

UNIT 8: FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Exercise 1 : Choose the answers to the questions. Use the events in the box.

A comedy festival.

A fair.

A film festival.

A firework display.

A music festival.

A parade.

- 1 Where would be the best place to hear a lot of jokes?
- 2 Where would be the best place to see colourful explosions in the sky?
- 3 Where would be the best place to watch a large number of live bands?
- 4 Where would you be in a crowd watching a group of performers walking, marching or dancing past you?
- 5 Where would be the best place to see many new films?
- 6 Where would be the best place to meet people with the same hobby or interest?

Exercise 2 :

Choose the **two** words or phrases that can complete each sentence.

- 1 We had to queue for ...
☐ a long time ☐ our tickets ☐ the atmosphere
- 2 The purpose of the festival is to celebrate ...
☐ the end of winter ☐ the recent disaster ☐ with our families
- 3 I attended a lot of ... at the festival.
☐ amazing performances ☐ famous people ☐ film shows

4 I hope they're going to perform

☐ the stage ☐ their latest song ☐ live

5 Did you enjoy ... ?

☐ yourself ☐ the festival ☐ the festival-goers

6 Yes, I did. I thought the festival

☐ lasted for five days ☐ had something for everyone ☐ was very colourful

Exercise 3 : Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first question has been done for you.

1 It's a very traditional festival. People have been celebrating it for hundreds of years.
(tradition)

2 The street performers were really _____. We watched them for hours. (entertain)

3 It was a very _____ concert. I'm really pleased I went to it. (enjoy)

4 Many people thought the festival was rather _____. I expected it to be better, too.
(disappoint)

5 I thought the fair last weekend was quite poor. The organisers didn't seem to be
very _____. (experience)

6 The play was quite _____ at times. I couldn't always hear the actors and the lights
were too bright. (challenge)

7 It was an _____ performance. The performers were especially creative and skilful.
(impress)

8 Generally, I like street parties because they are so _____. They're a great way to
get to know people in the local community. (social)

Exercise 4 :

Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

ambitious

atmosphere

budget

demand

disaster

promote

realistic

recover

sponsorship

venue

If you're planning to organise your own festival, don't be too _____. Keep things as simple as possible, especially if it's your first festival.

Firstly, think about the number of people you want to attend your festival. Be [] and don't get carried away into thinking that the bigger the festival, the better it will be. However, at the same time, consider your [] when calculating numbers. For example, 500 people standing in a field that would hold a crowd of several thousand would result in an empty field, a terrible [] and a festival that's a []. Once you've decided upon numbers, make sure that you [] the festival to create sufficient [] for tickets.

Another key question is your [] – how much money do you have to spend? Hopefully you'll [] some or all of your money from ticket sales, but you'll need to spend a lot of money before you get anything back from advertising. So, one of your main priorities should be to get [] from businesses and other organisations.

Exercise 5 :

Choose the correct words to complete the text.

The best festival I've ever appeared/ attended/ attracted is the International Festival of Masks and the Arts (FESTIMA), in the city of Dédougou, Burkina Faso. As the name suggests, the main example/ idea/ knowledge behind the festival is masks, and specifically, the wearing of traditional masks.

Masks have been an important part of catastrophes/ celebrities/ ceremonies and celebrations in West Africa for thousands of years. According to local tradition and custom/ fashion/ native, when the performer puts on the mask, he becomes the animal or bird that he is wearing. One of the main purposes of FESTIMA is to prevent/ protect/ provide this tradition and to tell the

world about it. The festival dates back to 1996, when a group of students decided they needed to preserve this important part of their conservation/ construction/ culture. The festival takes place every two years and during/ ends/ lasts a full week. It is now a big architecture/ attachment/ attraction with performers from all over West Africa, as well as over 100,000 spectators from around the world.

Exercise 6 :

Read the information. Then choose the correct verb forms to complete the conversation.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen in the future.

In the *if*-clause, we don't usually use *will*. Use the present tense instead:

- *If* + present simple: ***If there are*** some tickets left, *I'll buy one*.
- *If* + present continuous: ***If you're planning*** to come too, *I'll buy you a ticket*.
- *If* + present perfect: ***If they've already sold*** all the tickets, *we'll have to watch the festival on TV instead*.

In the main clause, we usually use a future form or an imperative:

- *will*: *If they cancel the festival, I'll be disappointed*.
- *going to*: *If they don't give me my money back, I'm going to complain to the organisers*.
- imperative: *If you write to them, ask for my money back, too*.

A: There's going to be a parade tomorrow. If it'll be/ it's going to be/ it's as good as last year's parade, we'll have a great time.

B: Maybe, but the weather was a lot better last year. If it rains tomorrow, it isn't / isn't going to be / won't be much fun!

A: Don't worry. We'll stay dry if we're taking/ we take/ we'll take an umbrella.

B: Anyway, if the weather's really bad, they probably cancel/ they'll probably cancel/ they're going to cancel the parade.

A: OK, so if that happens/ that's happening/ that'll happen, what shall we do? There's also a comedy festival this weekend.

B: That sounds good. So, if they cancel/ they've cancelled/ they'll cancel the parade, we'll go to the comedy festival.

A: Yes, but let's buy tickets today. If we wait until tomorrow, there aren't going to be/ isn't/ won't be any tickets left. And if the parade is canceled/ is going to be canceled/ will be canceled, everyone in the city will want to go to the comedy festival!

Exercise 7 : Read the information again. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences. Each sentence has one mistake with the verb form. The first question has been done for you.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen in the future.

In the *if*-clause, we don't usually use *will*. Use the present tense instead:

- *If + present simple: If there **are** some tickets left, I'll buy one.*
- *If + present continuous: If you're **planning** to come too, I'll buy you a ticket.*
- *If + present perfect: If they've **already sold** all the tickets, we'll have to watch the festival on TV instead.*

In the main clause, we usually use a future form or an imperative:

- *will: If they cancel the festival, I'll **be** disappointed.*
- *going to: If they don't give me my money back, I'm **going to complain** to the organisers.*
- *imperative: If you write to them, **ask** for my money back, too.*

- 1 You're going to feel sick if you'll **you** eat too much food.
- 2 What do you do if there aren't any tickets left tomorrow?
- 3 If you won't want to get cold and wet, take a warm coat to the festival.
- 4 If there won't be enough people, there won't be much of an atmosphere.
- 5 I definitely take some photographs if I get close enough to the band at tonight's concert.
- 6 Will there be enough space for everybody if 100,000 people will turn up?
- 7 If we get enough sponsorship money at next week's meeting, we're able to organise a great festival.

Exercise 8 : Read the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the second conditional with the words in brackets.

Second conditional

• We use the second conditional to talk about unreal present situations:

*If I **knew** the answer, I'd tell you. But I don't, so I can't.*

• We also use the second conditional to talk about things that are unlikely to happen in the future:

*We're not going to have the festival on a Tuesday afternoon. If we **did** that, nobody **would come**!*

In the *if*-clause, we don't usually use *would*. Use a past tense (e.g. past simple) instead:

*If I **had** more money, I'd buy a ticket.*

*If I **could** dance, I'd love to take part in a parade.*

- In the second conditional, the past of *be* is usually *were*, even with *I/he/she/it*.

*If I **were** you, I'd be more careful. (= I think you should be more careful.)*
*If the weather **was/were** better, we could have the concert outside.*

- In the main clause, use *could*, *might* or *would*:

*If you tried a bit harder, you **might** get better results.*

- 1 If I _____ you, I wouldn't take so much cash to the festival. (be)
- 2 It'd be amazing if I _____ dance like that! (can)
- 3 If I _____ more money, I'd go to a lot more music festivals around the world. (have)
- 4 What would you do if somebody _____ to borrow your phone? (ask)
- 5 I _____ mind queueing so long if the food was a bit better. (not / would)
- 6 If I _____ work tomorrow, I'd come to the festival with you. (not / have to)
- 7 I'd definitely buy a ticket if the festival _____ so expensive. (not / be)
- 8 I think more people _____ attend if the concert took place at the weekend. (would)

Exercise 9 :

Read the information. Then complete the conversation with the correct verb forms.

First and second conditionals – talking about the future

- We use the first conditional to talk about things that are **likely** in the future (e.g. *If you **do** X, Y **will** happen*).
- We use the second conditional to talk about things that are **unlikely** in the future (e.g. *If you **did** X, Y **would** happen*).
- We don't normally mix first and second conditionals in one sentence (e.g. *If you **do** X, Y **would** happen*).
- We don't normally use *will* or *would* in the *if*-clause.
- We often use the first conditional to show that we think something is a good idea (e.g. *If we **do** that, it'll be great*).
- We often use the second conditional to show that we think something is a bad idea (e.g. *If we **did** that it'd be terrible*).

Andy: The local theatre has money problems. I've heard that if the owners don't find/ didn't find/ won't find £100,000 by the end of the year, it's probably going to close.

Bella: Oh, that's terrible. If the theatre closed/ closes/ would close, it'll be really bad for the town.

Charlotte: I know it sounds unlikely, but if we could/ we'll/ we'd raise some money, maybe we could save the theatre.

Bella: That's a great idea. For example, if we organize/ we organized/ we'd organize a comedy festival in the theatre, we could sell tickets.

Andy: I'm not sure. Even if we sold a thousand tickets for £10, we only raise/ we'd only raise/ we'll only raise £10,000. It wouldn't be enough.

Charlotte: That's true, but I still think we should do it. If a thousand people have a great time at the festival, maybe they'll start/ they started/ they'd start going to the theatre more often.

Bella: Exactly. If that happened/ that happens/ that'll happen, the theatre will be able to continue for many years.

Andy: You're right. How many people would come if the tickets for the comedy festival is/ were/ would be free?

Bella: Thousands. But we wouldn't make any money at all if we did/ we do/ we'd do that!

Andy: No, but if they all decided/ they all decide/ they'll all decide to come back to the theatre every week, the theatre would make millions!

Exercise 10 :

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

A: I know that you have other plans, but if you _____ (can) come to my town on Saturday, you wouldn't regret it. It's the day of our town festival. It's not huge, but it's usually good fun. It's usually held in the park, but if it _____ (rain) the organisers _____ (hold) most of the events at the town hall instead.

B: OK, I'll see if I can come after all. I might need to move a few things around.

A: Great. If you _____ (come) to my house first, we'll go to the festival from there. If I _____ (was) you, I'd aim to get here by 10:30. After that it'll get very busy and you might be too late for the parade at 11:00. If you're coming by bus, _____ (ask) the driver to stop at Cranshaw Road – my house is a five-minute walk from there. Don't worry, though. If you _____ (not / find) my house, text me and I _____ (come) and collect you.

B: That's a good idea. I've got your number.

A: So, maybe see you on Saturday? If you change your mind, just _____ (let) me know.

B: OK, will do!