14 Fiesta!

Starting off

1 Work in pairs. Write one of the verbs from the box in the correct form in each of the gaps below to complete the descriptions of festivals and celebrations. Use each verb once only.

celebrate commemorate dress up gather round hold let off march perform play wearing

1 We hold a festival every March to ..... the arrival of spring.
2 People in our region ..... in **traditional costumes** and then they ..... one of our **traditional dances.**
3 People ..... through the town in a spectacular **parade** to ..... a famous battle.
4 In many parts of the town, residents ..... **street parties.**
5 Bands ..... dance music all night long.
6 Crowds ..... **street performers.**
7 During the festival, we ..... **fireworks.**
8 People from the town go out in the streets ..... **disguises.**

2 Find the words and phrases in bold in Exercise 1 illustrated in the photos on this page and the next.

3 Look at the photos again. They show different events which take place during festivals.

1 Why do people do these different things at festivals?
2 Which type of activity is most enjoyable for people to watch?
3 Which country do you think each of the photos was taken in?

4 Take turns to talk about a festival in your town or country.

- What does the festival celebrate?
- What happens during the festival?
- Do you participate? Why? / Why not?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening | Part 4

1 Work in pairs. You are going to hear an interview with a street performer at festivals, including one called the Hat Fair. Before you listen discuss these questions.

- What sort of things do street performers do?
- Do you enjoy watching street theatre? Why? / Why not?

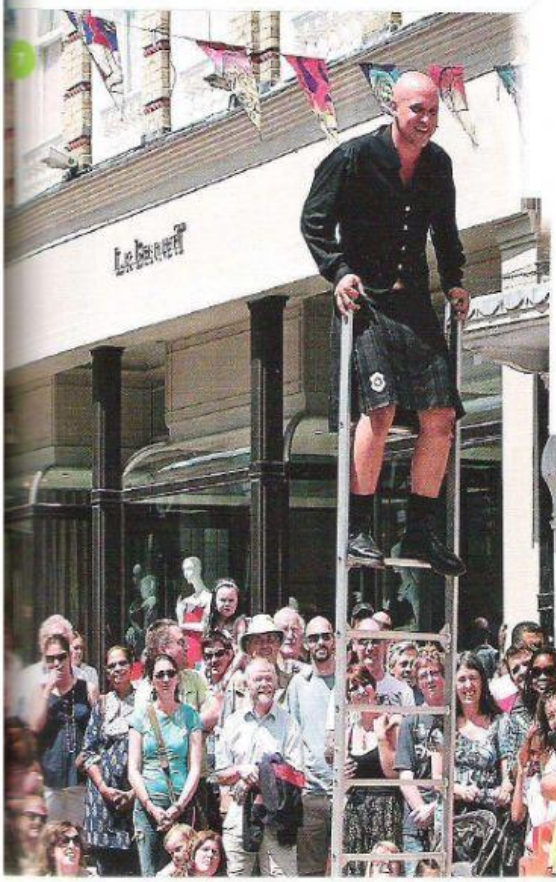
2 Answer the questions in the Exam round-up box.

Exam round-up

How much do you remember about Listening Part 4? Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in *italics*.

seven *general ideas* *an interview* *underline* *different words*

1 Listening Part 4 is ..... or a conversation between two or more speakers.
2 There are ..... questions; you must choose A, B or C.
3 Read the questions carefully and ..... the main ideas. These will be expressed using ..... from the question.
4 Listen for ..... as well as specific information.



3 ▶ 36 Now listen, and for questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 Why is the festival called the Hat Fair?
A It was started by local hat-makers.
B Many participants wear hats.
C Street performers collect money in hats.

2 What does Max most enjoy about the Hat Fair?
A the type of audiences he gets
B the other street performers he meets
C the shows he can do

3 How did Max start in street theatre?
A He lost his job in a circus.
B He did it while he was at university.
C He learned it from his father.

4 What do audiences enjoy most about Max's act?
A the jokes
B the acrobatics
C the danger

5 According to Max, what makes street performers perform well?
A They earn a lot of money.
B They are paid by results.
C They enjoy their work.

6 What does he say is usually the main problem with street theatre?
A the weather
B the location
C the police

7 According to Max, how does the Hat Fair help the city?
A It attracts visitors to the town.
B It encourages people to work together.
C It helps people to relax together.

4 Work in pairs. Sometimes towns and cities discourage street theatre. Why do you think this is?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar
The passive

1 The passive is formed by the verbs *be* or *get* + a past participle (*eaten, done, played*, etc.). Read the following extracts from the recording script and underline the verbs in the passive.

a I've been told the fair was only started in 1974, as a way of encouraging street performers like myself.
b A hat's passed around so that the performers can earn a living.
c They really seem to love it when they're being made a fool of by other people in the crowd.
d I actually went to quite a famous circus school in Canada as a teenager where I was taught juggling and acrobatics.
e Here we're given the main shopping street, which is fine. In other places, if you haven't got permission, you'll get moved on by the police.

2 Work in pairs. In which extracts (a–e) does the speaker do the following? (You can use the extracts for more than one answer.)

1 He tells us who or what does/did the action.
In extract c and part of extract e (the police)
2 He uses the passive because he doesn't know who or what does/did something.
3 He uses the passive because he doesn't need to say who or what does/did something because it's obvious from the situation or context.
4 He uses the passive because what happens is more important than who does it.

page 177 Language reference: The passive

3 Rewrite these sentences in the passive, starting with the words given.

1 They founded our school in 1904.
Our school .....
2 Someone has stolen my wallet!
My wallet .....!
3 You won't be able to email me while they are repairing my laptop.
You won't be able to email me while my laptop .....
4 Have you heard? They've given me a place on the course!
Have you heard? I .....
5 If you hadn't done the work, your teacher would have told you off.
If you hadn't done the work, you .....

4 Candidates often make mistakes when they use the passive. Correct one mistake in each of these sentences.

1 First of all, I'd like to show you a castle, which ~~might be built~~ in the 16th century. might have been built
2 I was expecting the performer to be Danny Brook, but you didn't even mention that he was going to replace by someone else.
3 I'm writing to you now because I've been told that is going to be read on the radio a short story by Agatha Christie.
4 Moreover, how could we acquire a knowledge of the universe if the computer weren't invented?
5 Ekaterina's story, which has already published in the school magazine, is really fun to read.
6 Also, museums display many old things which have been using in the past.
7 To sum up, nobody wants to be revealed their private life in public.

5 Read this text quickly to find out what happens at the Egyptian festival of Sham el Nessim.

Sham el Nessím

A large number of contemporary Egyptian traditions (1) ..... said to have their origins in very ancient times. These include the holiday which is known (2) ..... Sham el Nessim. This holiday may have (3) ..... celebrated as early as 4,500 years ago. It is thought (4) ..... have been the first festival to celebrate the beginning of the spring.

Nowadays, in the early morning of Sham el Nessim millions of Egyptians come out to crowded public parks and other open areas. Young men swim in the Nile and families generally enjoy the cool breeze of spring.

Sham el Nessim (5) ..... also celebrated by eating traditional foods and these include salted fish, coloured eggs, sunflower seeds and raw onions. The reason for each of these foods (6) ..... eaten is supported (7) ..... a different myth. For example, offerings of fish are believed to (8) ..... been made to the ancient gods and by (9) ..... this a good harvest was ensured. Salted fish symbolised welfare to the ancient Egyptians and in ancient times fish (10) ..... easily caught by being trapped in natural pools created by the movement of the Nile.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6 For questions 1–10, read the text again and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

7 Look at this sentence from the text about Sham el Nessim and answer the questions below.

It is thought to have been the first festival to celebrate the beginning of spring.

1 What does the sentence mean?
   a People think that this was the first festival that celebrated the beginning of spring.
   b It used to be the first festival to celebrate spring.
2 It follows the pattern 'subject + passive verb + infinitive'. Other verbs which can be used in this way include: believe, report, say, consider, expect. Which other two sentences in the text follow the same pattern?
3 The sentence could also be expressed as follows: It is thought that this was the first festival to celebrate the beginning of spring. How would the other two sentences be expressed using this pattern instead?

page 177 Language reference: The passive – the passive with reporting verbs



8 Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given.

1 Sham el Nessim is thought to have marked the start of the spring festival in ancient Egypt.
   It is thought ...
2 Eating salted fish is known to have been a custom of the ancient Egyptians.
   It is known ...
3 It is reported that five thousand people joined in the festivities.
   Five thousand people are reported ...
4 It is said that our festival has the best fireworks in the world.
   Our festival is said ...

9 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 People believe that the festival originated in the 18th century.
   HAVE
   The festival ..... in the 18th century.
2 People expect that she will be chosen as carnival queen.
   BE
   She is ..... as carnival queen.
3 The festival is said to be more popular than ever.
   THAT
   It is ..... more popular than ever.
4 They think Channel 4 is the only channel which will broadcast the opening ceremony.
   THOUGHT
   Channel 4 ..... the only channel which will broadcast the opening ceremony.
5 People think that Carnival is the best festival of the year.
   CONSIDERED
   Carnival ..... the best festival of the year.
6 We know the festival started more than three thousand years ago.
   BACK
   The festival is known ..... three thousand years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

1 Answer the questions in the Exam round-up box.

Exam round-up

How much do you remember about Reading and Use of English Part 6?

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). If a statement is false, correct it.

1 This part of the exam will contain eight questions, including the example.
2 You should first read the whole text carefully to form an idea of how it develops.
3 Underline clues in the text while you read such as pronouns (e.g. *this, he*, etc.), adverbs which suggest something mentioned before (e.g. *the second point, however*, etc.), relationships of meaning, (*e.g. it was **expected** to be **huge** ... in fact it was **tiny** ...*, etc.).
4 Read each sentence carefully, thinking about where it could fit and looking for clues.
5 When you've finished, quickly go to the next part of the paper.

2 Work in groups. You will read an article about a Peruvian festival. Before you read, look at the festival in the photos.

- What do you think is happening?
- Would you enjoy a festival like this? Why? / Why not?

3 Six sentences have been removed from the article. Read the article (but not the missing sentences) quite carefully. As you read:

- think about and perhaps quickly note down the subject of each paragraph.
- underline any words and phrases before and after the gaps which may refer to the missing sentences (one has been done for you as an example).



The world's highest festival?

Where the writer was going

It felt as if we had been climbing for hours. I stopped to catch my breath as a wave of dizziness swept over me in the thin mountain air. I stood to one side of the path to let the mass of travellers with us pass. I was trekking with Marco, my guide to experience the festival of Qoyllur Rit'i which takes place at 4,300 metres in the southern Andes of Peru, a festival which few foreign tourists see.

As I looked back down the trail we had climbed and up towards where we had to go, I marvelled at the colourful sight. Entire families wearing local costumes were travelling to this unique festival from all over Peru. Among them there were old men, mothers with small babies and children all following the same route. Many of them had horses and donkeys to carry their food, blankets, cooking pots and tents. 1 Others had made their way on foot through the mountains for days to attend this remarkable event.

We continued our upward ascent for another hour and a half before reaching the Sinakara valley. There we looked down on a flat plain of open grassland crossed with streams from the glaciers and overlooked by snow-topped mountain peaks. Right across this flat piece of ground people were putting up shelters and tents of blue plastic to protect themselves from the freezing mist and rain. 2 The air of excitement, even from our vantage point more than a mile away, was palpable.

We chose a spot between two icy streams to put up our tent. While thus occupied, one of the many women dressed in the traditional costume of a wide-brimmed hat, woolly jacket, skirt and stockings came to sell us some very welcome hot soup and fish. 3

Not far away in another open market, people were buying tiny houses, cars or small pictures showing a baby or a wedding. Marco explained that these represented something the pilgrims desired. 4 This, they believed, would ensure that what they wished for would come true in the year ahead.

After dining in a makeshift restaurant and sampling the dancing and partying, we went to bed fully clothed inside our sleeping bags. 5 The ukukus, men wearing black masks and costumes, had left the encampment in the early hours to climb the nearest mountain by the light of the full moon. 6 In the dawn light, we watched them winding their way back down like a great black serpent. As they descended, they were joined by groups of dancers in bright traditional costumes. They performed wherever there was a space. Although there did not seem to be anyone organising them or any timetable, the whole festival had become a huge harmonious celebration.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Now choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6) in the text. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. As you do this,

- think about how the sentence matches the subject of the paragraph
- underline words in the sentences which refer to things in the paragraph.

A From time to time during the procession, they stopped to dance on the glaciers, believing this would bring luck to their villages for the year to come.

B We were up early the next morning, the main day of the festival, despite having slept badly on the frozen ground.

C It was clear, however, from the sound of drums and singing rising from this improvised camp that the weather was not going to dampen the festival spirit.

D But just as the celebrations were reaching their climax, it began to rain and everyone ran for shelter.

E Others, meanwhile, were offering goods for purchase such as warm clothes, food, torches and trinkets by spreading them on blankets on the ground.

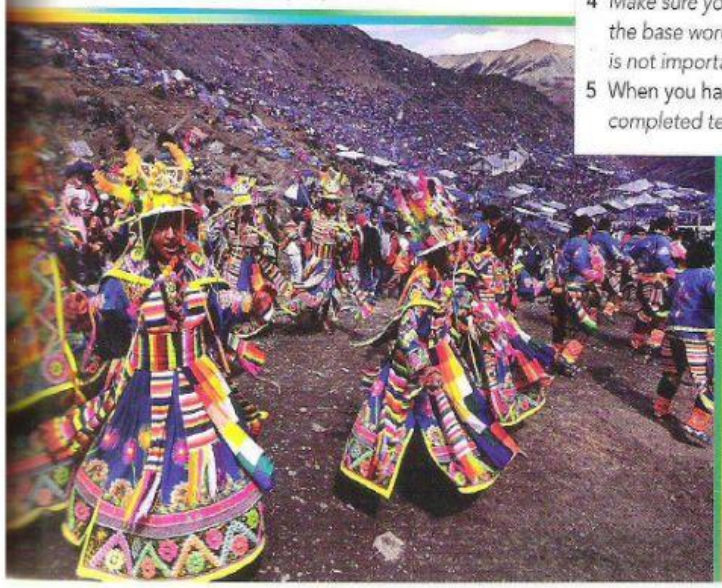
F Some, like me, had come by bus to Mahuayani, the nearest town, and were walking up from there.

G They would take them and bury them in the mountain.

5 Quickly read the article again with your answers to check that it makes sense.

6 Work in pairs.

- Would you be interested in visiting this festival?Why? / Why not?
- Do you think festivals in your country are more for tourists or more for local people?



Reading and Use of English | Part 3

1 Look at these extracts from Reading and Use of English Part 6 and use the word given in capitals at the end to form a word that fits in the gap. Then check your answer by looking at the text again.

1 ... a festival which few ..... see. TOUR
2 They were joined by groups of ..... in bright traditional costumes. DANCE

page 181 Language reference: Word formation – forming personal nouns

2 EP Form personal nouns from the noun or verb given.

noun/verb	person	noun/verb	person
1 design		7 motor	
2 novel		8 comedy	
3 research		9 sales	
4 collect		10 special	
5 survive		11 refuge	
6 consult			

3 Answer the questions in the Exam round-up box.

Exam round-up

How much do you remember about Reading and Use of English Part 3?

Circle the correct option in *italics* in these sentences.

1 This part contains *eight / ten* questions.
2 *Write an answer as soon as you see a gap / Read the whole text quickly before answering the questions.*
3 If you can't think what to write, *leave the gap blank / think what type of word you need.*
4 *Make sure you have spelled the word correctly (look at the base word you have been given) / Correct spelling is not important in this part.*
5 When you have finished, *go to Part 4 / read the completed text again.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS