SB: 93

Reading Lesson Plan

**References:**

http://www.lonelyplanet.com/india/travel-tips-and-articles/76237

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead-In** | | |
| Materials: **Board** | | |
| Time  4 min | Set Up  Whole Class | **Procedure:**  *Hello everyone, how was your weekend?*  *I am getting excited for summer vacation coming.*  *Ask lead-in questions:*  *1. What do you do on your vacation?*  *2. What country do you want to travel?*  *Look at this picture.(festival)*  *What are they doing?(elicit the word of festivals)*  *They are in the (Festival)*  CCQ  Does every festival have different features?  Does festival last whole year?  Is it easy to have fun in festivals?  *OK, first, we are going to learn some words for festivals.* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pre - Activity | | |
| Materials: Word text, Matching papers. | | |
| Time  4min  4min  2min | Set up  Groups  Group  Whole class | Procedure:  [Vocab]  Instructions  Look at the worksheet and put the right alphabet of explanations in the blank. Work together in groups. I will give you 4 mins.  ICQ    What are we doing?  Are we working alone?  How much time do you have?  Ask students to come out and write the answer and check the answer with whole class.  [Guessing festival's name]  Procedure:  Instructions  We are going to do matching strips. There are the papers for names of festivals and explanations. You need to match the right name for explanation.  We will work in groups. I will give you 4mins.  ICQ  What are we doing?  Are we working in groups?  How much time do you have?  Giving out the answer sheet. And then talk about what is mainly about each festival.  [Feed back]  What was the meaning of Festive?  What was the meaning of culmination? |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main - Activity | | |
| Materials: Reading Texts. | | |
| Time  15min | Set up  Groups | Procedure:  Instructions  1. I will give out the reading text of festivals. Different team has different texts.  2. First, before we look at the text, do you know the word 'bishop', 'barvarian', 'partake', or 'noteworthy?(Give the meanings of blocking words)    •Bishop: A bishop is a clergyman of high rank in the Roman Catholic  •Barvarian: a native or inhabitant of Bavaria  •partake: To take or have a part or share; participate.  •noteworthy: Deserving attention; notable; remarkable  3. Now, read through the text. I will give you 3mins to read.  After 3 minutes,  3. You are going to summarize what you read and present it in groups.    I will give you 3 minutes to summarize.  ICQ  What are we doing?  Are we working in groups?  How much time do you have?  After 3mins, as groups, Ss will come out and present of what the text was about.  After presenting, ask Ss to make 1 literal question and 1 Interpretive question about the text.(with explanation)  Give 1min. After 1 min, talk about the answer.  CCQ  Is a bishop buddhist?  Can we partake in the festivals?  What could be the opposite word of partake?  [Feed back]  Ask each group what the topic of other group was. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Post-Activity** | | |
| Materials: A4 papers | | |
| Time  15min | Set Up  Groups | **Procedure:**  **I. Free Production**  Instructions  We looked at many festivals such as tomato festival, mud festival, water festival,  *Make your own festival and make a poster of it. Work as group. Divide 2 teams. Pick the best idea among group members. It should include*  *1. Name of festival*  *2. What is it for?*  *3. What kind of activities people can do*  *After you finish it, you are going to come out and present it. (Give out papers)*  *I will give you 5mins.*  ICQs  What are we doing?  *Are you working alone?*  *For how long?*  Monitor actively and help Ss, if Ss ask.  Share students’ idea of festivals. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOS - Activity | | |
| Materials: n/a | | |
| Time  5min  4min | Set up  Whole class  Whole class | Procedure:  Instructions  As groups, come front at the board and write about advantages of festivals.  ICQ  Are we working alone?  How much time do we have?  Do we write on the board?  Monitor whole activity and share what they write on the board with whole class.  **Feedback** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feed back** | | |
| Materials: | | |
| Time  4 min | Set Up  Whole Class | Procedure:  Did you guys enjoy today’s activity?  Do you guys remember what kind of festival Team A made?  What was name of Team B's festival?  All right. We learned some words of festival today.  If you plan to travel on vacation, you can also set up the date as same as festival's period and you will get much more fun and experience their culture directly.  That is all we got today and You guys did a good job.  *See you guys tomorrow!* |

**Pictures of festival**





**Pre-activity(Find the definition of words)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Feature |  | include; to be a distinctive mark of |
|  | 2. Festive |  | joyous; merry: a festive mood. |
|  | 3. Draw |  | to bring, take, or pull out, as from a receptacle or source |
|  | 4. Culmination |  | highest point, climax, zenith, peak, summit. |
|  | 5. subsequent |  | occurring or coming later or after |
|  | 6. demystify |  | to rid of mystery or obscurity; clarify: |
|  | 7. custom |  | a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances |
|  | 8.centerpiece |  | in ornamental object used in a central position |
|  | 9. homage |  | respect or reverence paid or rendered. |
|  | 10. dive in |  | bury oneself in; be immersed in |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Feature | a | bury oneself in; be immersed in |
|  | 2. Festive | b | include; to be a distinctive mark of |
|  | 3. Draw | c | highest point, climax, zenith, peak, summit. |
|  | 4. Culmination  [kʌlmɪ|neɪʃn] | d | to rid of mystery or obscurity; clarify: |
|  | 5. subsequent | e | occurring or coming later or after |
|  | 6. demystify  [di:|mɪstɪfaɪ] | f | to bring, take, or pull out, as from a receptacle or source |
|  | 7. custom | g | a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances |
|  | 8.centerpiece | h | joyous; merry: a festive mood. |
|  | 9. homage[hɑ:mɪdƷ] | i | in ornamental object used in a central position |
|  | 10. dive in | j | respect or reverence paid or rendered. |

**Pre-activity [Matching strips]**

***The Songkran festival(Thailand)***

is celebrated in Thailand as the traditional New Year's Day from 13 to 15 April. It coincides with the New Year of many calendars of South and Southeast Asia.

The Thai people celebrate this festival with water. Everyone gets soaking wet and since it is the hottest season of the year, the custom is quite refreshing. Songkran is a Public Spring Cleaning Day, supported by the religious belief that anything old and useless must be thrown away or it will bring bad luck to the owner.

***Cervantino festival(Mexico)***

is one of the premier arts and cultural festivals in Mexico and Latin America and features performing arts from around the world with a special emphasis placed on artistic creations in the Spanish language. It has grown to become one of four major events of its type in the world.

The festival was named in honor of Cervantes and officially founded in 1972, the same year that the original cultural program was expanded to include more international acts.

***Edinburgh festival (England)***

is a collective term for many arts and cultural festivals that take place in Edinburgh, Scotland each summer, mostly in August. Though the festivals are put on by various organizations unrelated to each other, and so are officially separate events, they are regarded by many visitors as part of the same event; and together they form the largest annual cultural festival in the world.

***Harbin snow festival (China)***

the festival starts January 5th and lasts one month. However the exhibits often open earlier and stay longer, weather permitting. Ice sculpture decoration technology ranges from the modern (using lasers) to traditional (with ice lanterns). Ice and Snow World features illuminated full size buildings made from blocks of 2–3 feet thick crystal clear ice directly taken from the Songhua River. The festival is the largest ice and snow festival in the world.

***Mardi Gras (USA)***

This famous two-week festival features parades headed by ‘Kings’ and ‘Queens’ leading a flotilla of garish floats manned by ‘krewes(carnival crews)’ who throw trinkets to the crowds. The culmination is the wicked mayhem of Mardi Gras Day (also known as Fat Tuesday), when all inhibitions are let loose (People even can drink in the street on this day which is illegal in USA). The next day, Ash Wednesday, is the first day of Lent making Fat Tuesday the ultimate excuse for a piss up, a knees up and a throw up.

***Rio carnival (Brazil)***

This is sex and samba on a stick, drawing around a million people each year for its throbbing, four day-long festivities. The centrepiece is the Sambódromo parade, when neighbourhood groups compete against each other for the title of best ‘samba school’; flashy floats and nearly nude women feature prominently. The Masquerade Ball is almost as breathtaking, rammed to the gills with celebrities and mere mortals alike, all bemasked, bewigged and becostumed. Wear a G-string (thong) for best results.

***La Tomatina (Spain)***

Each year tens of thousands of people descend on Buñol for this festival, the culmination of a week-long celebration of Buñol’s patron saint. An estimated 125,000kg (275,625lb) of tomatoes are used, driven into the town square by a convoy of trucks. Drunken participants dive in, hurtling the fruit at each other until the streets run red like the sickest splatter film, and then it’s all over – within an hour.

***Day of the day festival (Mexico)***

This day does not pay homage to filmmaker George Romero – rather, it’s a two-day festival celebrating the reunion of relatives with their dear departed. Expect colourful costumes, loads of food and drink, skeletons on stilts, parties in cemeteries, skull-shaped lollies and mariachi bands performing next to graves. This beautiful, moving spectacle will demystify your fear of crossing over, because – unlike Halloween’s witches and all-round terror – the Day of the Dead smashes the taboos surrounding death, celebrating the continuation of life beyond and the value of interdimensional communion.

**Pre-activity [Matching strips answer]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **The Songkran festival(Thailand)**  <Period: 4/13 - 4/15>  Songkran festival is celebrated in Thailand as the traditional New Year's Day.The Thai people celebrate this festival with water. Everyone gets soaking wet and since it is the hottest season of the year, the custom is quite refreshing. Songkran is a Public Spring Cleaning Day, supported by the religious belief that anything old and useless must be thrown away or it will bring bad luck to the owner. |
|  | **Cervantino festival(Mexico)**  <Period: 10/3-10/21>  Cervantino festival is one of the premier arts and cultural festivals in Mexico and Latin America and features performing arts from around the world with a special emphasis placed on artistic creations in the Spanish language. It has grown to become one of four major events of its type in the world. |
|  | **Edinburgh festival (England)**  <Period: 8/9-9/1>  Edinburgh festival is a collective term for many arts and cultural festivals that take place in Edinburgh, Scotland. Though the festivals are put on by various organizations unrelated to each other, and so are officially separate events, they are regarded by many visitors as part of the same event; and together they form the largest annual cultural festival in the world. |
|  | **Harbin snow festival (China)**  <Period: 1/5-2/5>  The festival starts January 5th and lasts one month. However the exhibits often open earlier and stay longer, weather permitting. Ice sculpture decoration technology ranges from the modern (using lasers) to traditional (with ice lanterns). The festival is the largest ice and snow festival in the world. |
|  | **Mardi Gras (USA)**  <Period: on Feburary a d>ay before Lent  This famous two-week festival features parades headed by ‘Kings’ and ‘Queens’ leading a flotilla of garish floats manned by ‘krewes(carnival crews)’ who throw trinkets to the crowds. On Mardi Gras Day (also known as Fat Tuesday), when all inhibitions are let loose (People even can drink in the street on this day which is illegal in USA). |
|  | **Rio carnival (Brazil)**  <Period: The end of Feb.- The beginning of Mar.>  This is sex and samba on a stick, drawing around a million people each year for its throbbing, fourday-long festivities. The centrepiece is the Sambódromo parade, when neighbourhood groups compete against each other for the title of best ‘samba school’. Wear a G-string (thong) for best results. |
|  | **La Tomatina (Spain)**  <Period:8/28(The last wednesday of Aug.)>  Each year tens of thousands of people descend on Buñol for this festival, the culmination of a week-long celebration of Buñol’s patron saint. An estimated 125,000kg (275,625lb) of tomatoes are used, driven into the town square by a convoy of trucks. |

**Main-Activity(Text)**



**The History of Oktoberfest**

**What is Oktoberfest?**

The Munich Oktoberfest (Munich Beerfest) is one of the most famous events and the world's largest fair. Oktoberfest 2013 will be no exception. With some six million people attending every year, it is an important part of Bavarian culture. Think Disneyland for adults.

Today the Munich Beerfest traditionally takes place during the sixteen days up to and including the first Sunday in October with Oktoberfest 2013 starting on Saturday, 21st September until Sunday the 6th of October.

**History of Munich's Oktoberfest**

The Wiesn - from a wedding to the largest public festival in the world!

It all began with the wedding of the Bavarian crown prince Ludwig (later known as King Ludwig I) to princess Therese from Saxony-Hildburghausen (hence the name of the Theresienwiese or Therese's green) on October 12, 1810. Five days later, the National Guard organized a large public horse race to ensure that the Bavarian folk could also partake in the wedding celebration. It was decided that the festival should be repeated at the same time the following year, which marked the birth of the "October-Festivals".

In 1811, the Bavarians additionally celebrated an agricultural festival. In contrast to the horse race, this festival has held to this day. Every three years this "central agricultural festival" takes place on the southern part of the Theresienwiese.

The enormous entertainment spectrum today didn't exist in the past. A couple of carousels and several beer stands were all at that time with those first beer tents appearing in 1896.

As Munich was considerably smaller in the past, the proprietors and event organizers went out to the Wiesn for the starting ceremonies. This tradition is still reflected today with the entry of the tent proprietors on Saturday morning in the parade.

The mayor Thomas Wimmer first started the well-known tradition of tapping the beer keg in the 1950s. The mayor taps the first keg on the first Wiesn Saturday at exactly 12:00pm and calls out "O'zapft is!" (which means the keg has been tapped). Since then, the mayor has always tapped the first keg.

But the Wiesn also has its dark side. Thirteen visitors were killed in a bomb attack at the main entrance in 1980 and over 200 were seriously injured. The Wiesn has been cancelled a total of 24 times in its history for reasons of war, cholera and inflation.

**Main-activity [Text2]**



**What is 'San Fermín Festival'?**

Also known as Sanfermines, this cultural festival celebrates the first bishop of Pamplona, Saint Fermín of Amiens. Beginning in the 17th/18th centuries, San Fermin has deep roots in the city of Pamplona.

**When is San Fermin Festival 2013?**

The City of Pamplona Spain comes alive every year in July during the famed San Fermin Festival. Thousands of locals would troupe out dressed in their traditional attire of white clothing and bright red handkerchiefs tied neatly around their necks. The come out into the streets to celebrate San Fermin in honor of San Fermin a long dead local history hero. San Fermin Festival 2013 will be an exciting blend of religion, culture, official, order and disarray as well as new and old practices.

The festival is an old one, but it especially gained popularity when renowned author Ernest Hemingway of America attended one of the festivals. The festival was the background used for one of his successful novels titled “The Sun Also Rises” released in 1926. The book sparked international recognition and brought many tourists down to Pamplona to see and take part in the famed Bull Run where the brave take up the challenge of running along with large fierce bulls.

**San Fermin Festival Celebrations**

The Bull Run is clearly one of the high points of the festival, but it is far from being the only noteworthy event. San Fermin Festival 2013 would kick off noon of July 6th and would run for about nine days till July 14th. During this time the entire town of Pamplona would be filled with fireworks, music, singing, dancing, folkloric performances, religious ceremonies and lots of eating and drinking. At San Fermin Festival 2013 almost anything will be allowed no matter how bizarre as long as it is done with respect of others.

The event is brought to a start on noon of the opening day with the launching of el chupinazo the rocket from the town’s square. From the launch of that rocket, visitors and locals alike intermingle freely without distinction and the fun and excitement doesn’t stop until the end of the ceremonies. At the last day of activities, participants, locals and visitors all join in singing pobre de mi, a sad song of farewell and an expression of their desire for the next year’s celebrations.

**The Origin of San Fermin Festival**

The history of the San Fermin Festival comes from two different events that were later combined. The first is commercial, as back in the days there was an annual large fair that saw the gathering of cattle merchants to sell off their stock. Bull fighting later became a part of the commercial activities. The other side of the festival’s history is religious as the ceremony was used to honor a son of a local official, San Fermin who converted to Christianity and legends claim was killed by being dragged down the streets by bulls. The religious festival was usually held on the 10th of October. In 1591, due to bad weather experienced during October, the ceremony was moved to July 7th when the climate was better and which was also the time of the commercial cattle fair.

The Bull Run will clearly be the highlight of San Fermin Festival 2013 edition. It would take place every morning of the festival at 8am. Runners would have to cover 825 meters which should take about three minutes. The running area is well protected and it really is an adrenaline pumping event. Even visitors are allowed to participate in the run.