**Hello, New Year's Day! 学案**

新课标要求我们老师有机渗透中华优秀传统文化，凸显社会主义核心价值观，帮助学生坚定文化自信。本节课主要是介绍元旦佳节。从起源，传说等多方面入手，将有关元旦的知识改编成高考题型，“寓教于乐”，将“玩” 与“学”巧妙地融合在一起，既了解了元旦的知识，学会与元旦相关的英语表达，同时也训练了高考题型，可谓“一箭双雕”。

本节课从6个方面入手。

1. **The introduction to the origin of New Year's Day**

语篇填空：

New Year's Day

New Year’s Day is the first day of the year. “Yuan” implicates the first and the beginning, and “Dan” refers to the time when a red sun just rises from the horizon. The \_\_\_1\_\_\_ （mix）of “Yuan” and “Dan” indicates people will meet the new year with full of youthful spirit.

New Year‘s Day is observed on January 1, the first day of the year on the modern Gregorian calendar as well as the Julian calendar \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_(use) in ancient Rome. With most countries using the Gregorian calendar \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ their main calendar, New Year’s Day is the closest thing to \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ (be) the world‘s only truly global public holiday, often \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) with fireworks at the stroke of midnight as the new year starts, \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ represents a new beginning when people send off the old days and welcome the new ones. January 1 on the Julian calendar currently corresponds \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_January 14 on the Gregorian calendar, and it is on that date \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ followers of some of the Eastern Orthodox churches celebrate the New Year. New Year's Day is a \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (post) holiday in the United States. As the first day of the year, yuandan \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ (consider)to be the most important festival since the ancient times.

1. **The legend of New Year's Day**

七选五：根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In a legend about the prosperous era of Yao and Shun some 4000 years ago, when Yao was in power, he created many benefits for the people and was loved by them. \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ Yao did not pass on his throne to his son but to Shun who had both moral integrity and professional competence.

Yao said to Shun: "You must pass the throne to a right person. Then I will feel at peace when I die." Shun passed his throne to Yu, who was a hero because he could control flooding. \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_

After Yao died, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ and the first day of the 1st lunar month became known as Yuan Dan or Yuan Zheng.

\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ Previous dynasties would organize celebrations and sacrifices on Yuan Dan, for example sacrificing to the immortals and their forefathers, writing Spring Festival scrolls, writing character fortunes and dragon dancing.

\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ They observed it by making sacrifices to immortals and ancestors, pasting spring festival scrolls onto their houses, setting off firecrackers, staying up all night, eating dinners at reunions as well as putting on a "society fire".

These scenes are of such impact that the poet Xin Lan in the Jin Dynasty immortalized the scenes of Yuan Dan in his poem Yuan Zheng.

1. Just like Shun, Yu also did a lot of good deeds for the people and was revered by them.

B. This was why Yao handed over his throne to Shun.

C. However, since his son was not as capable as him.

D. Shun set the day he made sacrifices to the heavens and gods as well as to the late Yao as the

first day of the year

E. This was Yuan Dan in ancient times.

F. People danced and sang on that day to celebrate it.

G. People also celebrated the day in other ways.

1. **The evolution of New Year's Day in China**

阅读理解: 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

“Yuan ” means to start, "Dan" means not only the dawn of time, but also refers to the day pass. New Year's Day is the beginning of the year on the first day. “New Year‘s Day” first appeared in the “Book of Jin” and has elapsed 4000 years of history.

In ancient China, Yuan Dan was not the same on January 1st, as regulated in the Gregorian calendar. The date of Yuan Dan had been changed many times from the 1st of the 12th lunar month in Yin Dynasty to the 1st of the 1st lunar month in Han Dynasty. Yuan Dan fell on the first day of the first lunar month in Xia Dynasty, on the 1st of December in Shang Dynasty, on the first day of November in Zhou Dynasty, and after Qin Shi Huang unified the six kingdoms, he named the first day of October as the New Year's Day, since then it was successive ( "Historical Records"). In the first year of Emperor Wu , Sima Qian founded a "Taichu calendar “ and he referred to the first day of the first month as New Year's Day, which was used until the Revolution of 1911.

When Sun Yat-sen took office as the temporary President in Nanjing at the beginning of January of 1912, he set the 1st of the 1st lunar month as the Spring Festival while the 1st of January was set as the New Year, which was also called Yuan Dan.

After liberation, the Central Government of China issued a National Festival and Memorial Day Holiday that set January 1st as Yuan Dan, which was a one-day holiday for the whole country.

In order to distinguish the two New Years of both the lunar calendar and solar calendar, and as the "spring beginning" of the Lunar Calendar was always around the lunar New Year, the 1st of the 1st lunar month was called the Spring Festival.

Yuan means the beginning, the first. The beginning of a number is Yuan. Dan, which is a pictographic character in the Chinese language, means the time when the sun rises from the horizon, symbolizing the beginning of a day. When Yuan and Dan are combined, it means the first day of a New Year.

Yuan Dan is also called Three Yuan, the beginning of a year, the beginning of a month and the beginning of an hour. The word Yuan Dan was first used during the Three Emperors and Five Sovereigns era.

1. What the meaning of “Dan” ?

A. It only means the dawn of time.

B. It means not only the dawn of time but also the passed day.

C. It means the beginning of the day.

D. It means a new year.

2. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

A. In ancient time, Yuan Dan was always the same day.

B. The date of Xia Dynasty and Shang Dynasty was the same day.

C. The New Year’s Day and the Spring Festival are the same day.

D. The date of Yuan Dan in Xia Dynasty was the same day in Emperor Wu.

3. What does the underlined word “successive” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. successful B. continuous C. instructive D. worldwide

4. The passage in mainly organized in order of .

A. name B. space C. importance D. time

5. What’s the passage mainly discussing?

A. The legend of Yuan Dan. B. The name of Yuan Dan.

C. The evolution of Yuan Dan. D. The difference between Yuan Dan and Spring Festival.

**4. The differences between Spring Festival and New Year's Day**

语篇填空：阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Yuandan is the first day of the Gregorian calendar， \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ (name) January 1st every year. People will get \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ three-day leave, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_(send) messages all around. And they can have a short trip to somewhere or go shopping.

Spring Festival is the \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ (tradition) holiday of China, and it’s one of the most grand \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ (festival）in the whole year. People will get a seven-day leave, and it’s \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_（long) than the Yuandan holiday. It \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ (fall) on the first day of the lunar year. During Spring Festival, people in China will get together, mop the windows \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ (make)them bright, sweep the ceiling, the walls, the floor, and decorate their home \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ Chinese knot and Fus on the first day of the lunar year. For the tradition, people will make a lot of dumplings, \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_(preparation) some red envelopes, cook some traditional foods as well, for example, frying tofus, to have a big feast together and calculate good luck for the New Year.

**5. The interesting anecdotes on New Year’s Day all over the world**

补全下面的句子。

New Year cry in India

印度元旦的哭声

印度有的地区，元旦早上，家家户户哭声不断，人人脸上涕泪横流。据说是感慨岁月的易逝和人生的短暂。

In India, some regions, people did not celebrate the New Year, but cry New Year‘s Day morning. It is said (lament）the fleeting years and transitory life.

Water-Sprinkling Festival in Thailand

泰国泼水元旦

在新年第一天，泰国人都在窗台、门口端放一盆清水，家家户户都要到郊外江河中去进行新年沐浴。

On the first day of New Year’s Day, Thais place water in the windowsill and the entrance the door. Every household will go to the outskirts with the river the new year bath.

New Year's Day in Romania

罗马尼亚的元旦

元旦前夜，人们在广场上竖起高大的圣诞树，搭起舞台。市民们一边烧着焰火，一边载歌载舞。农村人拉着木犁，上面装饰着各种彩花，庆祝新年。

New Year‘s Eve, People a big Christmas tree and set up a stage in the square. The citizens are singing and dancing while they fireworks. Villagers pull wooden plows decorated colorful flowers the New Year.

Swiss fitness on New Year's Day

瑞士健身元旦

瑞士人有元旦健身的习惯，他们有的成群结队去爬山，站在山顶面对冰天雪地，大声歌唱美好的生活；有的在山林中沿着长长的雪道滑雪，仿佛在寻找幸福之路；有的举行踩高跷比赛，男女老幼齐上阵，互祝身体健康。他们用健身来迎接新一年的到来。

Swiss people have the habit of on New Year's Day. Some of them go mountain-climbing in groups, standing on the top of the mountain, the ice and snow and singing loudly about the beautiful life; Some go skiing along the long trail in the mountains in search of happiness; Some hold stilt-walking competitions, and men, women, old and young battle together, each other good health. They welcome the coming of the New Year’s Day fitness.

Ear-tugging New Year's Day in Brazil

巴西揪耳朵元旦

巴西人在元旦这天，高举火把，蜂拥登山。巴西农村有一个独特的风俗习惯——便是互相揪耳，人们在元旦见面时，一定要相互使劲揪住对方的耳朵，表示祝福。

Brazilians on New Year's Day hold high torches, mountain crowding. There is a unique custom they pull each other's ear in Brazilian countryside. When they meet on the day, they are to grab each other the ears a symbol of good luck.

Greek cakes on the New Year's Day

希腊蛋糕元旦

元旦时，家家都要做一个大蛋糕，里面放一枚银币。主人将蛋糕切若干块，分给家人或来访的亲朋好友。谁吃到带有银币的那块蛋糕，谁就成了新年最幸运的人，大家都向他祝贺。

On New Year's Day, everyone should make a big cake and a silver coin

it. The host will the cake pieces and give them to family members or visiting friends. eats the piece of cake the silver coin in it is the

one in the New Year, and everyone him it.

A broken Danish cup and saucer for a friend

丹麦杯盘碎片送朋友

丹麦人在元旦前夜，家家户户都要将平时打碎的杯盘碎片收集起来，待夜深人静时偷偷地送至朋友家的门前。元旦的早晨，如果谁家门前堆放的碎片越多，则说明他家的朋友越多，新年一定很幸运。

In Denmark, on New Year's Eve, every household will normally the cups and plates pieces and collect them, secretly sending them to a friend's door. the morning of New Year’s Day, The \_\_\_\_ debris in front of their house someone has, the more friends they have, which also forebodes that they'll be lucky in the New Year.

France: Finished off the fifth liquor luck

法国：喝光余酒交好运

法国人在新年到来之前，各家一定要把家中的余酒全部喝光，以致许多人喝得大醉。他们认为，元旦时如果家中还有剩余的酒，新一年里交厄运。

In France, before the of the new year, each family must all the remaining wine in the house, many getting drunk. In their , if there is any wine left in the house, the new year will .

Spain: Eating Grapes in middle of the night

西班牙：半夜吃葡萄

西班牙人在元旦前夜全家团聚。到12点时，以教堂钟声为号，争着吃葡萄。每敲一下钟，必须吃下一颗葡萄，而且要连着吃下12颗，表示来年一帆风顺。

The Spaniards are with their families on New Year‘s Eve. They refer to the church bells as a signal, vying(竞争) with each other in eating grapes. Every knock about bell, you must eat a grape, but also to a eating 12, which the coming year will sail smoothly.

Homework:

应用文写作

假如你是某校高二（8）班的学生李华，得知你的外国朋友Tom对中国的元旦习俗感兴趣，你想邀请他参加你们班的元旦晚会活动，请你给他写一封邮件, 告诉他具体的活动安排，内容包括：

1. 晚会的时间、地点；
2. 活动安排；
3. 元旦祝福。

注意：1．词数80左右；

2．可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。