**但愿人长久，千里共婵娟**

**---中秋佳话**

杭州二中树兰高级中学 郭合英

树立文化意识，传承中国文化，用英语讲述中国自己的故事。本着这样的目的，在中秋佳节来临之际，笔者设计了这节课。

**Topic**：The Mid-Autumn Festival.

**Teaching objectives:**

Through this lesson, make the students enable

1. To set up cultural consciousness and inherit Chinese culture.
2. To get the hang of some knowledge about the Mid-Autumn Festival.

**Teaching important points:**

1. The introduction to the Mid-Autumn Festival
2. The legends of the Mid-Autumn Festival
3. The customs of the Mid-Autumn Festival

**Teaching difficult points:**

1. The legends of the Mid-Autumn Festival

2. The customs of the Mid-Autumn Festival

**Teaching process:**

**Pre-teaching : Lead in**

Let students enjoy a short video about the Mid-Autumn Festival.

[设计目的]：激趣导入。

**While teaching**

**Step 1:** The introduction to the Mid-Autumn Festival

[Activity 1]: Do you know several names of the Mid-Autumn Festival?

[Activity 2]: Why is this festival called the Mid-Autumn Festival?

[Activity 3]: What is the purpose of the Mid-Autumn Festival?

[设计目的]：让学生大致了解中秋知识。

**Step 2:** The development of the Mid-Autumn Festival

语篇填空: The development of the Mid-autumn Day

The Mid-Autumn Festival has a long history of over 3,000 years. In ancient 1 （time), emperors followed the rite of  2 ( offer) sacrifices to the sun in the spring and to the moon in autumn. Later aristocrats [əˈrɪstəˌkræt] (贵族) and literary figures (文学人士) helped expand the ceremony 3 common people. They 4 (worship) the full moon and expressed their feelings.

By the Tang Dynasty, the Mid-autumn Festival  5  (fix), which became even 6  (grand) in the Song Dynasty. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, it was 7  major festival

of China.

 The Mid-autumn Day 8 (originate) from the moon-worshipping in the Pre-Qin Period.

 According to the textual research, the first Festival of Sacrifice to the Moon fell on the “Autumn equinox”of the solar term. 9 , due to calendar integration, the lunar calendar

 10 (adopt). The Festival of Sacrifice to the Moon was adjusted from the “Autumn equinox” of the gan-zhi calendar to the 15th day of the 8th month of the lunar calendar.

[设计目的]：让学生了解中秋的发展过程。

**Step 3:** The legends of the Mid-Autumn Festival

Legend 1: Chang'e flying to the moon

Legend 2: Zhu Yuanzhang and cakes uprising

Legend 3: Wu Gang chopping the tree

Legend 4: Jade Rabbits Mashing Herbs

[设计目的]：让学生了解我国博大精深的文化。

**Step 4:** The customs of the Mid-Autumn Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival has a variety of customs, including worshiping the moon, appreciating the moon, eating mooncakes, enjoying family reunions and so on.

[设计目的]：让学生进一步了解中秋，拓展他们的文化底蕴。

**Step 5:** The poems about the Mid-Autumn Festival

**欣赏诗歌1**

明月几时有？把酒问青天。

不知天上宫阙，今夕是何年。

我欲乘风归去，又恐琼楼玉宇，高处不胜寒。

起舞弄清影，何似在人间。

转朱阁，低绮户，照无眠。

不应有恨，何事长向别时圆？

人有悲欢离合，月有阴晴圆缺，此事古难全。

但愿人长久，千里共婵娟

**欣赏诗歌2**

静夜思

李白

床前明月光，疑是地上霜。
举头望明月，低头思故乡。

A Tranquil Night

许渊冲

Abed, I see a silver light,

I wonder if it’s frost aground.

Looking up, I find the moon bright;

Bowing, in homesickness I’d drowned.

[设计目的]：中国的经典诗歌永远相传。

**Step 6:** The blessings about the Mid-Autumn Festival

Give the students some blessings about the Mid-Autumn Festival

[设计目的]：可以用这些祝福语给自己的家人和朋友送去中秋的祝福。

**Post teaching**

Review the content learned in the lesson.