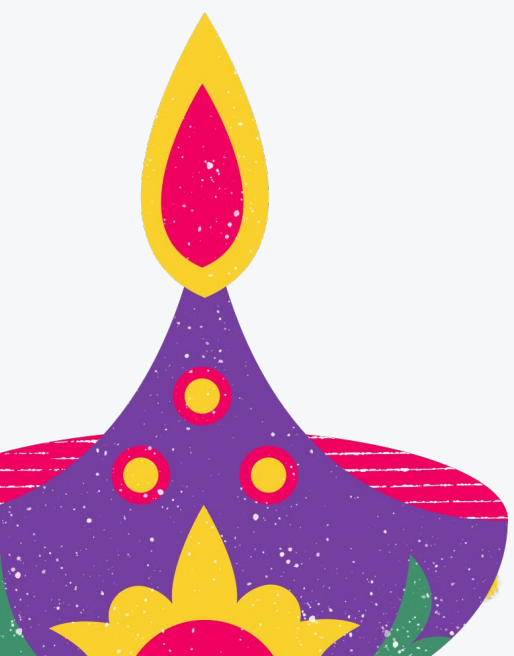


The top of the page is decorated with two purple lanterns hanging from the top corners. Each lantern has a yellow band with a scalloped edge and green tassels. The background is filled with yellow stars, plus signs, and orange squiggly lines.

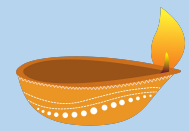
UNIT 3

LESSON 1:

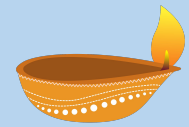
Festivals



LESSON OBJECTIVES:



Understand more about a sustainable music festival to explore environmental issues and relative clauses.



Practise pitch in non-defining relative clauses.



WHAT WILL WE COVER TODAY?

VOCABULARY

- Understand related vocabulary.

READING

- Read about specific festivals and discuss relevant questions/details.

GRAMMAR

- Learn how to construct relative clauses.

SPEAKING

- Plan a festival in groups.

WRITING REVIEW

Look at a formal email and complete comprehensive questions.

VOCABULARY

LEARN

GROW

EXPLORE

EXPRESS

NEW
WORDS
NEW
WORDS

WORDS
BUILD
FUTURES

KNOWLEDGE

POWER

POSSIBILITIES

adventure
brave
curious
imagine
inspire
journey

kindness
knowledge
opportunity
passion
success
wonder

ONE WORD
CAN CHANGE
EVERYTHING.

BUILD
WORD
BANK

USE IT.
LOVE IT.
LIVE IT.

COLLECT
WORDS
SHARE
IDEAS
CREATE
CONNECTIONS

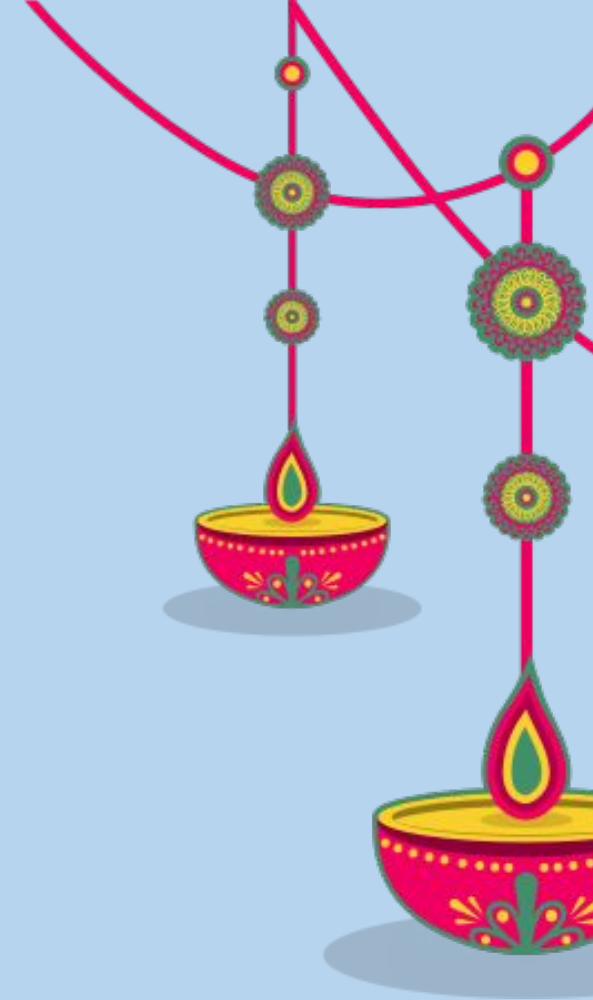
WORDS
YOU
KNOW
PLACES
YOU'LL
GO!

VOCABULARY

festivals

A. Work in pairs.

- 1) Which music festivals have you been to?
- 2) Which would you like to go to? Why?

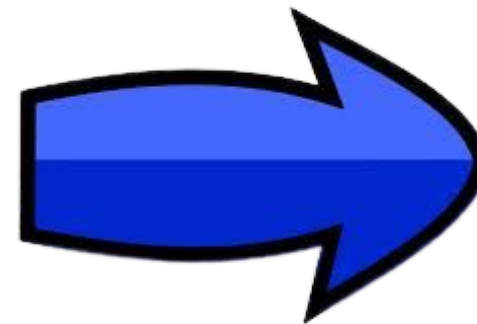


VOCABULARY

B) Read Festivals: The good, the bad and the ugly. What problems associated with festivals does the writer mention?

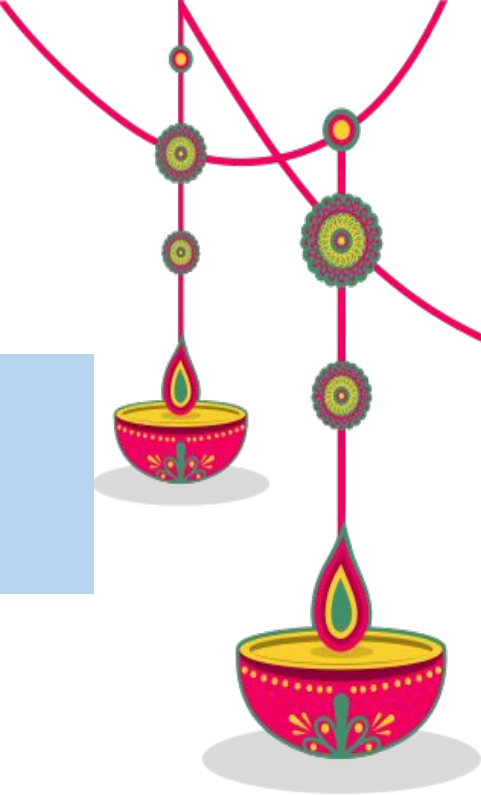
Festivals: The good, the bad and the ugly

Everybody loves a good music festival, right? Sleeping in a tent for days to catch a glimpse of your favourite **act** on stage, and being outside with old friends and people you've only just met. Festivals are one of the highlights of summer, which is why they **attract** millions of people each year. Often set in **venues** in some of the most stunning locations, with a fantastic **line-up** of performers, they're a great place for people to get together and enjoy a few days of arts and live music in a truly relaxed **atmosphere**.



However, festival **organisers** are becoming increasingly aware that events like these can have a hugely negative impact on the environment. They generate a lot of waste and carbon emissions. It's estimated that in the UK alone, over 100 million plastic cups are used at festivals and live events. And then there's the rubbish that gets left behind by **festival-goers** – each of the major festivals in the USA generates 100 tonnes of waste per day, and after Glastonbury Festival in the UK, more than 5,000 tents and 6,500 sleeping bags are often left behind.

Luckily, if you want to **attend** a festival but also want to keep a clear conscience, there are plenty of great sustainable festivals happening all over the world.



VOCABULARY



DEFINITIONS

ACT A performer or group of performers (for example, a band, singer, or comedian) doing a performance.

ATTRACT To make people interested in something so they want to come.

VENUES Places where events happen (such as stadiums, parks, or theatres).

LINE-UP The list of performers or acts at an event.

ATMOSPHERE The feeling or mood in a place.

ORGANISERS The people who plan and manage an event.

FESTIVAL-GOERS People who go to a festival.

ATTEND To go to an event.



VOCABULARY

SB: PG.32

C Scan the article again. Complete the sentences with the words in bold.

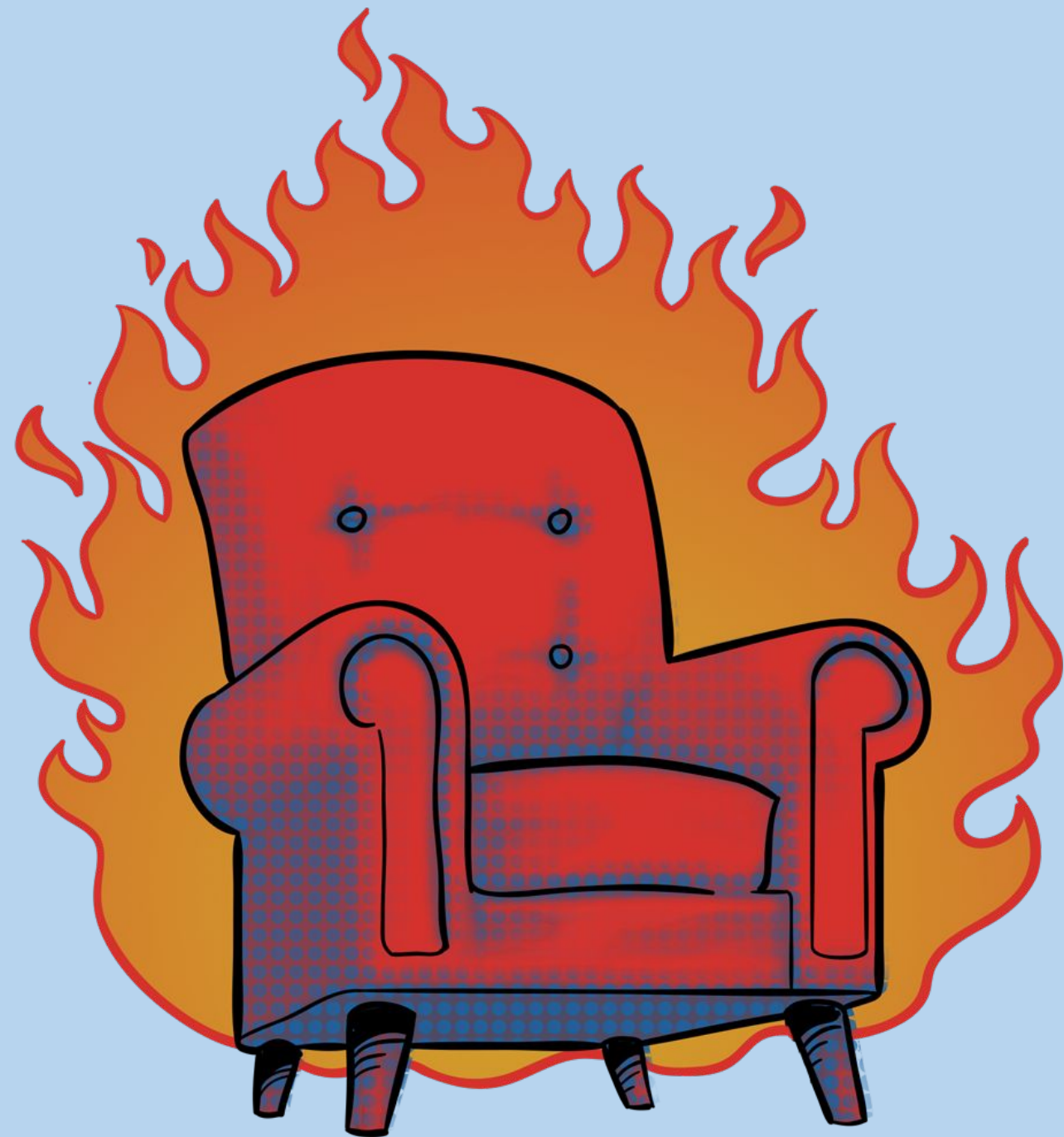
- 1 People who attend a festival can be called **festival-goers**.
- 2 Another word for places where events take place is **'venues'**.
- 3 The people who plan an event are the **organisers**.
- 4 An actor, musician or performer who entertains people on stage is a(n) **act**.
- 5 Instead of 'go to' an event we can say people **attend** an event.
- 6 The list of performers for an event is the **line-up**.
- 7 If you make people want to come to an event, you **attract** them.
- 8 When we talk about the feeling that a place or event gives you, we call it the **atmosphere**.

Everybody loves a good music festival, right? Sleeping in a tent for days to catch a glimpse of your favourite **act** on stage, and being outside with old friends and people you've only just met. Festivals are one of the highlights of summer, which is why they **attract** millions of people each year. Often set in **venues** in some of the most stunning locations, with a fantastic **line-up** of performers, they're a great place for people to get together and enjoy a few days of arts and live music in a truly relaxed **atmosphere**.

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Luckily, if you want to **attend** a festival but also want to keep a clear conscience, there are plenty of great sustainable festivals happening all over the world.

VOCABULARY GAME!



RULES & INSTRUCTIONS:

- One student sits facing away from the board.
- Teacher shows a word behind them.
- Class describes it.
- Student guesses.

E.G. (atmosphere): “It is not a thing, it’s a feeling,” or, “People enjoy it at festivals.”

VOCABULARY

2A Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

1. What kinds of things create a good festival atmosphere and attract large crowds?
2. How important is it for event organisers to think about their impact on the environment?
3. How can festival-goers reduce their impact on the environment when they attend events?



3A the environment

◀ page 32

1 A Match the words in the box with the meanings (1–8).

carbon emissions carbon footprint
clean-up (natural) resources recycling
renewable solar power sustainable

- 1 Electricity produced using energy from the sun. **solar power**
- 2 Things that a country, person or organisation has that they can use. **resources**
- 3 An event which is organised in order to make a place clean. **clean-up**
- 4 When gases responsible for global warming are released into the air. **carbon emissions**
- 5 Used to describe an activity that you can continue without causing damage to the environment. **sustainable**
- 6 Used to describe something which can replace itself naturally, or be easily replaced. **renewable**
- 7 The process of treating paper, glass, plastic, etc. so it can be used again. **recycling**
- 8 A measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that an individual, company or organisation produces. **carbon footprint**



VOCABULARY - PART 2

SB: PG.137

VOCABULARY - PART 2

C Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from Ex 1A.

1 We only use wood from forests that are managed in a way. **sustainable**

2 We've taken all the paper and glass to the centre. **recycling**

3 We're organising a beach to try and get rid of all the plastic. **clean-up**

4 The problem with fossil fuels like coal and gas is that they are not, like other energy sources (solar, water and wind). **renewable**

5 The country is rich in, such as wood and minerals. **resources**

6 We need to reduce by more than 20 percent. **carbon emissions**

7 It's important for people individually to make changes to reduce their **carbon footprint**

8 is very suitable for domestic water heating.

solar power

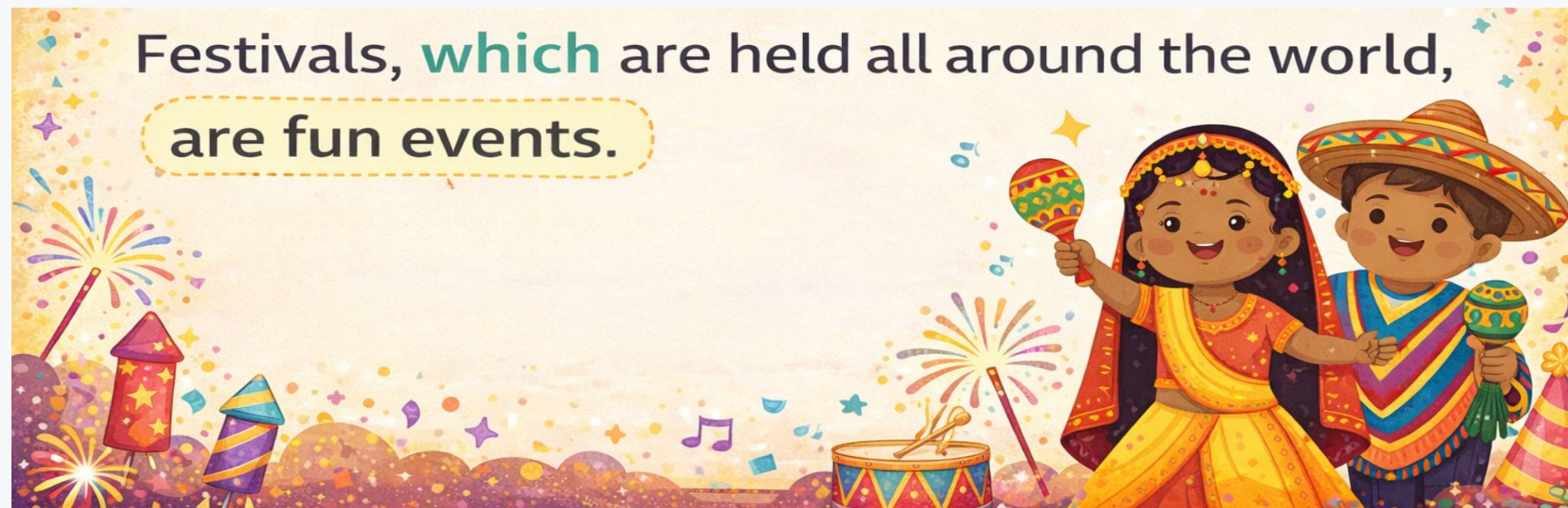


carbon emissions carbon footprint
clean-up (natural) resources recycling
renewable solar power sustainable



RELATIVE CLAUSES

What is a relative clause? It is a part of a sentence that gives **extra information** about a **noun**. It usually begins with words like **who**, **which**, or **that** (**relative pronouns**).



DEFINING

We use defining relative clauses to give essential information about a noun in a sentence. Defining relative clauses tell us which person or thing we are talking about.

I think that's the festival **where Alt-J played years ago**.

We don't use commas before or after defining relative clauses. We can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.

Fuji Rock uses chopsticks **which/that** are made from local wood.

We can omit the relative pronoun when it is the object of the relative clause.

The organiser (who) we usually talk to is not available.



Me fail English?
That's impossible.

NON-DEFINING

We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra or non-essential information.

The festival, **which was started by a small group of volunteers**, has run for more than twenty years.

We use commas to separate this clause from the rest of the sentence. We cannot use *that* instead of *who* or *which* in non-defining relative clauses.

The concert, **which attracted thousands of people**, was a huge success. NOT ~~The concert, that attracted thousands of people, was a huge success.~~

We cannot omit the relative pronoun.

Splendour in the Grass, **which I attended last year**, will be held in July. NOT ~~Splendour in the Grass, I attended last year, will be held in July.~~

We can use *which* to refer to the whole of a previous clause.

I got sick, **which** meant I could no longer do the job.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

We use relative pronouns in relative clauses. We use: *who/that* for people, *which/that* for things, *whose* for possession, *when* for time and *where* for place.

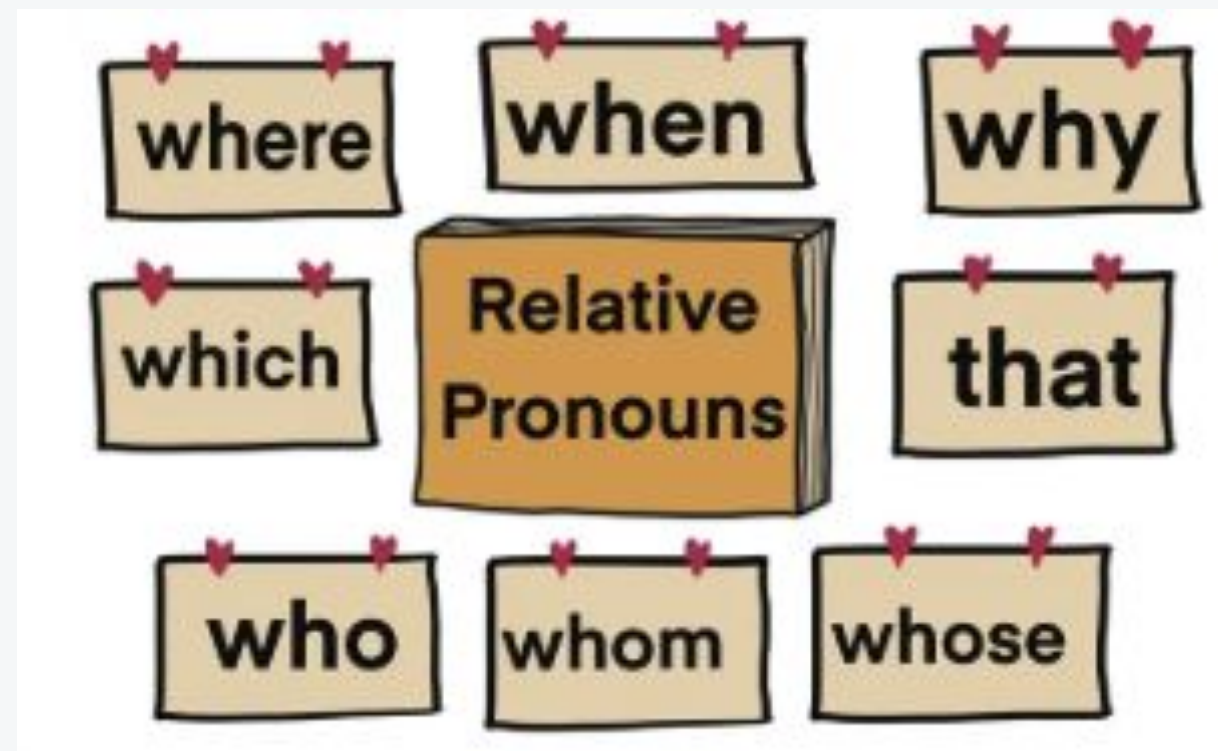
I met some people **whose** tent collapsed in the night!

We can also use *whose* to refer to cities, countries and other nouns which suggest a group of people.

It's a city **whose** ambition is to be more sustainable.

We omit nouns or pronouns which have been replaced by the relative pronoun.

She's someone who I know well. NOT ~~She's someone who I know her well.~~



RELATIVE CLAUSES BUILDER

STEP 1

CHOOSE A NOUN

The singer

The festival

The food

STEP 2

ADD A RELATIVE WORD

who
(people)

which
(things)

that
(people or things)

where
(places)

STEP 3

ADD EXTRA INFORMATION

who performs on stage

which lasts all weekend

where people celebrate

Put it together!

The festival **which lasts all weekend** is amazing.





GRAMMAR - 4A/6

SB: PG.33

relative clauses

4A Complete the sentences about the festivals with *who*, *which* or *where*.

- 1 Burning Man festival, **which** takes place at the end of August, attracts huge crowds.
- 2 Fuji Rock Paper reuses wood **which** would otherwise go to waste.
- 3 People **who** attend the festival are encouraged to arrive by bus.
- 4 The festival appointed Damon Gameau, **who** is a world-renowned filmmaker, as their Eco Ambassador.
- 5 Fuji Rock offers hot springs **where** festival-goers can relax.
- 6 These are the eco-initiatives **which** the festival encourages.

B Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which sentences contain defining relative clauses? Which sentences contain non-defining relative clauses?
- 2 In which sentences can you replace the pronoun with *that*?
- 3 In which sentence can you omit the relative pronoun?
- 4 Are commas used with defining or non-defining relative clauses?

1. (defining) 2, 3, 5 and 6.

2. 2, 3, and 6.

3. 6.

4. Non-defining/non-essential

GRAMMAR BANK - TASK 1

SB: PG.115

1 Combine the sentences using a relative clause. Add commas where the relative clause is non-defining.

1 WOMAD is an international arts festival. It was founded in 1982 by rock musician Peter Gabriel.

WOMAD is an international arts festival.

2 Caterers are invited to the festival. They must use solar power.

Only to the festival.

3 Some plastic is used on site. All of it is recyclable.

All recyclable.

1. WOMAD, which was founded in 1982 by rock musician Peter Gabriel, is an international arts festival.

2. Only caterers who use solar power are invited to the festival.

3. All plastic that is used on site is recyclable.



GRAMMAR BANK - TASK 1

SB: PG.115

- 4** We went to a festival last summer. It was the best festival I've ever been to.
The festival I've ever been to.
- 5** I discussed the problem with someone. She was very understanding.
The person was very understanding.
- 6** The exhibition features paintings by local artists. The exhibition opened last week.
The exhibition local artists.
- 7** The hotel overlooks the beach. The hotel was opened in 1886.
The hotel the beach.

4. The festival that/which I went to last summer was the best I've ever been to.

5. The person who I discussed the problem with was very understanding.

6. The exhibition, which opened last week, features paintings by local artists.

7. The hotel, which was opened in 1886, overlooks the beach.

2 Look at the relative clauses in Ex 1. In which can you omit the relative pronoun?

- 3 (get rid of linking verb 'is' as well).
- 4
- 5





SB: PG.115

3 Join the sentences with a relative clause.
Use the relative pronoun in brackets.

- 1** You're the person. We always rely on you to sort things out. (who)
- 2** London is the city. I grew up there. (which)
- 3** They are colleagues. I spend a lot of time with them. (whom)
- 4** These are places in Laos. You can ride elephants there. (where)

1. You're the person who we always rely on to sort things out.

2. London is the city which I grew up in.

3. They are the colleagues whom I spend a lot of time with.

4. These are the places in Laos where you can ride elephants.



SB: PG.115

- 5 This is the album. The band are most famous for this album. (which)
- 6 We stayed in a hotel. They recycled a lot there. (where)
- 7 We stopped at a museum. We had never visited the museum before. (which)
- 8 This is the lady. I was talking to you about this lady. (who)

5. This is the album which the band is most famous for.

6. We stayed in a hotel where they recycled a lot.

7. We stopped at a museum which we had never visited before.

8. This is the lady who I was talking to you about.



WORKBOOK TASK

☰ **3A. The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.**

1. Everyone in which we've spoken to has really enjoyed the event.

☐ a. what

☐ b. which

☒ c. who

2. My mum, that is a singer-songwriter, is appearing at the Edinburgh Festival this year.

☒ a. who's

☐ b. which

☐ c. whose

3. That's the album which is they're most famous for.

☐ a. when

☐ b. what

☒ c. that

4. Camp Bestival, who attracts thousands of visitors every year, takes place in the UK.

☐ a. where

☒ b. which

☐ c. that



SPEAKING TIME!

6C) Work in groups and plan a festival. Read the 'future skills' box together first. You have 5 minutes to prepare in groups.

1. When will the festival be held? What will it be called? What is the venue for your festival?
2. How will you attract festival-goers and ensure a good atmosphere? What acts are in the line-up? How much will it cost? Will there be any special food or events?
3. How will you make the festival sustainable and protect the local environment?

Present your festival to the class. Which do you think is the best? Why?

SB: PG.34

FUTURE SKILLS **Collaboration**



When you discuss a plan with others, use language to suggest ideas, ask for people's opinions and check that everyone agrees. For example:
'One idea we could consider is ...
What do you reckon? Don't you think it would be better to ... ? Is everyone agreed that ... ?'

Make a list of other useful phrases to help you encourage discussion, invite others to join in and say what they think, etc.



To M.Drapers@council.org
From T.Stubbings@ecofest.net
Subject Ecofest – Festival Proposal

Dear Ms Draper,

¹We are writing to you with a proposal for a new family- and eco-friendly music festival, which we would like you to consider. Ecofest would be held annually in Riverside Park on the last weekend in June.

²The festival would feature local artists and musicians as well as a line-up of popular acts. Music to suit all tastes would be provided, and there would also be plenty of entertainment for children on offer, such as drumming workshops and arts and crafts activities.

³The festival would have a strong eco-theme which encourages families to move towards a more sustainable way of living through recycling and reducing our dependence on natural resources. Ecofest itself aims to keep a low carbon footprint by using solar power to run the festival and banning single-use plastic on site. We would like to assure you that there would be no mess left in the park. A team of volunteers will organise a clean-up at the end of the festival and dispose of any waste that is left by festival-goers.

⁴I hope you will consider our proposal. If you require any further information about Ecofest, please feel free to contact us. We look forward to hearing your response.

Kind regards,
Toni Stubbings
Manager of Ecofest

WRITING

7A) Read the email and write down the answers to the questions.

1. What is the purpose of the email?
2. What are the main features of the proposed festival?
3. How will the festival be sustainable?
4. What do you think of the ideas suggested?
5. Is the email formal or informal? How do you know?

SB: PG.34



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Manager of Ecofest

WRITING

C Find formal phrases in the email which match the informal phrases below.

1 We can't wait to hear your answer

1. We look forward to hearing your response.

2 Please get in touch

2. Please feel free to contact us.

3 With best wishes

3. Kind regards

4 Hi!

4. Dear

5 If you need to know anything else ...

5. If you require any further information

6 Please think about our ideas.

6. Which we would like you to consider

7 You can be sure that ...

7. We would like to assure you.



WELL DONE
ON FINISHING SESSION 1!