



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název školy	Gymnázium, Šternberk, Horní nám. 5
Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0218
Šablona	II/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky cizích jazyků na středních školách
Označení materiálu	VY_22_INOVACE_Mrh17
Vypracovala, Dne	Mgr. Jitka Mrhačová, 12.2.2013
Ověřeno (datum)	13.2.2013
Předmět	Anglický jazyk
Třída	3.B
Téma hodiny	Holidays and festivals
Druh materiálu	Dokument
Anotace	Materiál slouží k ústnímu procvičení a rozšíření maturitního tématu Holidays and festivals. Studenti se pokusí zodpovědět otázky v kvízu a informace, které neznají, zjistí dotazováním se svých spolužáků. Každý má možnost zeptat se na jednu otázku učitele. Ten, kdo získá nejdříve všechny odpovědi, je vítěz. Vítěz získává žolíka (=že příští hodinu nebude s 100% jistotou zkoušený). Přiložen klíč.

EUPŠ

Holidays and festivals

Christmas

- 1 When was Christmas first celebrated?
- 2 Why do we celebrate Christmas? What is the true meaning of this holiday?
- 3 Where is the origin of Christmas carolling?
- 4 When and where was the first Christmas card printed?
- 5 What is the historical reason for giving presents at Christmas?
- 6 Who and when brings presents in England?
- 7 Who and when brings presents in the Czech republic?
- 8 What is hung in the house to bring good luck?

St. Valentine's Day

- 1 Which Pagan Festival did ancient people celebrate in Mid February?
- 2 Who was Valentine?
- 3 When was February 14 declared as Saint Valentine's Day?
- 4 Which Roman God is associated with modern Valentine's Day celebrations?
- 5 What type of precious stone is associated with Valentine's Day?
- 6 What colour roses are traditionally sent on Valentine's Day?

St. Patrick's Day

- 1 When is St. Patrick's Day celebrated?
- 2 Who is Saint Patrick?



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- 3 What does this day commemorates?
- 4 What happens on that day?
- 5 Where is it celebrated most?

Easter

- 1 When do we celebrate Easter?
- 2 Easter Sunday celebrates the _____ of Jesus Christ.
- 3 What are the symbols of Easter?
- 4 Who is believed to leave gifts, especially Easter baskets with sweets for children?
- 5 _____ is also a popular British and American tradition.
- 6 Easter eggs are usually _____ for children to find.
- 7 The Friday before Easter is called
- 8 Easter was originally _____ festival.

Halloween

- 1 Where is the origin of Halloween?
- 2 What are the symbols of Halloween?
- 3 How much do Americans spend on Halloween each year?
- 4 What is the tradition of Halloween? What do the children do?
- 5 What is the origin of jack-o'-lanterns?

The Key

Christmas

- 1 Christmas was first celebrated as a proper day, on the 25th December, in the 5th century, in the time of the Roman Emperor Constantine.
- 2 The birth of Jesus Christ is true meaning of Christmas.
- 3 The custom of carolling through the streets originated in England when rich businessmen hired singers to accompany their strolls. The tradition quickly extended to all types of choruses. "We Wish You a Merry Christmas" was definitely on everyone's list.
- 4 In 1843, the first Christmas card was printed in England for Sir Henry Cole.
- 5 To remind us of the presents given to Jesus by the three Wise Men: Frankincense, Gold and Myrrh. Frankincense was a perfume used in Jewish worship and, as a gift, it showed that people would worship Jesus. Gold was associated with Kings and Christians believe that Jesus is the King of Kings. Myrrh was a perfume that was put on dead bodies to make them smell nice and, as a gift, it showed that Jesus would suffer and die.
- 6 Santa Claus on the 25th of December.
- 7 Christ child on the 24th of December.
- 8 Mistletoe



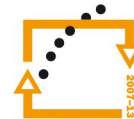
evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

St. Valentine's Day

- 1 Lupercales
- 2 priest
- 3 5th century
- 4 Cupid
- 5 Diamond
- 6 Red

St. Patrick's Day

- 1 17 March
- 2 The patron of saints of Ireland
- 3 Anniversary of his death + the arrival of Christianity in Ireland
- 4 People attend church services, wear green, there are public parades and processions.
- 5 Ireland, but also in Britain, Canada, the USA, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand

Easter

- 1 The first Sunday after the first full moon of spring
- 2 Resurrection (vzkříšení)
- 3 Ducklings, eggs, lambs
- 4 Easter Bunny
- 5 The Easter egg roll
- 6 hidden in the garden
- 7 Good Friday
- 8 a pagan

Halloween

- 1 It is thought to have originated with the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain, when people would light bonfires and wear costumes to ward off roaming ghosts. The Celts, who lived 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France, celebrated their new year on November 1. This day marked the end of summer and the harvest and the beginning of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often associated with human death. Celts believed that on the night before the new year, the boundary between the worlds of the living and the dead became blurred. On the night of October 31 they celebrated Samhain, when it was believed that the ghosts of the dead returned to earth. In addition to causing trouble and damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. For a people entirely dependent on the volatile natural world, these prophecies were an important source of comfort and direction during the long, dark



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

winter. In the eighth century, Pope Gregory III designated November 1 as a time to honor all saints and martyrs; the holiday, All Saints' Day, incorporated some of the traditions of Samhain. The evening before was known as All Hallows' Eve and later Halloween.

- 2 Pumpkin lantern, orange and black colour, spiders, ghosts, ...
- 3 Today, Americans spend an estimated \$6 billion annually on Halloween, making it the country's second largest commercial holiday.
- 4 "trick-or-treating", The American Halloween tradition of "trick-or-treating" probably dates back to the early All Souls' Day parades in England. During the festivities, poor citizens would beg for food and families would give them pastries called "soul cakes" in return for their promise to pray for the family's dead relatives. Dressing in costume - The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time. Food supplies often ran low and, for the many people afraid of the dark, the short days of winter were full of constant worry. On Halloween, when it was believed that ghosts came back to the earthly world, people thought that they would encounter ghosts if they left their homes. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people would wear masks when they left their homes after dark so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits.
- 5 People have been making jack-o'-lanterns at Halloween for centuries. The practice originated from an Irish myth about a man nicknamed "Stingy Jack." According to the story, Stingy Jack invited the Devil to have a drink with him. True to his name, Stingy Jack didn't want to pay for his drink, so he convinced the Devil to turn himself into a coin that Jack could use to buy their drinks. Once the Devil did so, Jack decided to keep the money and put it into his pocket next to a silver cross, which prevented the Devil from changing back into his original form. Jack eventually freed the Devil, under the condition that he would not bother Jack for one year and that, should Jack die, he would not claim his soul. The next year, Jack again tricked the Devil into climbing into a tree to pick a piece of fruit. While he was up in the tree, Jack carved a sign of the cross into the tree's bark so that the Devil could not come down until the Devil promised Jack not to bother him for ten more years. Soon after, Jack died. As the legend goes, God would not allow such an unsavory figure into heaven. The Devil, upset by the trick Jack had played on him and keeping his word not to claim his soul, would not allow Jack into hell. He sent Jack off into the dark night with only a burning coal to light his way. Jack put the coal into a carved-out turnip and has been roaming the Earth with ever since. The Irish began to refer to this ghostly figure as "Jack of the Lantern," and then, simply "Jack O'Lantern." In Ireland and Scotland, people began to make their own versions of Jack's lanterns by carving scary faces into turnips or potatoes and placing them into windows or near doors to frighten away Stingy Jack and other wandering evil spirits. In England, large beets are used. Immigrants from these countries brought the jack o'lantern tradition with them when they came to the United States. They soon found that pumpkins, a fruit native to America, make perfect jack-o'-lanterns.