



Lecture 15

Unit 4

Celebrations

Future with: *going to*

Use “be going to” to talk about future with:

1. Planned actions

We are going to take a test this Saturday.

I am going to fix my car tomorrow.

2. Definite events or actions in the near future

Ahmad is going to be 19 next week.

Look! The sky is dark and cloudy. It's going to rain.

to look a
every part: be
afternoon browsing
room browsing in
arts of a book, article
ed them: dip into
book, I've just dipp
aphs when
d turn

Exercise Going to

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *going to*.

- Sam** What are you going to do (you / do) this weekend?

Derek I am going to see (see) my grandfather. We are going to have (have) a family gathering for him.

Sam That's nice. So, is it going to be (it / be) a big gathering?

Derek No, not really. We are not going to do (not do) much. It is going to be (be) just the family. Mom is going to bake (bake) him a cake.
- Daniel** That was Ben on the phone. He can't take us to the class gathering.

James Oh, no. Why not?

Daniel No car. His cousins are going to the mountains, and they are going to take (take) the car.

James Well, we can't drive. Who else is going to be (be) there?

Daniel Marco, but he isn't going to go (not go) until after work.

James Well, it looks like we are going to walk (walk). Wear comfortable shoes!

Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

The answer to “what” is called a direct object

The answer to “who” is called an indirect object

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I'm going to buy **my father** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.
Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:

me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.
Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.
Let's send **them** a card.

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Complete the card with the correct pronouns.

Happy Retirement

Dear Graham,

Happy retirement! I'm sending you (you / her) this card from Mexico. Hector and I are in Mexico City visiting his cousins. His cousins are showing (them / us) all the sights. His cousin John is so nice. I brought (her / him) a baseball cap from New York, and he wears it everywhere.

Hector's cousin is teaching (you / me) how to make Mexican food. He's going to send (them / us) a tamale pot when we get home. Hector loves tamales, so I can make (him / her) tamales next Christmas. We want to do something special for his cousins, but we can't give (us / them) anything because they won't let us!

How about you? Can I bring (you / me) anything from Mexico for your retirement gathering?
Laurie

1. Are you going to e
2. How many cards are you going to c
3. Are you going to d
4. Who are you going to a
5. Are you going to b

- a. spend next Eid with?
- b. send anyone flowers this year?
- c. send this year?
- d. send anyone a card this month?
- e. buy anyone a gift this month?

Vocabulary

- **Decorate:** to add something to an object or place, especially in order to make it more attractive.
- **Degree:** a course of study at a college or university, or the qualification given to a student who has done this course.
- **Member:** a person, animal or thing which is part of a group.
- **Parade:** a large number of people walking or in vehicles, all going in the same direction, usually as part of a public celebration of something.
- **Reception:** a formal party at which important people are welcomed.
- **Gown:** woman's dress, especially a long one worn on formal occasions.
- **Exchange:** to give something to someone and receive something from them.
- **The poor:** people who have little money and/or few possessions.
Opposite of the rich.
- **Offer up:** to give something for God.
- **Gifts:** a present or something which is given.

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Vocabulary Exercise

decorate – degree – members – parade – reception – gown – exchange – the poor – offer up - gifts

1. After her graduation she decided to have a big reception for her friends.
2. In Ramadan, people usually give money to the poor.
3. John has a degree in biology from University of Hartford.
4. Sarah received a lot of gifts for her birthday party.
5. During the graduation ceremony, every graduate should wear a cap and a gown.
6. He is going to decorate his car, because tomorrow is his wedding.
7. All the members of our family gather on Friday.
8. On the National Day, most people go on a car parade.
9. I want to exchange my car for a bigger one.
10. I offer up my prayers to God every day.

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1 Building vocabulary

Word
sort

A What do people do on these special days? Find two expressions from the box for each event. What else do people do? Add ideas.

decorate their car
get a degree or diploma
telephone family members
go to a street parade

travel to Mecca
stay in a tent
have a reception
wear a cap and gown

exchange promises
give meat to the poor
offer up a sheep or goat
✓ give gifts

1

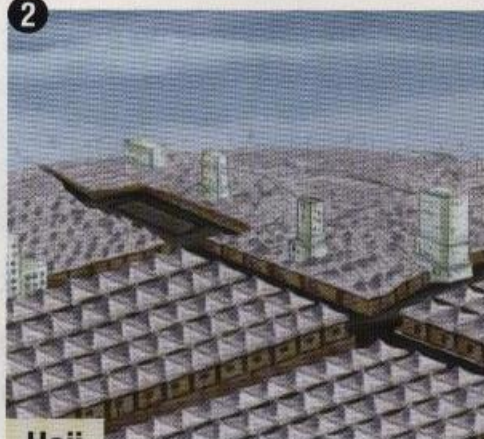


Eid al-Fitr

give gifts

Telephone family members

2

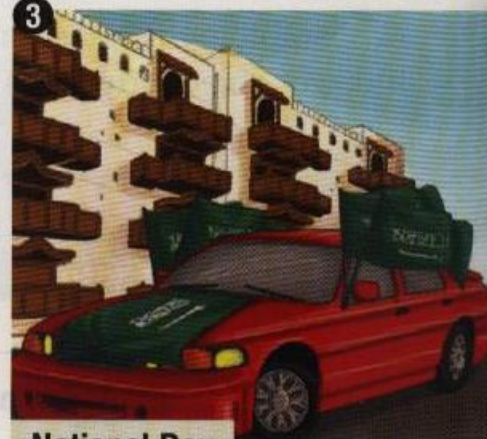


Hajj

travel to Mecca

stay in a tent

3



National Day

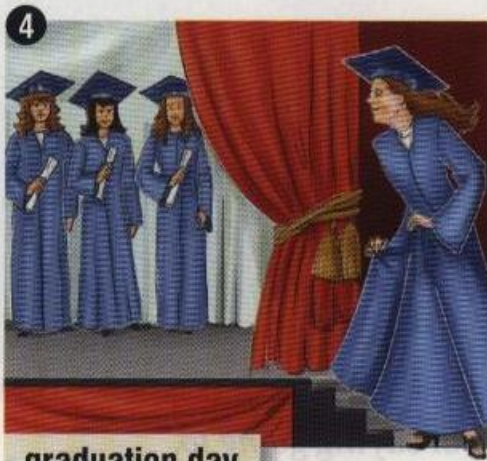
decorate their car

go to a street parade

decorate their car
get a degree or diploma
telephone family members
go to a street parade

travel to Mecca
stay in a tent
have a reception
wear a cap and gown

exchange promises
give meat to the poor
offer up a sheep or goat
✓ give gifts



graduation day

get a degree or diploma

wear a cap and gown



Eid al-Adha

offer up a sheep or goat

give meat to the poor



wedding day

have a reception

exchange promises

Present Continuous for Future

You can use the present continuous or going to to talk about plans.

The present continuous is often used for plans with specific times or places.

What **are** you **doing** Saturday evening?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What **are** you **going to do** Saturday evening?

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use going to for predictions.

It's **going to** be fun. (NOT It's being fun.) It's **going to** snow tomorrow. (NOT It's snowing tomorrow.)

- **It's going to** rain. (**Prediction**)
- **It's raining.** (**now**)

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1. My best friend's getting married in May. c
2. We're going on the Hajj this year. d
3. My parents are going to get me something special for graduation. e
4. My sister's graduating from law school soon. b
5. I'm going to get my dad a tie. a

- a. I think he's going to love it!
- b. She's going to be a great lawyer.
- c. It's going to be a fun wedding.
- d. It's going to rain, but we don't care.
- e. I think they're going to get me a laptop.

Read George's calendar. Write a sentence about each plan. Use the present continuous.

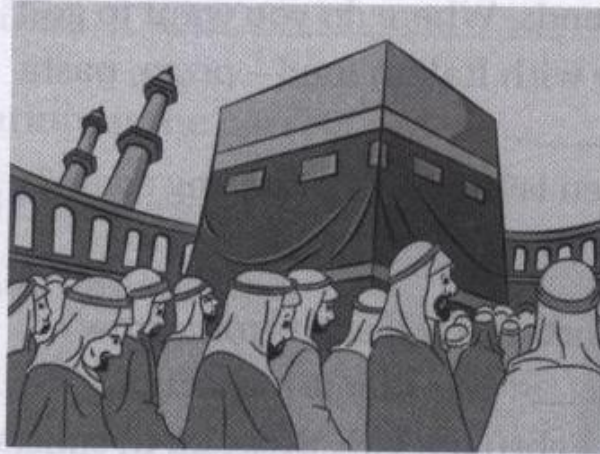
May						
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8 Meet my cousin. Have lunch.	9 8:00 - Go to Keith and Karen's wedding.	10 Tennis after work	11 Lunch with Joe	12 Gym before work	13 2:00 - Meet Greg for dinner.	14 5:00 - Go to Mark's graduation.

1. On May eighth, George is having lunch with his cousin.
2. On May ninth, George is going to Keith and Karen's wedding
3. On May tenth, George is playing tennis after work.
4. On May eleventh, George is having lunch with Joe.
5. On May twelfth, George is going to gym before work.
6. On May thirteenth, George is meeting Greg for dinner at 2.
7. On May fourteenth, George is going to Mark's graduation.

Write a prediction about each picture. Use *going to* or *not going to*.



1. It's not going to be sunny.
(sunny)



2. They are going to travel to Mecca.
(travel to Mecca)



3. They are going to exchange rings.
(exchange rings)



4. He's going to offer up a sheep.
(offer up a sheep)



5. She's going to get a diploma
(diploma)



6. It's going to snow.
(snow)

Lesson C

Festivals and things

1 Conversation strategy "Vague" expressions

A What do you think the underlined expression means? Check (✓) two ideas.

There are lots of sports and stuff like that.

☐ games ☐ matches ☐ holidays



Now listen. What happens during the sports event?

Thomas *Are you going to the big sports event next week?*

Omar *I don't know. It depends. What exactly?*

Thomas *Well, it's just, um ... it's a sports festival. There are lots of sports and stuff like that. Everybody goes for at least one day, you know ...*

Omar *You mean it lasts several days?*

Thomas *Yeah. There are sports activities for children too, so all the families can go and everything*

Omar *Uh-huh. I'm not big on sports, actually.*

Thomas *And there's good food. You can get all kinds of good food, burgers and things. Do you want to go?*

Omar *Hmm. Well, maybe.*

Notice how Thomas uses "vague" expressions like *and everything* and *and things (like that)*. He doesn't need to give Omar a complete list. Find examples in the conversation.

You can get all kinds of good food, burgers and things.

anniversaries
ice cream

art exhibits
cultural events

painting
sculpture

✓ holidays
see old friends

fruit salads
spend time at home

- ① A Do you go to a restaurant to celebrate special occasions *and stuff*? holidays
B Yeah, we know a nice place. They bring out cakes *and everything*.
- ② A Are you into art *and stuff like that*?
B Yeah, we have a lot of museums *and things like that* around here.
- ③ A What are you doing this weekend?
B I'm staying home. I really want to see my family *and everything*.

Vague Expressions

You can use responses like these if you're not sure about your answer:

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

Maybe.

It depends.

Are you going to the big sports event next week?

I don't know. It depends. What is it exactly?



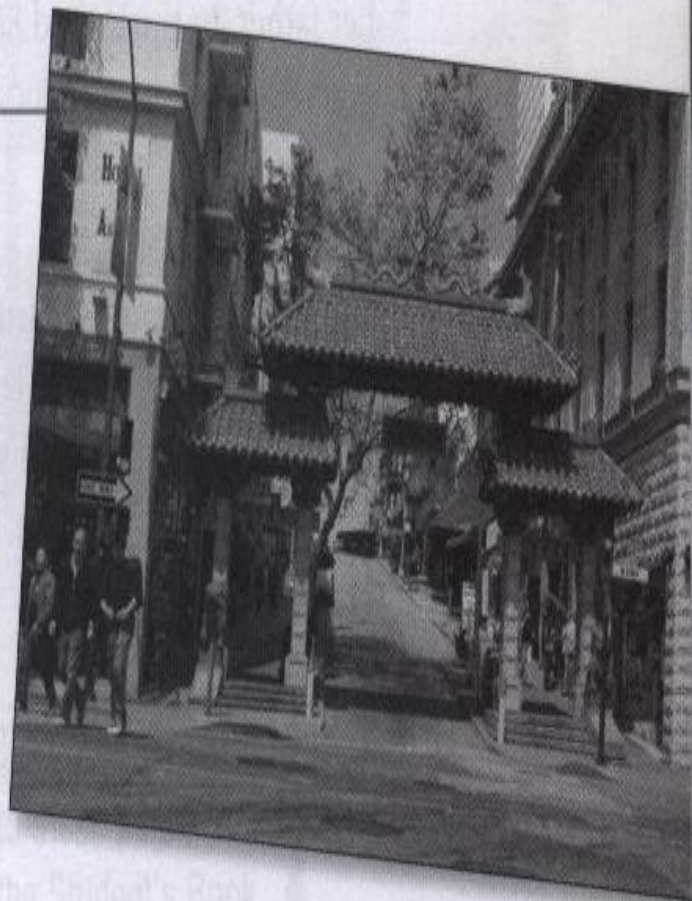
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3 Scrambled conversation

Conversation strategies

Number the lines of the conversation in the correct order.

- 7 But you can also shop for cool Chinese gifts and things.
- 1 Would you like to go to a Chinese festival?
- 4 OK. So, what do people do?
- 10 There's going to be free food? Great, I'd love to go.
- 6 Well, I don't know. I'm not big on parades and stuff like that.
- 9 Well, at least the food is great, and it's free.
- 8 Uh, maybe, but I don't have money for shopping right now.
- 3 It's for Chinese New Year.
- 5 Lots of things, like parades and everything!
- 2 I'm not sure. What kind of festival is it exactly?



Vocabulary

- **An Invitation:** when someone is asked to go to an event
- **Traditions:** way of acting which people in a particular society group have continued to follow for a long time.
- **Bride:** a women who is about to get married.
- **Groom:** a man who is about to get married or has just got married.
- **Sign:** to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with it is contents.
- **Register:** a book or record containing a list of names.
- **Bridesmaid:** a girl or woman who during the marriage ceremony helps the woman who is getting married.
- **Ribbons:** a long narrow strip of material used to tie things together or as a decoration.
- **Honeymoon:** a holiday taken by a man and a woman immediately after their marriage.
- **Nuts:** they dry fruit of particular trees which grows in a hard shell and can often be eaten.

Time to celebrate!

An invitation to a wedding

Different countries celebrate weddings with different traditions. Here are some traditions in the U.S., the United Kingdom, and Australia:

Before the wedding

Before the wedding, the bride's family sends out invitations. Some weddings happen at midday; others happen in the afternoon or morning.

The bride and groom go to with their families for a wedding ceremony. At the ceremony, the bride and groom make promises. Then they sign the wedding register. The main bridesmaid, usually a friend or relative of the bride, holds the bride's flowers in the ceremony. After the ceremony, the bride and groom usually travel together to the reception in a large car, decorated with ribbons.

The reception

The reception happens at the bride's house, a hotel or large country house. Before the reception, a photographer takes photos of the bride and groom and their families. The photographer also takes more photos at the reception. All the guests enjoy a meal together. At the end of the meal, some people make speeches. They wish the bride and groom 'good health' and 'great happiness'. Then the bride and groom cut their wedding cake – this is a good chance to take photos.

After the wedding, the bride and groom leave the reception and go on vacation together. This is called a 'honeymoon'. When the guests leave, they often receive a small bag of 'Jordan almonds'—nuts covered in sugar—to take home with them.

Reading Questions

1. **Different countries celebrate weddings:**
 - a. in the same way
 - b. they don't celebrate weddings
 - c. with different traditions
 - d. with same traditions
2. **Which of the following is True according to the text:**
 - a. the groom's family send out flowers
 - b. friends come to the wedding without invitations.
 - c. They don't invite people,
 - d. the bride's family send out invitations.
3. **The bride and groom make promises :**
 - a. at home
 - b. at the ceremony
 - c. they don't make any promise.
 - d. at the reception
4. **When does the reception happen?**
 - a. before the wedding
 - b. after the engagement
 - c. during the wedding.
 - d. after the wedding.
5. **The vacation after wedding is called:**
 - a. honeymoon
 - b. sweetmoon
 - c. honeymonth
 - d. vacation
6. **When the guests leave, they often receive:**
 - a. nuts
 - b. nothing
 - c. flowers
 - d. money

A Read the article. Then add the correct heading to each paragraph.

Traditional ways to celebrate
Ideas for Father's Day

History of the holiday

When is Father's Day?

✓ Why people celebrate Father's Day

Father's Day

Why people celebrate Father's Day

In many countries, there is a special day of the year when children of all ages celebrate their fathers. On this day – Father's Day – children tell their fathers that they love them, and thank them for their love and care.

History of the holiday

Father's Day is not a new celebration. Historians say a boy left a Father's Day message on a card made of clay about 4,000 years ago. The modern festival of Father's Day came from the United States when Sonora Louise Smart Dodd first thought of having a Father's Day celebration in 1909 to show her love for her father. In the United States, Father's Day became an official holiday in 1966.

When is Father's Day?

People in different countries celebrate Father's Day on different days. In the United States and the United Kingdom, it's on the third Sunday in June, whereas in Russia, it's in the the month of February.

Traditional ways to celebrate

Although many countries celebrate Father's Day at different times of the year, the holidays have one purpose in common – to show love and appreciation for fathers. For example, on Father's Day morning, some children bring their fathers breakfast in bed. Others give their fathers gifts they made especially for this holiday. And adults send their fathers cards.

Ideas for Father's Day

What are you going to do next Father's Day? Maybe you can use some of these ideas to make your fathers feel special.

- *make or buy your father a beautiful card*
- *write him a letter telling him why you appreciate him*
- *do a special chore for him*
- *make him a special meal or bake a cake*
- *buy him his favorite candy*
- *plant a flower or tree somewhere he can see it*

Look at the pictures. Write the special event. Then complete the descriptions with the expressions in the box.

decorate their cars

exchange rings

get a diploma

give meat to the poor

go to a street parade

✓travel to Mecca

give gifts

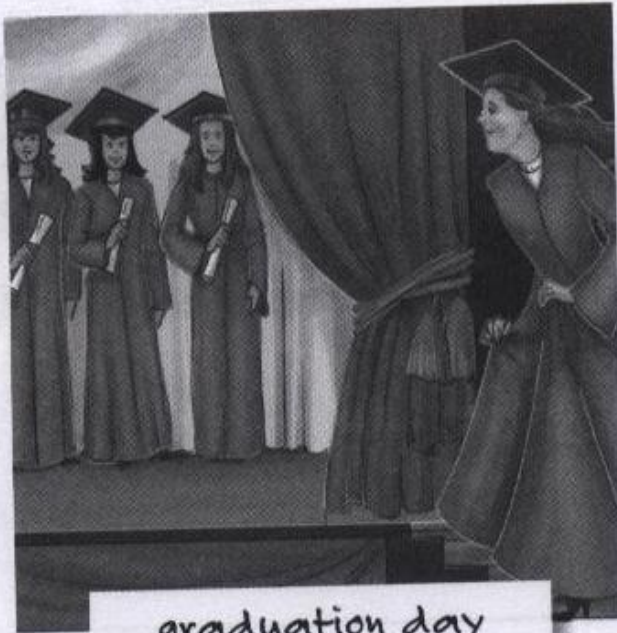
give meat to the poor

offer up a sheep or goat

exchange promises

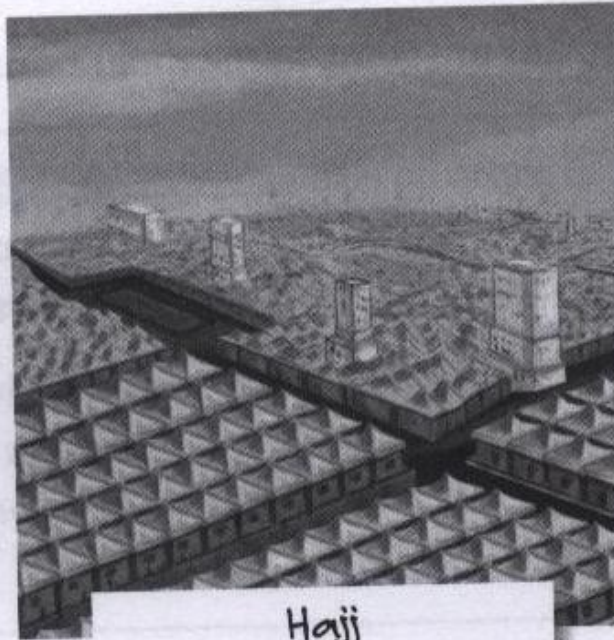
✓wear a cap and gown

stay in a tent



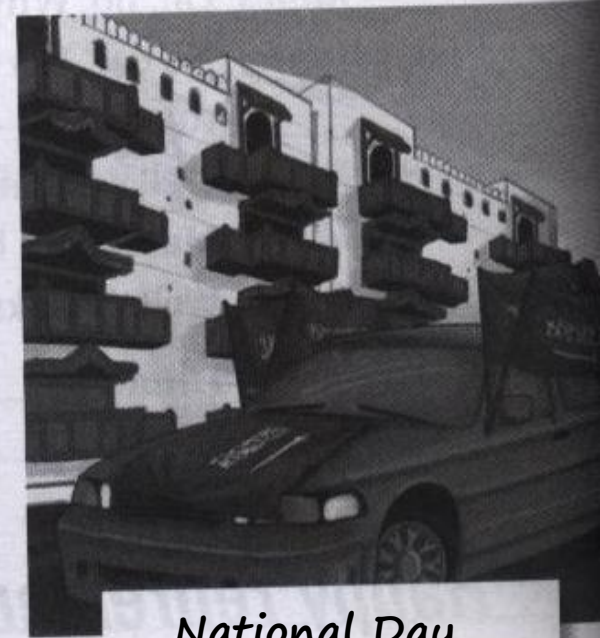
graduation day

1. Ana and her classmates are going to wear a cap and gown. When they call her name, Ana's going to get a diploma.



Hajj

2. People are going to travel to Mecca. People are going to stay in a tent.



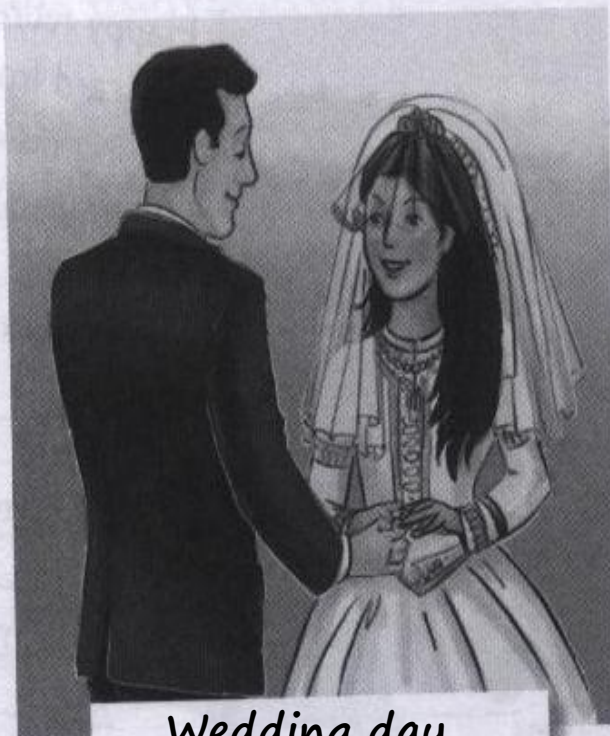
National Day

3. People are going to decorate their cars and go to a street parade.



Eid al-Fitr

4. Hassan and Mahmoud are going to give gifts and give meat to the poor.



Wedding day

5. Ahmad and Keisha are going to get married. During the wedding, they're going to exchange rings and exchange promises.



Eid al-Adha

6. People are going to offer up a sheep or goat and give meat to the poor.

Dates & Months

Months ▼

January

May

September

February

June

October

March

July

November

April

August

December

Cardinal Numbers

1 one

17 seventeen

2 two

18 eighteen

3 three

19 nineteen

4 four

20 twenty

5 five

21 twenty-one

6 six

22 twenty-two

7 seven

23 twenty-three

8 eight

24 twenty-four

9 nine

25 twenty-five

10 ten

26 twenty-six

11 Eleven

27 twenty-seven

12 twelve

28 twenty-eight

13 thirteen

29 twenty-nine

14 fourteen

30 thirty

15 fifteen

31 thirty-one

16 sixteen

Days of the month ▼

1st first

17th seventeenth

2nd second

18th eighteenth

3rd third

19th nineteenth

4th fourth

20th twentieth

5th fifth

21st twenty-first

6th sixth

22nd twenty-second

7th seventh

23rd twenty-third

8th eighth

24th twenty-fourth

9th ninth

25th twenty-fifth

10th tenth

26th twenty-sixth

11th eleventh

27th twenty-seventh

12th twelfth

28th twenty-eighth

13th thirteenth

29th twenty-ninth

14th fourteenth

30th thirtieth

15th fifteenth

31st thirty-first

16th sixteenth

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Prepositions of Time

in – on – at – for - Since

IN

- **Part of the day**

in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

I usually play football in the afternoon

- **Month**

in July - in September - in February

My summer vacation starts in June.

- **Season**

in summer - in winter
in spring - in fall

I like to go camping in the spring.

- **Year**

in 1999 - in 2003 - in 2012

Mike graduated from high school
in 2010.

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Prepositions of Time

ON

o Days

on Saturday – on Monday

I visit my grandparents on Friday.

o Dates

on 26th of November – on September 13

I was born on September 13th.

o Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.

I only work on weekdays.

AT

o Part of the day (exception)

at night

I always watch TV at night

o Specific Time

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at
midnight

I often wake up at 6 a.m.

My break starts at midday.

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Prepositions of Time

for

o Duration of time

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

I lived in the Manchester **for** 7 years.

I waited for them **for** an hour

Since

o A specific time

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived there since 2003.

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