- repaired** c- repairs d- repairing

1. She had her hair at Quick Cuts for only \$25.

- a. cut** b- cuts c- cutting d- being cut

1. We had our house last year.

- a. paint b- painting c- paints **d- painted**

1. I my car washed yesterday.

- a. has b- have c- having **d- had**

1. I had the oil in my carby the mechanic.

- a. changed** b- change c- changes d- had changed

Use to / used to

► The construction used to describes a past action:

He used to travel everywhere by taxi.

► However, in negative sentences using the auxiliary verb do, the correct form is use to:

She didn't use to play the piano very well.

► Questions also use this form:

Did you use to wear glasses?

Used to + Inf.

"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

Statement: Jerry **used to study** English.

Negative: Jerry **didn't use** to study English.

OR Jerry **never** used to study English.

OR Jerry used **not to** study English.



 **Choose the Correct option:**

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

a- used to

b- use to

c- am used to

d- get used to

2. In the army I at six every morning.

a- get up

b- getting up

c- used to get up

d- used to getting up

3. I used toa school uniform, but now I don't.

a- wears

b- wearing

c- wore

d- wear

4. Ilike western music, but now I do.

a. used to

b. didn't used to

c. didn't use to

d. not used to

5. She used toafraid of the dark when she was young.

a. being

b. will be

c. was

d. be



(9.2) Listen to six extracts from the conversations and answer these questions.

- a Who made the bike? (Conversation 1) An engineer made it.
- b Is the speaker going to repair his car tomorrow? (2) No, he's having it repaired.
- c Who used to repair the car? (2) The speaker's father used to repair the car.
- d Who fixes the engine? (2) An expert fixes it.
- e Does this speaker think his son produced the magazine himself? (3)
No, he thinks someone else produced it.
- f Who writes the articles and edits the magazines? (3)
The boy and his friends write the articles and edits the magazines.



Compare the three sentences below.

- a What is the difference in meaning among them?
- ▶ *They built their own house.*
 - ▶ *Their house was built by a local builder.*
 - ▶ *They had their house built by a local builder.*

In the first sentence, they were the builders of their own house.

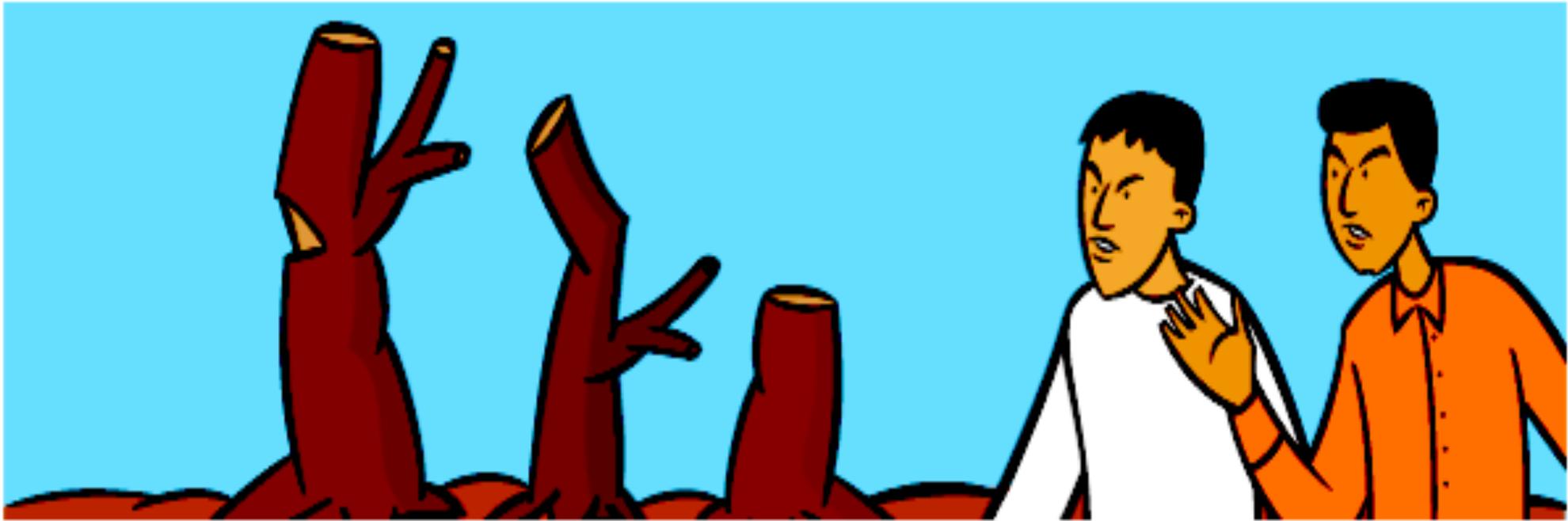
In the second sentence, a builder built their house.

In the third sentence, they asked a builder to build a house for them.

- b How is the causative sentence formed?

the verb have + **object** + **past participle**

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.



- a I didn't repair the car myself. **I had it repaired.**
- b She didn't make the dress herself. **She had it made**
- c He isn't going to take his own photo. **He is going to have his own photo taken**
- d My father doesn't clean his car himself. **He has it cleaned**
- e We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. **We had them cut down**

4 Discuss these questions with a partner and then write sentences.

What can you have done ...

a by a dentist? **You can have a tooth taken out.**

b by an operation? **You can have your eyes tested**

c by a decorator? **You can have your house redecorated**



Vocabulary

Words with suffixes



Add the appropriate suffix to the words to complete the sentences.

-able -ship -ment -ful -less -ised -ness

- a Our **friendship** (*friend*) was put to the test last summer after we had a huge row.
- b I find watching sport very **enjoyable** (*enjoy*). It gives me great **enjoyment** (*enjoy*) and **happiness** (*happy*).
- c Some pastimes are not **fashionable** (*fashion*) any more.
- d The broken limb must be **immobilized** (*immobile*) immediately and the patient be given **careless** (*care*) attention.
- e She was a **masterful** (*master*) tennis player and won many matches.
- f He always tried his hardest and was **tired** (*tire*) in his efforts.

Underline the sports idioms in these sentences. Then match the 1-5.

- a It just wasn't cricket, the way I was treated.
- b Ahmed has been calling the shots in his company for a few year
- c The two candidates were neck and neck until the final votes.
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- 1 to control something completely; to direct action
- 2 to refuse to accept the authority or rules of a particular group
- 3 something which is substandard
- 4 evenly matched or paced
- 5 unfair or ungentlemanly conduct, contrary to accepted standar

b
d
e
C
a



Now match the idioms identified in 3 (a-e) with the sports they originate from.

1 Cricket

a

3 Horse Racing

c

5 Billiards / Pool / Snooker

b

2 Athletics

d

4 Golf

e

Thank you



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Language practice

- 1 Complete the sentences with the missing words, then use them to fill the crossword puzzle. Remember, answers in crosswords don't usually include spaces or punctuation.

Across

- 2 For homework, our teacher asked us to research the life of our favourite author and write a **biography**
- 3 Both my parents are professionals. We're a **middle** - class family.
- 5 My mother looks after our home. She's a **housewife**
- 6 Items made in large quantities are **mass produced**

Down

- 1 My father works for the government. He is a **civil servant** (2 words)
- 4 No one else has a car like this. It's **unique**

1
c

2
b i o g r a p h y

3
m i d d l e

4
u
n
i
q
u

5
h o u s e w i f e

6
m s s p r o d u c e d

a
n
t

2 Complete these sentences using the correct form of these idioms. There is one extra idiom.

to call the shots to be neck and neck
to toe the line below par just not cricket

- a She isn't working well with others and doesn't follow the instructions. She needs to learn **to toe the line**.
- b Your homework is **below par**. I'd like you to do it again.
- c You should do what the manager says. He's the one who **calls the shots**.
- d Behaviour like that should not be allowed. It's **just not cricket** when someone acts like that.

Grammar assistant

Causative verbs

- Causative verbs can be used to show how an action was arranged.
- To form the causative use the verb **have** + object + past participle.
*She's **had** her dress altered.*
*They **had** their car fixed by the mechanic.*

3 Complete these sentences using the correct form of *having something done*. You may also have to think of a verb.

- a I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to **have it repaired** by a computer expert.
- b We didn't build our own house. We **had it built** by a local construction company.
- c People don't service their cars themselves; they **have them serviced** professionally two or three times a year.
- d Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had it taken / done** by a local photographer.

4 Use the expressions in the box to complete the dialogue below.

we walked everywhere
people have less respect these days wow
and most people didn't have a telephone
compared to when I was a lad
if you wanted to see your friends
I didn't mean you
for one

Granddad: The world's a different place
compared to when I was a lad

Grandson: What do you mean, Granddad?

Granddad: Well, *for one*;
there weren't as many cars.

Grandson: *Wow* ! I don't
think I'd have coped with that. What
did you do *if you wanted to see your friends* ?

Granddad: All our friends lived nearby.

We didn't have the Internet
and most people didn't have a telephone, so it was
hard to stay in touch with people
a long way away, but we were used
to it. Knowing everyone nearby
made people friendlier. I think
people have less respect these days

Grandson: What about me?

Granddad: Ha ha! *I didn't mean you*, of
course.

5

Read the sentences below. Insert the correct phrase from the box and correct any incorrect quantifiers.

used to have (x2) used to earn used to eat

a I **used to earn** a little money, but now I earn a lot. I'm wealthy.

c I **used to eat** too much fatty food. Now I eat lots of salad. I'm much healthier.

b I **used to have** few friends. Now I have too many. I hardly have time to see them all.

d I **used to have** too much free time. Nowadays, I don't have any. I never get a moment to myself.

6

Read the sentences below. Find the errors in the verb tenses and correct them.

- a I was making two mistakes in the last quiz.
- b Next week, I got up at 7:30 every morning.
- c Please don't call around 6:00 tomorrow evening because we will visit our grandparents.
- d He is living alone since his parents died.
- e Our daughter, who is 22 years old, hadn't graduated from school yet.

a I made two mistakes in the last quiz.

b Next week, I will get up / am going to get up at 7:30 every morning.

c Please don't call around 6:00 tomorrow evening because we will be visiting our grandparents.

d He has lived / has been living alone since his parents died.

e Our daughter, who is 22 years old, hasn't graduated from school yet.

7 Complete sentences a-d with the correct form of the words from the box.

calligraphy pottery craftsman artist
exhibition traditional contemporary
director

- a Arabic **calligraphy** is a **traditional** art which uses stylised writing.
- b **Exhibitions** for artists are held at Bayt Lothan and organised by the **director**.
- c **Craftsman** make items such as clay **pottery**, which is displayed at the centre.
- d Although old artistic methods of art are often better respected, many **artists** have adopted **contemporary** styles with interesting results.

Thank you



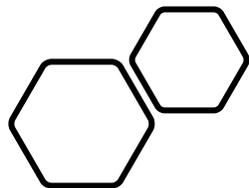
Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi



Read a biography

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1. What is a biography? How is a biography different from an autobiography?
- 2. Which biographies have you read or would you like to read?
- 3. What kinds of biographical details would be included under these headings?

- Personal details
- Physical description
- Family and early life
- Career
- Personal life
- Important dates
- Social systems
- Achievements

Read the brief biography.

- 1. Which information from question 4c above is included?
- 2. How is this biography organized? What is the topic of each paragraph?

Massouma Al-Mubarak

Massouma Al-Mubarak is Kuwait's first female minister. She was born in Kuwait and grew up there. In 1971, she graduated from Kuwait University with a degree in political science. This was the beginning of her lifelong career in public life. After this, she travelled to the US to spend further study.

She obtained a master's degree in Political Science from Northern Iowa University in 1976 and gained another master's degree in International Relations from the University of Denver, Colorado in 1982. In 1982, she received a doctorate in International Relations from the University of Denver. She went to spend long hours studying whereas she seldomly spent more of her time working for the people of Kuwait.

In 1985, she was appointed to Kuwait University as a political science professor and remained in the post until her appointment as minister. Al-Mubarak became Kuwait's first female minister when she was given the Planning and Administrative Development portfolio in June 2005, one month after parliament passed a bill granting women more political rights. Traditionally, only men had represented Kuwait in the government, but recently there are several women elected to serve their country in parliament.

In August 2007, Al-Mubarak resigned from the post of health minister. In 2009, she and three other women won seats in Kuwait's parliamentary elections, thereby becoming the first women to enter the Kuwaiti parliament.

72



U9 L7 SB P72

What is a biography?

Biography:

the story of a
person's life told
by someone else

What is an autobiography?

Autobiography

An autobiography is an account of a person's life that is written by the individual themselves.



appoint

v.

to choose someone for a position or a job



parliament

n.

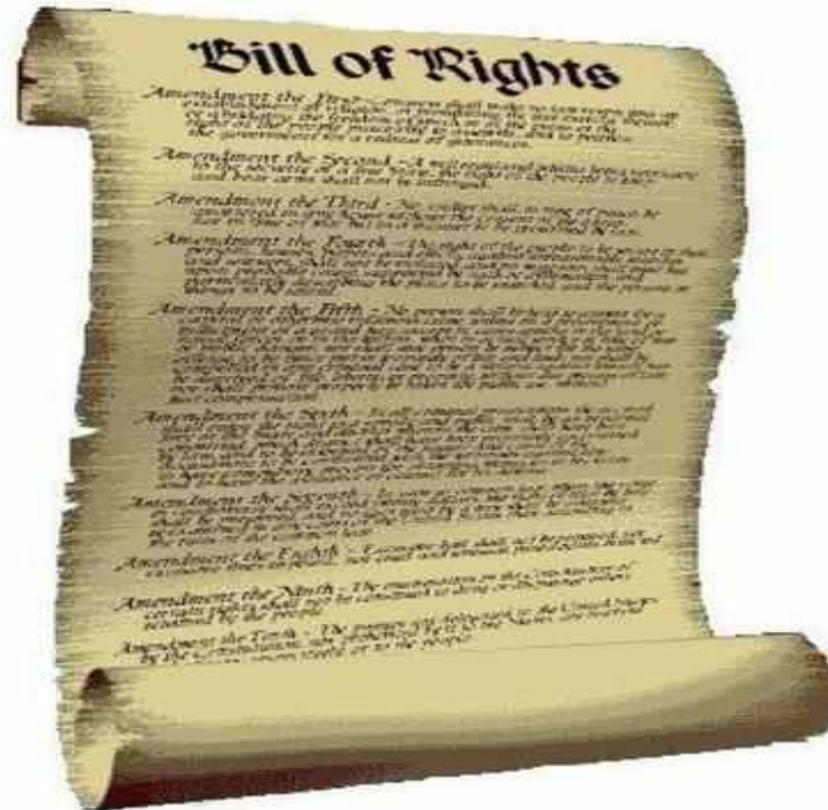
the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws



bill

n.

a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament to be discussed



customarily

adv.

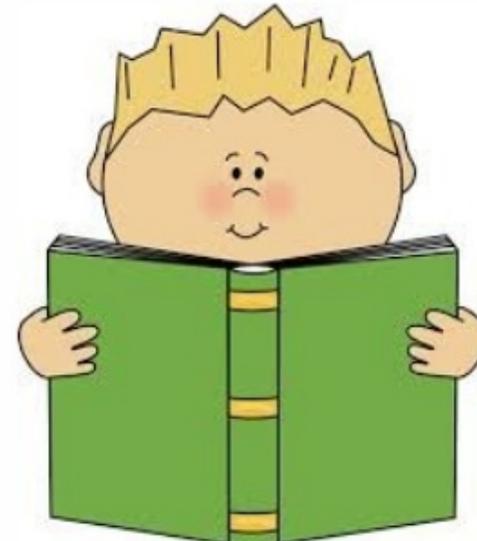
habitually

usually

He usually
plays soccer

,but today

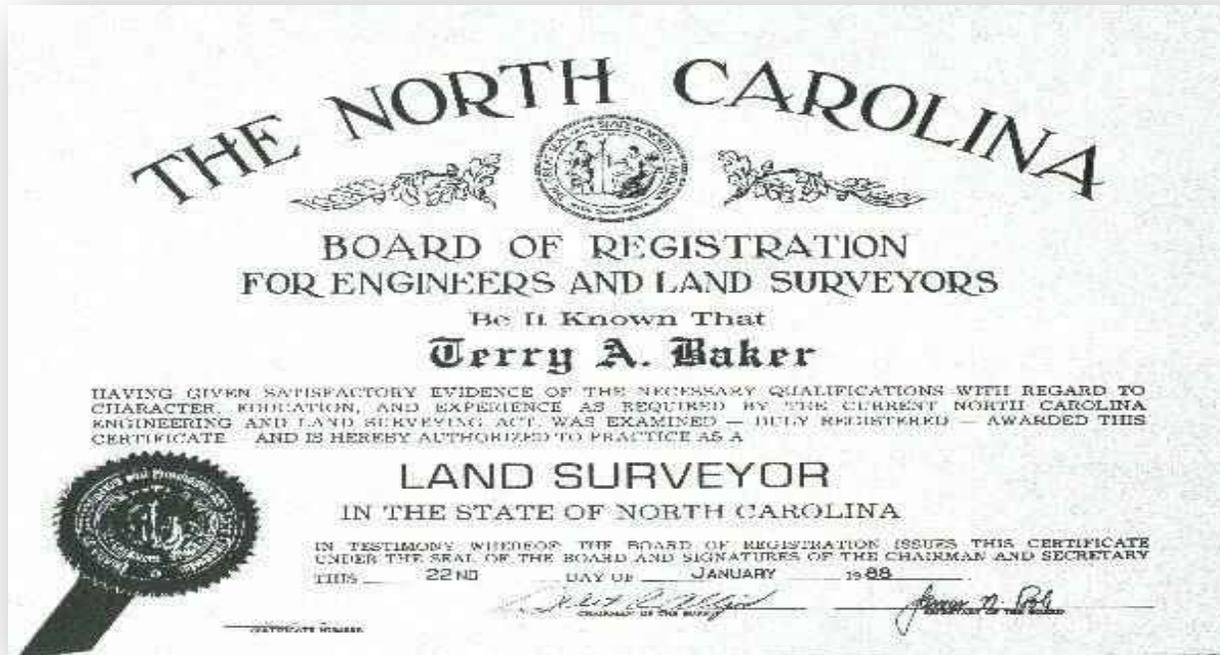
he **is reading**
a book.



degree

n.

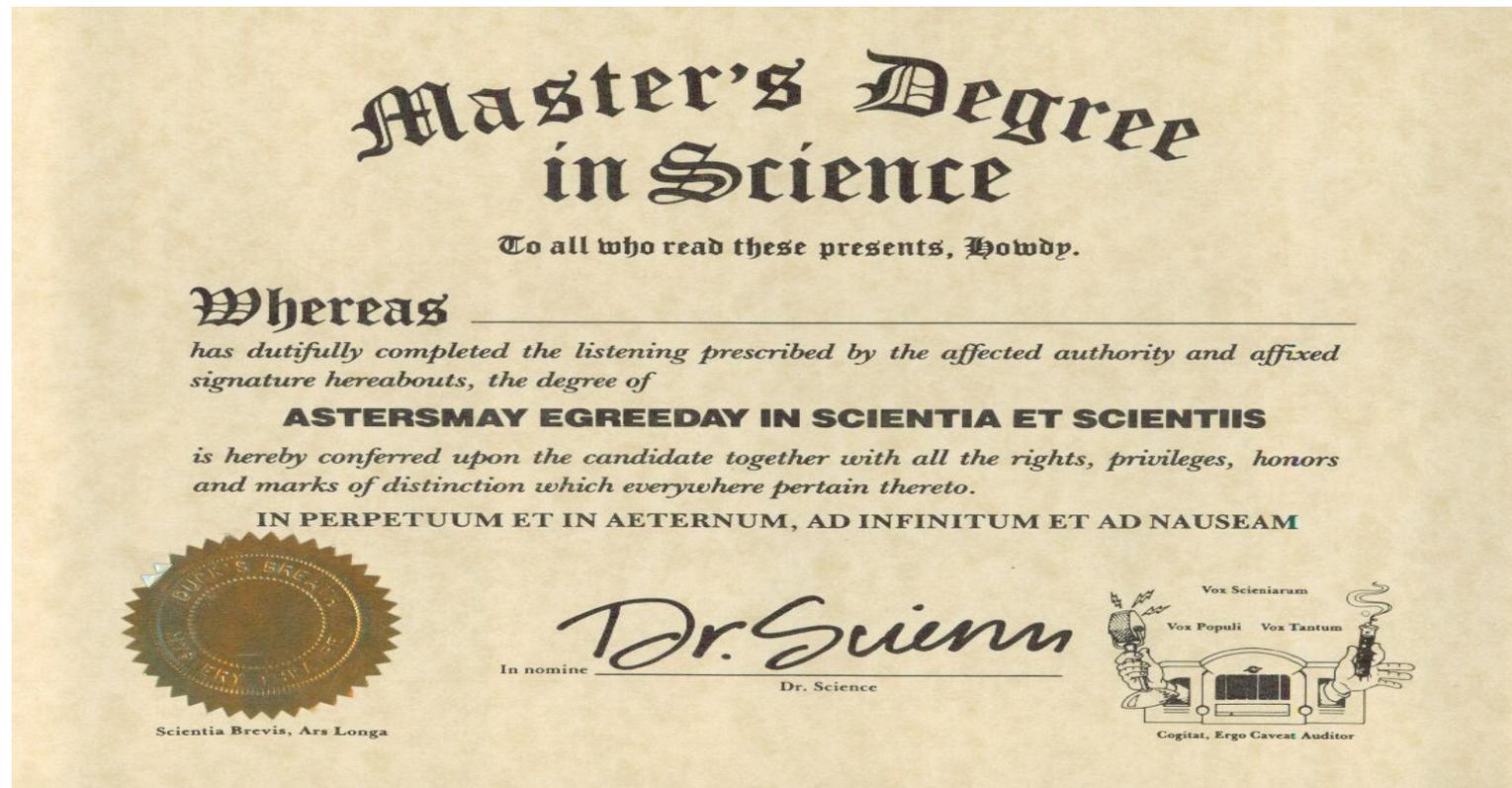
a course of study at a university or college or the qualification that is given to you



master's degree



a university degree such as an MA that you can get by studying after graduation



doctorate

n.

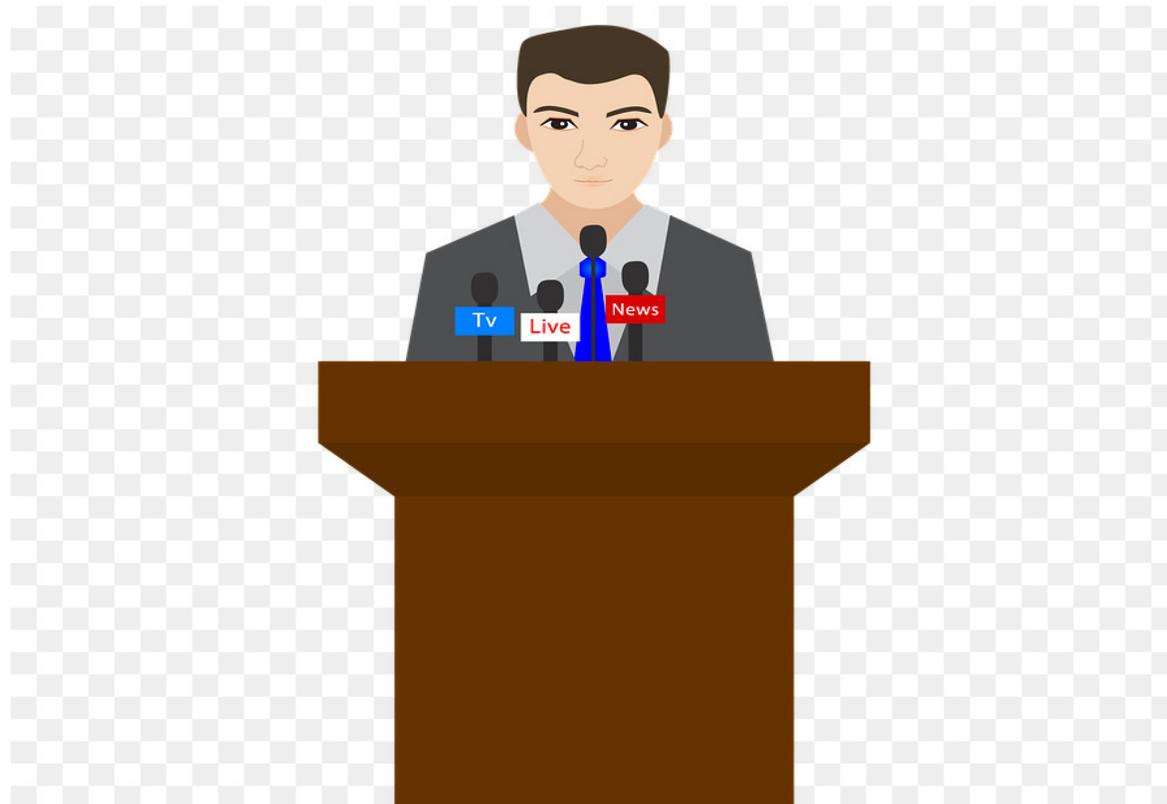
a university degree of the highest level



minister

n.

a politician who is in charge of a government department



portfolio

n.

the work that a particular government official is responsible for



resign

v.

to officially announce that you have decided to leave your job or an organisation



Conjunction

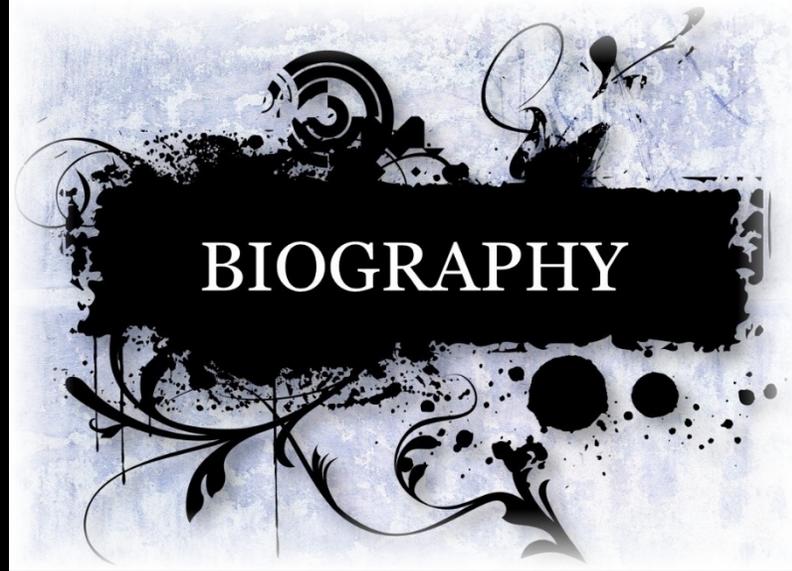
in contrast or comparison with the fact that; but

whereas

A biography



Massouma Al-Mubarak



Reading A biography

Discussion



Discuss these questions with a partner.

- a What is a biography? How is a biography different from an autobiography?
- b Whose biography have you read or would you like to read?

a- A biography is the story of someone's life written by someone else.

An autobiography is the story of someone's life written by himself.

b- Maasoma Al Mubarak biography.

c What kinds of biographical details could be included under these headings?

▶ Personal details

Name, age, friends, marriage, children

▶ Physical description

height, weight / build, hair colour

▶ Family and early life

family background, sisters / brothers, housing, education, interests

▶ Career

qualifications, previous jobs, current job, future prospects

▶ Personal life

friends, marriage, children

▶ Important dates

Birth, death dates ...school, higher education, jobs

▶ Beliefs / opinions

Religion, faith, principles and opinions

▶ Achievements

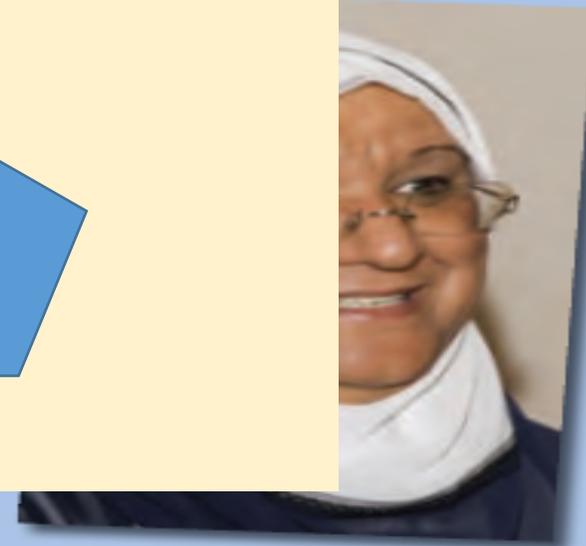
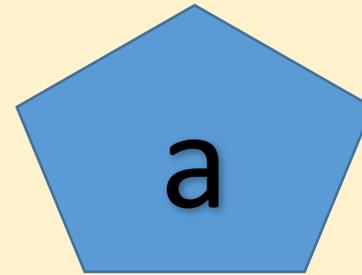
Certificates, medals, BHD, Master, Doctorate, honorary PHD.....



Read this brief biography.

- a Which information from question 1c above is included?
- b How is this biography constructed? What is the topic of each paragraph?

- Personal details
- Family and early life
- Career
- Important dates
- Achievements



paragraph 1: Birth and family education

paragraph 2: Details of her career

paragraph 3: Achievements



University of Denver, Colorado in 1980. In 1982, she received a doctorate in International Relations from

nowadays she

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Thank you



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U9 L8&9 SB

P73 WB p 64-65



Expository Writing

Unit 9 New ways and old

Writing A biography

Planning and writing



You are going to write a short biography of someone you know or know about.

- 3 You are going to write a short biography of someone who has had an interesting or unusual life.
- Decide who you are going to write about. Here are some ideas:
 - Someone you know well personally, for example, a member of your family, or a well-known figure in your town or city.
 - Someone who is famous nationally or internationally, for example, a sports personality or a musician.
 - An unknown person you respect and want to tell everybody about, for example, someone who has helped others, like a doctor or a teacher.
 - Plan your biography in four paragraphs, using the biography opposite as a model. Make sure you compare their life in the past to their life today.

- 4 Write your biography in 200–220 words.

- Include the information you decided was important in question 1c on the previous page.
- Follow your paragraph plan and write clearly and simply. Try to interest your readers in the subject of your biography. Use the *Useful Language* box below.

Words to remember
 appoint, bill, biography, customarily, degree, doctorate, minister, degree, parliament, portfolio, resign, whereas

Check

- 5 When you have finished writing, read your biography carefully.
- Check spelling, grammar and punctuation.
 - Exchange biographies with a partner. As you read what your partner has written, ask yourself these questions:
 - How is the subject of the biography interesting or unusual?
 - Does the biography include the kinds of information I want to know?
 - What other information would I find interesting?
 - Return your partner's biography and exchange thoughts and ideas. Ask more questions about the subject.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Giving biographical information

... was born in ...
 His father worked as a ...
 ... elder / younger brother / sister, ...
 in his / her spare time he / she ...
 This was the beginning of his / her ...
 in the following year, he / she ...

Comparing the past and present

People would / could / used to ...
 whereas nowadays they ...
 ... used to be popular ... is rarely seen nowadays / at present / in the present day / in these times ...
 Traditionally / historically / customarily, ...

Quote

"Tradition simply means that we need to end what began well and continue what is worth continuing."

Jose Bergamin

task

You are going to write a short biography of someone you know or know about.

Writing A biography

Planning and writing



You are going to write a short biography of someone who has had an interesting or unusual life.

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 - ▶ Someone you know well personally, for example, a member of your family, or a well-known figure in your town or city.
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As you read what your partner has written, ask yourself these questions:
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rarely seen nowadays / at present
/ in the present day / in these
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Traditionally / historically /
customarily, ...

Quote

“Tradition simply means that we need to end what began well and continue what is worth continuing.”

Jose Bergamin

1 Read the book review below. What is the purpose of the other recommendations at the end?



The Pearl by John Steinbeck

The Pearl (1947) was the 17th of 27 books published by the prolific American writer, John Steinbeck. Many of his most renowned books take place against a backdrop of real social situations in the American West of the 1930s, 40s and 50s. When Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for literature towards the end of his life, in 1962, the awarding committee stated that Steinbeck was being honoured for his 'realistic and imaginative writing, combining as it does sympathetic humour and keen social perception.'

The Pearl, however, is in some respects an atypical work. Although it is based on a real story that Steinbeck actually heard in La Paz, Mexico (where the novella is set), the story is not told in an especially realistic way. As Steinbeck himself wrote, the story he originally heard in La Paz was 'so much like a parable that it almost can't be.'

The Pearl tells of Kino, a poor Mexican fisherman who lives in a simple dwelling on the beach with his wife Juanita and his infant son Coyotito. One day, the baby is stung by a scorpion and Kino takes him to a doctor, who refuses to treat Coyotito because Kino has no money to pay for the treatment. Kino takes his canoe along the seashore, looking for a pearl valuable enough to pay for the treatment that Coyotito needs. He is astonished to find the biggest and most perfect pearl he has ever seen. At the same time, Coyotito appears to recover somewhat. Kino and Juanita believe they are about to become rich, and begin to imagine a wonderful future for themselves and their baby son. However, news of their discovery travels fast, and many of their neighbours become envious and try to think of ways of taking the pearl from Kino, so as to become wealthy themselves. People try to cheat Kino, but he refuses to sell the pearl for a low price.

Kino is attacked, and his canoe and home are destroyed. He and his family have to flee. Coyotito becomes feverish again. Another group of men attack them to try to take away the pearl. Poor Coyotito dies. At last, Kino and Juanita realise that the pearl is not bringing them wealth or success, but is leading to endless trouble. So they return home and throw the pearl back into the sea from where it came.

The Pearl is a moral story that teaches us that we should learn to be satisfied with what we have, instead of striving for wealth or power. Despite its lack of realism, the narrative is told with great tension, suspense and flair. The pearl comes to symbolise the lure of the material world, together with the fear and darkness that lie behind a materialistic view of life. Overall, the story is a wonderful illustration of the dangers and consequences of greed.

Other recommendations

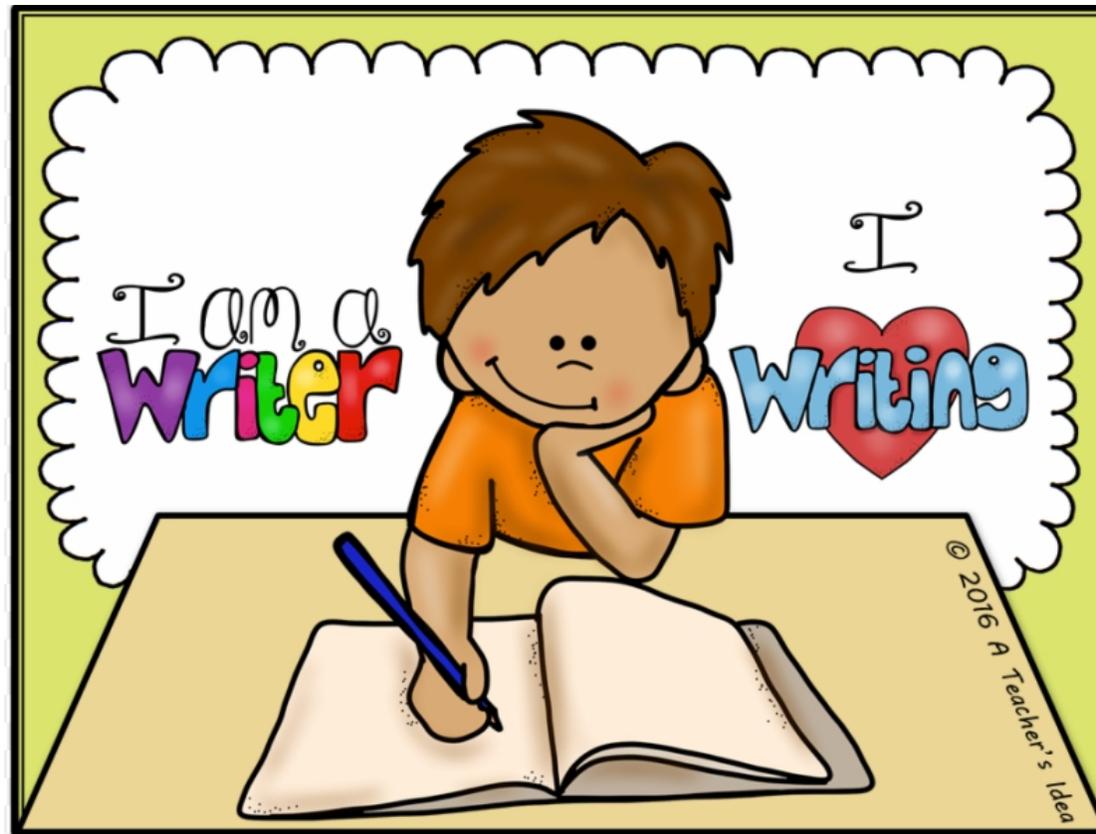
If you enjoyed this story, you will probably also like some of Steinbeck's other books, such as *Tortilla Flat* (1935), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *East of Eden* (1952). You might also enjoy Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). If you develop an interest in Steinbeck's life, there is a good biography of him by Jay Parini (1996).

2 a What positive and negative descriptive words and phrases does the reviewer use to describe the book?

b How is the review structured?

c Is the review generally positive, negative or mixed? Give examples.

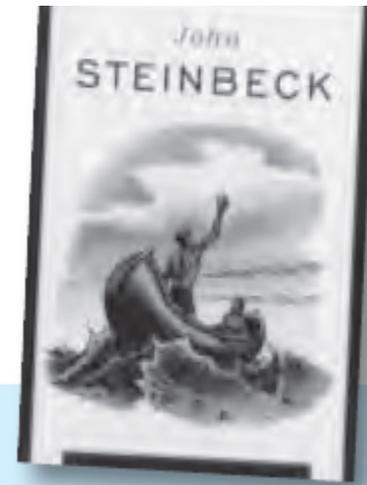
U9 L 9 WB p64





A book review

- 1 Read the book review below. What is the purpose of the other recommendations at the end?



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5 treatment that Coyotito needs. He is astonished to find the biggest and most perfect pearl he has ever seen. At the same time, Coyotito appears to recover somewhat. Kino and Juantia believe they are about to become rich, and begin to imagine a wonderful future for themselves and their baby son. However, news of their discovery travels fast, and many of their neighbours become envious and try to think of ways of taking the pearl from Kino, so as to become wealthy themselves. People
0 try to cheat Kino, but he refuses to sell the pearl for a low price.

Kino is attacked, and his canoe and home are destroyed. He and his family have to flee. Coyotito becomes feverish again. Another group of men attack them to try to take away the pearl. Poor Coyotito dies. At last, Kino and Juantia realise that the pearl is not bringing them wealth or success, but is leading to endless trouble. So they return home and throw the pearl back into the sea from
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Other recommendations

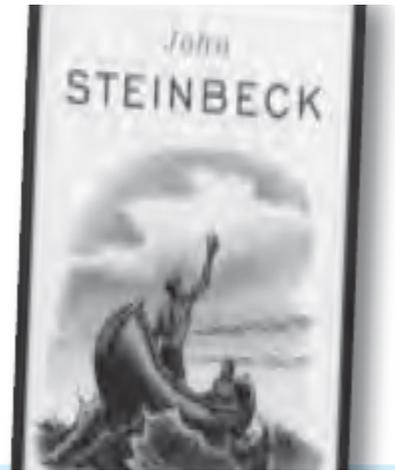
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A book review



Read the book review below. What is the purpose of the other recommendations at the end?



1- The purpose of the other recommendations at the end is to suggest alternative books that may interest the reader if they liked *The Pearl*.

2 a What positive and negative descriptive words and phrases does the reviewer use to describe the book?

POSITIVE : Moral story , great tension , suspense and flair , wonderful illustration .

NEGATIVE : Not told in an especially realistic way , lack of realism .

b How is the review structured?

Paragraph 1: Introductory information about the author .

Paragraph 2 : The origin of the story , THE PEARL.

Paragraph 3-4: Summary of the plot of the story .

Paragraph 5 : Conclusion , including reviewer's opinion of THE PEARL .

Generally positive , but with a few minor negative remarks .

c Is the review generally positive, negative or mixed? Give examples.

Generally positive, but with a few minor negative remarks.

3 Now, using the cues on the page, write your own review of a book you recently read. You should write 200-220 words.

This is a book review of ~~...~~ **This is a book review of Henry** by ~~...~~ **William Shakespeare**.

This book is about

King Henry's greatness and patriotism. Thee play discusses his war with the French and royal qualities he showed during the war.

.....
The book is extremely enjoyable because

it relates to our present life. It also depicts some of the characteristics that make a great ruler like wisdom, mercy and intelligence.

.....

However, it does have some problems. For example,

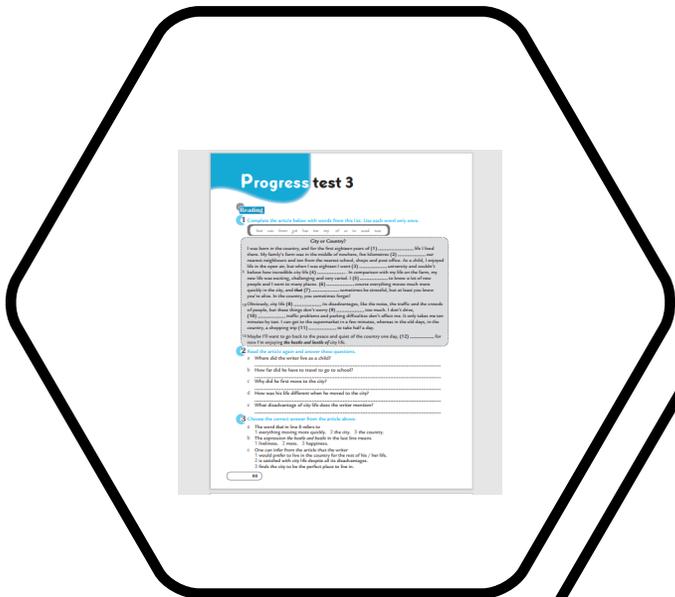
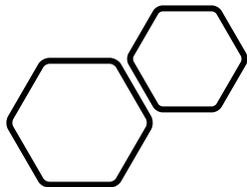
some of the words are too difficult to get and images used were too hard for readers to understand.

Overall, this book is

a wonderful play that spots light on one of the greatest rulers of all times.

If you enjoyed this book you may also like:

other Shakespearian plays such as King Lear and The tempest.



Progress Test 3
WB
P. 66-67-68- 69

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

but can from got has me my of so to used was

City or Country?

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of (1) **my** life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres (2) **from** our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed life in the open air, but when I was eighteen I went (3) **to** university and couldn't believe how incredible city life (4) **was**. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I (5) **got** to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. (6) **can** course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and *that* (7) **has** sometimes be stressful, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

10 Obviously, city life (8) **me** its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, **so** but these things don't worry (9) too much. I don't drive, (10) traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes by taxi. I can get to the supermarket in a few minutes, whereas in the old days, in the country, a shopping trip (11) **used** to take half a day.

15 Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, (12) **but** for now I'm enjoying *the hustle and bustle of* city life.

2 Read the article again and answer these questions.

a Where did the writer live as a child?

on a farm in the country, in the middle of nowhere

b How far did he have to travel to go to school?

Ten kilometers

c Why did he first move to the city?

To go to university

d How was his life different when he moved to the city?

d His new life was exciting, challenging, and very varied. He got to know a lot of new people and went to more places.

e What disadvantage of city life does the writer mention?

e It can be stressful (noise, traffic, crowds of people).

3 Choose the correct answer from the article above.

a The word *that* in line 8 refers to

1 everything moving more quickly. 2 the city. 3 the country.

b The expression *the hustle and bustle* in the last line means

1 liveliness. 2 mess. 3 happiness.

c One can infer from the article that the writer

1 would prefer to live in the country for the rest of his / her life.

2 is satisfied with city life despite all its disadvantages.

3 finds the city to be the perfect place to live in.

2 Rewrite the following sentences in the inverted form.

2

- a Seldom do tourists visit this old city.
- b So poorly was I treated that I left in disgust.
- c Scarcely could I believe my eyes / what was happening.
- d Never have I been so sure of something.

3 Answer these questions, starting with 'No, ...'. Follow the example.

- a Did Waleed repair the computer himself?

No, he had it repaired.

3

- b No, he had it taken out.
- c No, they're going to have it built.
- d No, I had it put up.
- e No, I'll / we'll have them cut down.
- f No, I had it cleaned.

4 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You work at a shop and you are offering help to a customer.

4 (Suggested answers)

- a Can I help you at all?
b Excuse me. When does the next train leave, please?
c You should take a break. You look exhausted.
d Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the city centre, please?

5

- a do it up
b make up
c do away with

5 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

- a Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to ~~do it up~~ / **do without it**.
b The students had to **make of** / ~~make up~~ a story for their homework.
c If everyone banks online, they'll ~~do away~~ **with** / **do without** banks.
d Are you happy with the decision you **did** / ~~made~~?
e Was that **bang** / ~~splash~~ the sound of someone jumping into the swimming pool?
f We usually ~~do~~ / **make** the shopping at the weekend.
g Let's turn the television off and have some peace and **bustle** / ~~quiet~~ for a change.
h He said he didn't want to swim, but he changed his **music** / ~~tune~~ when he saw the pool.
i People came from far and **long** / ~~wide~~ to see the exhibition.

6 One word in each of these conversations is wrong. Underline it and write the correct word at the end of the sentence.

a A What's that you're throwing out?
B Oh, it's just some evens and ends.

odds

b A What do you enjoy most about city life?

B I think it's probably the hustle and whistle.

bustle

c A Do you take sugar in your tea?

B Yes, I've tried to do within it, but I can't.

Do without

d A I'm fed up with all this noise.

B Why don't you go next door and sit in piece?

peace

7 Rewrite the following sentences inserting one of the sports idioms below.

a It's up to you to decide whether to accept the job offer.

The ball is in your court whether to accept the job offer.

b If we practise every day, we will win the match very easily.

4

c I'm so busy during the tourist season I can barely keep up with my work.

2

d During the first week of your new job, just try to understand the new things.

5

e He blamed me even though he broke the lamp. It's not fair!

3

1 the ball is in your court

2 keep my head above water

3 it's just not cricket

4 blow the competition away

5 learn the ropes

8 Match the expressions a-e with their appropriate response 1-5.

- a** What do you think is the cause of immigration?
- b** Ahmed is absent today, isn't he?
- c** In my opinion, the consequences of global warming will be fatal.
- d** Mum, I'm going to the library with Faisal.
- e** You look pale! Are you okay?

3

1

2

5

4

- 1** Yes, he wasn't feeling very well this morning.
- 2** I couldn't agree more.
- 3** Personally, I think it is caused by unemployment.
- 4** Not really! I should see the doctor.
- 5** It might be a good idea to put on your coat. It's cold outside.

Writing Promoting a tourist attraction

 1 Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in Kuwait. Choose one of these places:

- a historical town or city
- an interesting old building
- an area of natural beauty

a Describe the place you have chosen in 200–220 words.

b Draw a small map showing where the place is.

c Give information which will be useful for visitors, for example:

- how to get to the place
- opening times
- cost

Ss' Feedback

1. Look at the outcomes on page 55 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

- listening to a talk and a description?
- comparing and contrasting?
- inferring meaning?
- writing a biography?
- giving advice?
- writing a magazine article?
- reading a biography?
- reading an article about respecting your elders?

easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					

2. Was the reading in this module
easy? difficult?
interesting? not interesting?
What was your favourite passage in
this module?.....

3. Was the listening in this module
easy? difficult?
interesting? not interesting?
What was your favourite passage in
this module?.....

4. Was the writing in this module
easy? difficult?
What did you do to plan your
writing? How can you improve?
.....

5. Was the vocabulary in this module
easy? difficult?

Are there any words or sounds that
you have difficulty with?.....
.....

6. Write your result from your Progress
test

What did you do well in?.....
.....

What do you need to revise?.....
.....

7. Was the grammar in this module
easy? difficult?



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

Module 3 Focus On SB P. 74

Focus on

Games of the past

Nowadays many of us spend free time playing computer games, talking on the Internet or watching television. But have you ever wondered how young people passed the time in the past? Before the invention of Nintendo, computers, television, radio and other modern-day entertainment devices we take for granted today, children had to make their own fun, often literally. The games of the past tended to involve groups socialising and playing a well-known game with well-known rules. They also often utilised items from their everyday life, such as rocks, shells, sand and almost any other everyday item you can think of. Here are just a few games they enjoyed.

Al-Khabsah

Al-Khabsah is a simple game, normally played by groups of girls. Each girl brings a few simple items such as shells, stones, beads and any other items the players can get their hands on. First, the girls form a pile, or cone, of sand and then wet it to make it more solid. The first girl places one of her items within the pile, and then splits this structure into smaller piles, thereby hiding her item within one of the smaller ones. At the given signal, the other girls search through these piles for the item that has been hidden. Whichever girl finds the item wins not only the game but also the item itself. It is then her turn to place an item in the large sand pile and repeat the game.



Dawama

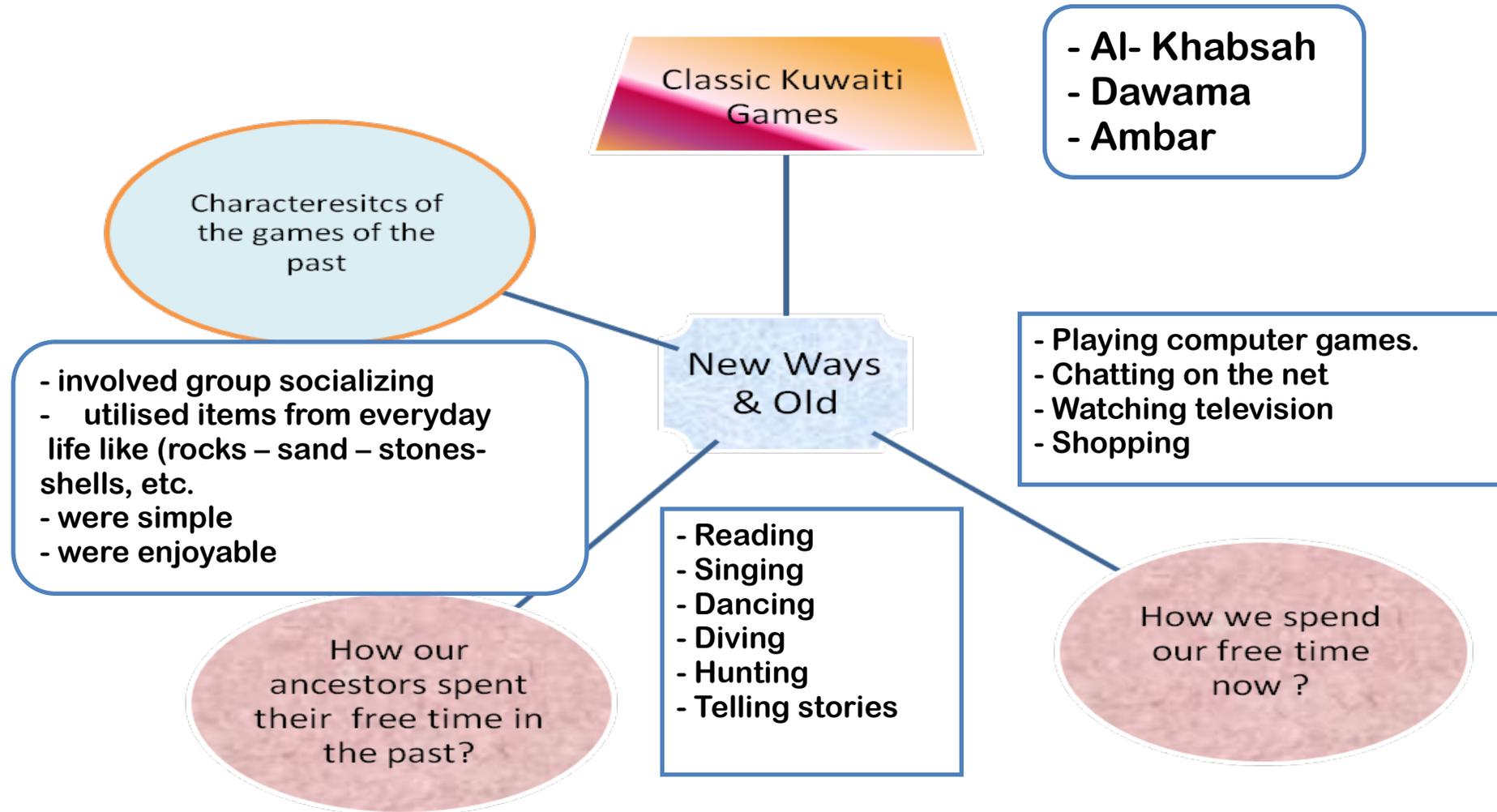
Dawama is a game played by two players. Each player has a spinning top, or dawama, shaped like a cone and made from wood and string. The centre, or core, of the spinning top is taken out and replaced with a small piece of metal, made by a blacksmith, to make it stronger. The players wind a piece of string round it and pull it off quickly, making the cone spin rapidly on its point. The two players try to damage each other's tops. The winner is the player whose dawama suffers the least damage.

Ambar

Ambar is a team sport which uses rocks and balls. The first team throws a ball at a pile of seven rocks in an attempt to scatter them. When they have done this, the second team take the ball. The first team then have to attempt to pile the rocks on top of each other, whilst the second team attempt to hit them with the ball. If a player is hit, or tagged with the ball, then he is out of the game. The first team win if they manage to pile all the rocks up without losing all their players. The second team win if they manage to get all the first team players out of the game.

So there you have three classic Kuwaiti games. Maybe next time you're thinking about playing the latest video game or watching TV, you'll think of these traditional games instead and go and see your friends. Who knows, maybe you'll even invent some exciting games of your own!





Games of the past

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So there you have three classic Kuwaiti games. Maybe next time you're thinking about playing the latest video game or watching TV, you'll think of these traditional games instead and go and see your friends. Who knows, maybe you'll even invent some exciting games of your own!

How do people spend their free time nowadays?

Playing computer and video games.

Surfing the internet.

Watching television.

Using different apps to chat with friends.

Listening to modern music.

According to the first paragraph: What were the characteristics of the games of the past?

Games of the past

Nowadays many of us spend free time playing computer games, talking on the Internet or watching television. But have you ever wondered how young people passed the time in the past? Before the invention of Nintendo, computers, television, radio and other modern-day entertainment devices we take for granted today, children had to make their own fun, often literally. The games of the past tended to involve groups socialising and playing a well-known game with well-known rules. They also often utilised items from their everyday life, such as rocks, shells, sand and almost any other everyday item you can think of. Here are just a few games they enjoyed.

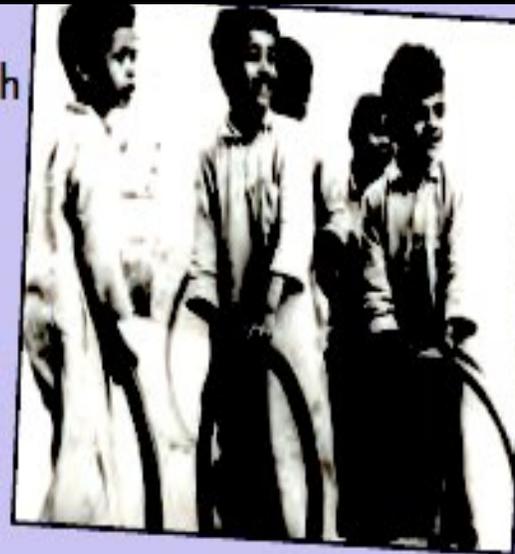
They were simple. They were enjoyable. They were in groups.

According to the Second paragraph:

What is Al-khabsah?

Al-Khabsah

Al-Khabsah is a simple game, normally played by groups of girls. Each girl brings a few simple items such as shells, stones, beads and any other items the players can get their hands on. First, the girls form a pile, or cone, of sand and then wet it to make it more solid. The first girl places one of her items within the pile, and then splits this structure into smaller piles, thereby hiding her item within one of the smaller ones. At the given signal, the other girls search through these piles for the item that has been hidden. Whichever girl finds the item wins not only the game but also the item itself. It is then her turn to place an item in the large sand pile and repeat the game.



It is a classical Kuwaiti game mainly for girls. Girls hide any item in a pile and the girl who finds this item wins the game.



According to the Third paragraph:

How many players can play the game?

Dawama

Dawama is a game played by two players. Each player has a spinning top, or dawama, shaped like a cone and made from wood and string. The centre, or core, of the spinning top is taken out and replaced with a small piece of metal, made by a blacksmith, to make it stronger. The players wind a piece of string round it and pull it off quickly, making the cone spin rapidly on its point. The two players try to damage each other's tops. The winner is the player whose dawama suffers the least damage.

Two players can play the game.



According to the fourth paragraph:

Is Ambar a solo game?

Ambar

25 Ambar is a team sport which uses rocks and balls. The first team throws a ball at a pile of seven rocks in an attempt to scatter them. When they have done this, the second team take the ball. The first team then have to attempt to pile the rocks on top of each other, whilst the second team attempt to hit them with the ball. If a player is hit, or tagged with the ball, then he is out of the game. The first team win if they manage to pile all the rocks up without losing all their players.

30 The second team win if they manage to get all the first team players out the game.

No, it is a group socializing game. Two teams compete each other.



Do you like old Kuwaiti games or the newly ones you play nowadays?

So there you have three classic Kuwaiti games. Maybe next time you're thinking about playing the latest video game or watching TV, you'll think of these traditional games instead and go and see your friends. Who knows, maybe you'll even invent some exciting games of your own!

Appositions

An apposition is a grammatical construction in which a noun phrase is placed next to another one between two commas to define or modify it. An example from the text is: *The centre, or core, of the spinning top is taken out.* (*centre = core*)



a Find another apposition in each of the three paragraphs.

b Draw the formula = for each example.

A pile = cone of sand

A spinning top = Dawama

Hit = tagged with the ball

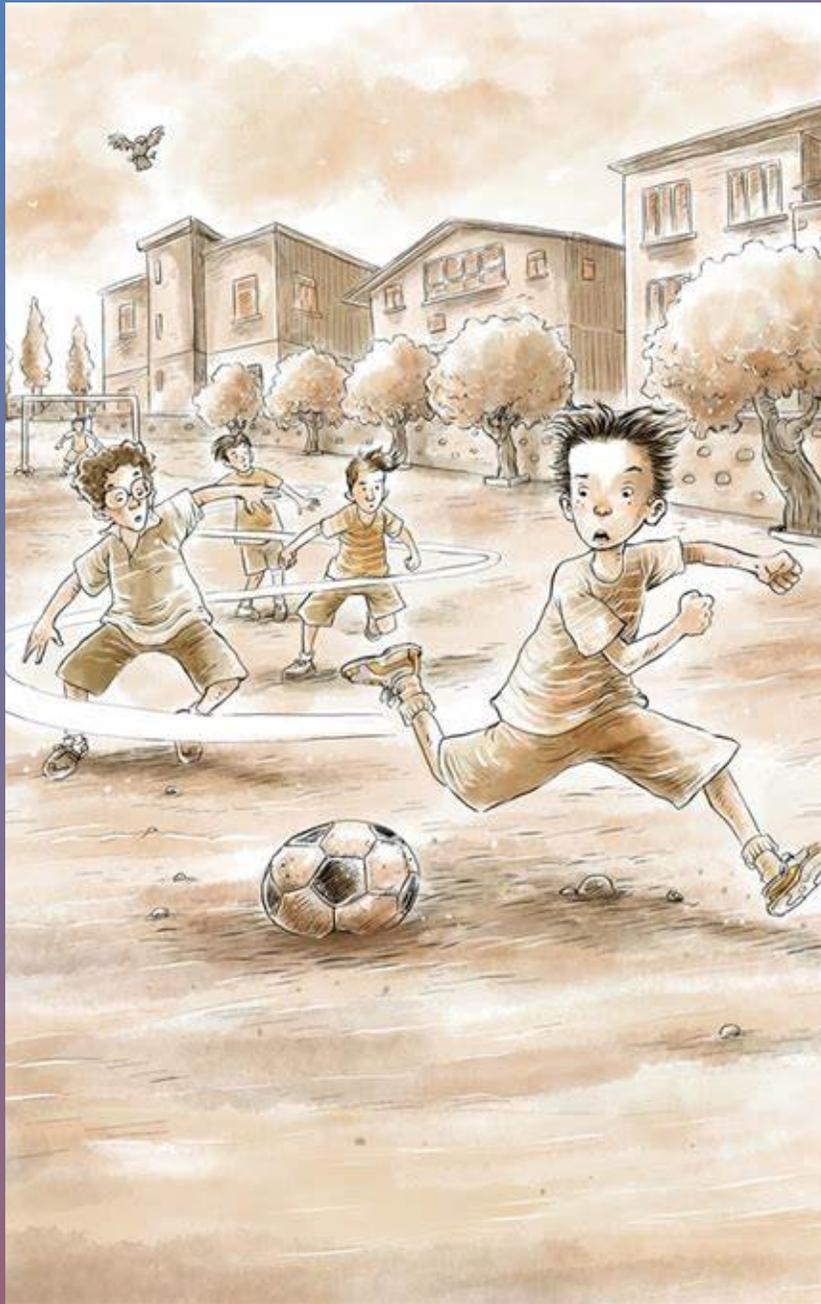


Write two sentences using apposition.

Alexander the Great, the conqueror of Persia, was one of the most successful commanders.

(Alexander the Great = conqueror of Persia)

- **Barack Obama, the first Black President of America, spent two terms in office.**
- **Our former President, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, is an academic.**
- **Her son, a doctor, practises in her friend's hospital.**



Nasser Al-Saeed Sec.
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Under the auspices of
:

HOD Mr. Hesham Al-
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Grade 12

Unit 9

Writing



Expository Writing

- **Expository writing consists of three parts:**

An introduction paragraph

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graph TD; A[An introduction paragraph] --> B[2 Body paragraphs]; B --> C[Conclusion paragraph];
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2 Body paragraphs

Conclusion paragraph

The Outline

Rubrics for Checking Writing

What does the outline include?

- Introduction: (hook + thesis statement)
- Body 1: topic sentence 1 and its supporting details.
- Body 2: topic sentence 2 and its supporting details.
- Conclusion: writing a personal statement.

Introduction Paragraph

- It is the first paragraph of your essay. It contains the following:

1- Hook: A sentence that attracts the reader's attention.



A question



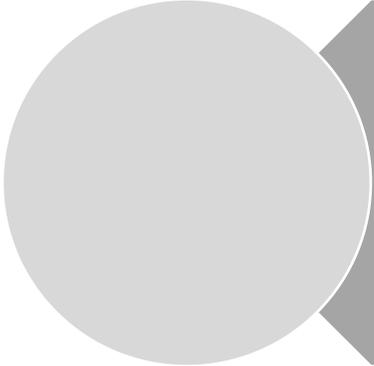
A quote



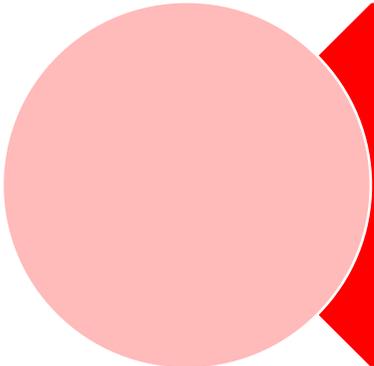
An interesting fact about the topic



2- Thesis Statement: The main idea of the essay.



It limits the topic



It is written in
one sentence

HOOK

EXAMPLE

Can you identify the hook and the thesis statement in this introduction paragraph?

Is the world on the verge of becoming a wasteland? Many countries are debating about the best ways to get rid of their daily waste without harming the environment. They have suffered an environmental, social, and economic loss because of carelessness. Managing waste is an important global issue that needs to be resolved.

THESIS STATEMENT

Body Paragraph s

In these paragraphs, you support your thesis statement (the main idea) by giving more information and examples. We usually write only two body paragraphs.

The body paragraph consists of two things:

Topic
sentence

- The main idea at the beginning of the paragraph.

Supporting
details

- Sentences that give detailed information about the topic sentence such as; facts ,examples, and descriptions.

EXAMPLE

Can you identify the topic sentence and supporting details in this body paragraph?

topic sentence

Recycling waste is proven to be a great way to manage waste without harming the environment. Recycling means transforming waste to reusable objects.

supporting detail 1

supporting detail 2

Recycling aims at environmental and economic sustainability. For example, reusing an empty water bottle for a flower vase.

supporting detail 3

Conclusion Paragraph

It is the final paragraph of your essay:



Your final personal statement is about the subject of the essay: advice, opinion, or recommendation.

EXAMPLE

Conclusion

I believe it's the responsibility of the people within society to take action, starting in their own homes.

personal statement

Tips for good Writing

- The paragraphs are unified and explain the topic sentence.
 - Use **linking words** to organize your sentences.
- Make sure you are using correct grammar when forming your sentences.
 - Your handwriting should be neat, clear, and legible.
- Spacing between paragraphs is important to make them clear.
 - Review your completed written work to correct any mistakes as a final stage.

Linking Words

Giving Examples

- for example
- for instance
- such as

Expressing Contrast

- however
- but
- on the other hand

Adding Information

- and
- in addition
- moreover

Results and Consequences

- thus
- therefore
- as a result

Reasons and causes

- because
- due to
- since

Practice

Life is constantly changing with the openness of the world due to advances in many fields.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences comparing living in the past and nowadays, including changes in lifestyle and the role of women in society.

thanks