



21 IN ORDER TO/ SO THAT/ FOR THIS IS HALLOWEEN!

- Wentworth: You have all heard of Halloween, haven't you? Is it a traditional French celebration? Sarah!
- Sarah: Halloween is a famous celebration. It is American. It falls on October 31st.
- Wentworth: Right. Originally, Halloween was a religious celebration for the dead. However, the celebration as you know it is American. Although children also celebrate it in Canada and other English-speaking countries like the UK or the Republic of Ireland. Typical festive Halloween activities include humor and fun. Do you know about them?
- Sarah: I know that people visit haunted attractions. They meet friends so as to play pranks like children. And they tell scary stories and watch horror movies.
- Wentworth: Everything you say is true. But what about the children? What do they do on Halloween?
- Sarah: For Halloween, they wear costumes for fun or to scare friends and neighbors. They go from door to door so as to ask 'trick or treat'. A trick is a practical joke. A treat is a sweet. When children go home in their fancy dress, they come back with a bag full of candy.
- Wentworth: That's correct. I'm wondering if you know any Halloween game like apple-bobbing. Anyone? This is actually very entertaining to watch or play.
- Sarah: What is apple-bobbing?
- Wentworth: How can I explain so that you can picture it? First, you put apples in a basin of water. Then children put their heads in the water in order to take an apple out with their teeth. Winners or losers end up with a wet face. You can make unforgettable pictures during this game! Anyway, what else do we have on Halloween?
- Sarah: There's the Jack O' Lantern.
- Wentworth: Indeed! What is it?
- Sarah: People also carve pumpkins with a knife so as to make a Jack O' Lantern. Originally, in England they were made with turnip, can you believe it? So you try to carve pumpkins so as to have a face: there are holes for the eyes and a big smile. You put a candle in the pumpkin when you cut out the face. It is a decoration you see everywhere on Halloween, on the threshold, by the front porch. I had the chance to experience Halloween in a small town in Georgia and it felt like Christmas. Children love it, even grownups play along. It's really fun.



This is HALLOWEEN!	To come back
all	full
To hear/heard/heard <u>about</u>	Candy
traditional	To wonder
A celebration	Apple-bobbing
famous	Anyone?
To fall on	entertaining
originally	To picture
religious	A basin
The dead	To put
however	their
As you know it	A head
although	To take out
also	A tooth/ 2 teeth
To celebrate	A winner
English-speaking	A loser
A country	To end up
like	wet
The UK = the United Kingdom	unforgettable
typical	A picture
An activity	during
To include	A game
Humor(US)/ humour (UK)	What else... ?
fun	Jack'o lantern



A haunted attraction	Indeed
To meet	to try
So as to = to	To carve
To play a prank	A knife
To tell/told/told	So as to
scary	A turnip
A story	A pumpkin
To watch	A hole
A horror movie	An eye
everything	A (big) smile
To say/said/said	A candle
true	To cut out
What about ...?	A face
To wear	A decoration
A costume	To see/saw/seen
'for fun'	everywhere
To scare	A threshold
A neighbor(US)/ A neighbour (UK)	by
'to go from door to door'	A front porch
To ask	To experience
Trick or treat	A small town
A practical joke	To feel like
A sweet	even
To go home	A grown-up=an adult
in fancy dress	'To play along'

Grammar: EXPRESSION OF PURPOSE

1/ IN ORDER TO / SO AS TO / TO

In English, you use 'IN ORDER TO' , 'SO AS TO' and 'TO' to express a purpose. The three are followed by a bare infinitive (dictionary form).

a)'IN ORDER TO' is the formal expression.

example: you press this button **in order to open** the door.

be)'SO AS TO' is a common expression.

example: you press this button **so as to open** the door.

c) 'TO' is the standard expression to express a purpose. It is the most frequent expression.

example: Every day, I take the bus **to go** to work.



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2/ IN ORDER THAT / SO THAT

In English, you use 'IN ORDER THAT' or 'SO THAT' to express a purpose

a) 'IN ORDER THAT' is the formal expression. It is followed by a pronoun and MAY or MIGHT.

example: you press this button **in order that you may** open the door

b) 'SO THAT' is the standard expression to express a purpose. It is always followed by a pronoun and a modal (generally CAN but other ones are possible)

example: You explain slowly **so that I can** understand.

3/ FOR

In English, we use FOR to express purpose in 2 cases:

a) in front of a noun:

Example:

The children want video games for Christmas.

He left for work.

b) in the middle or the end of a sentence:

it is followed by a gerund (verb ending in **-ING**)

example: you press this button **for opening** the door.

We cannot say or write 'for opening the door, you press this button'.

We must use 'IN ORDER TO' or 'TO' at the beginning of a sentence (!)