

Intermediate II

10 Happy ever after?

10A The anniversary

I Do the exercise number one and check your answers in V10.1 p136 of your student's book.

**Get hold of** implies difficulty and is often used with **manage** or **can't/couldn't**

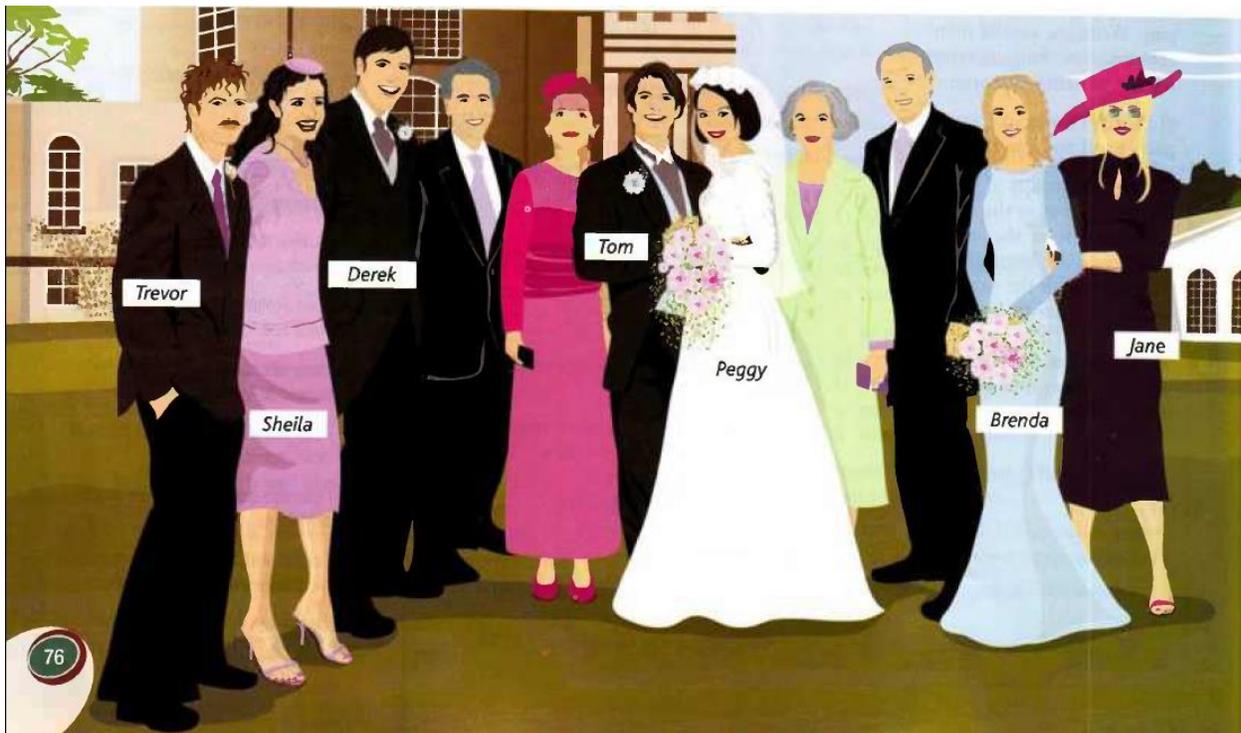
Did you manage to get hold of Mrs. Edwards?

We can say **keep in touch with someone** or **stay in touch with someone** (communicate with someone after a long time).

We can say be/lose/keep/get **in touch** with someone or be/lose/keep/get **in contact** with someone.

II Topic of this unit is celebrating the anniversary.

A marriage is the relationship between a husband and wife while a wedding is a ceremony when the two people get married. Think of the five important things that you think are important for a successful marriage. What about successful relationship? Think of reasons for your answers.



III Check the picture of a wedding on a previous page. Pay attention to the people.

Who's the bride? And the groom? Who are the other people in British wedding?

The **bride** and the **groom** are the people getting married. In British weddings the groom usually has a **best man**, who looks after the wedding ring and makes a speech at the reception. The bride usually has one or more **bridesmaids**, who help her prepare for the wedding.

Do the exercise number 4b. Read the tape script R10.1 on p153 and answer the questions. Then correct the mistakes in the summary on p77.

IV was/were going to, was/were supposed to

Sometimes when we are talking about the past, we want to talk about something which was in future at that time – which had not yet happened. To express this idea, we use the structures that are normally used to talk about the future but we make the verb forms past. For example, instead of is going to we use was going to.

Last time I saw you, you **were going to** start a new job.

On the other hand, be supposed to can express a contrast between what should happen and what actually happens.

Lucy **was supposed to** come to lunch. What happened?

These structures are followed by infinitive form.

We use these structures to apologize for not doing something. We usually give a reason. E.g. Sorry, I was going to call you back last night, but I didn't get home until late.

Do the exercise 7 to practice these structures.

Here's an interesting link to British wedding traditions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUu8YkmmqUk>

## 10B Who's that?



I Try to describe people in the picture using the vocabulary from the exercise 1 on p78.

II Read the tape script R10.3 on p154 and do the exercise 2.

### **Modal Verbs - making deduction (exercise 3)**

We use **must** to talk about something that we believe is true.

*Mary must have a problem – she keeps crying.*

We use **could, may** or **might** to talk about something that we think is possibly true.

*“Where’s Emma?” “I don’t know. She may be out shopping.”*

We use **can’t** to talk about something that we believe isn’t true.

*It can’t be the postman at the door. It’s only seven o’clock.*

To make deductions about states we use modal verb + infinitive

To make deductions about something happening now we use modal verb + be + verb+ing.