

كلية الدراسات التطبيقية وخدمة المجتمع

عمادة التعليم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد



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# English 101

Lecture (13)

**LESSON C: FESTIVALS & THINGS**

**VAGUE EXPRESSIONS**

**LESSON D: TRADITIONS**

**PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: ON, AT, FOR, SINCE**

# Celebrations

*In Unit 4, you learn how to . . .*

- use *going to* and the present continuous to talk about the future.
- use indirect object pronouns.
- talk about birthdays, celebrations, and favorite holidays.
- use “vague” expressions like *and everything*.
- give “vague” responses like *Maybe* and *It depends*.



# Festivals and things

## 1 Conversation strategy "Vague" expressions

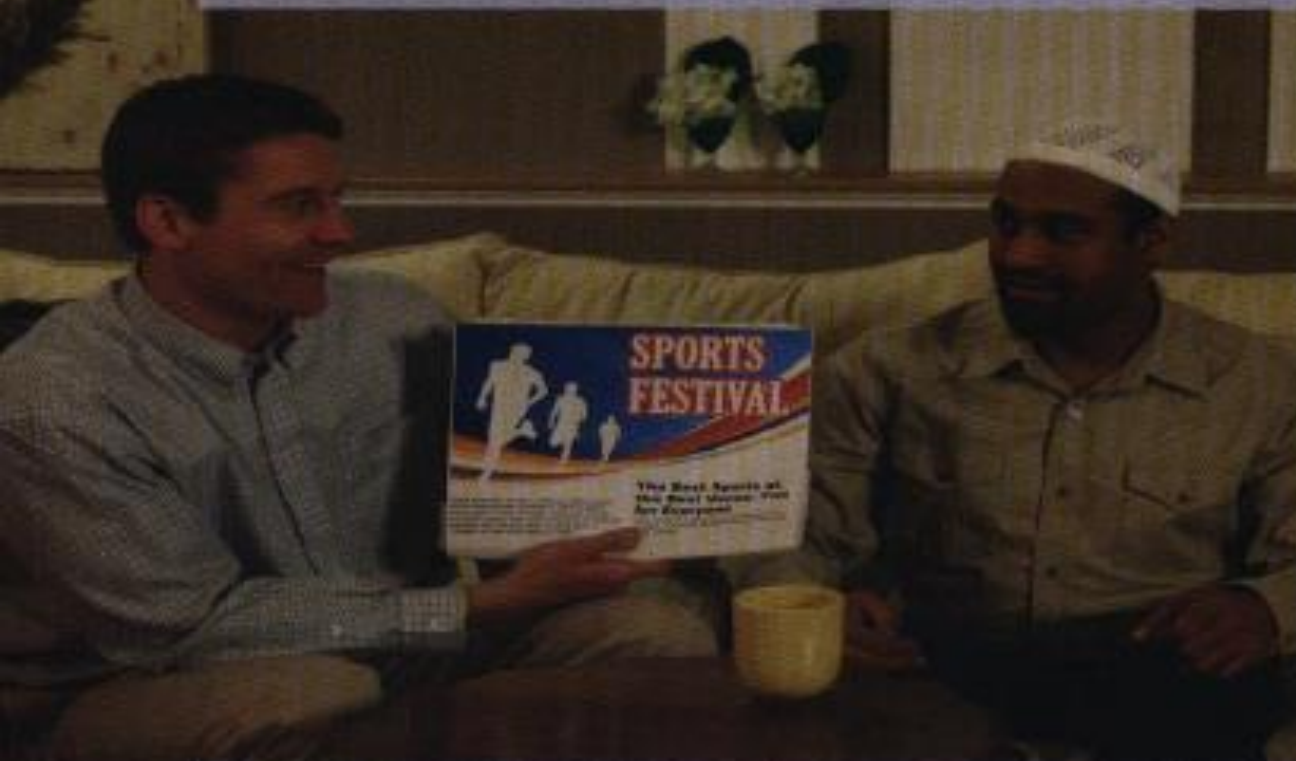
**A** What do you think the underlined expression means? Check (✓) two ideas.

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.*

# Why we use “Vague” Expressions?

People use vague expressions like:

*and everything*

*and things like that*

*and that sort of thing*

When they expect the listener to know what they re referring to

**B** What do the “vague” expressions mean in these conversations? Choose two ideas from the box for each one. Then practice with a partner.

anniversaries

art exhibits

painting

✓ holidays

fruit salads

ice cream

cultural events

sculpture

see old friends

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*. **Ice cream**
- 2** A Are you into art *and stuff like that*? **Painting, sculpture**  
B Yeah, we have a lot of museums *and things like that* around here. **Art exhibits**
- 3** A What are you doing this weekend?  
B I'm staying home. I really want to see my family *and everything*. **See old friends**

## Strategy plus "Vague" responses

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?***



**In conversation . . .**

*I don't know* and *I'm not sure* are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

*I don't know.*

*I'm not sure.*

*Maybe.*

*It depends.*

### 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 dances 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 lion dances 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.

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

12 months 8 1/2

Traditional ways to celebrate  
Ideas for Father's Day

History of the holiday

✓ Why people celebrate Father's Day

When is 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

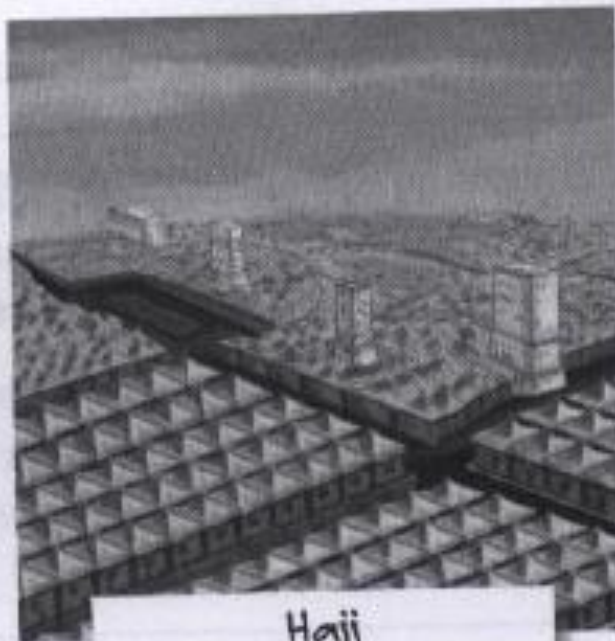
✓wear a cap and gown

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

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five

6 six

7 seven

8 eight

9 nine

10 ten

11 Eleven

12 twelve

13 thirteen

14 fourteen

15 fifteen

16 sixteen

17 seventeen

18 eighteen

19 nineteen

20 twenty

21 twenty-one

22 twenty-two

23 twenty-three

24 twenty-four

25 twenty-five

26 twenty-six

27 twenty-seven

28 twenty-eight

29 twenty-nine

30 thirty

31 thirty-one

## 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

# Prepositions of Time

## ON

### ◦ Days

on Saturday – on Monday

I visit my grandparents on Friday.

### ◦ Dates

on 26<sup>th</sup> of November – on September 13

I was born on September 13<sup>th</sup>.

### ◦ Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.

I only work on weekdays.

## AT

### ◦ Part of the day (exception)

at night

I always watch TV at night

### ◦ Specific Time

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

I often wake up at 6 a.m.

My break starts at midday.

# 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.

## Try to fill the spaces with a preposition:

- The shop closes .....midnight.
- Fahad went home .....lunchtime.
- They often travel .....weekends.
- Do you work .....Mondays?
- I have a meeting .....9am.
- Her birthday is .....20 November.
- He has been a teacher ..... 3 years.
- I live in Dammam ..... 2002.