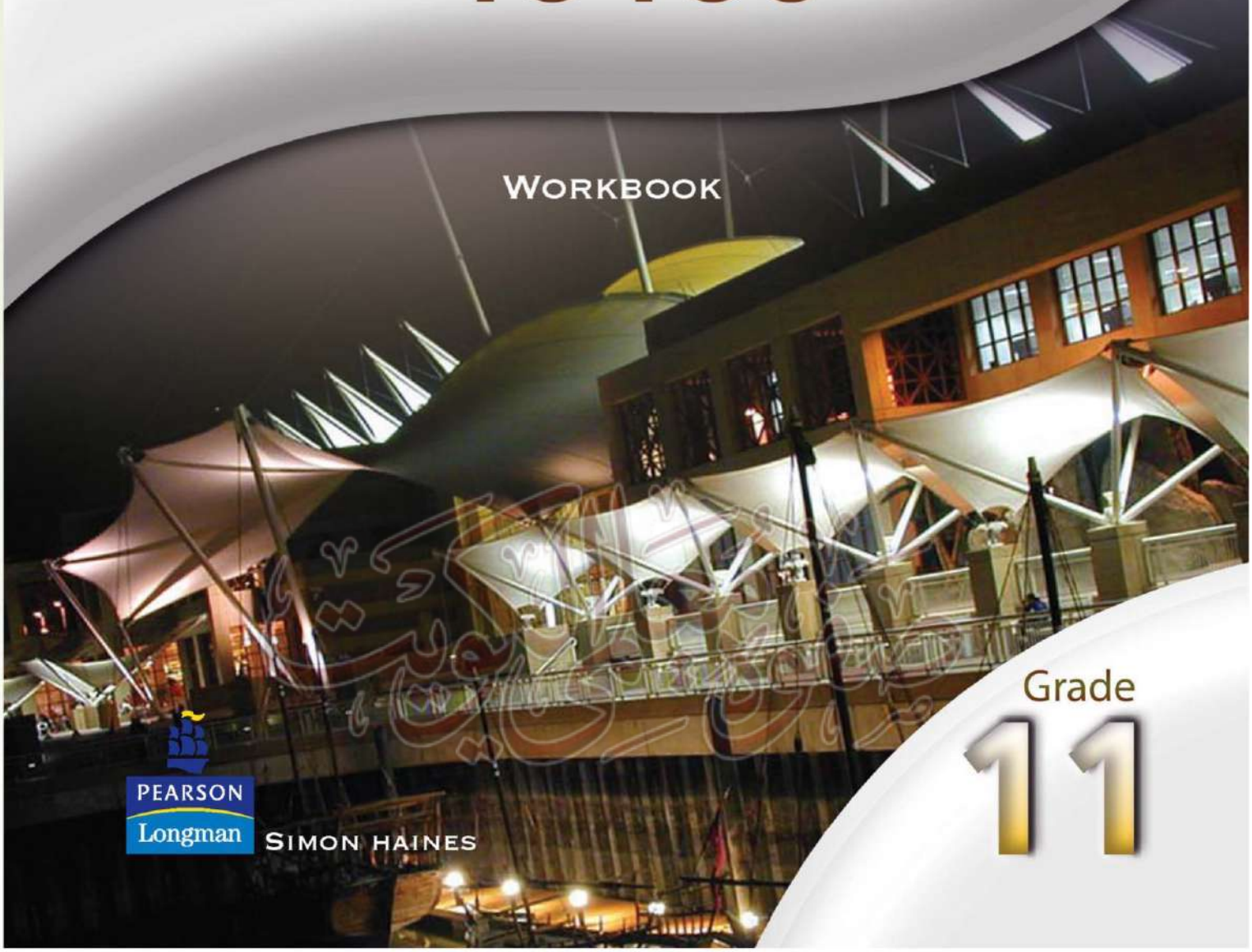
State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education

كويت جديدة
NEWKUWAIT

OVER TO YOU

WORKBOOK



Grade 11

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MODULE 1: Getting together

1 Festivals and occasions

Key words
academic, blossom, claim, cultivate, facilitate, gaze, meteorologist, outstanding, vendor

Reading



1 Read the article and choose the correct answer for each question.

a What is the best description of the text below?
1 Historical 2 Informative
3 Dramatic 4 Humorous

b What is the main message of the text?
1 That Japanese cherry trees are different from other cherry trees.
2 That special food is made for festivals.
3 That the Cherry Blossom Festival is an important event in Japan.
4 That Japanese people like to write poems.

c Find the words that the following terms refer to in the text:
1 which (line 9) ... the time during which the cherry trees blossom ...
2 they (line 14) ... people who don't like noise and crowds ...
3 those (line 18) ... cherry trees in other parts of the world ...

Cherry Blossom time in Japan

If you go to Japan in March or April you are almost certain to see the Cherry Blossom festivals which take place all over the country every spring. Most people agree that viewing the new blossom on cherry trees has been a favourite Japanese custom since at least the 7th century CE, though some historians claim it began as early as the 3rd century CE. When it first started, Japanese people used to gaze at the blossom on the cherry trees, which inspired some of them to write poems. The cherry trees were cultivated for their outstanding beauty. These days, the festival not only marks the beginning of spring, but also the start of the academic year and the financial year. The trees blossom for very short periods, during which time special parties, called *hanami*, are held. These are parties at **which** people view the blossoms, socialise and eat special foods, such as *dango*, a chewy snack made of rice flour. Some people take their own food whilst others buy food from street vendors. Parks in the Japanese capital of Tokyo are the most popular places for people to view the cherry blossom, but of course the parks can get very busy. The historical parts of the city of Kyoto are also very popular. For people who don't like noise and crowds of people, there are also quieter places, like the mountains, where **they** can view the blossom. In fact, everywhere in Japan there are cherry trees: in parks, castle grounds, gardens and even in school playgrounds. The blossom of the cherry tree is Japan's national flower and there are more than four hundred types of cherry tree, or *Sakura*, in the country. However, these cherry trees are different from **those** elsewhere in the world because they do not produce fruit. The Cherry Blossom festivals are so important to Japanese culture that meteorologists are responsible for checking the movement of the *Sakura Zensen*, the warm weather front which facilitates the blossoming of the trees.

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2 Answer the following questions with information from the text.

a What is rice flour used for during the festival?
to make chewy snacks (dango)

b What events, other than the blossoming of the cherry trees, do the festivals mark?
the start of the academic and financial years

c When do most people believe the first festivals were held?
around the 7th century CE

d What is another name for the Cherry Tree?
Sakura

e What makes the cherry trees of Japan unique?
they don't produce fruit

f How do people know when the festivals are going to be held?
Japanese meteorologists tell them

3 Find in the text the words that correspond to the following terms and expressions.

a an expert in history historian
b connected with a country national
c look at or watch gaze / view
d a powder, typically made from wheat grain, used in cooking flour
e habit, tradition custom
f connected with money, taxes, etc. financial
g in another place or other places elsewhere

4 Complete these sentences about festivals using words from exercise 3 and the article.

a Observing the new blossoms on cherry trees is an old Japanese custom . (1 word)

b Even people who don't like noise and crowds , come to view the blossoms. (3 words)

c There is a difference between the cherry trees in Japan and elsewhere . (1 word)

d During the Cherry Blossom festival, people bring their own food or buy it from street vendors . (2 words)

e The Cherry Blossom festival is a Japanese national festival that takes place during spring . (2 words)

f Traditionally, Japanese people used to write poems after looking at the blossom of the cherry trees. (2 words)

Over to you

5 Read the following statement. Do you agree or disagree with it? Why or why not? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

Festivals are an important way of reminding the individuals within a community of their shared heritage and culture.

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Language practice

1 Complete these sentences with one of the phrasal verbs from the box. Make sure you use the correct verb tense.

(be) not go	go through	
go off	go on	go out
go to	go up	go from

a You must go to sleep. You look terrible.

b If the price of petrol goes up again, I'll have to stop using my car.

c My alarm clock goes off at six o'clock every morning.

d Last night, the storm went on for nearly five hours, and finally stopped at dawn.

e We couldn't see a thing when the lights went out.

f We had a very expensive holiday last year, so we are not going this summer.

2 Choose the correct adjective in these sentences.

a I was so nervous about the exam that it was absolutely ***difficult*** / ***impossible*** for me to sleep the night before.

b The children were very ***frightened*** / ***terrified*** during the storm.

c She was absolutely ***astonished*** / ***surprised*** when she found out she'd failed her piano exam.

d Kuwait City is a very ***big*** / ***enormous*** city.

e That meal was absolutely ***good*** / ***perfect*** – thank you very much.

f The players felt very ***exhausted*** / ***tired*** after their three-hour tennis match.

g Aisha was extremely ***pleased*** / ***delighted*** when I gave her the gold watch she wanted.

3 Complete the crossword with the following clues:

Across

1 a person who sells

3 an event for celebration

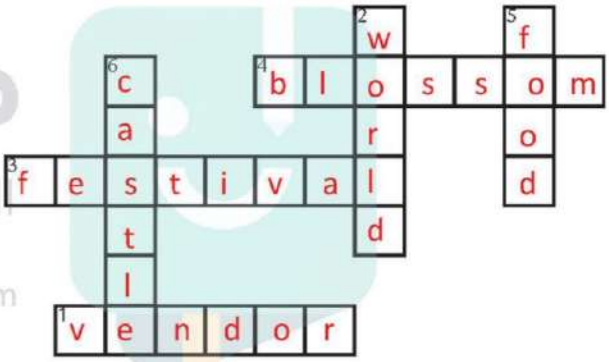
4 the flowers of a tree

Down

2 the entire Earth

5 eaten for sustenance

6 a large fortified building, generally built of stone, in which kings and queens may live.



4 Write questions to match the answers.

a
Q Have you ever been to the Qurain Cultural Festival? ?
A No, I've never been to the Qurain Cultural Festival.

b
Q Would you like to come to my house for dinner? ?
A Yes, I'd love to come to your house for dinner.

c
Q Did Salma use to spend all her time studying indoors? ?
A Salma didn't use to spend all her time studying indoors.

d
Q Did the supermarket use to be at the end of this street? ?
A Yes, the supermarket used to be at the end of this street.

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5 Choose the correct verbs in this conversation.

A How did you learn to ride a horse?
B I **(1)** *can't* / *couldn't* remember exactly, but I know that I **(2)** *can* / *could* ride when I was only six years old.
A Have you ever had a riding accident?
B Yes, two years ago. I broke my leg and I **(3)** *can't* / *couldn't* ride for six months.
A What happened?
B I was riding in the park – my horse ran into a tree. I fell off and the horse fell on top of me and trapped my leg. I **(4)** *could* / *couldn't* move it a little, but I **(5)** *could* / *couldn't* get it free.
A So how did you escape?
B I shouted as loudly as I **(6)** *could* / *managed to* and eventually I **(7)** *could* / *managed to* attract someone's attention. They called the hospital and an ambulance came for me. With great difficulty, they **(8)** *could* / *managed to* move the horse and pull my leg free. It was then that I realised that I **(9)** *couldn't* / *didn't manage to* walk. The paramedics had to carry me to the ambulance.
A I'm so glad you **(10)** *could* / *managed to* get some help in the end.

Grammar assistant

Modal verbs (abilities / inabilities)

- Use ***could*** to describe general possibility or ability in the past.
  *He **could** draw beautiful pictures.*
  *They **couldn't** see you because you were busy.*
- Use ***was / wasn't able to; were / weren't able to*** or ***managed to*** when you want to say that someone was or wasn't in a position to do something.
- *After her uncle went away, he **wasn't able to** see his family often.*
  *We **managed to** bake a cake for the party.*

6 Rewrite the sentences using one of the words.

launch	irrelevant	a canopy
dazzling	nurture	unrivalled
occasional		

a The green trees provide cover and shade along the street.

---

b That was a very impressive performance by Grade 9 students!

---

c Children need to be taken care of by their parents.

---

d This 19th century art collection is better than any other.

---

e The ministry has started a new cultural project in schools.

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7 What would you say in the following situations? Write a sentence for each.

a You've been invited to a festival but can't go.

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b You're on the way to a celebration but are stuck in traffic and are going to be late.

---

c You're returning a faulty DVD to the shop where you purchased it.

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Writing

1 Read this description of a five-day trek in Nepal. Put the paragraphs in the correct order by writing *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday* or *Thursday* in **a–e**. The first day is completed for you.

Five days in Nepal

a Sunday

As soon as I woke up, I opened my window and saw the mountains for the first time. They looked amazing! We started our trek after breakfast. Walking uphill was tiring, but downhill was worse. My legs wouldn't stop shaking. We stopped for lunch and at six o'clock we reached our first night's camp.

b Tuesday

When I got up, I felt fantastic after yesterday's walk! Today was a rest day, so we sat around reading and sleeping before Wednesday's trek.

c Monday

That first night, I slept very well. Again we started walking straight after breakfast but today it was all uphill. Sometimes breathing was quite difficult. I was very glad when we reached our lodge. There were real beds! Around the lodge, a local festival was taking place. There were traditional arts and crafts on display, and beautifully dressed musicians performing the most wonderful music.

d Thursday

Even though my bed was uncomfortable, I was so tired that I slept really well. This morning we left at sunrise and walked for three hours. After an early lunch, we continued for another three hours, all downhill, until we reached the place we had started from five days ago! It was the end of our trek!

e Wednesday

Sadly, we left the lodge with its beds and showers. After about an hour we were lost and asked villagers for directions. An old woman helped us by drawing a map on the ground. Eventually, we arrived at that night's camp late and absolutely exhausted.

2 Read the diary above again and make a note of all the time expressions the writer uses.

Sunday: as soon as I woke up / after breakfast / at six o'clock

Monday: that first night / straight after breakfast / today / when we reached

Tuesday: when I got up / yesterday's walk / today / Wednesday's trek

Wednesday: after about an hour / eventually / late

Thursday: this morning / for three hours / for another three hours / until we reached / five days ago

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3 Now write a diary of a festival you went to or took part in. It can be a real or an imaginary experience. Use some of the time expressions in your list and any others you need. Write about 170-200 words.

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