GRADE 11

Unit 3

Step 1& 2

PB: 24-25

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Unit 3 Meeting places

Grammar
Third conditional



Factfile

Coffee	
1000 CE	The Galla people in Ethiopia ate coffee beans for energy.
1000 CE	Arab traders imported coffee. They boiled the beans to make *qahwa*.
1453 CE	Coffee arrived in Istanbul, the capital of Turkey.
1652 CE	The first coffee house opened in London.
1690 CE	The Dutch took coffee to Ceylon and Java.
1901 CE	The first 'instant coffee' was made.
1903 CE	Decaffeinated coffee was invented.
1946 CE	The espresso coffee machine was invented in Italy.
1971 CE	The first big chain of coffee shops opened.

Discuss

1 Discuss this question in pairs. Where do people meet in Kuwait?
- Think about different groups of people, including mothers with young children, older people and business people.
- Think about places to meet at different times of the day and at different times of the year.

Read

2 Read the Factfile and answer the following questions.
a Did you know any of the facts mentioned in the Factfile?
b Which fact in the Factfile impressed you the most?
c Which facts in the Factfile are mentioned in the article on page 25?

3 Read the article about the history of coffee houses. As you read, find the answers to these questions.
a Who opened the first coffee house in London?
b What kind of people went to coffee houses at first?

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Where do people meet in Kuwait?



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Factfile

Coffee

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Discuss

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- Think about places to meet at different times of the day and at different times of the year.

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2 Read the Factfile and answer the following questions.

a Did you know any of the facts mentioned in the Factfile?

b Which fact in the Factfile impressed you the most?

c Which facts in the Factfile are mentioned in the article on page **25**?

Factfile

Coffee

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Arabs add cardamom to coffee.



CARDAMOM

(n.) the aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, used as a spice and also medicinally

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hospitality



(n.) the act of being friendly and welcoming the guests and visitors

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refill

(v.) To fill again



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Arab traders imported coffee from Ethiopia.





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impo

rt

(v.) to bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale



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insta

(adj.)happening or done immediately



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Then, decaffeinated coffee was made in 1903.



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Then, espresso coffee machine was invented in Italy.

espresso

(n.) Strong black coffee





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Immediate

(adj.) occurring or accomplished without delay; instant





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Coffee houses were calm places were people talked **cordially** to each other.

cordially

(adv.) warmly and friendly



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distinctive

(adj.) characteristics of one person or thing , and so serving to distinguish it from others



The coffee has a distinctive fragrance.

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fragrance (n.) a pleasant sweet smell



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pill

(n.) small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed





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socialise (v.) to mix socially with others





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Read the article about the history of coffee houses. As you read, find the answers to these questions.

a Who opened the first coffee house in London?

b What kind of people went to coffee houses at first?

a- Pasqua Rosee

b- businessmen , writers , politicians and scientists.

Coffee houses



Where do business people go these days to find out the latest business news or to keep up to date with scientific developments? The answer is simple: they log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as simple: they went to a coffee house. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, people could read newspapers, catch up on the latest news, listen to scientific lectures, do business, or simply chat about the state of the world.

The European coffee houses of the early 1650s were mainly for businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists. Like today's websites, coffee houses were exciting places to be, but you could never be sure that information you found there was accurate. In the 15 early days, only men went to coffee houses, because people thought that coffee was bad for women's health.

Coffee itself was first grown in Ethiopia, where people chewed the beans. From there, it spread to Arab countries, where it soon became very popular as a drink. People liked it because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.

The first coffee house in London was opened in 1652 by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Smyrna, in Turkey. Coffee was an immediate success and large numbers of coffee houses opened. They became the centre of social life in London.

The servants of important men went from one coffee house to another and passed on the latest news stories about what politicians were doing or what was happening on the other side of the world. London coffee houses were very pleasant places, with their bookshelves, mirrors, pictures on the walls and good furniture. They were calm places where people talked cordially to each other. If anyone started a quarrel, he had to buy a cup of coffee for everyone in the coffee house. During the next hundred years, coffee spread to other western European countries, where, at first, people drank it as a medicine. Soon it became a social drink, just as in Arab countries and Britain. In Kuwait, serving and drinking coffee have been at the heart of the country's famous hospitality for centuries. In Kuwait, 'Diwaniya' is a place where conversations, discussions and transactions are made over a cup of delicious Kuwaiti coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Kuwaiti home; only when the guest tips the empty cup from side to side does the host stop refilling it with hot, black coffee. The beans are ground with cardamom seeds, which gives the coffee a distinctive fragrance. Coffee is still central to the ways people work, relax and socialise in Kuwait, and across the world.

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Read the article again. Are these statements True or False? Justify your answers.

Coffee houses



Where do business people go these days to find out the latest business news or to keep up to date with scientific developments? The answer is simple: they log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as simple: they went to a coffee house. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, people could read newspapers, catch up on the latest news, listen to scientific lectures, do business, or simply chat about the state of the world.

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Coffee itself was first grown in Ethiopia, where people chewed the beans. From there, it spread to Arab countries, where it soon became very popular as a drink. People liked it because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.

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Check your understanding

4 Read the article again. Are these statements True (✓) or False (✗)? Justify your answers.

a People first drank coffee in Ethiopia. ✗
b Coffee became popular in Arab countries because it helped people to sleep. ✗
c Coffee was first brought to England by someone from Turkey. ✓
d Coffee is an insignificant part of Kuwaiti hospitality. ✗
e There were frequent arguments and fights in London's coffee houses. ✗
f In Europe, people used coffee as a medicine before it was a drink. ✓

Words to remember

cardamom, cordially, decaffeinated, distinctive, espresso, fragrance, hospitality, immediate, import, instant, log on, pill, quarrel, refill, socialise

a- Coffee was first grown in Ethiopia.

b- Arabs liked coffee because it has an interesting taste.

d- Coffee is a central part of Kuwaiti hospitality.

e- They were calm places.

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6 Match the words a-f with the correct meanings 1-6. You may use the glossary / dictionary for help.

a	accurate	4	1 educational talk about a particular subject
b	chew	6	2 liquid or pills doctors give to ill people to make them better
c	furniture	5	3 move from one place to another
d	lecture	1	4 correct / truthful
e	medicine	2	5 chairs and tables are examples of this
f	spread	3	6 break up food in your mouth before you swallow it

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Why do people go to coffee houses?

They go there to drink coffee, chat with friends, do business or read newspapers.

Where do people get together and socialize nowadays?



They get together and meet in different places such as; coffee houses, malls, clubs, mosques, universities, public parks or Diwaniyas.

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- Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys
- Hawalli Educational District
- English Department
- Under the auspices of :
- HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi



Thank you



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Unit 3 Lesson: 4+5 SB: P. 26-27

Grammar

Third Conditionals Grammar reference page 125

1 What tenses are the verbs in these first and second conditional sentences?

a If we meet on Tuesday, we will go and see the new action film.
b If they closed all the coffee shops, we wouldn't have anywhere to socialise.
c If I were in charge of the football stadium, I'd allow people to watch matches for free.

2 In which sentence 1a–c does the speaker ...

a think something is unlikely to happen?
b know something is never going to happen?
c think something is likely to happen?

3 If you were in charge of your neighbourhood or city, what would you do?



4 Read these sentences and answer the questions.

a *If there had been an Internet café in the plaza, we would have found it.*
Was there an Internet café in the plaza? Did they find it?
b *If Mum hadn't baked a cake, I wouldn't have enjoyed my birthday.*
Did his mum bake a cake? Did he enjoy his birthday?
c *If we had stopped going to the book club, we wouldn't have stayed friends for so long.*
Did they stop going to the book club? Did they stay friends?

5 Discuss these questions with a partner.

a What are the underlined verb forms in extracts 4a–c?
b Are sentences 4a–c about the past, the present or the future?
c How are third conditional sentences different from first and second conditionals?

6 Complete these conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a If Ahmed _____ (not eat) so much food at the party, he _____ (not become) so ill.
b If she _____ (not visit) her family in Kuwait City, she _____ (not see) her cousins before the summer holiday.
c If they _____ (not buy) a ticket for the concert, they _____ (not be) able to get the singer's autograph.

7 Look at the three pictures. Write two sentences for each, using the third conditional.

1
a _____
b _____
2
a _____
b _____
3
a _____
b _____



Vocabulary

verbs related to talking

1 In English, there are several verbs which refer to different ways of 'talking'.

a Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.
1 I often spend hours *arguing / chatting / conversing* to my friends.
2 It's good to *discuss / speak / talk* your future plans with your parents.
3 Best friends should not *argue / discuss / talk* with each other.
4 A scientist is here to *chat / speak / tell* to us about his subject.
5 Can you *say / talk / tell* me your e-mail address, please?

b Complete these sentences with one of the verbs from exercise 1a, then discuss the questions with a partner.
1 How long do you spend _____ to your friends on the phone?
2 Who do you _____ your plans with?
3 Do you ever _____ with your friends?

Words to remember
autograph, camera, in charge of, irritated, lonesome, plaza, sickly, stadium, teapot, weary



Feelings

2 If people feel sleepy, they need to sleep. What do they need to do:

a if they feel worried?
b if they feel bored?
c if they feel weary?
d if they feel lonesome?
e if they feel irritated?
f if they feel sickly?

3 What is the difference in meaning between these pairs of phrases?

a a cup of coffee / a coffee cup
_____
b a pot of tea / a teapot
_____
c a box of matches / a matchbox
_____
d a carton of milk / a milk carton
_____

Pronunciation **Stress in phrases**

4 p.25 Listen and underline the stressed words or parts of words.

a a carton of milk
b a cup of coffee
c a box of matches
d a glass of water
e a piece of paper
f a bar of chocolate

5 p.25 Now listen and repeat the same phrases in sentences. Make sure you don't stress the words or parts of words you didn't underline.

Quote "Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born."
Anaïs Nin

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What would you do if you were a millionaire?

If I were a millionaire, I would ……..

Why do you think coffee houses are especially very popular with young people?

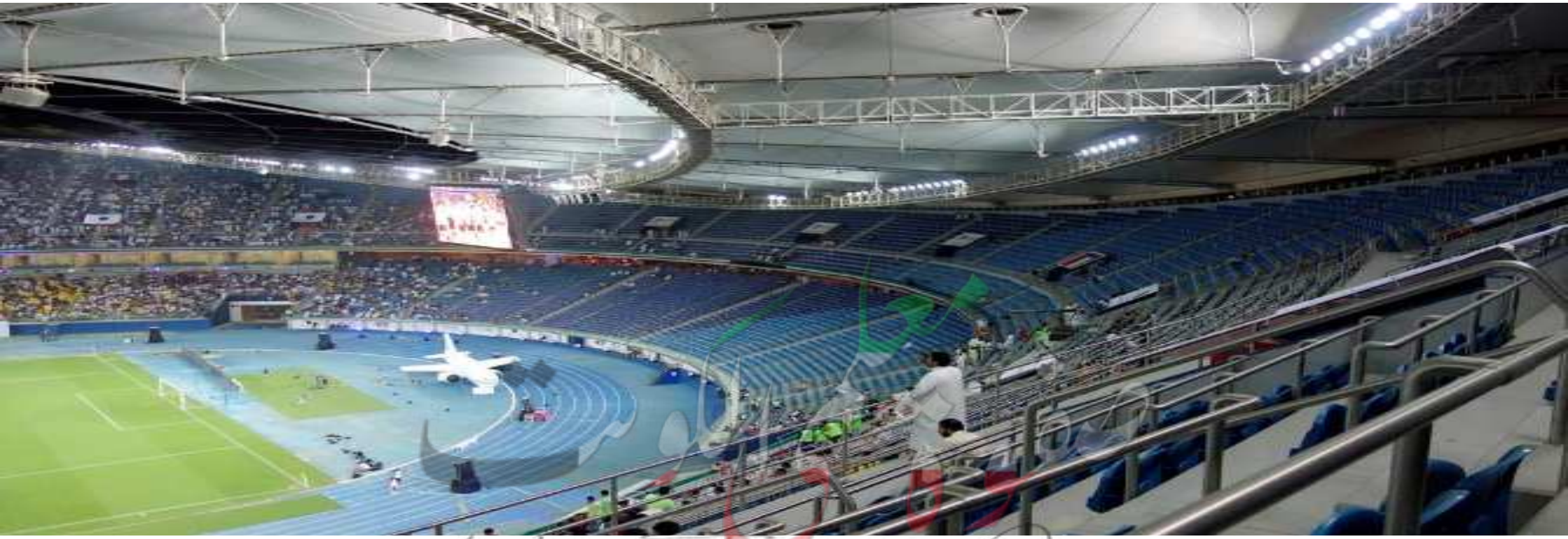
Young people tend to imitate the old who gather in coffee houses. Besides, the young can meet their friends, spend a nice time with their relatives and drink their lovely drinks.

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stadium

(n.) a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof, used for sports events and musical performances



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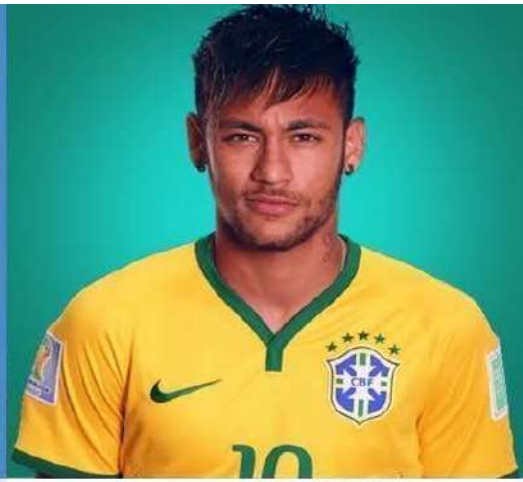
autograph

(n.) a signature (your name written by yourself), especially of a famous person















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in charge of

Responsible

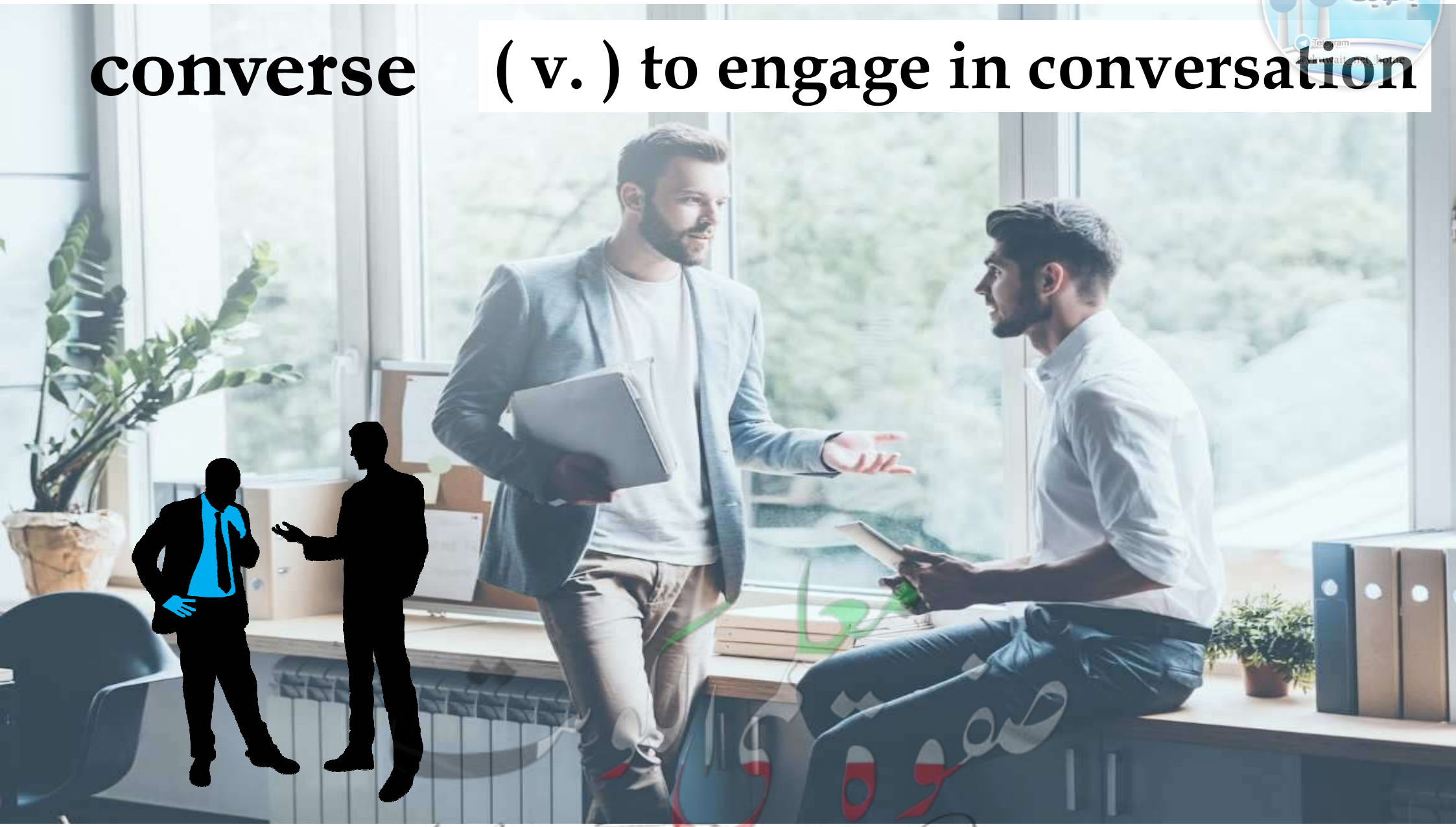
expression



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converse (v.) to engage in conversation



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irritated



(adj.) angry , annoyed

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lonesome (adj.)



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(n.) an open area or square in a town, especially in Spanish-speaking countries

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teapot

(n.) a container for making and serving tea with a handle and a shaped opening for pouring



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sickly

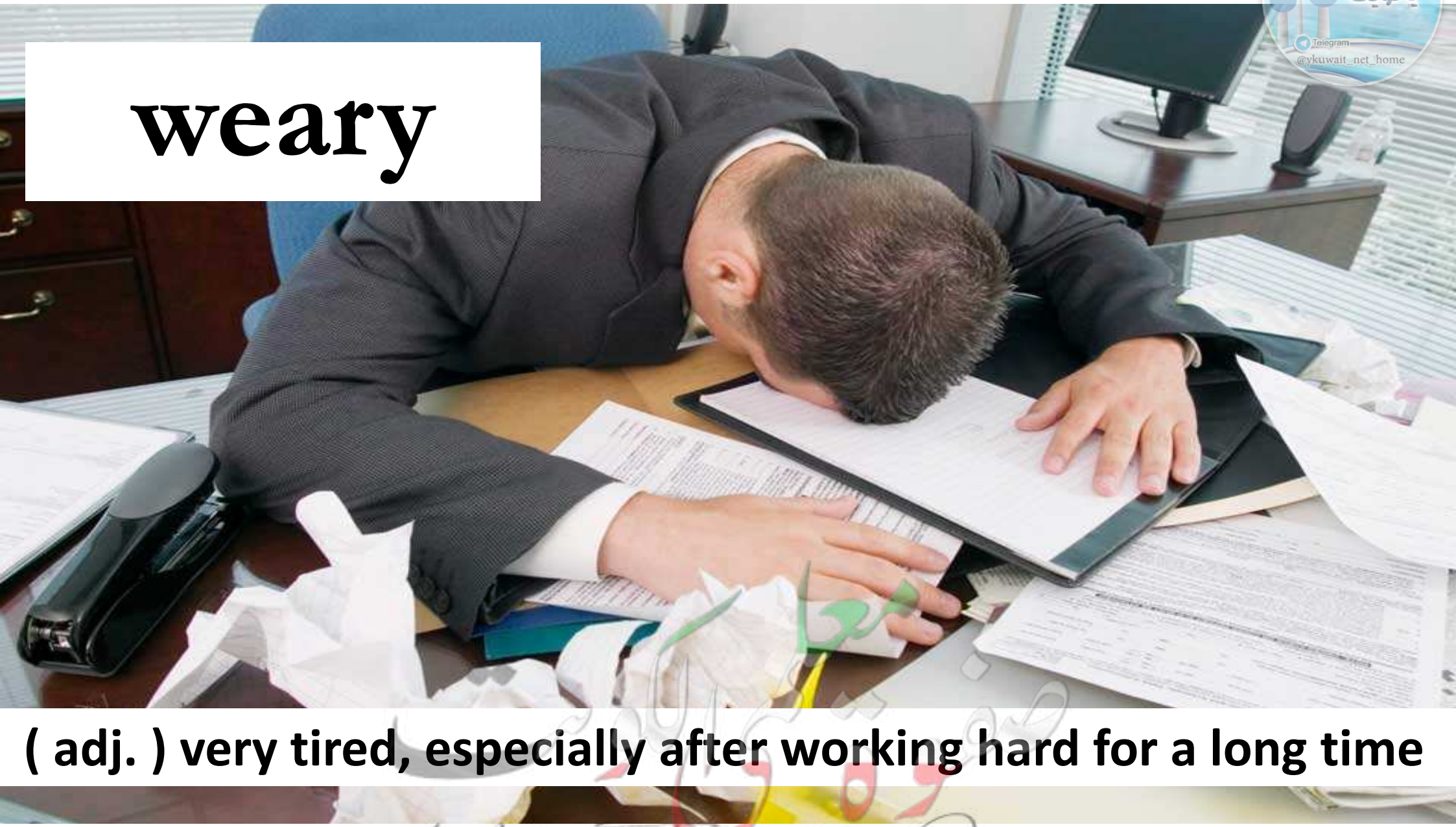


(adj.) weak, unhealthy, and often sick

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weary



(adj.) very tired, especially after working hard for a long time

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Revision

1 Zero Conditional

If + present tense + present tense:

If it rains, we get wet.

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which regularly happen.

Conditional sentences

- **1st type** — **POSSIBLE**

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
- If + present simple	will+ infinitive

e.g. If he studies hard, he will pass his exams

- **2nd type** — **IMPROBABLE**

- if+ past simple	would+ infinitive

e.g. If I were the President, I would raise rates to the wealthier citizens

- **3rd type** — **IMPOSSIBLE**

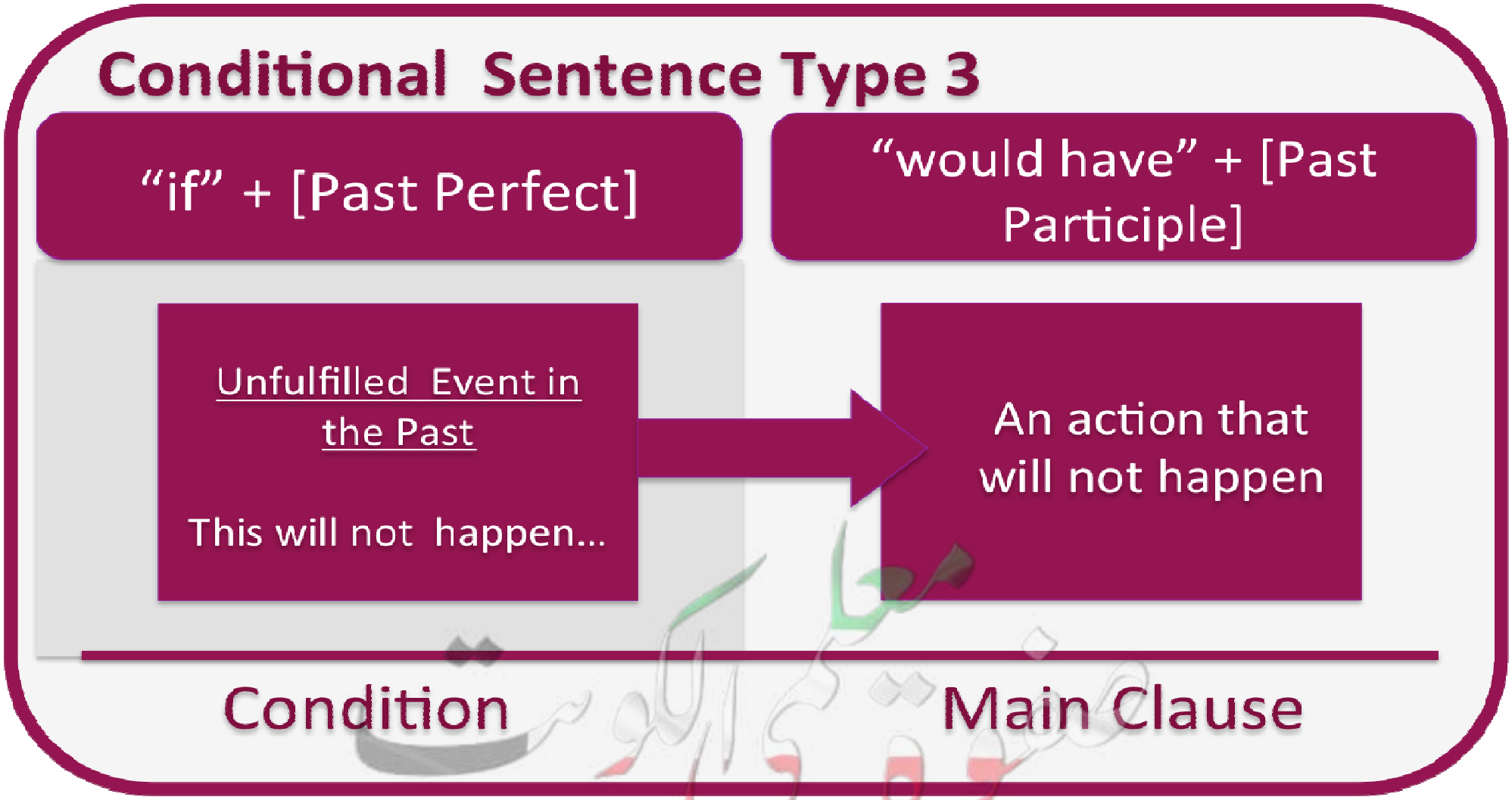
-if + past perfect	would+have+past participle

e.g. If you had got up earlier, you would have arrived on time

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Third Conditionals



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If I had gone to the beach, I would have made sand castles.

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Grammar

• **Third Conditionals** Grammar reference page 125

1 What tenses are the verbs in these first and second conditional sentences?

a If we meet on Tuesday, we will go and see the new action film.

b If they closed all the coffee shops, we wouldn't have anywhere to socialise.

c If I were in charge of the football stadium, I'd allow people to watch matches for free.

a : Present , future with will .

b + c : Past simple , would + infinitive.

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2 In which sentence 1a–c does the speaker ...

a think something is unlikely to happen? a- Sentences b and c

b know something is never going to happen? b- Sentence c .

c think something is likely to happen? c- Sentence a .

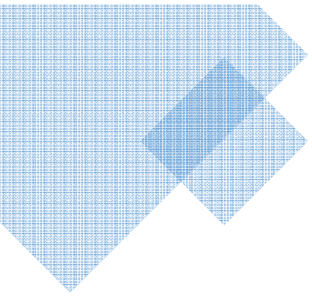
3 If you were in charge of your neighbourhood or city, what would you do?

If I were in charge , I'd ban cars in X street.

If I were in charge , I'd build a new high school.

If I were in charge , I'd ban smoking.

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6 Discuss these questions with a partner.

a What are the underlined verb forms in extracts **4a–c**?

b Are sentences **4a–c** about the past, the present or the future?

c How are third conditional sentences different from first and second conditionals?

a- Past perfect , would + have + PP.

b- The past.

c- The 1st conditional > sth likely to happen in the future
The 2nd conditional > sth unlikely to happen
The 3rd conditional > sth in an imaginary situation

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6 Complete these conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a If Ahmed ..... (not eat) so much food at the party, he ..... (not become) so ill.

b If she ..... (not visit) her family in Kuwait City, she ..... (not see) her cousins before the summer holiday.

c If they ..... (not buy) a ticket for the concert, they ..... (not be) able to get the singer's autograph.

a- had not eaten / wouldn't have become

b- had not visited / wouldn't have seen

c- had not bought / wouldn't have been

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7 Look at the three pictures. Write two sentences for each, using the third conditional.

1

a- If he hadn't been sick , he wouldn't have gone to the hospital.

b. If he had taken all his medicine, he wouldn't have been sick.

2

a- If he had run faster , he wouldn't have missed the plane.

b. If he had run fast, he wouldn't have missed the plane.

3

a- If it hadn't rained heavily , the car would have been able to move.

b. If it hadn't rained heavily, the car would have been able to move.







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1 In English, there are several verbs which refer to different ways of 'talking'.

a Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

1. I often spend hours ***arguing*** / ***chatting*** / ***conversing*** to my friends.
2. It's good to ***discuss*** / ***speak*** / ***talk*** your future plans with your parents.
3. Best friends should not ***argue*** / ***discuss*** / ***talk*** with each other.
4. A scientist is here to ***chat*** / ***speak*** / ***tell*** to us about his subject.
5. Can you ***say*** / ***talk*** / ***tell*** me your e-mail address, please?

b Complete these sentences with one of the verbs from exercise **1a**, then discuss the questions with a partner.

1. How long do you spend chatting to your friends on the phone?
2. Who do you discuss your plans with?
3. Do you ever argue with your friends?

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2 If people feel sleepy, they need to sleep. What do they need to do:

a if they feel worried?

a- They need to talk to someone

b if they feel bored?

b- They need something to do

c if they feel weary?

c- They need some rest

d if they feel lonesome?

d- They need to find some friends

e if they feel irritated?

e- They need to relax

f if they feel sickly?

f- They need to see a doctor

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3 What is the difference in meaning between these pairs of phrases?

a a cup of coffee / a coffee cup

---

b a pot of tea / a teapot

---

c a box of matches / a matchbox

---

d a carton of milk / a milk carton

---

a- The first is a cup with coffee in it , the second is just the cup [the container].

b- The first is a pot with tea in it , the second is just the pot [the container].

c- The first is a box with matches in it , the second is just the box [the container].

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Pronunciation Stress in phrases

4 (3.1) Listen and underline the stressed words or parts of words.

a a carton of milk
b a cup of coffee
c a box of matches
d a glass of water
e a piece of paper
f a bar of chocolate

5 (3.2) Now listen and repeat the same phrases in sentences. Make sure you don't stress the words or parts of words you didn't underline.

Quote

"Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born."

Anaïs Nin

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Some of the talking verbs in sentences a–g are wrong. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (✗) the incorrect sentences. Then choose the correct verb from this list. Use each verb only once.

argue chat discuss say speak talk tell

a	Could you ***say*** me the time, please?	✗	tell
b	I ***chatted*** to my friends on the way home from school.		
c	If you have a problem at school, ***argue*** it with a teacher.		
d	The professor ***told*** for an hour about the environment.		
e	He has very strong opinions. That's why he ***argues*** with people.		
f	He ***said*** me where he lived.		
g	The teacher told the student to stop ***telling***.		

2 Find a word in the text on page 16 that is related to each of the words in the list. Write the related word in the space beneath the given word. Then, make up a sentence for each in the space provided. The first word is given as an example.

1	drink	At dinner, the table was covered with food and drinks.
1	drunk	Water is drunk by more people than juice.
2	tea	
2		
3	drive	
3		
4	enjoyment	
4		
5	quick	
5		
6	day	
6		
7	popular	
7		
8	meeting	
8		

3 Match these words and expressions from the article and the Factfile with their meanings.

a	consume	1	good at doing something / experienced
b	civil servant	2	the growing of plants
c	chat (verb)	3	the production of expensive teas
d	cultivation	4	to eat, drink or ingest (food or drink)
e	porcelain	5	talk in a friendly, informal way
f	skilled	6	someone who works for the government

Unit 3 L 6
SB P 18 & 19

(arrive) earlier, it would have spread to the rest of Europe faster.

c The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. If they ..... (use) the beans in this way, their society would not have been as advanced as it was.

d If Belgian chocolatiers ..... (develop) chocolate making techniques, Belgium wouldn't have been as famous for its chocolates.

...e the following telephone ...n with the relevant

... Mum told me you ... right?

... make sure ... meet to ... for the

... we ... achtime?

... ow about this ... Are you free?

... 's great!

(3) .....?

...: Is 4 o'clock at the mall fine with you?

Jaber: I can make it by 4, but the mall is a little bit far from my house.

(4) .....?

Majeeb: Central Café sounds good. So I'll meet you there, okay?

Jaber: (5) .....

Bye.

would he make them? (*kitchen*)

.....

c If he wanted to become a waiter anywhere, what would he need to do first? (*training course*)

.....

d If he owned a café, what would he do at the end of each day? (*count the day's money*)

.....

7 Now imagine that the person in exercise 6 didn't open a café. Rewrite your answers to 6a–d changing the verb tenses.

a If he had opened a café, he would have sold ..... coffee and tea.

b .....

c .....

d .....

8 Look at the picture.



What could / might have happened?

.....

.....

.....

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ICEBREAKER

If you could eat only one food for the rest of your life, what would it be?



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Language practice

1 Some of the talking verbs in sentences **a–g** are wrong. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (✗) the incorrect sentences. Then choose the correct verb from this list. Use each verb only once.

argue chat discuss say speak talk tell

a	Could you ***say*** me the time, please?	✗	tell
b	I ***chatted*** to my friends on the way home from school.	✓	
c	If you have a problem at school, ***argue*** it with a teacher.	✗	discuss
d	The professor ***told*** for an hour about the environment.	✗	spoke
e	He has very strong opinions. That's why he ***argues*** with people.	✓	
f	He ***said*** me where he lived.	✗	told
g	The teacher told the student to stop ***telling***.	✗	talking

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2 Find a word in the text on page 16 that is related to each of the words in the list below. Write the related word in the space beneath the given word. Then, make up a new sentence for each in the space provided. The first word is given as an example.

1	drink	At dinner, the table was covered with food and drinks.
1	drunk	Water is drunk by more people than juice.
2	tea	Would you like a cup of tea?
2	tea-houses	Old people enjoy going to tea-houses to chat.
3	drive	Drive carefully - the roads are very icy.
3	driver	The bus driver had a terrible accident.
4	enjoyment	She gets a lot of enjoyment from travelling.
4	enjoy	Did you enjoy the party?
5	quick	Sultan is a quick worker.
5	quickly	I'd like you to get there as quickly as possible.
6	day	I saw that film a few days ago.
6	daily	He prays the five prayers on time daily.
7	popular	Turkey is a popular holiday destination.
7	popularity	His talents soon won him a great popularity.
8	meeting	The meeting will be next week.
8	meet	We will meet the manager at 5 o'clock.

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3 Match these words and expressions from the article and the Factfile with their meanings.

a consume	4	**1** good at doing something / experienced
b civil servant	6	**2** the growing of plants
c chat (verb)	5	**3** the production of expensive teas
d cultivation	2	**4** to tea, drink or ingest (food or drink)
e porcelain	8	**5** talk in a friendly, normal way
f skilled	1	**6** someone who works for the government
		7 a type of small bird
		8 a kind of clay which is used to make cups, plates, etc

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4 Complete these sentences about the history of chocolate. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a If the Olmecs ---------- (*discover*) cocoa 3000 years ago, we wouldn't have been able to produce the modern chocolate bar.

a- hadn't discovered

b In 1528, chocolate arrived in Spain. If it ---------- (*arrive*) earlier, it would have spread to the rest of Europe faster.

b- had arrived

c The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. If they ---------- (*use*) the beans in this way, their society would not have been as advanced as it was.

c- hadn't used

d If Belgian chocolatiers ---------- (*develop*) chocolate making techniques, Belgium wouldn't have been as famous for its chocolates.

d- hadn't developed

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5 Complete the following telephone conversation with the relevant expressions.

Jaber: Hi Najeeb, Mum told me you called earlier, right?

Najeeb: Yes, I wanted to make sure when we're going to meet to make the arrangements for the picnic.

Jaber: That's right. How about we meet tomorrow at lunchtime?

Najeeb: (1) ---------- .

Jaber: That's okay. How about this afternoon? Are you free?

Najeeb: (2) ---------- .

Jaber: That's great!

(3) ---------- ?

Najeeb: Is 4 o'clock at the mall fine with you?

Jaber: I can make it by 4, but the mall is a little bit far from my house.

(4) ---------- ?

Najeeb: Central Café sounds good. So I'll meet you there, okay?

Jaber: (5) ---------- .
Bye.

1- Sorry, I can't make it tomorrow.

2- Yes, I'm free.

3- What time do you want to meet?

4- Shall we meet in Central Café ?

5- Yes, see you later.

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6 Answer these questions about someone who was thinking of opening a café. Use the words in italics in your answer.

a If he opened a café, what would he sell? (*coffee / tea*)

If he opened a café, he would sell coffee and tea.

b If he wanted to sell cakes too, where would he make them? (*kitchen*)

b- If he wanted to sell cakes too, he would make them in the kitchen.

c If he wanted to become a café owner, what would he need to do first? (*training course*)

c- If he wanted to a café owner, he would need to do a training course first.

d If he owned a café, what would he do at the end of each day? (*count the day's money*)

d- If he owned a café, he would count the day's money at the end of each day.

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7 Now imagine that the person in exercise 6 didn't open a café. Rewrite your answers to 6a–d changing the verb tenses.

a If he had opened a café, he would have sold coffee and tea.

b. If he had wanted to sell cakes too, he would have made them in the kitchen.

c. If he had wanted to become a café owner, he would have needed to have done a training course first.

d. If he had owned a café, he would have counted the day's money at the end of each day.

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8- Look at the picture.



What could / might have happened?

If he had run fast, he would have caught the bus.

If he hadn't run fast, he wouldn't have caught the bus.

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Unit 3 L 7

SB P. 28



Students' Book page

Speaking

Task
You are going to write a description of your favourite meeting place.

1 Work in pairs. Ask each other the following questions.

a Where do you meet with your friends? (home, mall, the park, sports club ...)

b Is there a place where you would like to meet your friends, but there is a reason you cannot? Discuss.

2 Converse with your friend. Each one of you invites the other to an event.

A
B
A
B
A
B

Listen and speak

3 Discuss these questions with other students.

a Why do you think coffee has been a popular drink for so long?
b Do you like coffee? Why or why not?
c What other beverages are popular in Kuwait? What is your favourite?

Writing

4 Write a paragraph about your favourite meeting place. Describe it. What do you do there? Why do you like it so much?





28

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What would you say in the following situations?

(1)- Your brother asks for advice on how to improve his English.

- If I were you, I would join a course.

(2)-A friend of yours says that only money can bring happiness.

- I don't agree with you. That's wrong.

(3)- You try to persuade your father to allow you go fishing.

-Please dad . I need to go and I won't be late.

(4)"You'd like to invite your friend to your brother's wedding.

-Would you like to come to my brother's wedding next Thursday?

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Apart from drinking coffee, what other things did people do in coffee houses in the past?

Poets, Businessmen, Writers, Politicians and Scientists used to go to coffee houses to do their jobs.

(Why are most people fond of drinking coffee?)

Coffee is tasty. It is easy-made. It gives energy.

Coffee is a significant part of Kuwaiti hospitality. Discuss this statement.

People in Kuwait meet over a cup of delicious coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Kuwaiti home.

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1 Work in pairs. Ask each other the following questions.

a Where do you meet with your friends? (home, mall, the park, sports club ...)

---

b Is there a place where you would like to meet your friends, but there is a reason you cannot? Discuss.



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Converse with your friend. Each one of you invites the other to an event.

A .....

B .....

A .....

B .....

A .....

B .....

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Oral Discussion

3 Discuss these questions with other students.

a Why do you think coffee has been a popular drink for so long?

b Do you like coffee? Why or why not?

c What other beverages are popular in Kuwait? What is your favourite?

Coffee is tasty. It is easy-made. It gives energy.

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Unit 3 L 7

SB P. 28

Writing

Students' Book page

Writing

Task: You are going to write a description of your favourite meeting place.

1 Work in pairs. Ask each other the following questions.

a Where do you meet with your friends? (home, mall, the park, sports club ...)

b Is there a place where you would like to meet your friends, but there is a reason you cannot? Discuss.

2 Converse with your friend. Each one of you invites the other to an event.

A _____

B _____

A _____

B _____

A _____

B _____

Listen and speak

3 Discuss these questions with other students.

a Why do you think coffee has been a popular drink for so long?

b Do you like coffee? Why or why not?

c What other beverages are popular in Kuwait? What is your favourite?

Write

4 Write a paragraph about your favourite meeting place. Describe it. What do you do there? Why do you like it so much?





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Descriptive Writing.

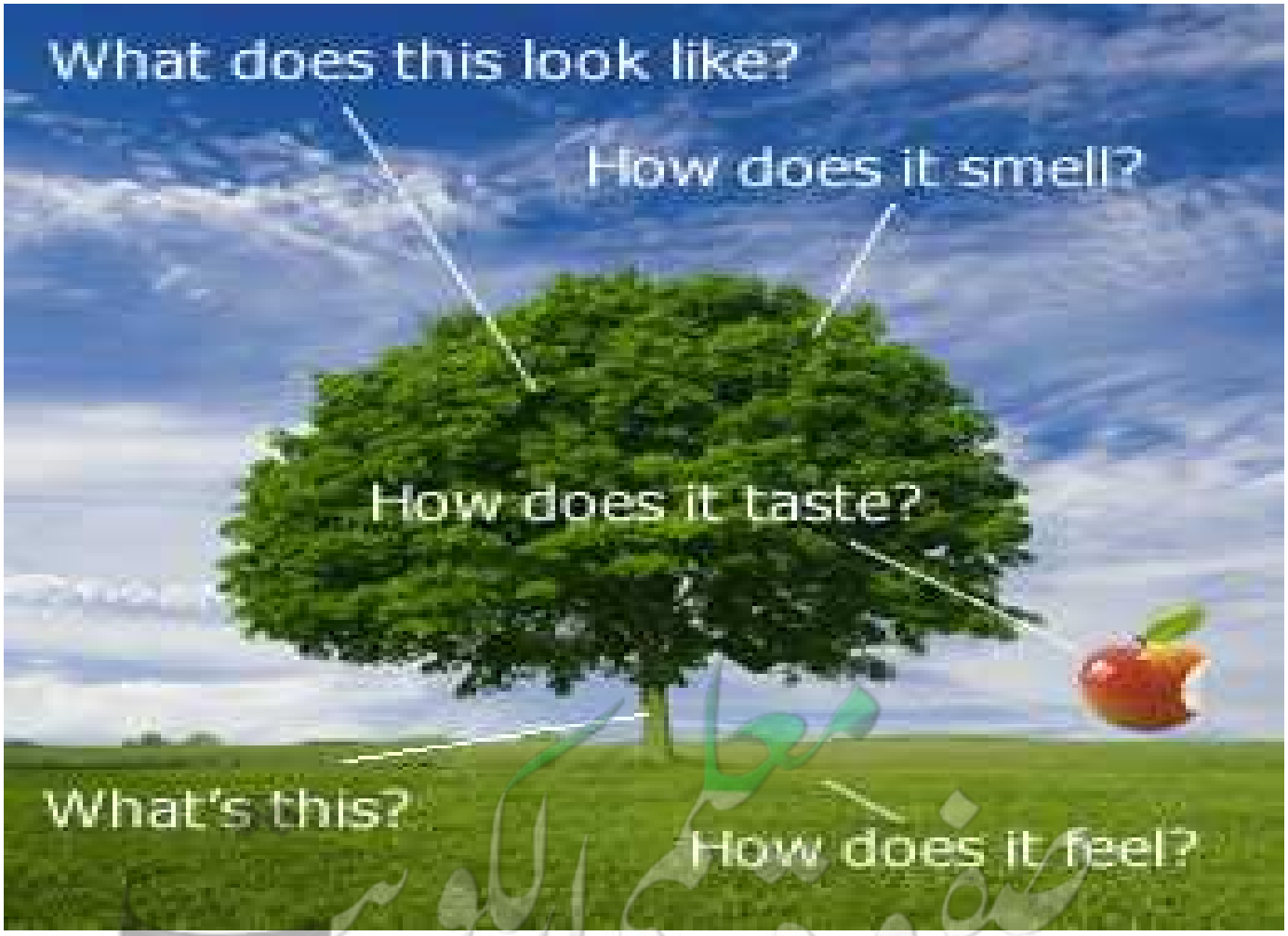
What is a Descriptive Essay?

The descriptive essay asks the writer to describe something—an object, person, place, experience, emotion, or situation. This essay attempts to convey how that subject looked, felt, tasted, sounded, smelled, and so on, and express the emotion or sensation so clearly and vividly that the reader can feel it, too.

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How to Write a Descriptive Essay?



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Before writing

Please read the following instructions to know how to write an accurate outline :

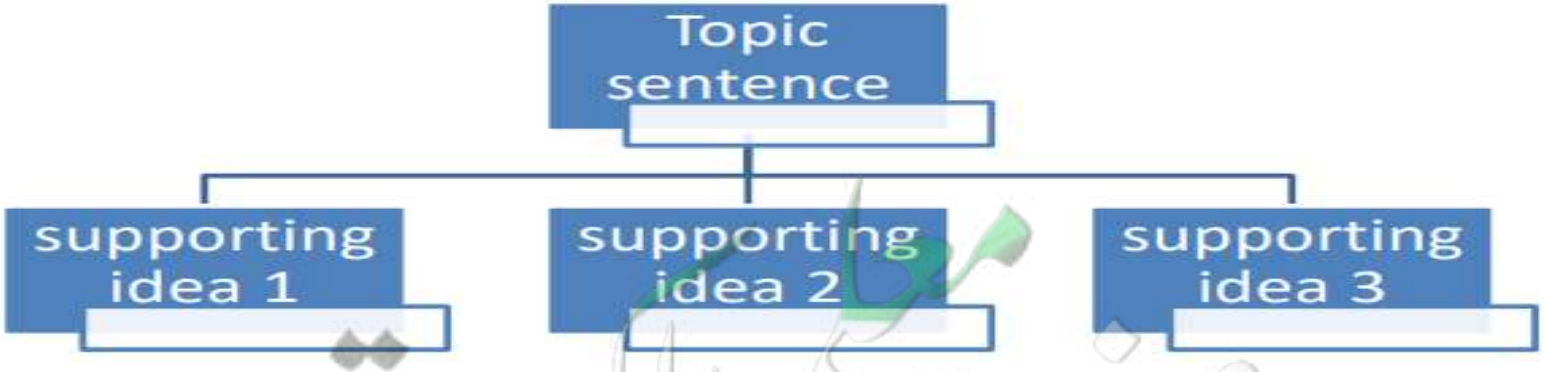
The Outline

Introduction

Thesis statement

It is usually a single sentence that is a road map for the reader, it tells what to expect from the topic.

Paragraph 1

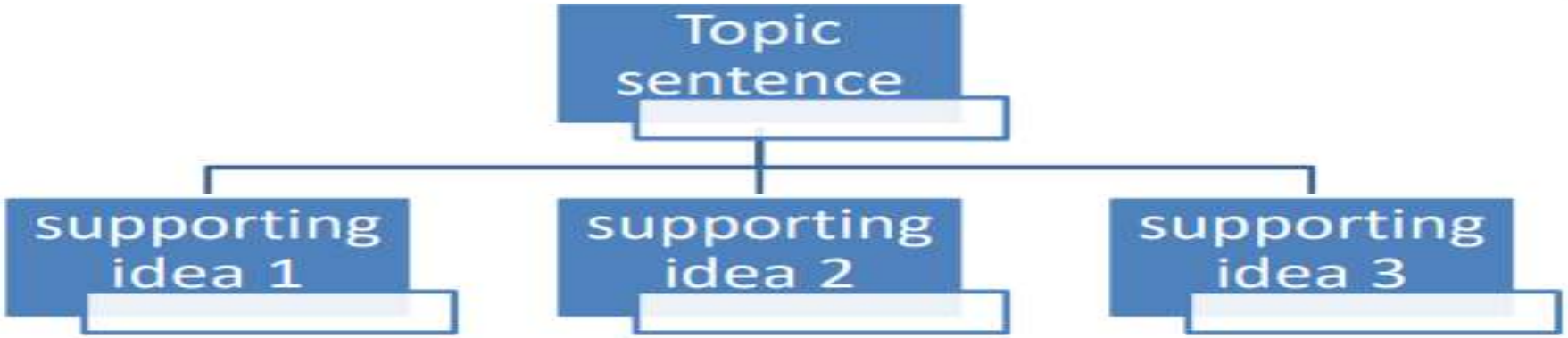


Write the topic sentence and at least three ideas that support the topic sentence.

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Paragraph 2



Conclusion:

a) Summarize all main points
b) Restate your thesis
c) Add a call to action: what you want readers to do after reading your essay

Note: Write only one sentence to highlight your opinion and your recommendations.

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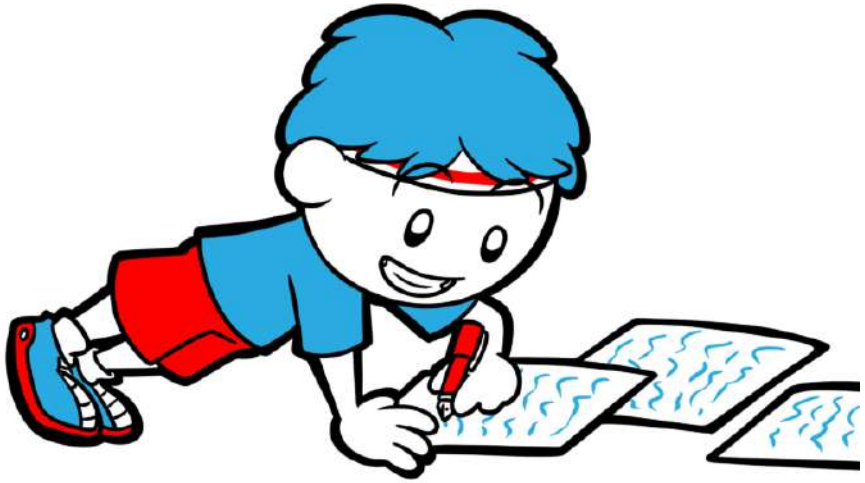
❁ **It is very important to use some useful expressions and linkers while writing your essay.**

(Unfortunately, However, In contrast etc…), addition (Moreover, Furthermore, etc…), opinion (In my opinion, As I see it, In my point of view etc…), conclusion (To sum up, All in all etc), etc…

☼ Please, edit and proofread your essay and enrich them with linkers, adjectives, adverbs and intensifiers.

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🕮Composition

4) Write 4 paragraphs about your favourite meeting place. Describe it. What do you do there? Why do you like it so much?

Outline

Introduction :.....

Body (Paragraph 1) :.....

Idea 1 : .....

Idea 2 : .....

Idea 3 : .....

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Body (Paragraph 2) :.....

Idea 1 : .....

Idea 2 : .....

Idea 3 : .....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

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The topic

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Unit 3 L 8

SB P. 29



Speaking Arranging to meet

Listen

1 (3.3) Listen to a telephone conversation between two friends who are arranging to meet next week. Answer these questions.

Where to meet	
What day and time	
What to do	

2 (3.3) Work in pairs. You are going to listen to the conversation again.

Student A: Note the phrases the speakers use to make suggestions.
Student B: Note the phrases the speakers use to agree to a suggestion and to reject a suggestion.

Prepare to speak

3 You are going to have a telephone conversation with another student to arrange to meet next week. Note these things:

a three times next week when you could meet.
For example: *Tuesday morning, Thursday afternoon*
b two or three possible places to meet.
For example: *the café in the plaza*
c two or three things you could do together.
For example: *have a cup of coffee, go to the theatre*

Words to remember
beverage, catch up, make it, meet up, reschedule, sales, window shopping



Speak

4 Work in pairs.

a Before you start, decide who is going to make the call and who is going to answer the phone.
b Sit back to back with your partner so that you can't see each other's face.
c Start the conversation. You may use some of the words and phrases from the *Useful Language* box below to help you.
d When you have finished, change roles and have another conversation. This time, make an arrangement to meet later today. It can be a very short meeting (e.g. five minutes), but it is important, so it has to be today.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Suggesting
I was wondering if you'd like to meet for a coffee. (Use past continuous for a polite invitation or suggestion.)
What about Thursday?
How about the plaza?
We could have a coffee and a catch-up.

Rejecting a suggestion / Giving a reason
I'm sorry, I can't make it on Friday – I'm shopping with my mother.

Agreeing to a suggestion
That'd be great.
Good idea.
That's okay (for me.)
That's fine.

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beverage

(n.) a drink, esp. one other than water





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catch up

(n.) a meeting among friends who haven't seen one another for a long time





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MAKE IT!

(v.) to attend



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meet up

(v.) to meet someone, either by arrangement or by chance



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reschedule

(v.) to change the time of a planned event







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sales

(n.) an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for a period, esp. at the end of a season







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window shopping

(n.)an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for
a period, esp. at the end of a season





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Complete with words from the list :

sales - beverages – window shopping –reschedule– meet up

1- This café serves both cold and hot ……beverages

2- The end of the ……sales…… is tomorrow. Let's buy our needs today.

3- The exam has been delayed, so we have to ……reschedule…… our study.

4- Most women are fond of ……Window shopping…… even if they don't need to buy anything..

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11 (3.3) Listen to a telephone conversation between two friends who are arranging to meet next week. Answer these questions.

Where to meet	the café on the top floor of the shopping mall
What day and time	Thursday at 3 o'clock.
What to do	have coffee and a catch-up, maybe go window shopping

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LISTEN

2 (3.3) Work in pairs. You are going to listen to the conversation again.

Student A: Note the phrases the speakers use to make suggestions.
Student B: Note the phrases the speakers use to agree to a suggestion and to reject a suggestion.

Make suggestions:

A

I was wondering if you'd like to meet….
I was thinking of Tuesday.
Can we reschedule for Thursday?
How about the shopping mall?
Is three o'clock all right?
We could have coffee and a catch up, and then maybe we could go window shopping.

Agreeing or rejecting a suggestion:

B

That'd be great.
I'm sorry, I can't make it on Tuesday.
Thursday afternoon would be fine.
That's okay for me.
Okay, good idea.
Yes, that's fine. Okay.

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3) You are going to have a telephone conversation with another student to arrange to meet next week. Note these things.

a three times next week when you could meet.
For example: *Tuesday morning; Thursday afternoon*

b two or three possible places to meet.
For example: *the café in the plaza*

c two or three things you could do together.
For example: *have a cup of coffee; go to the theatre*



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USEFUL LANGUAGE

Suggesting

I was wondering if you'd like to meet for a coffee.
(Use past continuous for a polite invitation or suggestion.)
What about Thursday?
How about the plaza?
We could have a coffee and a catch-up ...

Rejecting a suggestion / Giving a reason

I'm sorry, I can't make it on Friday - I'm shopping with my mother.

Agreeing to a suggestion

That'd be great.
Good idea.
That's okay (for me.)
That's fine.

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- **Hawalli Educational District**
- **English Department**
- **Under the auspices of :**
- **HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi**





Thank you

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SB: 30



Focus on

Module : 1



Meeting Friends in Kuwait

The Diwaniya

Diwaniyas are informal social gatherings, usually of Kuwaiti men, at which people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football, and from politics to literature. Diwaniya literally means a place of assembly. Etymologically, the name originates from the Arabic word *diwan*, which means the office in which the Amir meets and talks with his subjects. Nowadays, however, Diwaniyas serve many different purposes, as family, public and even political meeting places. The structure housing the Diwaniya itself has also been transformed in recent years. Traditionally, the Diwaniya would be held in a large tent, with cushions upon which to sit, whereas it is now common to find permanent structures built specifically for Diwaniya.

Family Diwaniyas play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. In the eighteenth century, major families set up an extension to their main house where they met with guests and discussed important issues. Weddings and funeral ceremonies for the male side of the family would also be held there. This tradition continues up to the present day. The main room is often a U-shape, with the elders of the family seated at the head to meet guests and direct discussion. So important is the family element of the Diwaniya that many major families have built and named public Diwaniyas.

Diwaniyas also serve an important political and social function. Some Kuwaiti politicians hold Diwaniyas for their constituents. Citizens can then come to talk to their MP face-to-face, in a conversation that is both practical, allowing an MP to talk directly to his constituents, and social, allowing Kuwaitis to bond and socialise. Politicians have even employed the Diwaniya in political campaigns, as a way to meet and court potential voters. The tradition of using Diwaniya for political functions dates back to The First Amir of Kuwait, HH Sabah the First, who used to visit many Diwaniyas so as to learn of public grievances. This tradition is continued to this day by the current Amir and other dignitaries.

Although Diwaniyas are normally an exclusively male gathering, women often hold their own gatherings, simultaneously with the male meeting. Diwaniyas are an important way of preserving the time-honoured culture of Kuwait, and an important meeting place for many people. The Diwaniya is a cherished tradition in Kuwait, as important today as ever.

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Warming Up

What are Kuwaitis' favourite meeting places?









What is your most favourite meeting place? Why?

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Read the whole passage to answer the following question :

What are Diwaniyas ?

Meeting Friends in Kuwait



The Diwaniya

Diwaniyas are informal social gatherings, usually of Kuwaiti men, at which people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football, and from politics to literature. Diwaniya literally means a place of assembly. Etymologically, the name originates from the Arabic word *diwan*, which means the office in which the Amir meets and talks with his subjects. Nowadays, however, Diwaniyas serve many different purposes, as family, public and even political meeting places. The structure housing the Diwaniya itself has also been transformed in recent years. Traditionally, the Diwaniya would be held in a large tent, with cushions upon which to sit, whereas it is now common to find permanent structures built specifically for Diwaniya.

Family Diwaniyas play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. In the eighteenth century, major families set up an extension to their main house where they met with guests and discussed important issues. Weddings and funeral ceremonies for the male side of the family would also be held there. This tradition continues up to the present day. The main room is often a U-shape, with the elders of the family seated at the head to meet guests and direct discussion. So important is the family element of the Diwaniya that many major families have built and named public Diwaniyas.

Diwaniyas also serve an important political and social function. Some Kuwaiti politicians hold Diwaniyas for their constituents. Citizens can then come to talk to their MP face-to-face, in a conversation that is both practical, allowing an MP to talk directly to his constituents, and social, allowing Kuwaitis to bond and socialise. Politicians have even employed the Diwaniya in political campaigns, as a way to meet and court potential voters. The tradition of using Diwaniya for political functions dates back to The First Amir of Kuwait, HH Sabah the First, who used to visit many Diwaniyas so as to learn of public grievances.This tradition is continued to this day by the current Amir and other dignitaries.

Although Diwaniyas are normally an exclusively male gathering, women often hold their own gatherings, simultaneously with the male meeting. Diwaniyas are an important way of preserving the time-honoured culture of Kuwait, and an important meeting place for many people. The Diwaniya is a cherished tradition in Kuwait, as important today as ever.

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Read the first passage then answer the following question:

What is the difference between traditional and modern Diwaniyas?



Meeting Friends in Kuwait

The Diwaniya

Diwaniyas are informal social gatherings, usually of Kuwaiti men, at which people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football, and from politics to literature. Diwaniya literally means a place of assembly. Etymologically, the name originates from the Arabic word *diwan*, which means the office in which the Amir meets and talks with his subjects. Nowadays, however, Diwaniyas serve many different purposes, as family, public and even political meeting places. The structure housing the Diwaniya itself has also been transformed in recent years. Traditionally, the Diwaniya would be held in a large tent, with cushions upon which to sit, whereas it is now common to find permanent structures built specifically for Diwaniya.

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Read the Second passage then answer the following question:

Family Diwaniyas play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. How?

Family Diwaniyas play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. In the eighteenth century, major families set up an extension to their main house where they met with guests and discussed important issues. Weddings and funeral ceremonies for the male side of the family would also be held there. This tradition continues up to the present day. The main room is often a U-shape, with the elders of the family seated at the head to meet guests and direct discussion. So important is the family element of the Diwaniya that many major families have built and named public Diwaniyas.

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Read the Third passage then answer the following question:

Diwaniyas serve an important political function. Explain.

Diwaniyas also serve an important political and social function. Some Kuwaiti politicians hold Diwaniyas for their constituents. Citizens can then come to talk to their MP face-to-face, in a conversation that is both practical, allowing an MP to talk directly to his constituents, and social, allowing Kuwaitis to bond and socialise. Politicians have even employed the Diwaniya in political campaigns, as a way to meet and court potential voters. The tradition of using Diwaniya for political functions dates back to The First Amir of Kuwait, HH Sabah the First, who used to visit many Diwaniyas so as to learn of public grievances. This tradition is continued to this day by the current Amir and other dignitaries.

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Read the Last passage then answer the following question:

What does Diwaniyas represent for Kuwaitis?

Although Diwaniyas are normally an exclusively male gathering, women often hold their own gatherings, simultaneously with the male meeting. Diwaniyas are an important way of preserving the time-honoured culture of Kuwait, and an important meeting place for many people. The Diwaniya is a cherished tradition in Kuwait, as important today as ever.

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4 Using Commas

before words like "and" and "but" when they join two sentences

I love cake , but I hate chocolate. ✓

sentence sentence

I love cake , but hate chocolate. ✗

sentence not a sentence



The second one is wrong because "hate chocolate" isn't a sentence.

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Comma

A comma separates items in a list and shows a break in a sentence. Every time you see a comma, you must take a little rest!

Before bed each night, I brush my teeth, I put on my pyjamas and then I read a book.



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Teacher Resources

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The use of commas after adverbs and conjunctions

1 Note the use of ***etymologically*** and ***traditionally*** in the first paragraph. What is their function?

Both ***etymologically*** and ***traditionally*** qualify a whole sentence, and not just a part of it. They are sentence adverbs. A sentence adverb is followed by a comma.

Write a sentence beginning with an adverb of your choice.

Frankly, online learning saves our time.

2 Note the use of ***Although*** to begin the last paragraph.

Although is usually placed at the beginning of its clause. ***Although*** and ***though*** are generally interchangeable. An introductory clause beginning with ***Although*** should be followed by a comma.

Write a sentence beginning with *Although*.

Although he is rich, he is miser.

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Wrap Up

Do you think that gulf countries should give women the chance to meet in formal places as men? Why?

Of course, they should have their own social gathering places to meet and to discuss their own matters. Women exactly like men have their own social issues to discuss.

How can we strengthen our family bonds?

We can strengthen our family bonds by making a great deal of festivals and occasions. We can share happiness and sadness together.

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