

Lessons 1–2 **Trade and transport: from ships to trains**

1 Look at the words and phrases. Write a sentence using each one.

1 trade route _____

2 infrastructure _____

3 communication highway _____

4 trader _____

5 offshore _____

Language tip

We use the **past perfect** tense to indicate that an action was completed at some point in the past before something else happened.

had + past participle → had been, had eaten

*Moving goods **had been** a major problem for traders before purpose-built containers were introduced.*

2 Read the sentences. Mark if they are correct or incorrect using a tick (✓) or a cross (✗).

1 *The government constructed single-lane highways first. Then they constructed two-lane highways. The government constructed single-lane highways after they had constructed two-lane ones.*

2 *The Red Line of the Dubai Metro was completed in September 2009. The Green Line of the Dubai Metro was completed in September 2011. The Green Line of the Dubai Metro was completed after the Red Line had been completed.*

- 3 *In the 1900s, the pearling industry was a main part of the UAE economy. In the late 1920s, the pearling industry faded away due to heavy taxation and the creation of the cultured pearl.*

The pearling industry had been a main part of the UAE economy before heavy taxation and the creation of the cultured pearl caused it to fade away.

- 4 *Mina Rashid Port opened in 1972. Then, in 1979, Jebel Ali Port was completed.*

Mina Rashid Port opened before Jebel Ali Port was completed.

- 3 Look at the sentences below, rewrite them using the past perfect. Use Activity 2 to help you.

- a I went to the BBQ at 7.00 pm. I went to the cinema at 10.00 pm.

- b She ate breakfast at 7.00 am. The phone rang at 7.15 am.

- c Ahmed studied English at school. He went to college in the US.

- d I left my phone at home. I couldn't ring my friend.

- 4 Using your notes from the listening task, write a summary of one of the topics here.

Lessons 3–4 The art of henna

- 1 Read each sentence and work out the meaning of the words in bold. Use clues in the sentence and your prior knowledge. Then write a definition in your own words. Explain the clues which helped you determine the meaning.

It was a popular **adornment** for the rich and was also used by the poor to decorate their bodies because they could not afford jewellery.

Definition:

Clues:

The henna leaves were collected and **ground** into a paste that was mixed with ingredients such as warm water, lemon juice, tea, sugar and essential oils.

Definition:

Clues:

The bride covers her hands and feet with designs ranging from simple shapes to **intricate** geometric patterns.

Definition:

Clues:

So, you can imagine why the bride would want the **stain** to come out dark and last as long as possible.

Definition:

Clues:

It is used **topically** and usually not eaten.

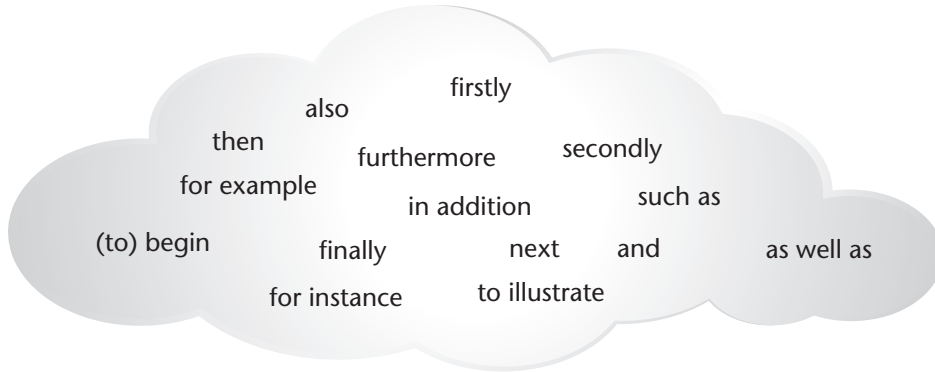
Definition:

Clues:

- 2 Write sentences using at least five of the words in the box below. Refer to the article in Activity 1 on page 30 of the Coursebook to help you.

ailment method pattern heritage paste ingredient palm to decorate technique century

3 Look at the linking words below. Put them in the correct column.



Sequencing	Adding/supporting information	Giving examples

4 Complete the sentences below with the correct word/phrase from Activity 3.

- When getting ready for henna, I _____ by washing my hands, _____ I place them on the cushion for the henna artist.
- Henna is used in decorating parts of the body. _____ it can be used for its healing qualities.
- There are many uses for henna _____ body adornment, its cooling effect and the treatment of headaches.
- There are a number of ways that henna was used traditionally, _____ it was used for its cooling effect, _____ it was used to decorate and beautify the hands and feet, and lastly, it was used to relieve headaches and stomach aches.

Lessons 5–6 Weddings

1 Draw a line to match the words to the correct definition. There are two extra definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 venue | a to control doing something so much |
| 2 tie the knot | b amount of money or gifts brought by a groom for his wife |
| 3 expense | c an important thing that takes place |
| 4 limit (spending) | d holiday spent by a newly married couple |
| 5 groom | e to give something generously, usually in large amounts |
| 6 event | f money available to people to help them pay for a wedding |
| 7 dowry | g the place where an important event happens |
| 8 honeymoon | h the man who will get married or has just got married |
| 9 bride | i cost required for something |
| 10 lavish (gifts) | j way of doing something that has been done for a long time |
| | k to get married |
| | l the woman who will get married or has just got married |

2 Look at the two definitions you did not use. Which words do they describe?

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1** When I was younger, I _____ live in Ajman.
- a** used to
b would
c both are possible
- 2** Two hundred years ago, people _____ travel by horse and carriage.
- a** used to
b would
c both are possible
- 3** I _____ like English lessons but now I love them.
- a** wouldn't
b didn't used to
c didn't use to

Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

- 1 Look at page 33 in your Coursebook to remind you about the mind map you made on the differences between traditional and modern weddings. Using the structure below, prepare an outline for an essay where you give your opinion on which is better – either a traditional or a modern wedding in the UAE.

Essay title _____

Paragraph 1

➤ Introduction _____

➤ Paraphrase question _____

➤ Thesis statement _____

➤ Outline statement _____

Paragraph 2

➤ Topic sentence _____

➤ Explain topic sentence _____

➤ Example _____

➤ Concession sentence _____

Paragraph 3

➤ Topic sentence _____

➤ Explain topic sentence _____

➤ Example _____

➤ Concession sentence _____

Paragraph 4

➤ Summary _____

➤ Prediction or recommendation _____

- 2 Using the essay outline above, write your opinion essay in your notebook. Write about 200 words.

3 Imagine you have been asked this question: *Do you know anything about the history of henna?* Now read two possible answers. Which answer is better? Why?

- 1 No.
- 2 Unfortunately not, although I'd like to. I hope to spend some time studying this topic during the coming term.

4 Read the speech bubbles. Which of the following is the best ending? Why?

Do you think that henna will remain popular in the UAE?

Yes, because it is ...

- 1 fun.
- 2 very popular now.
- 3 traditional and part of Emirati heritage.

5 Write answers to the following questions. Give as much information as you can.

1 What is the importance of henna in Emirati weddings?

2 What other uses can you have for henna, besides decoration?

3 How does modern henna differ from traditional henna?

Lessons 9–10 Al Janadriyah Festival

- 1 Read the words in the first column. Make notes on what you think the words mean in the second column. Check with your partner.

New words	Before listening	After listening
tradition		
culture		
handicraft		
preserve		
artisan		

- 2 Now that you have listened to the interview about Al Janadriyah National Festival, complete the third column in the table in Activity 1. Add to or change your definition in the second column.

Language tip

We use an **indefinite pronoun** when we do not want to refer to a specific person.

We can form some indefinite pronouns by adding to either *body* or *one* as follows:

somebody → singular	someone → singular	no one → singular negative
anybody → singular	anyone → singular	not everyone → plural negative
everybody → plural	everyone → plural	nobody → singular negative

Example: *Anyone/Anybody can go to Al Janadriyah Festival.*

Someone/Somebody left their handbag at our stall.

Everybody/Everyone had a fantastic day out.

Nobody/No one left early.

Not everyone was able to get a ticket.

Can anyone/anybody attend the festival?

What time is everybody/everyone going?

We can also use *one* and *you* as indefinite pronouns to address people in general. For example: *You/One can also watch horse races.*

3 Read the sentences and circle the correct indefinite pronoun.

- 1 Would (anyone/no one) like to come to the cinema with me?
- 2 I need (no one/somebody) to help me with my bag. It's too heavy.
- 3 I invited lots of people to my party, but (nobody/somebody) came.

4	Could I just come in here?	Um, um, um ...
5	What about ... ?	Could you tell me about ... ?
	Would you mind telling me about ... ?	Could you explain ... in more detail?
4	I'm sorry, but what do you mean by that?	Sorry, could I just interrupt for a moment?
	So, what you're saying is that ... ?	

Starter phrases	Clarifying	Interrupting

5 Read the 'discussion statement' below. Write notes for both sides of the argument. Your notes can include related words, reasons and questions. Think about the language you have previously learned.

Discussion statement: *Al Janadriyah National Festival should only include exhibits from Saudi Arabia and other GCC Countries.*

Agree	Disagree