

Topic: Level one - unit two - Customs and traditions

Class: Eleventh Grade

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Grammar

modal verbs of obligation and prohibition

English has several different ways of talking about obligation (something that is necessary), prohibition (something that we are obliged not to do), permission (something that we are permitted to do) and giving advice. Some of these use modal verbs such as must, should and can. Modal verbs do not change form in the present tense.

اللغة الإنجليزية لها عدة طرق مختلفة للتحدث عن الالتزام (شيء ضروري)، والحظر (شيء نحن ملزمون بعدم القيام به)، والإذن (شيء مسموح لنا القيام به) وتقديم المشورة. تستخدم بعض هذه الأفعال الشرطية مثل must و should و can. الأفعال الشرطية لا تتغير بصيغة المضارع.

must/mustn't

- We use must + the infinitive to talk about an obligation. We use mustn't + the infinitive for a prohibition.

I must do my homework. (The obligation comes from the speaker.)

You mustn't talk in the library. (You are obliged not to talk in the library.)

You must do your homework.

You mustn't play with fire.

You must be home on time.

You mustn't cheat in a test.

You mustn't turn the music too loud.

You must help in the house.

have to/don't have to

- We can also use have to + the infinitive to talk about an external obligation.

You have to take off your shoes before entering someone's home. (The obligation comes from somebody else.)

- We use don't/doesn't + have to + the infinitive to say that something is not necessary or not obligatory.

We don't have to go to school on Fridays. (There is no obligation.)

We don't have to watch this movie.

She doesn't have to learn your language.

They don't have to wear a suit.

He doesn't have to take the exam.

You didn't have to work for a salary.

We don't have to buy an egg.

can/can't

- We use **can** + *the infinitive* to say that something is possible or permitted.

You can have another slice of pizza if you want to.

- We use **can't** + *the infinitive* to say that something is not possible or not permitted.

You **can't come** in yet – the floor is wet

I can swim.

You can run fast.

She can ride a bike.

We can't speak Japanese.

They can't play the guitar.

should/shouldn't

- We use **should** + *the infinitive* to recommend an action or advise someone to do something.

You should go up the Eiffel Tower if you visit Paris on holiday.

You should drive carefully all the time.

- We use **shouldn't** + *the infinitive* to advise someone against doing something.

You **shouldn't point** at people. It's rude.

Students **shouldn't leave** their homework until late in the evening

You should try the new Vietnamese restaurant!

We should leave now so we don't miss the bus.

You shouldn't wash white clothes with brightly colored clothes.

The train should be arriving soon.

Student's Book (Q6 – P 21) Choose the correct words in the sentences.

- 1- Flash photography isn't allowed in the art gallery, so you **mustn't / don't have to** use your camera flash.
- 2- I **mustn't / don't have to** be late to school.
- 3- If you want to enter the competition, you **can / should** write your name in this list.
- 4- You **don't have to / must** obey your parents!
- 5- When you visit another country as a tourist, you **can't / have to check** whether you need a visa.
- 6- You aren't allowed to eat in the library, so you **don't have to / shouldn't** bring food inside.

Answers (1-mustn't, 2- mustn't, 3-should, 4-must, 5-have to, 6-shouldn't)

Activity Book - (Q3 – P15) Complete the advice about driving in Jordan. Circle the correct alternative.

If you are visiting Jordan from abroad and you're planning to drive, you (1) **have to / mustn't** follow these basic rules of the road.

You (2) **must / don't have to** hold a valid driving license from your own country. Foreign people can hold an international driving license.

Remember that in Jordan you (3) **have to / mustn't** drive on the right side of the road. You (4) **mustn't / don't have to** overtake on the right.

All drivers and passengers (5) **must / mustn't** always wear a seatbelt in the car. It's the law. Teenagers and adults (6) **don't have to / have to** sit in the back seat; they can sit next to the driver.

When you get to a roundabout, you(7) **must / mustn't** give way to traffic that is coming from the left. You (8) **mustn't / must** pay attention to road signs!

Answers (1-have to, 2-must, 3-have to, 4-mustn't, 5-must, 6- don't have to, 7-must, 8-must)

Grammar

2 Match the signs to the sentences.



- a You can park here.
- b You mustn't walk on the grass.
- c You mustn't park here from 12 noon till 8 pm.
- d You have to ring the bell.
- e You must be quiet.
- f You mustn't play ball games.

Reading

word	Meaning	المعنى
bond	a special relationship that people might develop, for example mother and baby, or twins	كفالة / تعهد
catch up with	to spend time with someone finding out what has been happening in their life	التحق / التقى بها
chopsticks	the two thin sticks you use to eat food in many Asian countries	عصيان
diverse	very different from each other	متنوع
doorbell	a button outside a house that makes a sound when you push it so that people inside know you are there	جرس الباب
elderly	a female person who has invited guests and who provides the food, drinks.	كبار السن
impolite	rude, not polite	غير مهذب
invitation	a written or spoken request to someone, inviting them to go somewhere or to do something	دعوة
likely	something that is likely will probably happen	من المحتمل
look someone up	to visit someone you know , especially when you are in the place where they live for a different reason	ابحث عن شخص ما
noodles	long, thin pieces of food , made from a mixture of flour, water and eggs, usually cooked in soup or boiling water	معكرونة
offend	to upset someone by doing or saying something they think is rude	اساءة
peculiar	belonging exclusively to a specific person, group, thing or place	غير مالوف
proceeds	the money that is obtained from doing something or selling something	المستردات / العائدات
regret	to feel sorry about something you have done and wish you had not done it	ندم
shake	to move suddenly from side to side or up and down	مصافحة
shave	to cut off hair very close to the skin	حلاقة
sublime	so good or beautiful that it affects you deeply	سامية
tap	to hit your fingers or an object lightly on something	صنوبر
venture	a new business activity that involves taking risks	مغامرة
willing	prepared or ready to do something	مستعد

(1) Customs and traditions across the world

Bowl صحن	Chopsticks عيدان	Doorbell جرس الباب	Host مضيف	hostess مضيضة	Impolite غير مهذب
Invitation دعوة	Noodles معكرونة	offend	Shake يصفاح	Tap صنبور	

Every society and culture has its own customs and traditions. When you travel to another country, you should make sure that you know these unwritten 'rules' so that you don't offend anyone. If someone gives you **a present** in India, you mustn't open it in front of **the person who** has given it to you. You must open **it** in private. In many countries around the world, you have to take off your shoes before entering someone's home.

لكل مجتمع وثقافة وعاداتها وتقاليدها. عندما تسافر إلى بلد آخر ، يجب أن تتأكد من أنك تعرف هذه "القواعد" غير المكتوبة حتى لا تسيء إلى أي شخص. إذا أعطاك شخص ما هدية في الهند ، يجب ألا تفتحها أمام الشخص الذي أعطاك إيها. يجب عليك فتحه على انفراد. في العديد من البلدان حول العالم ، يتعين عليك خلع حذائك قبل دخول منزل شخص ما.

In Jordan, if you are drinking black coffee with your host, you should show that you have had enough coffee by shaking your cup from side to side. If you would like more coffee, you simply hold out your cup. In the countryside in Brazil, many homes haven't got doorbells. So when you visit someone, you must stand outside and clap your hands. If nobody comes to open **the door**, you can knock, but you can't go inside until **it** is opened. If you are waiting to shake the hand of **the Queen of England**, you have to wait until **she** puts out **her** hand first.

في الأردن ، إذا كنت تشرب القهوة السوداء مع مضيفك ، يجب أن تُظهر أنك قد تناولت ما يكفي من القهوة عن طريق هز فنجانك من جانب إلى آخر. إذا كنت ترغب في المزيد من القهوة ، فما عليك سوى حمل فنجانك. في الريف في البرازيل ، العديد من المنازل لا تحتوي على أجراس أبواب. لذلك عندما تزور شخصاً ما ، يجب أن تقف بالخارج وتصفق بيديك. إذا لم يأت أحد لفتح الباب ، يمكنك أن تطرقه ، لكن لا يمكنك الدخول حتى يتم فتحه. إذا كنت تنتظر مصافحة ملكة إنجلترا ، فعليك الانتظار حتى تمد يدها أولاً.

Accepting invitations can be very confusing. If you are invited to a dinner party which starts at seven o'clock, what time should you arrive? In Turkey, you should arrive exactly on time. In Argentina, you should arrive up to an hour late as arriving on time is considered impolite! In Asia, it's considered rude to tap your chopsticks against your bowl. You shouldn't point to someone while holding chopsticks, either.

يمكن أن يكون قبول الدعوات محيرًا للغاية. إذا كنت مدعوًا إلى حفل عشاء يبدأ الساعة السابعة ، فما الوقت الذي يجب أن تصل إليه؟ في تركيا ، يجب أن تصل في الوقت المحدد بالضبط. في الأرجنتين ، يجب أن تصل متأخرًا إلى ساعة لأن الوصول في الوقت المحدد يعتبر أمرًا غير مهذب! في آسيا ، من غير اللائق أن تنقر أعواد تناول الطعام على طبقك. يجب ألا تشير إلى شخص ما أثناء حمل عيدان تناول الطعام أيضًا.

Even if you're very hungry and you're eating a meal in China, you mustn't **finish your food**. **It's** considered rude because **it** suggests that you are very hungry and that you haven't had enough to eat. You are allowed to eat **noodles** noisily in Japan – **it** shows **your host or hostess** that you are enjoying your meal!

حتى لو كنت جائعًا جدًا وتناول وجبة في الصين ، يجب ألا تنتهي طعامك. يعتبر هذا وقحًا لأنه يوحي بأنك جائع جدًا ولم يكن لديك ما يكفي من الطعام. يُسمح لك بتناول المعكرونة بشكل صاخب في اليابان - فهذا يدل على مضيفك أو مضيضتك أنك تستمتع بوجبتك!

1- If someone gives you a present in India, you must ...

إذا أعطاك شخص ما هدية في الهند ، فيجب عليك ...

2- In Jordan, you should ...

في الأردن يجب ...

3- In the countryside in Brazil, you can't ...

في الريف في البرازيل ، لا يمكنك ...

4- To shake the hand of the Queen of England, you have to ...

لمصافحة ملكة إنجلترا ، عليك ...

5- If you are invited to a party in Argentina, you mustn't ...

إذا تمت دعوتك إلى حفلة في الأرجنتين ، فلا يجب عليك ...

6- In Asia, you shouldn't ...

في آسيا ، لا يجب ...

7- In Japan, you can ...

في اليابان ، يمكنك ...

8- According to the text, when you travel to another country, what should you do?

وفقا للنص، عندما تسافر الى بلد اخر ماذا عليك ان تفعل؟

9- What should you do when someone gives you a gift in India?

ما هو الشيء الذي يجب عليك ان تفعله عندما يعطيك شخص ما هدية في الهند؟

10- Quote the sentence that you have to take off your shoes when entering someone's house?

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين انه يجب عليك ان تخلص حذاءك عند دخولك لمنزل شخص ما؟

11- Quote the sentence showing that you must know the laws of the country you want to travel to.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين انه يجب عليك ان تعرف قوانين البلد التي تريد السفر اليها.

12- According to the text, in Jordan, when you drink coffee in someone else's house, you must shake the cup, what does that indicate?

وفقا للنص، في الاردن عندما تشرب القهوة في منزل شخص اخر يجب عليك هز الفنجان، على ماذا يدل ذلك؟

13- What do you do when you want to drink more coffee?

ماذا تفعل عندما ترغب بشرب المزيد من القهوة؟

14- Quote the sentence which shows that most homes in the world do not have bells.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان اغلب المنازل في العالم لا تحتوي على اجراس.

15- If you go into a house and there is no bell on the door, what should you do?

اذا ذهبت الى منزل ولم يكن هناك جرس على الباب، ماذا عليك ان تفعل؟

16- How is the handshake of the Queen of England?

كيف تتم مصافحة ملكة انجلترا؟

17- When invited to an event, when should you arrive?

عند دعوتك الى مناسبة ما, متى يجب عليك ان تصل؟

18- What is the invitation system in Turkey?

ما هو نظام الدعوات في تركيا؟

19- What is the invitation system in Argentina?

ما هو نظام الدعوات في الارجنتين؟

20- What is the invitation system in Asia?

ما هو نظام الدعوات في اسيا؟

21- Why should you not finish your food quickly in China?

لماذا يجب عليك ان لا تنهي طعامك بسرعة في الصين؟



(2) Welcoming new babies around the world

Turkey تركيا	Saudi Arabia السعودية	Bali بالي	Germany المانيا
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The birth of a newborn baby is a special occasion all over **the world**, and of course **there are many traditions that** follow similar patterns **worldwide**. However, **there** are some that are peculiar to one country or a group of countries. Here is a guide to some of the more diverse ways to observe this universally important event.

تعتبر ولادة طفل حديث الولادة مناسبة خاصة في جميع أنحاء العالم ، وبالطبع هناك العديد من التقاليد التي تتبع أنماطاً مماثلة في جميع أنحاء العالم. ومع ذلك ، هناك بعض ما هو خاص بدولة واحدة أو مجموعة من البلدان. فيما يلي دليل لبعض الطرق الأكثر تنوعاً لمراقبة هذا الحدث المهم عالمياً.

Newborn baby girls are likely to be welcomed into the world with a tree planting party in *Germany*. The baby's relatives typically **plant two trees, which** are then chopped down and sold when she gets engaged. **The proceeds** from this tree-planting venture are then used to buy **her** wedding dress. Additionally, the German government has come up with a list of **accepted names, which parents** are expected to choose from when they name **their** child.

من المرجح أن يتم الترحيب بالفتيات حديثي الولادة في العالم من خلال حفل غرس الأشجار في ألمانيا ، حيث يقوم أقارب الطفل عادةً بزراعة شجرتين يتم قطعهما وبيعهما عند خطوبتها. ثم تُستخدم عائدات مشروع غرس الأشجار هذا في شراء فستان زفافها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، توصلت الحكومة الألمانية إلى قائمة بالأسماء المقبولة ، والتي يتوقع من الآباء الاختيار من بينها عند تسمية طفلهم.

In *Turkey*, **new mothers** might well ask you not to give **them** gifts until the baby has been born. When a mother has given birth, she is supposed to stay inside with her baby for 28 to 40 days. This is to protect the baby's immune system and develop the bond between mother and baby. After this period, **mother and baby** will be capable of going out to visit neighbors and family. This is when you should give **them** gifts.

في تركيا ، قد تطلب منك الأمهات الجدد عدم منحهن هدايا حتى ولادة الطفل. عندما تلد الأم ، من المفترض أن تبقى مع طفلها بالداخل لمدة 28 إلى 40 يوماً. هذا لحماية الجهاز المناعي للطفل ، وتنمية الرابطة بين الأم والطفل. بعد هذه الفترة ، ستكون الأم والطفل قادرين على الخروج لزيارة الجيران والعائلة. هذا هو الوقت الذي يجب أن تمنحهم فيه الهدايا.

You won't see a newborn baby lying on a blanket in any homes in *Bali*. Tradition there means that relatives are willing to carry **the baby** around for about 100 days at the beginning of **his** or **her** life. **This** period of healing and holding might well last longer than this, as well!

لن ترى مولوداً جديداً ملقى على بطانية في أي منزل في بالي. تعني التقاليد هناك أن الأقارب على استعداد لحمل الطفل لمدة 100 يوم تقريباً في بداية حياته أو حياتها. قد تستمر فترة الشفاء والاحتفاظ هذه لفترة أطول من ذلك أيضاً!

In several Muslim countries, including *Saudi Arabia* , new parents are likely to shave the head of their week-old baby, and then weigh the hair. **The parents** are expected to give gold and silver to charity after the birth, to thank God for blessing **them** with a child. The weight of the hair should be equal to the amount of gold and silver **that** is given. This custom might well form a part of an Aqiqah, or welcoming **ceremony, where the baby** is given **his** or **her** name.

في العديد من البلدان الإسلامية ، بما في ذلك المملكة العربية السعودية ، من المرجح أن يقوم الآباء الجدد بخلق رأس طفلهم البالغ من العمر أسبوعاً ، ثم وزن شعره. يتوقع من الوالدين أن يتصدقوا بالذهب والفضة بعد الولادة ، ليشكروا الله على رزقهم بالطفل. يجب أن يكون وزن الشعر مساوياً لكمية الذهب والفضة المعطاة. قد تشكل هذه العادة جزءاً من العقيقة ، أو حفل الترحيب ، حيث يتم إعطاء الطفل اسمه أو اسمها.

1- What is considered the birth of a new baby?

ماذا تعتبر ولادة طفل جديد؟

2- In Germany, how are newborn girls welcomed?

في المانيا كيف يتم الترحيب بالفتيات حديثي الولادة؟

3- What do people do with the trees they plant when girls are born?

ماذا يفعلوا الناس بالاشجار التي يزرعوها عند ولادة الفتيات؟

4- How do people name their children in Germany?

كيف تقوم الناس بتسمية اطفالها في المانيا؟

5- What did the German government find?

الى ماذا توصلت الحكومة الالمانية؟

6- Why mothers refuse to receive gifts in Turkey?

لماذا الامهات ترفض استقبال الهدايا في تركيا؟

7- How long should a mother stay with her child in Turkey?

كم المدة التي يجب ان تبقى الام مع طفلها في تركيا؟

8- Why should a mother stay with her child for a long time in Turkey?

لماذا يجب على الام ان تبقى مع طفلها لمدة طويلة في تركيا؟

9- What will happen after the mother spends that period with her child?

ماذا سيحدث بعد قضاء الام تلك المدة مع طفلها؟

10- When can mothers receive gifts in Turkey?

متى تستطيع الامهات استقبال الهدايا في تركيا؟

11- In Turkish, you will not see a child lying ill with a blanket, why?

في تركية لن ترى الطفل ملقي عالا بطانية, لماذا؟

12- What are the customs that people do when giving birth to a newborn in Saudi Arabia?

ما هي العادات التي يقوموا بها الناس عند ولادة مولود حديث الولادة في المملكة العربية السعودية؟

13- In Saudi Arabia, people give in charity gold and silver after giving birth, why?

في المملكة العربية السعودية يتصدق الناس بالذهب والفضة بعد الولادة, لماذا؟

14- What should be the size of gold and silver when giving charity?

كم يجب ان يكون حجم الذهب والفضة عند التصدق به؟

15- What do the customs of giving charity in gold and silver at birth mean?

ماذا تعني عادات التصدق بالذهب والفضة عند الولادة؟

Student's Book – (Q3 – P 23) Vocabulary: Read the words in the box. Decide what each word means and match it with its synonym below.

Likely من المحتمل	expected مُتَوَقَّع	might well ربما بشكل جيد	had better من الافضل	would rather يفضلون	supposed to من المفترض أن	capable of قادر على	willing to على استعداد
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- 1- can _____
- 2- probably _____
- 3- will possibly _____
- 4- would prefer to _____
- 5- it would be better _____
- 6- what is (socially) expected _____
- 7- wants to _____
- 8- should _____

Answers (1- capable of, 2-likely, 3-might well, 4-would rather, 5-had better, 6-supposed to, 7-will..to, 8-expected)

Student's Book - Vocabulary: Celebrations (Q1 – P 24) Match the words for different celebrations with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1- leaving party | a- a party celebrating finishing school or university |
| 2- get-together | f- a formal event to celebrate an occasion |
| 3- ceremony | b- a party to say goodbye to someone |
| 4- birthday party | d- a public event with music, food, etc. |
| 5- festival | c- a celebration of the day on which someone is born |
| 6- graduation party | e- an informal gathering |

Answers (1-b , 2-e , 3-f , 4-c , 5-d , 6-a)

Activity Book - Vocabulary (Q1 – P 15) Complete the following questions about daily customs and traditions in Jordan using words from the box below. Then answer the questions. One word is not needed.

Impolite غير مهذب	Bowl صَحْن	Shake هزة	Doorbell الجرس	Offend الإساءة	Host مضيف
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Daily customs and traditions in Jordan

- 1- Do you _____ **hands** when you want to greet each other?
- 2- Do you enter a _____ 's house with **your shoes** on?
- 3- Is it _____ to **arrive on time** to a dinner party?
- 4- Do you _____ people if you eat **noisily**?
- 5- If someone doesn't have a _____ , do you enter their house without **knocking**?

Answers (1-shake, 2-host, 3-impolite, 4-offened, 5-doorbell)

Activity Book - Vocabulary (Q8 – P17) Complete the phrasal verbs to match the meanings in brackets. One word is not needed.

forward to	in×2	Up with	up ×3	place	one
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- 1- (happen) **take** _____
- 2- (put on formal clothes) **dress** _____
- 3- (be excited about) **look** _____
- 4- (see someone you haven't seen for a long time) **catch** _____
- 5- (participate) **join** _____
- 6- (enter the house) **come** _____
- 7- (put things away) **tidy** _____
- 8- (make contact with someone) **look** (someone) _____

catch up – with اتحلق بها

look - forward to أتطلع إلى

join - in إنضم إلى

tidy - up مرتبة

take - place تجري

dress - up ارتد ملابس

come - in ادخل

look (someone) - up ابحث عن (شخص ما)

The End – best luck

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