

Project3: Diversity

The plan of the seance

- Sequence 1
- Sequence 2
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- Sequence 4



- **Sequence 1:**



I. Reading Activities

**I. Read the following extract from the novel
“White Teeth” by Zadie Smith, then answer this question:**

How many characters are there in the passage?
Name them.

.....
.....

The Harvest Festival

Samad Iqbal, a Moslem who used to live in Bangladesh, is now a waiter in a London restaurant. He has forbidden his son Magid to attend the school's Harvest Festival.

He is now in his car with Magid and Irie, his friend. Both children were dressed in black and wore white armbands on their left arms upon which were painted vegetables. Both had pads of writing paper and a pen. Samad asked the children, "What is this about?"

No answer. "A vow of silence. I see".

Irie scribbled for a moment on her pad and passed the missive forward. WE ARE PROTESTING.

"All right: may one ask what it is you are protesting about?"

Both children pointed to their armbands.

"Vegetables? You are protesting for the right of vegetables?"

Magid wrote on his pad: WE ARE PROTESTING ABOUT THE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

Samad groaned, "I told you already. I don't want you participating in that nonsense. It has nothing to do with us. Why are you trying to be somebody you are not?"

There was a mutual, silent anger as each acknowledged the painful incident that was being referred to. A few months earlier, on Magid's ninth birthday, a group of white boys with meticulous manners had turned up on the doorstep and asked for Mark Smith.

"Mark? No Mark, here," his mother had said. "You have the wrong house".

But before she had finished the sentence, Magid had dashed to the door, ushering his mother out of view.

"Hi, guys".

"Hi, Mark".

"Off to the chess club, Mum".

When he returned home that evening, Samad had yelled after Magid.

"I give you a glorious name like Magid Mahfooz Murshed Iqbal! And you want to be called Mark Smith!"

But this was just a symptom of a far deeper malaise. Magid really wanted to be in some other family. He wanted a piano in the hallway and on the contrary there was his cousin's cardoor. He wanted the floor of his room to be shiny wood, the same floor as his friends, not the orange and green carpet. He wanted to have flowers growing up one side of the house instead of the pile of other's people rubbish; and this month Magid had converted all these desires into a wish to join in with the Harvest Festival like Mark Smith would.

**Adapted from Zadie Smith,
White Teeth (2000)**

Zadie Smith was born in 1976, the daughter of a Jamaican mother and British father.

Her 1st novel, **White Teeth** is a portrait of contemporary multicultural London. It became an international best-seller and won a number of awards and prizes.

* Harvest Festival is celebrated in September in the United Kingdom by decorating churches and schools with baskets of fruit and food.

2. Answer these questions about the text:

a) Why has Samad forbidden his son to attend the school's Harvest Festival?

.....

b) How do the children disapprove of Samad's attitude?

.....

c) Why does Magid want to be Mark Smith?

.....

d) What do you think of Samad's attitude?

Do you approve or disapprove? Justify.

.....

.....

3. Match the words in A with their equivalents in B.

A		B
1. forbid	eg.1.....d	a. shout
2. scribble	2.....	b. reciprocal
3. nonsense	3.....	c. a feeling of uneasiness
4. acknowledge	4.....	d. ban; not allow
5. mutual	5.....	e. show recognition of
6. meticulous	6.....	f. write hastily
7. yell	7.....	g. absurdity
8. malaise	8.....	h. very careful

Improve your vocabulary

- Customs : particular way of behaving observed by individuals and social groups.
- Identity : who somebody is; what something is.
- To mix with : come or be together in society.
- Faithful to : loyal to.
- To integrate (into) : to combine into a whole.
- To threaten : to menace.
- Narrow-minded : not easily sympathizing with the ideas of others (opposite of 'open-minded').
- Tolerant : having the quality of accepting opinions, beliefs, behaviour, etc., different from one's own.

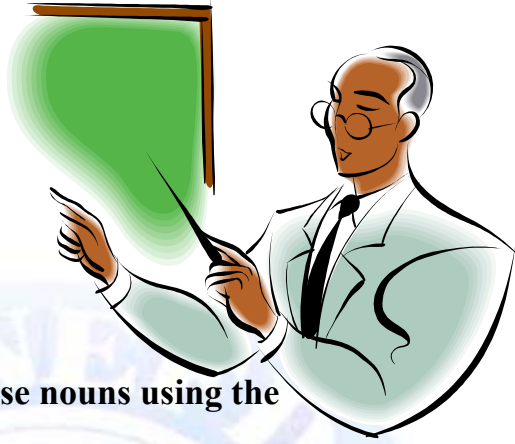
4- Read this paragraph about a custom in Japan.
 Pay attention to the underlined words.



In some families in Japan, people have a rigorous discipline and are strict with their rites. On the evening of February 3, they celebrate “Setsubun”. They take one dried bean for each year of their age and throw the beans around their homes and shrines, shouting “Good Luck in! Evil Spirits out!” “Setsubun” is a time to celebrate the end of a cold winter and the beginning of sunny spring.

Remember :

suffix	meaning	example
"ous "	" full of "	rigorous
"y "	having the quality of	sunny



a. Write the adjectives from these nouns using the appropriate suffix ous or y.

contagious – riot – snow – adventure – fog – odour-

.....
.....

b. Complete each sentence with the appropriate adjective. Choose from the box.

cautious – sandy – advantageous – precocious – windy

1. My nephew is a child; he can read although he is only 3.
2. It was a day and a lot of people lost their hats.
3. Be when you handle this machine; it is very fragile.
4. In summer a lot of holidaymakers go to Bejaia and Jijel for their beaches.
5. To put your savings in a bank is really for you.

Pronunciation and Spelling.

Contrasting short and long vowels

Vowels can be classified into **two categories**:
short and **long**.

The short vowels are:

[i] k <u>i</u> d	[i:] gr <u>ee</u> n
[ɒ] n <u>o</u> t	ɔ:] d <u>oo</u> r
[ʊ] b <u>oo</u> k	[u:] m <u>oo</u> n
[æ] c <u>a</u> t	[a:] c <u>a</u> r
[ə] a <u>g</u> ain	[ɜ:] f <u>i</u> rst

Pay attention to the underlined letters. Which sound is the odd one? Cross the odd word out.

[i] gift rich risk fever big

[i:] scene fig freeze clean screen

[ɒ] dot rot cross form revolve

[ɔ:] fortune score reward forest ball

[ɒ] you bush book brook good

[u:] school foot acute roof rude

[æ] rabbit bat hat character watch

[ɑ:] farm rat arm scarf koala

[ə] again pilot amuse account burn

[ɜ:] burst return dirty compare submit

II. Mastery of language



Read this dialogue:

The smuggler

Stoyan was a customs officer in Serbia. He used to work in a small border town. The road was usually very quiet, and there were not many travellers. About once a week, he used to meet a man, Goran, who always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big lorry. The lorry was always empty. Stoyan, who was suspicious, used to search the lorry, but he never found anything.

Last year, Stoyan immigrated to the United States. One night, he was having dinner in a restaurant in Los Angeles when he saw Goran. Stoyan walked to him.

Stoyan: Hello, there! Do you remember me?

Goran: Yes, of course I do. You are a customs officer.

Stoyan: I used to be, but I retired last year and I live in Los Angeles. I often used to search your lorry.

Goran: But you never found anything!

Stoyan: No, I didn't. Can I ask you something?
Were you a smuggler?

Goran: Yes, I was.

Stoyan: But the lorry was always empty.

What were you smuggling?

Goran: Lorries!

1. Read and write answers to the questions as in the given example.

eg. Where did Stoyan use to work?

He **used to work** in a small border town in Serbia.
He worked in a small border town in Serbia, but now he doesn't any more.

a) Who did he use to meet at the border?

.....

b) What did he use to do when Goran arrived at the border?

.....
.....

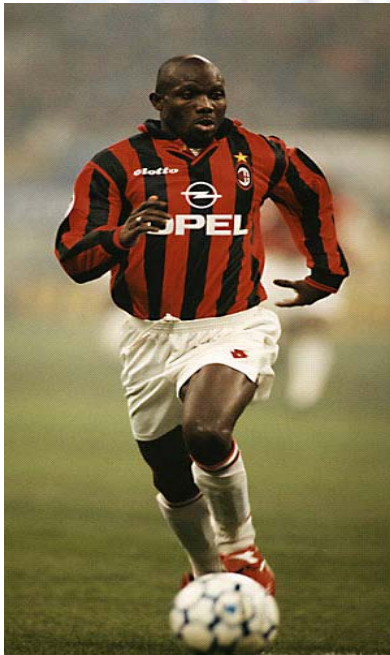
c) What did Goran use to smuggle?

.....
.....

Remember:

We use **USED TO** +verb in the infinitive form
(ju:st)

to speak about a past habit, of a past action
which doesn't happen any longer.



eg. George Weah
used to play football,

(but now he has
become a politician).



The **Inuit** are the Eskimos living in the north of Canada.
What did they use to do?

In the past, they used to
travel by dogsled.



Now, they don't any
more. They travel by
snowmobile.

2. Use the information and the verbs in the box to write sentences.

In the past	Now
oil lamps	electric lamps
igloos	modern houses
kayaks	floatplanes
arrows	rifles

- get light from...
- live...
- use...for transportation
- hunt caribous with...

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

3. Use “used to” or “didn’t use to” in these sentences.

1. Idrink coffee, but now I drink 2 or 3 cups a day.
2. Plane tickets cost so much money, but nowadays they are so expensive that very few people can afford to travel.
3. People die at an early age, but now life expectancy is very long thanks to the progress of science.

4. There be a lot of advertising for cigarettes, but now, it is forbidden to advertise for cigarettes.

III. Writing Activities

Talk about yourself when you were little:

- your physical appearance,
- your habits,
- your likes and dislikes.

Begin your sentences with:

When I was little, I used to.../ I didn't use to...

.....
.....
.....

• Sequence 2:

I. Reading Activities

Read this text carefully.

Each community has its own beliefs, customs and behaviours. People become conscious of such rules when they meet people who have a different culture from theirs. The rules are not the same and vary from one society to another.

For example, the rules about when to eat for North Americans are the same as for Europeans. They organize their timetables around three mealtimes a day. These rules, however, are different from those in other countries where people don't have a strict timetable and eat when they want to.

Another example which illustrates the difference of social habits is tips in restaurants. In the USA people can leave tips in most restaurants, which is different from what happens in Australia.

1. Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a) Customs and social habits are the same all over the world.
- b) People have different cultures.
- c) Concerning eating, North Americans don't have the same rules as Europeans.
- d) Europeans have strict timetables, which is different from Americans.
- e) In Australia, people don't leave tips in restaurants. ...

2. Answer these questions.

- a) What makes a society different from another?
.....
- b) What indicates that North Americans and Europeans are disciplined people?
.....
- c) Why do people in some countries leave tips in restaurants?
.....

3. Find in the text words that correspond to these definitions:

- a) Way of acting, manners (good or bad)
—————▶
- b) Gift of money to a waiter, a servant for personal services
—————▶

Vocabulary Building

1. Read about this unusual custom. Pay attention to the underlined words.

January 17 is St. Anthony's Day in Mexico. It's a day when people ask for protection for their animals. What makes this custom unbelievable is that they

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz> bring their animals to church. But before the animals go into the church, the people



usually dress them up in flowers and ribbons to make them more attractive.



Nouns	Adjectives
Determi'nation	De'terminative
Responsi'bility	Re'sponsible
'Luxury	Lu'xurious
Presen'tation	Pre'sentable
'Accident	Acci'dental
'Atom	A'tomic

eg. Determination. ~~Determinative~~.

With the help of a dictionary, find 2 similar pairs (noun / adjective). Indicate the stress.

Noun	Adjective
1.....	1.....
2.....	2.....

II. Mastery of Language

Read this dialogue.



Kevin: You look very busy.

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

Chang: Yes, tomorrow we'll celebrate the New Year.

Kevin: The New Year? But we celebrated it only a few days ago.

Chang: We celebrate the Chinese New Year which is different from the New Year's Eve as you celebrate it here in the USA.

Kevin: I have always thought that New Year's Eve celebration in the USA is the same as any other everywhere in the world. How do you celebrate yours?



Chang: With firecrackers and lion and dragon dances!

2. Complete these sentences with the same or different from.

- a) New Year Eve is the Chinese New Year.
- b) Kevin thinks that celebrating New Year's Eve is everywhere in the world.
- c) The Chinese who are the Americans celebrate with firecrackers and dragon dances.

Remember:

We use **the same ...as** to express similarities.

We use **different from** to express differences.



Let's practise.

Look at this example,

eg. My earrings are not the same as Selma's.



My earrings are different from Selma's.

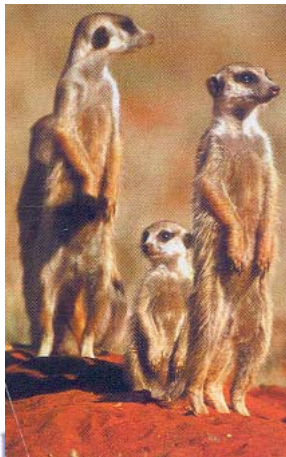


Now, do the same.

a. Bike shorts are not the same as basket-ball shorts.



b. Erica's complexion is not the same as Zena's.



c. Meerkats are not the same as monkeys.

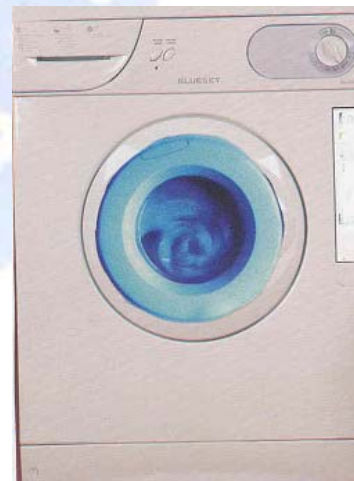
.....



d. Andre Agassi does not practise the same sport as Michael Jordan.



e. this dish-washer is not the same as the one we use nowadays.



4. Comparisons tell how things, people or events are alike and different.

Signal words and **story clues** help you understand comparisons.

Using the information is a good way to get the news. Every day, your town or city's newspaper is read by people living in your area. You can take your time and read any parts you like. You can even read your newspaper twice.

TV and newspapers have fresh news every day. On the other hand, news magazines come out once a week or more.

News magazines are for people around the country. They show colour pictures of the news, just as TV does. Of course, the pictures don't move! A nice thing about news magazines is that like newspapers, they can be read again and again.

Complete the chart below:

How are they all alike?
How are they all different ?

III. Writing Activities

1. Fill in each gap with the correct word. Choose from the box.

during – to – who – gold – kept

Long ago in India, a princess..... needed help sent her silk bracelet to an emperor. The emperor the bracelet as a sign of the loyalty between them. Today in India,the festival of Rakhi, men promise to be loyal their women in exchange for a bracelet of silk, cotton or thread.

2. Write 3 paragraphs about marriage customs in your country.

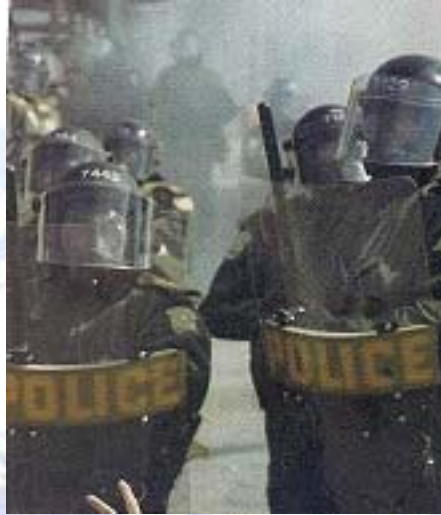
- in the first paragraph say what happens before the wedding.
- in the second paragraph describe the wedding ceremony.
- in the third paragraph say what happens after the wedding.

3. Translate into Arabic:

Customs vary from one country to another.

.....

- **Sequence 3:**



I. Reading Activities

1. Read this passage and say whether it is an excerpt from a novel, a newspaper article or a speech.

The spasmodic rioting between towns in the north of England this summer returned last weekend to Bradford. White and Asian youths fought each other and the police. Cars were torched, businesses were firebombed and a lot of people were injured.

There has been much dispute about whether these disturbances reflect the state of race relations in their host towns.

The troubles say less about racism than about multiculturalism. It is a truism among all politicians that Britain is a multicultural society; that minority traditions should be respected; and that difference should be celebrated rather than depreciated.

It is generally assumed that, as Tariq Modood, of the University of Bristol, insists, “multiculturalism is the opposite of assimilation”. But for a society to be truly multicultural, some degree of assimilatory mixing is necessary-otherwise communities end up living not together but separately, divided rather than harmonious.

The Economist, July 12, 2001.

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

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2. Read again and answer these questions.

a) Why are there so many riots in Britain?

.....

b) What characterizes the British society? What does this imply?

.....

c) What is meant by assimilation?

.....

3. Match the words in A with their equivalents in B.

A	B
-injured	-disturbance
-a riot	-disapproved
-depreciated	-an outburst of violence
-trouble	-hurt

Vocabulary building

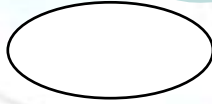
Read this paragraph about a custom in Korea.

Pay attention to the underlined words.

In early April, Koreans, who are very respectful people, celebrate the holiday of Hansik. It's a day when people honour their ancestors by going to their graves to take them food and drinks and clean the gravesites. People wear traditional clothes, and after they visit the graves, they have picnics.

The adjectives **respectful** and **traditional** are formed with :
noun + suffix .

Suffix	meaning	example
ful	with	respectful
al	relation to	traditional



a) Complete this table.

Noun	Adjective
revenge
margin
hope
music
faith
Form

b) Match each adjective with its definition.

Definition	Adjective
1. In accordance with rules, customs and convention.	a-marginal
2. fond of, skilled in the art of making combinations of sounds in rhythm and harmony	b-revengeful
3. or in the edge or border.	c-formal
4. feeling or showing a desire to inflict injury upon the person from whom injury has been received	d-musical

II. Mastery of Language

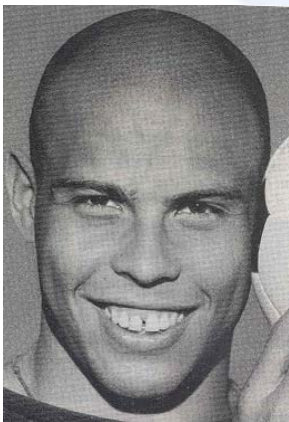
1. Read these examples.



eg.- Ben Affleck is younger than Robert Redfort.



- Ricky Martin is more handsome than Kid Rock.



- Ronaldo is as famous as Zidane.

<http://www.oneid.edu.dz>



-Portugal is not as large as Spain

- Portugal is less large than Spain.

Remember		Compa. of inferiority	Compa. of equality	Compa.. of inequality
comparatives of superiority				
short adjectives	adj+er +than	less+adj + than	as+adj +as	not as +adj + as
long adjectives	more+adj+than			
irregular adjectives	good → better than			
	bad → worse than			
	far → farther than			
				not so +adj + as

2. Read and rewrite correct sentences.

a) She is (pretty) her sister.(comparative of superiority)

.....

b) Is London (large) Paris? (comparative of equality)

.....

c) This test is (difficult) the one we did last week.
(comparative of inferiority).

d) Travelling by plane is (exciting) travelling by boat.
(comparative of inequality).

.....

e) His marks are (good) they use to be.
(comparative of superiority).

.....



Let's practise.



1. Read about Antarctica. Fill in the gaps with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Antarctica is the most southern continent in the world.

It is (large) Europe, and nearly twice the size of Australia. It is an icy plateau with the South Pole at its centre. Antarctica is (cold) and (windy) as the North Pole. Very few plants grow there, but there is some wildlife, including whales, seals and penguins.

A few scientists work in Antarctica. They are studying the ozone layer which is getting (thin).

There is a hole and the biggest hole is over Antarctica, where the weather is getting (warm).

2. Rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

a) 1. Algiers is not as crowded as Cairo.

2. Cairo is Algiers.

b) 1. A storm is not as violent as a hurricane.

2. A storm is than a hurricane.

c) 1. Shopping in London is less expensive than shopping in Paris.

2. Shopping in London is not in Paris.

d) 1. The film is not as interesting as the novel.

2. The novel is the film.

III. Writing Activities

1. Reorder these words to make coherent sentences.

a)

/boat/is/travelling/by/than/plane/faster/travelling/by/. /

.....

b) /difficult/scrabble/chess/less/is/than/. /

.....

c) as/is/Russian/as/Chinese/not/difficult/. /

.....

2. Reorder these sentences to get a coherent paragraph.

- a) Very soon he spent big sums of money
- b) Some months later, he decided to take an evening job
- c) When Ted Kelland was 21, he left his family's home for the nearest city.
- d) but finally he went back home.
- e) and was obliged to share his flat with two other students.
- f) He rented a small flat and attended university.

Pronunciation and spelling.

Look at these words and their phonetics as single words.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not [n ɔ t]• As [æ z]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used [j u: z t]• To [t ə]
--	--

- These words have a **different pronunciation** when they are in sentences.

- They have **reduced forms**.

eg. He is not as clever as his brother.
[əz] [əz]

eg. She used to work.
[ju:stə]

• Sequence 4:

I. Reading Activities

1. Answer these questions then read the passage.

a) At what age do most young people leave their parents' home in your country?
.....

b) Do some young people live with their parents after they get married?
.....

Leaving Home

Young people leave their parents' home at different ages in different parts of the world.

In the USA, and in Europe a lot of college students do not live at home. Many choose to go to college in different cities- away from their parents. At college, they live in university housing. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some people rent flats with others. These people are roommates. By the age of 22, very few people in the United States or in Europe live with their parents.

In many Asian or African countries, families stay together longer. Nearly all university students live with their parents. Renting is very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their flats or studios.

Very few young people live alone. Many young people in these countries continue to live with their parents after they marry.

2. Check (✓) True or False, write the true information.

Statements	True	False
<p><u>In the United States and Europe</u></p> <p>a) very few students live in university housing.</p> <p>b) some young people share with roommates.</p> <p>c) nearly all young people live with their parents.</p>		
<p><u>In Asia and Africa</u></p> <p>a) not many students live with their parents.</p> <p>b) a lot of young people live alone.</p> <p>c) most young people have enough money to live in their own flats.</p>		

3. Answer these questions.

a) What are the 2 possibilities offered to young people in the USA and Europe after college?

.....

b) What are roommates?

.....

c) Why do most students live with their parents in Asia and Africa?

.....

4. Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:

-far : -the majority of :

-apartments : -almost :



Vocabulary building

- We need suffixes to form adjectives. Suffixes letters that are added to roots to form adjectives.
- We can form adjectives with the following suffixes:

full - able (ible) - al - ive- ic - ous - less - ed - ing

eg. power + ful → powerful

impress + ive → impressive

a) Which adjective can be derived from these words?

fame – access – sand – accept – hope – danger.

y	less	ous	able	ible
.....

b) Read this passage. Then pick up the adjectives and classify them in a table.

Rap music or hip-hip originated in the mid-1970s among black and Hispanic performers in New York City. First it was associated with an athletic style of dancing, known as breakdancing. Rap, a slang word for “conversation”, is characterized by a rhythmic delivery of chanted lyrics against a powerful bass beat. Some people have criticized rap music as a promotion of violence; others have admired it as an inventive manipulation of cultural idioms and think that rappers have a great social and political awareness.

(Broad Ways – ed. Nathan)

Ic	ful	al	ive
.....
.....
.....

II. Mastery of Language

Read this example.

Magid wanted a piano in the hallway; on the contrary, there was his cousin’s car door.

Remember:

We use **on the contrary** which means quite the reverse to express **contrast**.

eg. I suppose, you feel discouraged about your marks.

On the contrary, I'm going to work harder to improve them.



1. Read these broken sentences. Combine A with B.

A		B
1. The weather will be fine tomorrow;		a) he wants to be a veterinary.
2. A lot of people didn't enjoy the new Spielberg's film;		b) we are ten minutes early for the concert.
3. Ted doesn't like animals;	on the contrary	c) it will rain heavily according to the weather forecast bulletin.
4. TV has not only positive aspects;		d) thousands of people think it deserves an Oscar.
5. You don't need to hurry;		e) it has also disadvantages.

Let's practise

**Can you finish these sentences in a coherent way?
Don't forget to use on the contrary**

1. They are not aware of the seriousness of the problem;

.....

2. I think he will stop driving after his accident;

.....

3. She is not very sociable;

.....

III. Writing Activities

Read the text.

Crossing Cultures

Each society has its own beliefs, attitudes and customs. People become conscious of these rules when they meet people from different cultures.

When you are visiting a foreign country, it is important to understand cultural differences. This can help people avoid misunderstandings and develop friendship more easily.

Here are some things to do in order to avoid culture shock.

- Avoid quick judgements: try to understand people in another culture.
- Don't think of your culture habits as right and other people's as wrong.
- Try to appreciate other people's values.
- Avoid having negative stereotypes about foreigners and cultures.
- Show interest in respect, acceptance and concern for things that are important to other people.

1. Choose 2 pieces of advice that you think are the most important.

Why do you think they're especially important?

Advice	Why it is important
.....
.....

2. What is the most interesting holiday or festival in your country?

-When is it?

-How do people celebrate it?

-Do you eat any special food?

-What do you like most about it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Realization of the Project

Compare and contrast people's ways of living at the local or international level.

People's way of living in your region or country.

People's way of living in another region or country (or abroad).

Similarities / Differences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....