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B3U1 Festivals around the world (Reading)



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Unit 1

Festivals around the world

Warming Up

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. Different countries have different festivals. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know. Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite and why.

Festival	Time of year / date	What it celebrates	What people do
Mid-Autumn Festival	autumn/fall	the beauty of the full moon, harvest , time with family and friends	give and eat mooncakes, watch the full moon with family and friends

Pre-reading

- 1 What festivals or celebrations do you have in your city or town? What part of a festival do you like best – the activities, the music, the sights, the food or the people who visit?
- 2 Look at the pictures and title of the passage below. Discuss in pairs what kind of information you think will be introduced in the passage.



The word festival comes from the old Latin word "Festus" meaning "of a feast," which was later given the meaning of the word "holiday."



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be meant to do sth:
本应该; 打算

- ① Come on, Ellen, you' re **meant to** be helping me.
- ② I thought the police **were meant to** protect people.
- ③ The diagram **is meant to** show the different stages of the process.

take place=fall on 发生

- ① The next meeting will **take place on** Thursday.
- ② The wedding will **take place at** St Andrew's church.



FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

1

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after **hunters** had caught animals. At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many **origins**, some **religious**, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.



Wangguo Festival

Festivals and Celebrations

What?
Different
kinds of
festivals

When?

Where ?

How ?

Why ?

Festivals of the Dead

2 Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the **ancestors**, who might return either to help or to do harm. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense **in memory of** their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In **Mexico**, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important **feast** day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes

15 with "**bones**" on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old **beliefs** about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can **dress up** and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. If they

20 give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them.

Festivals to Honour People

3 Festivals can also be held to honour famous people.

Boat Festival in China honours the famous poet Qu Yuan.

In the USA, Columbus Day is in memory of the explorer Christopher Columbus.

25 Columbus in the New World. India has a national holiday to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped **gain** India's

independence from Britain.

Harvest Festivals

4 Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful because their

food is **gathered** for the winter and the **agricultural** work is over. In European countries, people

will usually decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals.

Some people might win **awards** for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome

rooster. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people **admire** the moon and in China,

enjoy mooncakes.

Spring Festivals

35 The most **energetic** and important festivals are the ones that **look forward to** the end of winter and

to the coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people

may give children lucky money in red paper. There are many other festivals.

40 take place forty days before **Easter**, usually in February. People dance

dancing in the streets **day and night**, loud music and fireworks are set off. One of the most

important religious and social festival for **Christians** is Easter.

45 It celebrates the life of Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life.

Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks **as though** it

is covered with pink snow.

50 People love to get together to eat, drink and **have fun with** each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our **customs** and forget our work for a little while.



subtitle
小标题



pictures as
illustration 配图

Read for Style

1. What is the writing style of this passage?

A. An argumentation

议论文

B. An exposition

说明文

C. A narration

记叙文

2. How does the author introduce the topic of festivals?

By classification.

Festivals of the Dead

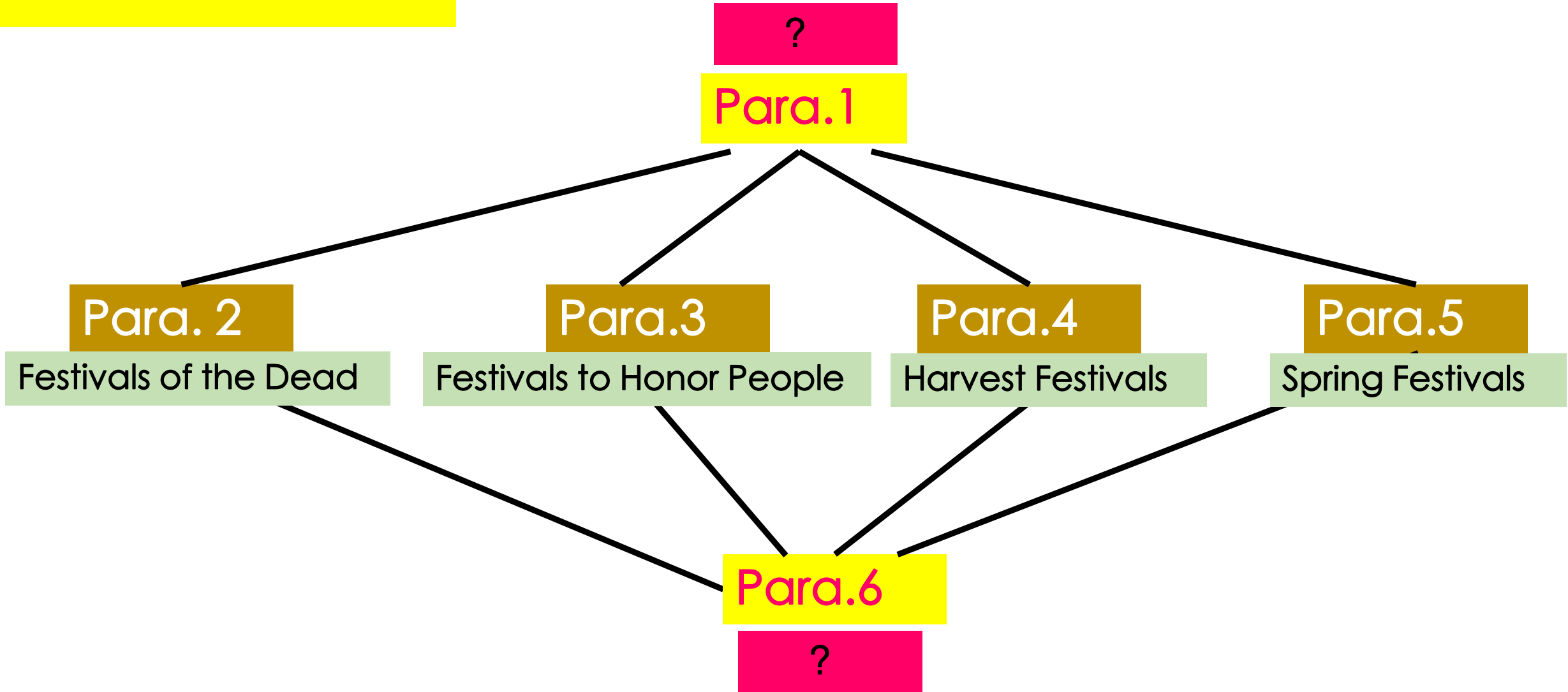
Festivals to Honour People

Harvest Festivals

Spring Festivals

subtitles

Read for Structure



Para. 1

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many origins, some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.



Wangguo festival 望果节
藏族农民欢庆丰收的节日
藏戏、射箭、游行、祭祀
藏历七、八月间举行

Origins of festivals

*Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most **ancient festival** To suffer or die because you have not enough food to eat in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebration would be held after hunters had caught animals. At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. **Today's festivals have many origins ,some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.***



Origins of festivals

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times.

Most ancient festivals would celebrate

the end of cold weather

planting in spring

harvest in autumn

after hunters had caught animals

people would starve if food was difficult to find

Today's festivals have many origins

religious

2 *Festivals of the Dead*

seasonal

3 *Festivals to Honour People*

special people

4 *Harvest Festivals*

special event

5 *Spring Festivals*

What is the sequence in developing paragraph 1 ?

In the order of time.

What is the use of last sentence in paragraph 1?

As a transition. (过渡句)

Read for Structure

Origins of festivals

Para1

Para 2

Festivals of the Dead
religious

Para3

Festivals to Honor People
special people

Para4

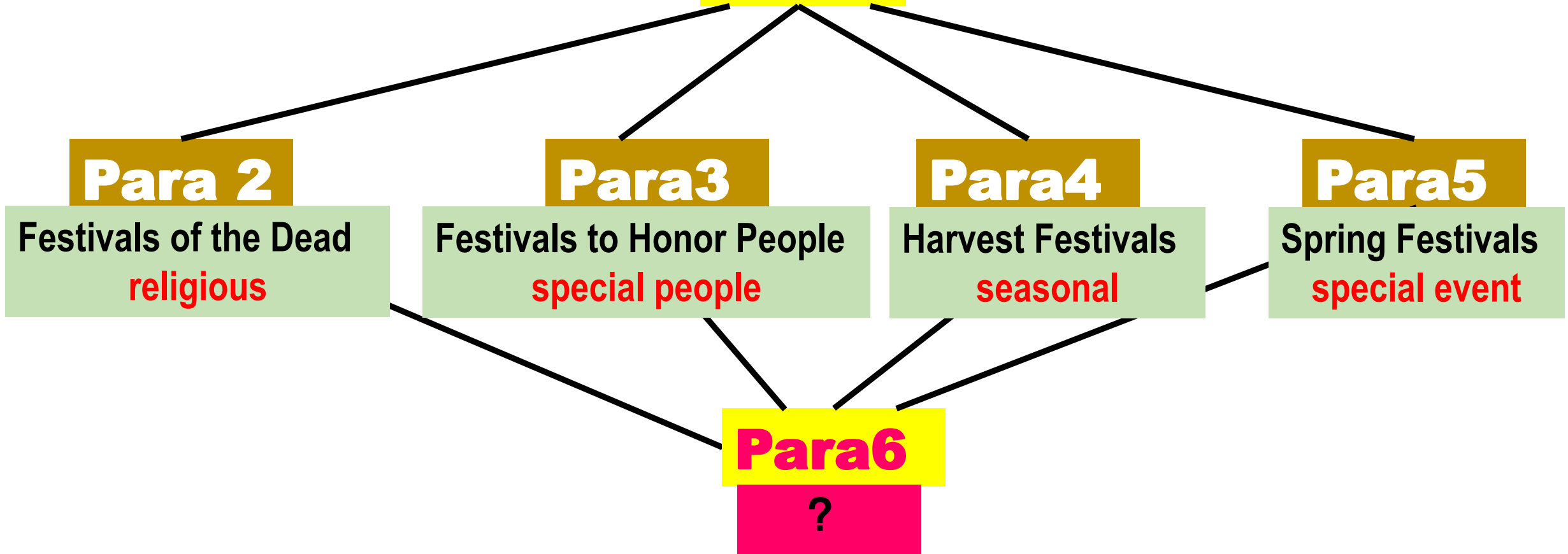
Harvest Festivals
seasonal

Para5

Spring Festivals
special event

Para6

?

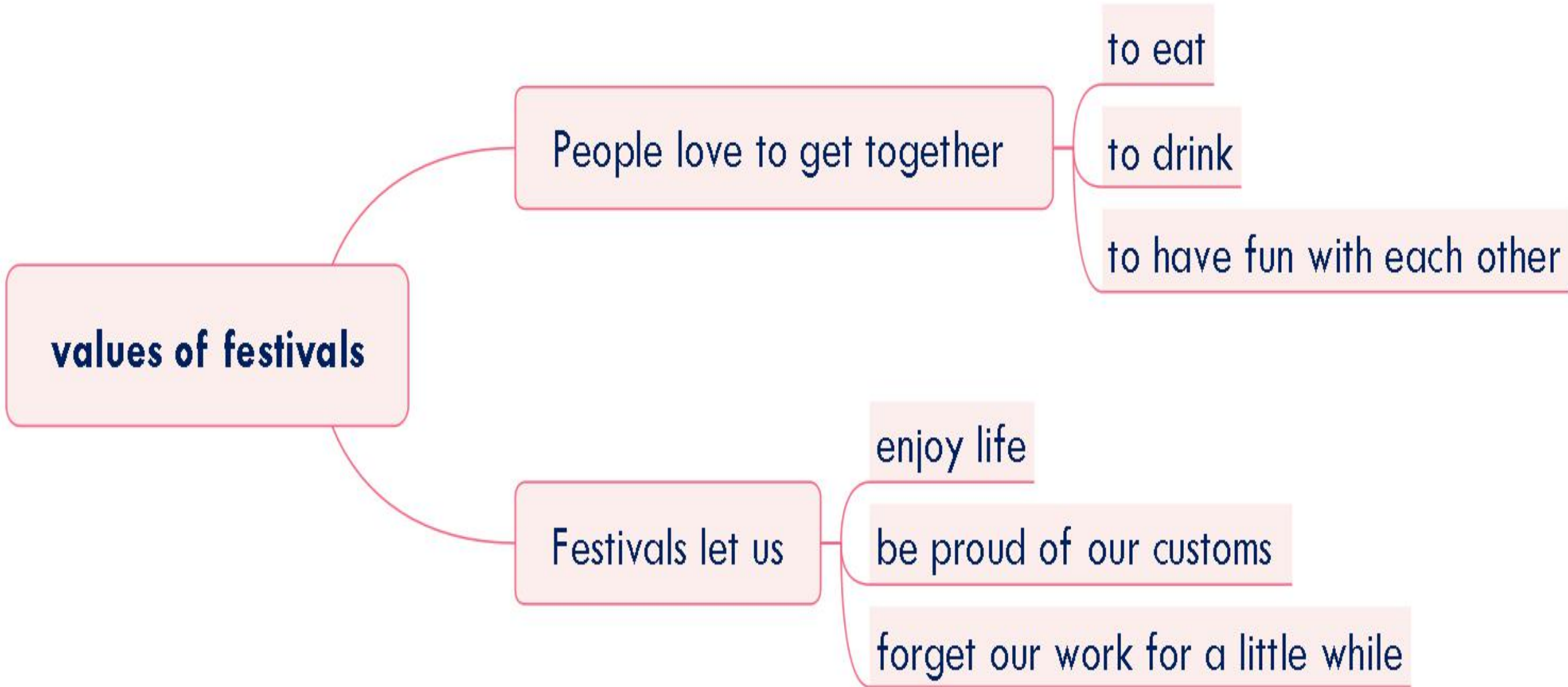


Para. 6 values of festivals

*People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. **Festivals** let us **enjoy life**, **be proud of our customs** and **forget our work** for a little while.*



Mind-map of para.6



Read for Structure

Origins of festivals

Para1

Para 2

Festivals of the Dead
religious

Para3

Festivals to Honor People
special people

Para4

Harvest Festivals
seasonal

Para5

Spring Festivals
special event

Para6

values of festivals

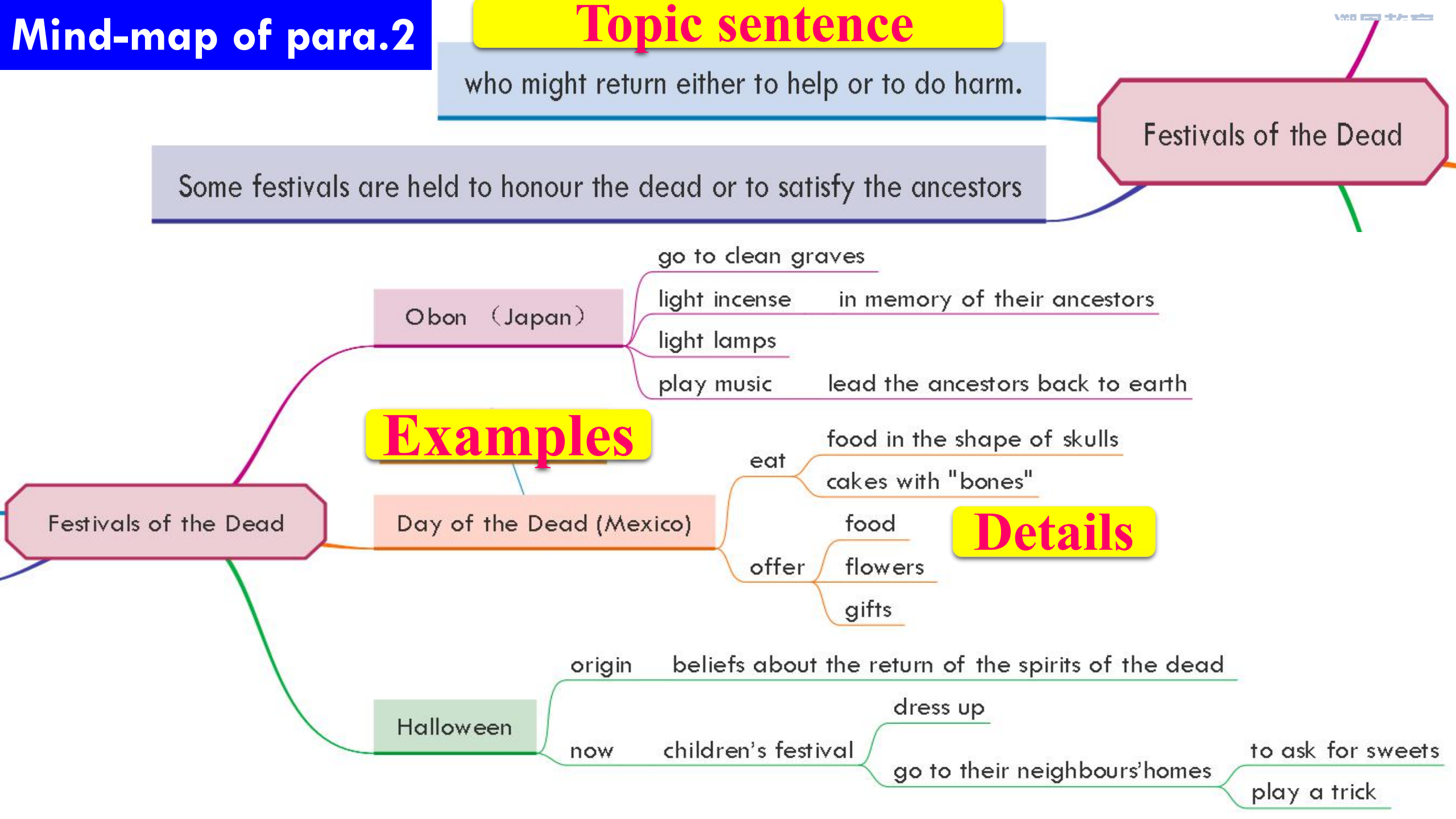
Festivals of the Dead--Para. 2

Topic sentence?

Examples?

Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm. For the Japanese festival, Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with “bones” on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children’s festival, when they can dress up and to their neighbours’ homes to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them.





Festivals to Honour People--Para. 3

Festivals can also be held to honour famous people. The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the famous ancient poet, Qu Yuan. In the USA Columbus Day

Qu Yuan is a patriotic poet who was admired and loved by the people.

National leaders, heroes, famous historical figures.

These festivals are used to strengthen national pride.



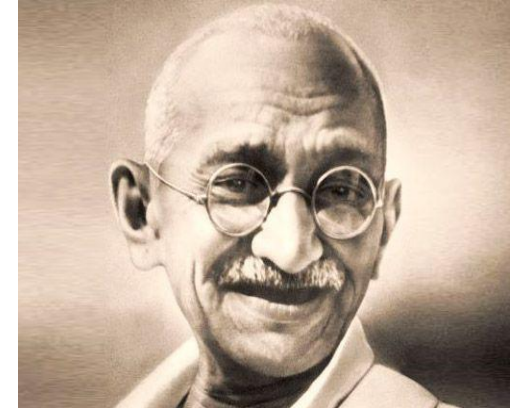
Qu Yuan

a famous poet



Christopher Columbus

the first arrival in the New World



Mohandas Gandhi

Leader of Indian's Independence

Is Qu Yuan honored only because he was a famous poet?

What kind of people to honor? Shall they be famous? How famous?

Mind-map of para.3

Topic sentence

Examples

Details

Festivals to Honour People

The Dragon Boat Festival(China)

honour Qu Yuan famous ancient poet

Columbus Day(U.S.A)

in memory of Christopher Columbus

national festival(India)

honour Mohandas Gandhi leader independence from Britain

October 2

Festivals can also be held to honour famous people

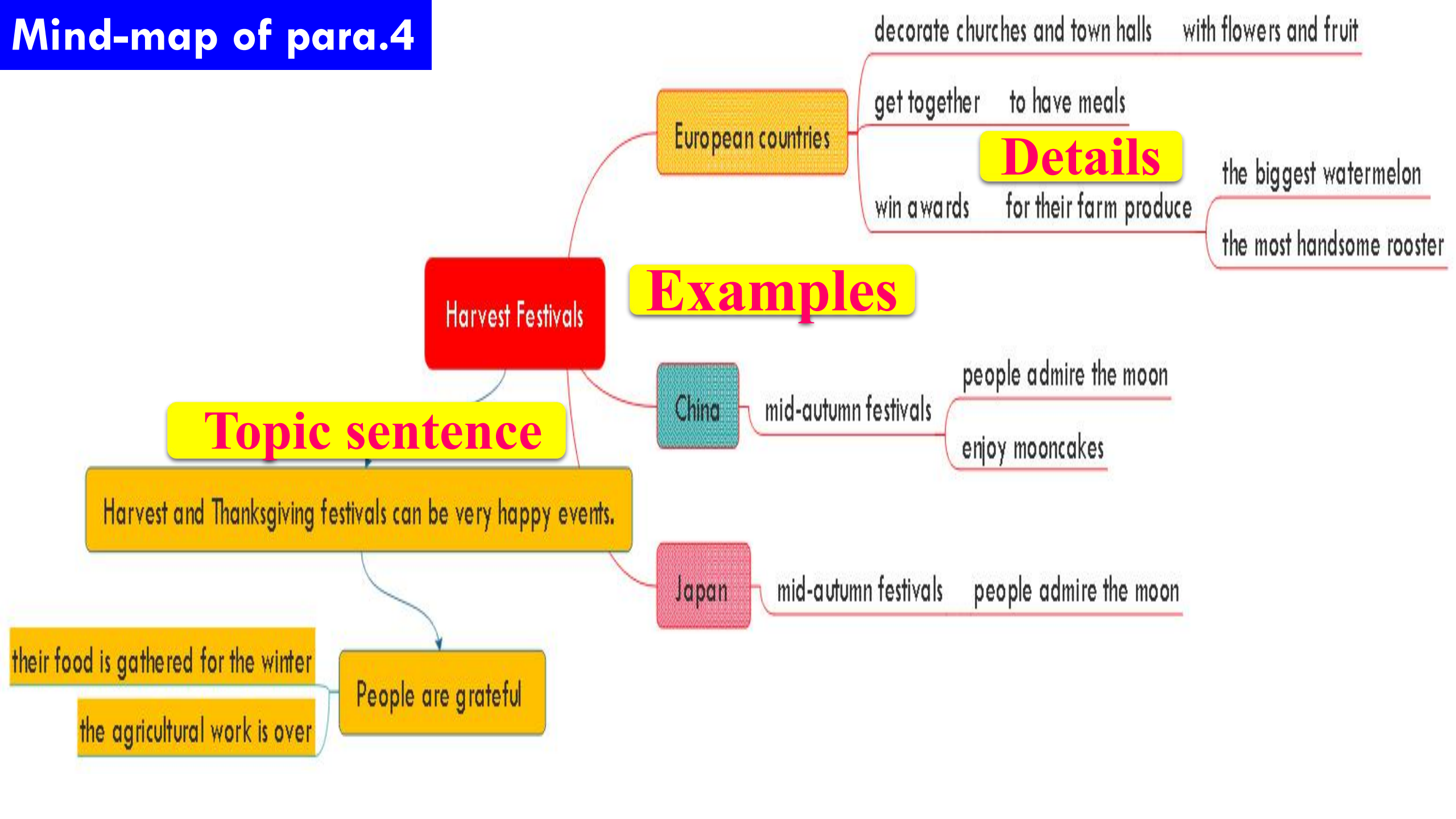
Harvest Festivals--Para. 4

Why?

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. *People are grateful because their hard work is over. In European countries, people fill their town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some people might win awards for their farm produce like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.*



Mind-map of para.4

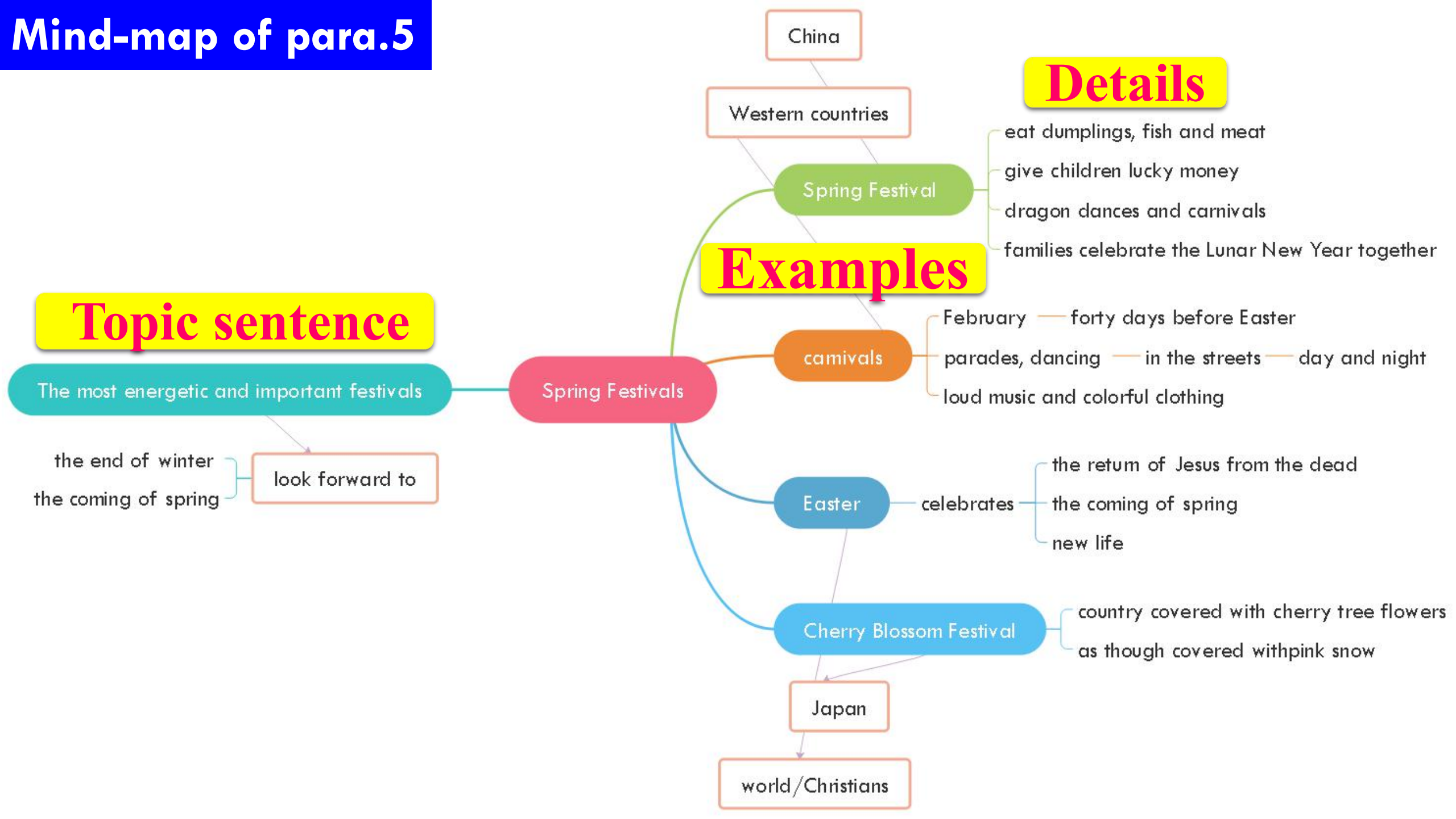


Spring Festivals--Para. 5

The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and meat and may give children lucky money in red paper. There are dragon dances and carnivals, and families celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Some Western countries have very exciting carnivals, which take place forty days before Easter, usually in February. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds. Easter is an important religious and social festival for Christians around the world. It celebrates the return of Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life. Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.



Mind-map of para.5

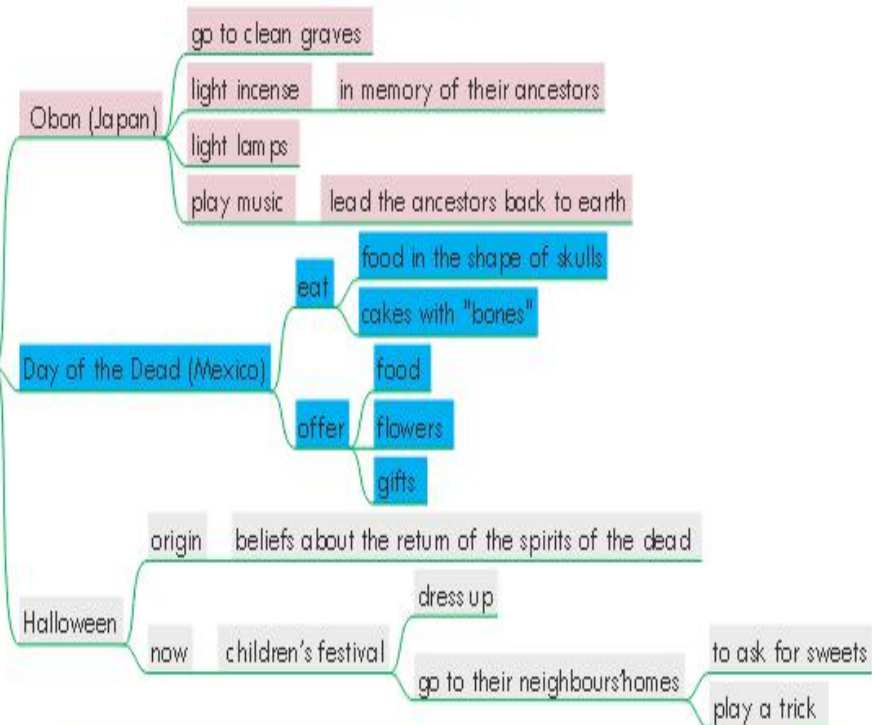


Festivals and Celebrations

1. origins of festivals



2. Festivals of the Dead



3. Festivals to Honour People



4. Harvest Festivals



5. Spring Festivals



6. values of festivals





知识聚焦 讲练互动

1. Draw a mind-map of Reading 1, U1.

要点直击 ▶

1. (教材原句 P1) Festivals **are meant to** celebrate important times of year.

节日是指用来庆祝

mean

[用法分析]

(1) *v.* 打算; 意欲; 有……的目的。

常见搭配:

be meant to do sth 应该做某事; 意在做事

be meant for... 为……而准备的

mean to do sth 打算做某事

2. Language points.

特别提醒: means 的单复数形式相同, 类似的单词还有 series(一系列; 连续), species(种; 物种), works(工厂), fish, sheep, deer 等。当它们作主语时谓语动词的数要根

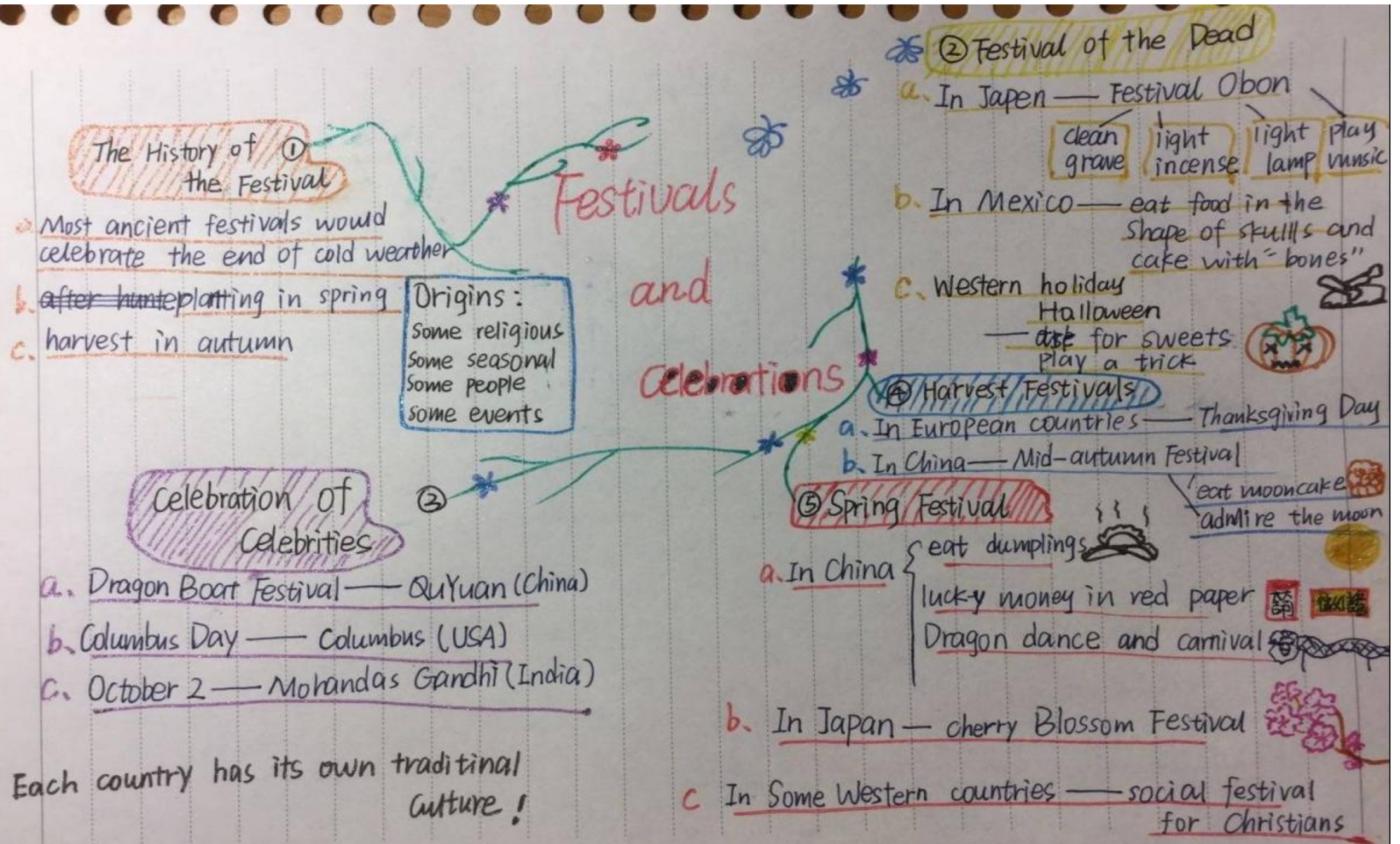
据单复数而定。如: I tried, but not a **means** has worked.

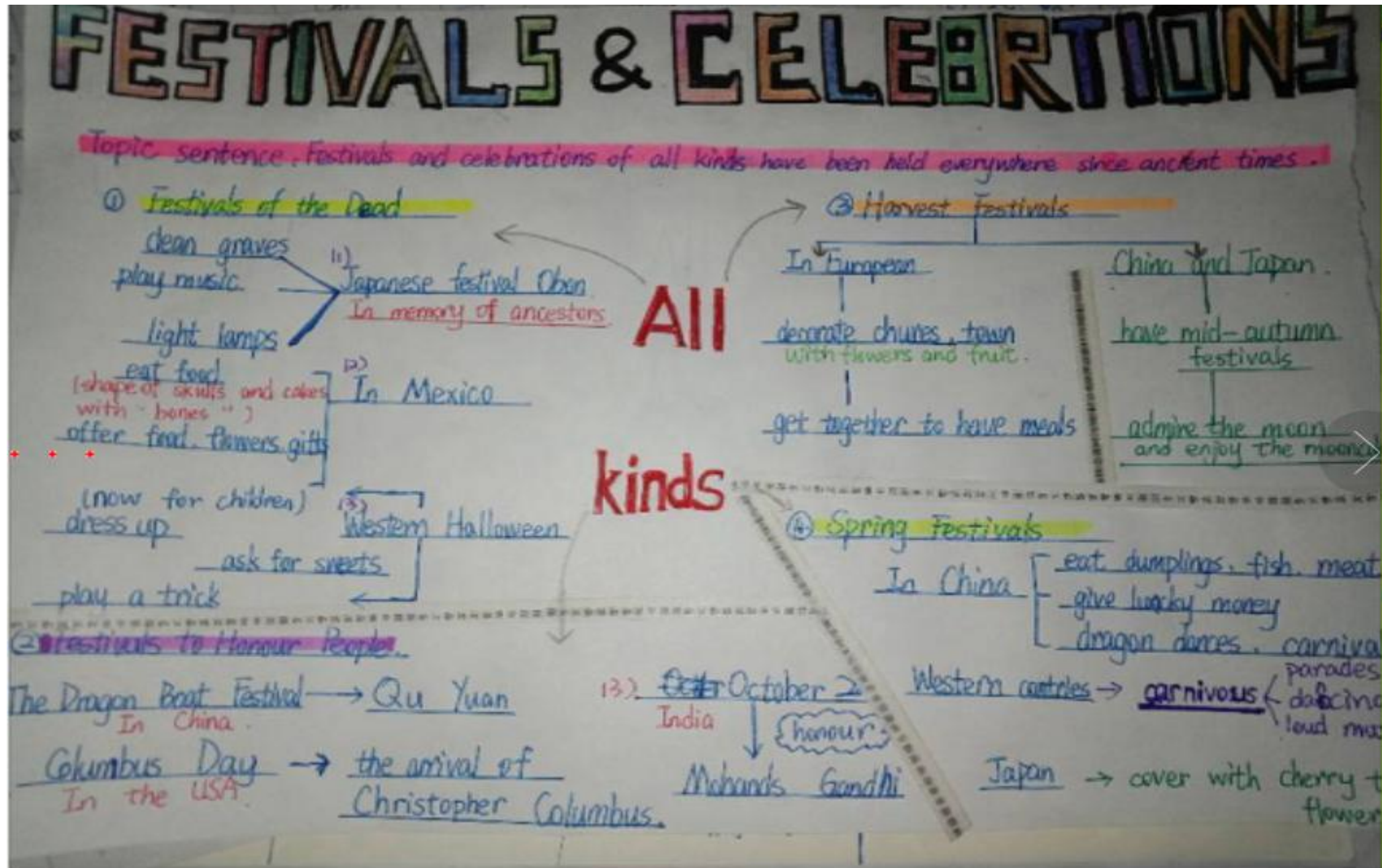
各种可能的办法都试过了, 但没有一种奏效。

◎即学即练

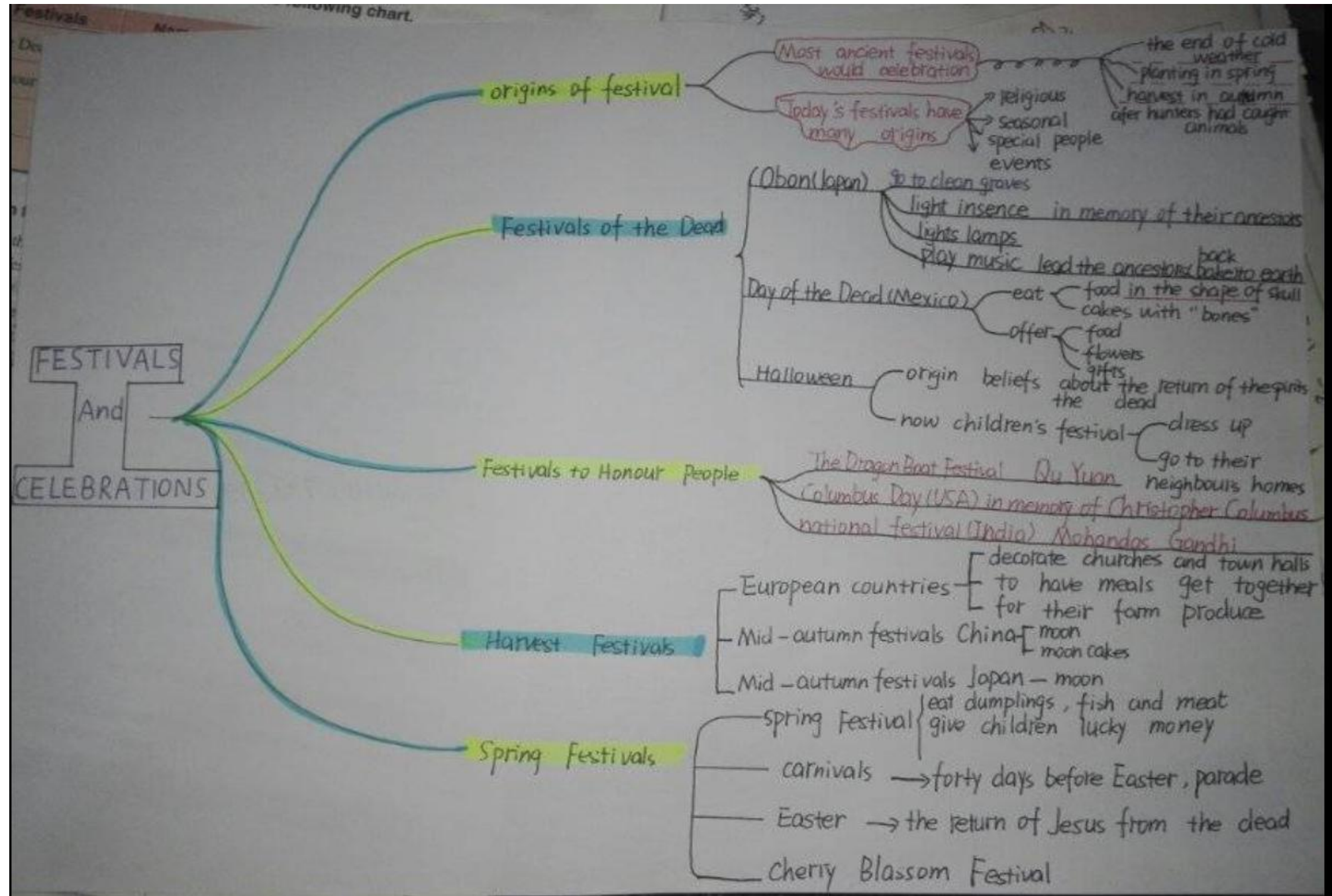
用上述词或词组填空。

① You _____ take off the shoes when you enter the lab.

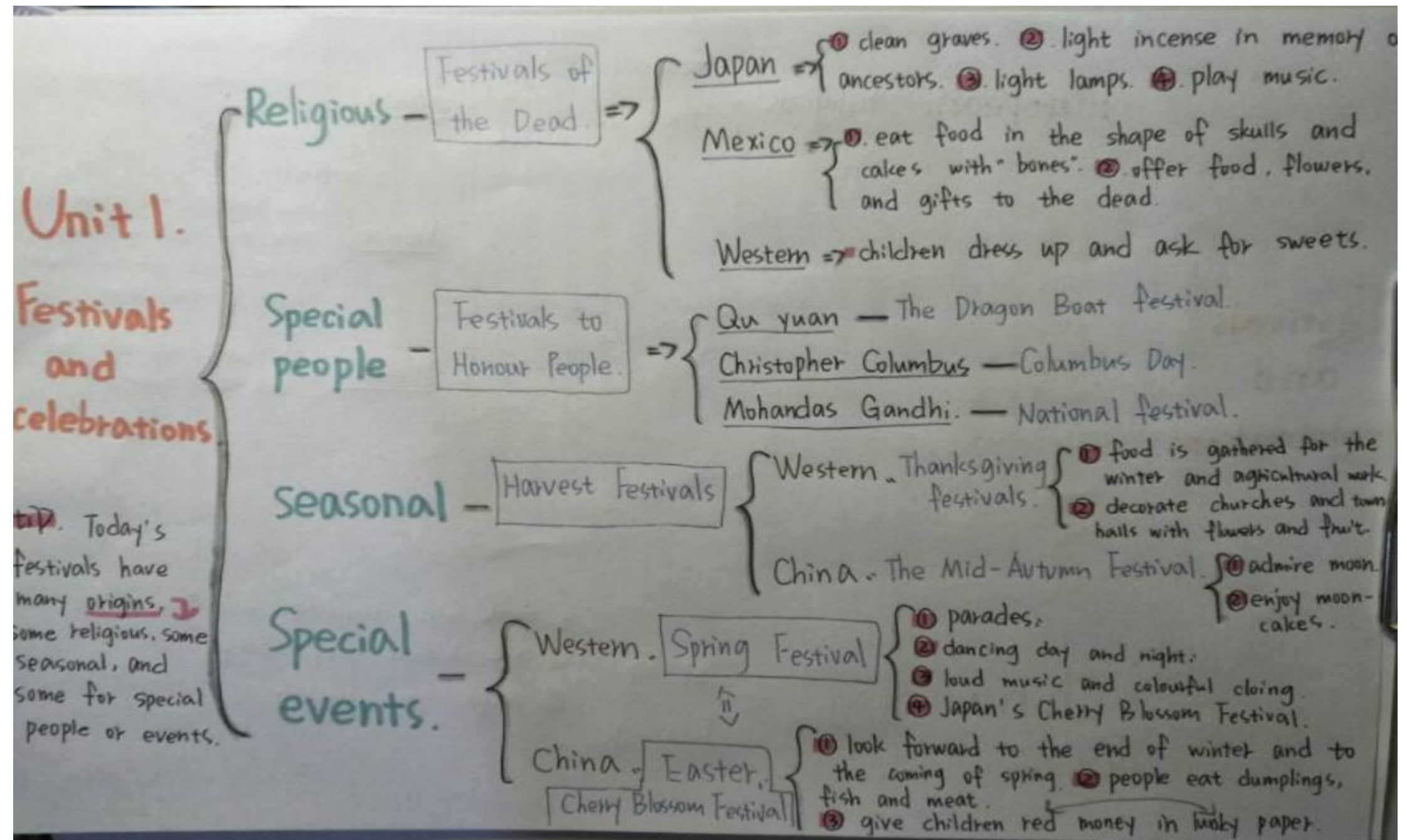




附: 学生的思维导图欣赏







附: 学生的思维导图欣赏

