

**The History of the Kilt**  
**Can- could / May- might /**  
**( be allowed to )**

**The plan of the seance**

- Sequence 1 : Reading
- Sequence 2: Structure Practice
- Sequence 3: Consolidation
- Sequence 4: Writing

- **Sequence 1 : Reading Comprehension**

### **The history of the kilt**



Read this text carefully.

The highland dress and the tartan are among the most powerful symbols of Scotland. It has been claimed that “a man in a kilt is a man and a half.” Wearing the kilt confers extra stature on its owner. This is why after the defeat of Bonnie, Prince Charlie, the British government had to ban the use of the kilt, which they considered as an incitement to subversion. Offenders were killed or sent to the colonies. It was not until 1792 that the Scots were allowed to wear their kilt.

Nowadays the kilt is seen as the national dress of Scotland. In fact, it was entirely confined to the Highland. But today anyone with the smallest claim to Scots ancestry proudly wears the kilt.

Ladies, however, shouldn't wear the kilt because it isn't flattering to the female body, and only Highland dancers must wear it. The skirt that the Scots think is best for women for the evening is a soft pleated tartan of their clan. They may wear the skirt, but they need to make it floor length.

The convention is that it is the chief of the clan who decides who belongs to his clan and the colours of its tartan.

Adapted from “Authentic History of the Kilt”  
by Lady Nancy A. MacCrkill

### Activity 1:

Read the text and match each idea with its paragraph.

اقرأ النص ثم اربط كل فكرة مع الفقرة المناسبة.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| a. Women and the Kilt.  | § ..... |
| b. The kilt gives importance to man.                                  | § ..... |
| c. All the Scots wear the kilt.                                       | § ..... |
| d. Every clan uses its own tartan.                                    | § ..... |
| e. Wearing the kilt was seen as a desire to overthrow the government. | §       |

### Activity 2:

Are these statements true or false?

صحيح أو خطأ؟

1. The man who wears the kilt is a half man. ....
2. After the defeat of Prince Charlie, the British authorities forbade the Scots to wear the kilt. ....
3. The men who refused to wear the kilt were killed.....
4. Women who want to wear the kilt should make it longer. ....
5. The members of a clan decide about the colours of the tartan. ....

### Activity 3:

Answer these questions

أجب عن الأسئلة

- 1- What does the kilt confer to its owner?  
.....
- 2- Why was the kilt banned by the British government?  
.....
- 3- What kind of kilt should women wear?  
.....

**Activity 4:**

Match the words in A with their synonyms in B

أربط "A" مع "B".

A	B
1- Powerful	a- Proprietor
2- Confer	b- Stimulus
3- Owner	c- strong
4- Incitement	d- permit
5- Allow	e- give

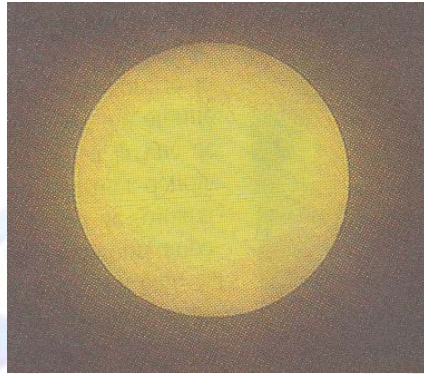
**Activity 5:**

What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

على من أو ماذا تدل الكلمات المسطرة في النص؟

- its owner... →
- which they considered →
- the skirt that the Scots →

## • Sequence 2 : Structure practice



Read this passage

To observe a solar eclipse, you must take some precautions:

You mustn't watch the sun with naked eyes. You have to wear special glasses to protect your eyes.

You shouldn't wear sunglasses or use a camera to take photos.

However, you needn't stay at home with your windows shut.

### **Reminder**

- We use must and have to to say that it is necessary to do something or to express obligation.
- Must and have to can be replaced by be obliged to

eg: They must ask for a visa to travel to Germany.  
They have to ask for a visa to travel to Germany.  
They are obliged to ask for a visa .....

- To say that it was necessary to do something, we use had to.

eg: Yesterday I had to pay a parking fine.

- We use don't have to, do not need to or need not to to say that something is not necessary.

eg: You needn't pay now, tomorrow is OK.  
You don't need to pay now ...  
You don't have to pay now ...

- To express prohibition, we use mustn't.

eg: Students mustn't speak loudly in the library.  
Visitors mustn't feed animals (at the zoo)



### Activity 1:

Use must or have to in the correct form.

أكمل must / have to :

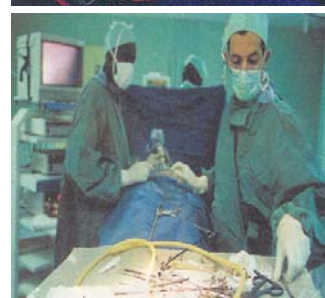
- 1) a- A scientist must take some measures while experimenting  
b- A scientist .....
- 2) a- You must fasten your child's seat belt.  
b- You .....
- 3) a- They were obliged to operate on him immediately.  
b- They .....
- 4) a- Pupils have to raise their fingers before answering.  
b- Pupils .....
- 5) a- Soldiers must obey their officer.  
b- Soldiers .....

### Activity 2:

Use mustn't or needn't

أكمل الجمل باستعمال: mustn't / needn't

1. I ..... wear glasses; I can see very well.
2. The children ..... go to bed early; there is no class tomorrow.
3. You ..... forget your keys; otherwise you won't be able to get into your office.
4. She ..... take her umbrella. The weather is fine.
5. We ..... enter a mosque with our shoes on.



### Activity 3:

Rewrite these sentences using:

أكمل الجمل باستعمال :

don't / doesn't / have to ...

- 1) a- It is not necessary for you to type the letter yourself.  
b- You.....
- 2) a- It is not necessary for him to clean the room.  
b- He .....
- 3) a- It is not necessary for them to book their seats.  
b- They .....
- 4) a- It is not necessary for her to finish that work today.  
b- She .....

### **Reminder**

- We use should +  
infinitive of the verb  
(without to) for  
suggestions or  
advice.

### Activity 4:

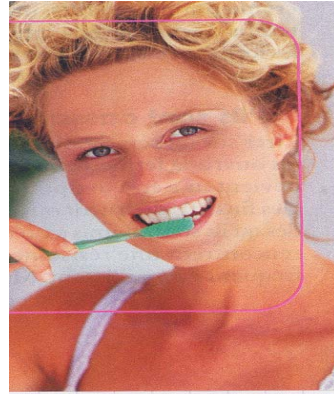
Complete with the right verb using should.

أكمل بالفعل المناسب باستعمال: "should".

go to bed - wear helmets - drink a lot of water - brush  
your teeth - regularly exercise - have milk and fruit.



1. You ..... after each meal.



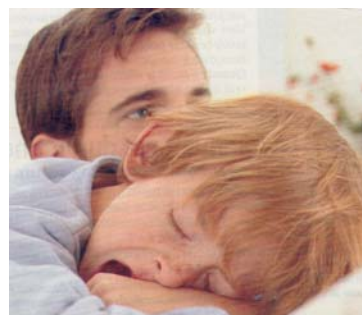
2. She ..... to keep fit.



3. They ..... over their heads.



4. He is tired; he ..... at once.



5. He .....; he has made a lot of efforts.



6. We ..... for breakfast.



## • Sequence 3 : Consolidation

### Activity 1:

Which do you think is better - must or should?

1- ماذا يناسب أحسن ؟ must أو should.

1. I think you ..... take a holiday.
2. Tell Mark he ..... tidy his room at once.
3. I'm sorry, but you ..... go. We don't want you here.
4. You ..... have your hair cut at least once a month.
5. You absolutely ..... check the tyres before you take the car out today.

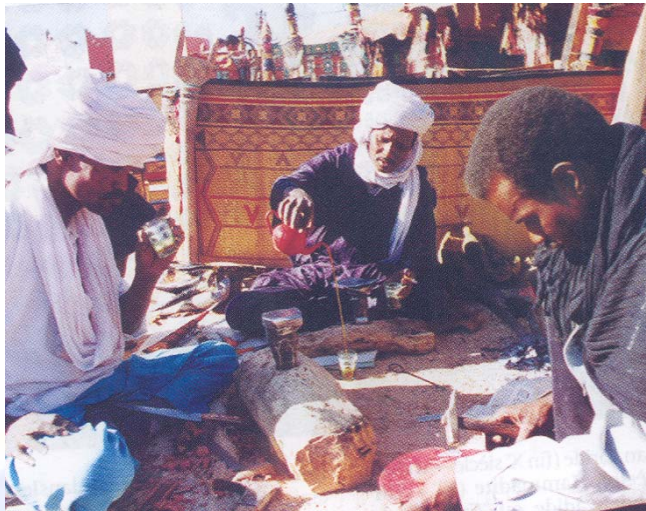
### Activity 2:

Martin is always complaining about his health and Mary, his wife, tries to advise him.

eg: I'm putting on too much weight. ( go on a diet)  
I think you should/ ought to go on a diet.

1. I always feel tired. (take a holiday).  
I think you .....
2. I've got a pain in my chest. (see a doctor).  
I think .....
3. My sight is getting worse. (see an optician)  
.....
4. I've certainly broken a bone in my foot. (have an x-ray)  
.....

### Activity 3:



#### Use mustn't or don't have to.

أكمل بـ : mustn't أو don't have to

If you go to the south of Algeria, you have to know a few rules.

You ..... cross the sandy dunes without a guide because you may get lost.  
You ..... take a lot of clothes, but you ..... forget to take a lot of water and a compass with you. If there is a sand storm, you keep on driving, but you have to wait till the storm ends.

If you are invited by the inhabitants in an oasis, you ..... refuse to drink three glasses of tea: it is the custom in the Sahara. You ..... look for a hotel for the night as the people are very hospitable. And of course, you ..... pay because they have put you up for the night.

#### Improve your vocabulary

tartan (noun) : Scottish woolen fabric woven with  
['tɑ:t(ə)n] brightly coloured crossing stripes.

stature (uncountable noun) : person's height.  
['stætjə(r)]

to incite (regular verb): to rouse to do something.  
[ɪn'saɪt]

to ban ( regular verb): order with authority that  
[bæn] something mustn't be done, said.

offender (noun) : person who offends,



[ə'fendə(r)] especially by breaking a law .

to offend (regular verb) : do wrong; commit an offence.  
[ə'fend]

ancestor (noun): any of those persons from whom  
['ænsɛstə(r)] one's father or mother is descended.

to own (regular verb): to possess; to have as property.  
[əʊn]

proud (adj) : having or showing pride or dignity.  
[praʊd]

pride (noun): feeling of satisfaction arising from what  
[praɪd] one has done.



## • Sequence 4 : Writing

### Activity 1:

Reorder these words to write a coherent sentence.

رتب الكلمات لكتابة جملة صحيحة .

translate / I / understand / don't / French / You / have / for / as / me / to / can / . /  
.....

### Activity 2:

Complete the following dialogue using the most suitable of these:

أكمل الحوار بالكلمات المناسبة .

Ought to - must - needn't - don't have - mustn't - should (not).

Grandma is going to fly to visit her daughter abroad. It's the first time. She has travelled by plane, so she is nervous, but the girl at the information desk is very helpful and patient.

Grandma: Excuse me, could you please tell me what I ..... do with my passport?

Girl: You ..... have it ready to show the emigration officer.

Grandma: Thank you, and perhaps you could help me. You see, I've forgotten to bring with me the presents I got for my grandchildren, and I left behind the bottle of perfume for my daughter.

Girl: You ..... worry; there are duty-free shops over there.

Grandma: That's a good idea.

Girl: By the way, you ..... buy more than one bottle or else they'll confiscate it at the Customs.

Grandma: Oh, another little thing. I've never flown before. Can you tell me if I ..... tip anyone on the plane? The pilot? Or the air hostess?

Girl: No, madam. You ..... tip anyone.

### Activity 3:

#### How to write a letter.

أكتب إجابة للرسالة بإعطاء نصائح .

There are formal and informal letters.

The general layout of a letter is shown below:

A formal letter

An informal letter

<p>Sender's address Date</p> <p>Reference Address of person The letter is going to</p> <p>Salutation <b>First paragraph</b> (introduction) <b>Second paragraph</b> (main content of the letter) <b>Third paragraph</b> (final)</p> <p>Closing greeting Signature</p>	<p>Sender's address Date</p> <p>Salutation 1 § (introduction) 2 § (content of the letter) 3 § (final)</p> <p>Closing greeting Signature</p>
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For formal letters:

Salutation:

Dear Sir,

Dear madam,

} If you don't know the name of the person you are writing to.  
In this case, the ending of the letter is: "Yours faithfully".

Dear Mr Brown, } If you know the name of the person you are writing to.  
Dear Mrs Smith, } In this case, the ending is: “Yours sincerely.”

For informal letters (personal letters), the beginnings and endings are more flexible.



**Salutation:**

“Dear John” or “Dear Mary”.

Ending: “Yours” or “Love” ...

341 Rupert Street,  
London,  
WX498VL  
15<sup>th</sup> April 2006

Dear John,

I’m in a terrible mess! I’ve just lost my job because I had an argument with my boss. He wanted me to work at the weekend . I told him he was crazy to ask me to work on Saturday and he fired me.

In addition to that, I quarrelled with my girlfriend because I had forgotten to wish her a happy birthday. She said she didn’t want to see me ever again.

On top of that, my landlady has asked me to leave my flat at the end of the month because I make too much noise when I play music. Isn’t she stupid? What shall I do?

Yours,  
Stuart

Read the letter which Stuart has written to his friend John. Then write John’s reply, giving him advice.

Letter :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

