

Writing: Celebrations

6.16 Vocabulary for writing Fasting

A Reviewing vocabulary

There is one spelling mistake in each of these words from Theme 6. Rewrite each word correctly.

1. ceremony ceremOny
2. costum
3. decarate
4. exibition
5. influense
6. occassion
7. procedure
8. rituel
9. traditonal
10. visiter



B Building vocabulary and knowledge

Complete the text below. Use a word from the list on the right in each case. Make any necessary changes.

The origins of fasting

Fasting is going without food ⁶ λ . Every major religion has asked its followers to fast. But the goes back to primitive societies.

Fasting rituals have appeared in all societies. Fasting has two main purposes. Firstly, it before an important event. For example, in some cultures, a child must fast before the coming of age ritual. In other cultures, fasting before a hunt or a in a war. Secondly, it is often connected with cleaning of the body. A person is closer to God after fasting. There are two well-known periods of fasting. The Islamic tradition of fasting is still practised the Muslim world. The Christian tradition of fasting during a period called Lent has died out.

C Using fixed and semi-fixed phrases

The text above is very simple. We can add extra information at the beginning or the end of many sentences. Where can you add each of the following pieces of information? See the example (6) in the text above.

1. According to anthropologists,
2. According to many religions,
3. ancient and modern
4. at certain times of the year
5. during the holy month of Ramadan
6. for a period of time
7. On the other hand,

according to
 anthropologist (n)
 anthropology (n)
 around (prep)
 [= approximately]
 balloon (n)
 battle (n)
 cultural (adj)
 die out (v)
 during (prep)
 earlier (adj)
 fast (n and v)
 [= not eat]
 happen (v)
 hold (v) [= happen]
 holy (adj)
 largely (adv)
 Lent (n)
 luck (n)
 mosque (n)
 on the one hand
 on the other hand
 pray (v)
 prayer (n)
 relative (n)
 religion (n)
 ritual (n)
 social science (n)
 sunrise (n)
 sunset (n)
 Thanksgiving (n)
 throughout (prep)
 tradition (n)
 victorious (adj)
 war (n)

6.17 Real-time writing Eid al-Fitr

A Reviewing vocabulary

Complete each verb to make a phrase about festivals.

1. c. *celebrate* an event
2. m. preparations
3. d. hands
4. s. relatives
5. v. the graves of ancestors
6. p. through the streets
7. s. prayers
8. g. thanks to God
9. p. special clothes
10. c. special food

B Activating ideas

The spidergram on the opposite page contains notes for a text about a festival.

1. How many sections will the text contain?
2. Why are there two **events** under **Origins**?
3. Can you supply any of the missing information?
where? = Muslim countries throughout the world

C Gathering information

1. Work in four groups. Each group reads a text about Eid al-Fitr.
Group A: Read the text on page 332.
Group B: Read the text on page 341.
Group C: Read the text on page 335.
Group D: Read the text on page 342.
2. Each group completes one section of the spidergram.
3. Work in groups of four, with one student from each of the four groups. Complete the rest of the spidergram.

D Describing a festival

1. Read the assignment on the right.
2. Complete the essay. Use your spidergram notes to help you.



The start of Eid



Eid prayers



Henna decoration

Fireworks for Eid



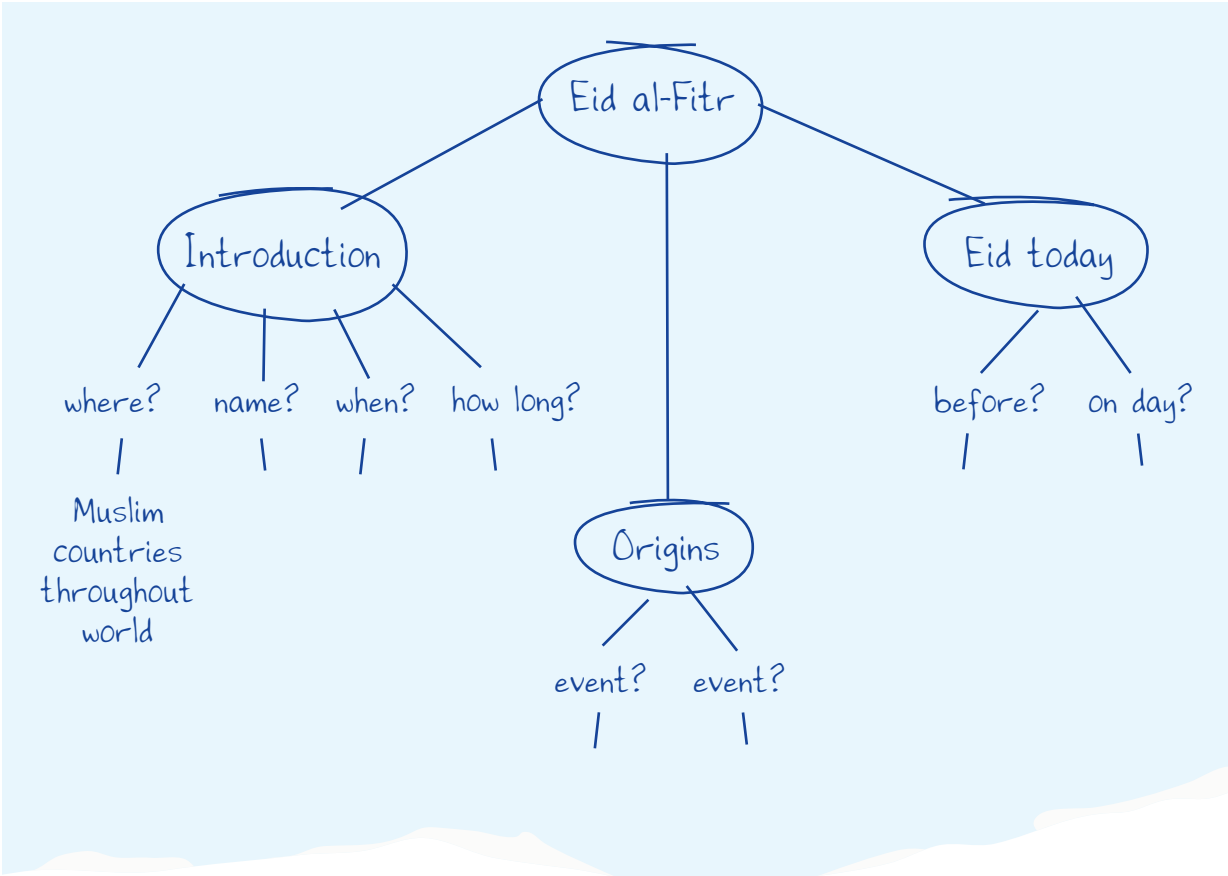
Eid foods

Prayers at the graves

Faculty of Social Science and Cultural Studies

Anthropology and the modern world
Assignment 3

Describe an annual festival in one or more countries. Give details of the origins of the festival and the way it is celebrated today.



Eid al-Fitr

Introduction

Eid al-Fitr is celebrated

The name

The festival takes place

During the holy month of Ramadan,

Eid al-Fitr lasts

Origins

The first Eid

Some people believe

Other people say

Eid al-Fitr today

Before the festival,

On the day of the event,

6.18 Learning new writing skills

Spelling vowel sounds; using fixed phrases

A Developing vocabulary

- Which **single vowel** is missing from each set of words? What is the sound in each word?
 - h.....ppen l.....st s.....ys w.....nt
 - pr.....pare sp.....cial n.....w th.....y
 - g.....ve fest.....val l.....ke th.....rd
 - m.....ney cl.....thes h.....liday w.....men
 - b.....y p.....t p se
- Which **pair of vowels** is missing from each set of words? What is the sound in each word?
 - c.....ntry y..... h.....se
 - m.....n rly br.....kfast
 - ball.....n c.....k g.....d
 - th.....r rec.....ve n.....ghbour
 - f.....lds fr.....nds countr.....s
- Read **Skills Check 1** and check your answers.

B Identifying a new skill

Read **Skills Check 2**. Then find and correct seven mistakes in the text below.

New Year's Day

At a time, New Year's Day was celebrated on 15th March in Europe. Nowadays, it has been celebrated on 1st January. Other people believe that it is lucky to clean the house on New Year's Day. Other people are saying that you should eat a particular kind of food to get good luck for the year. At some countries, people spend the day with their relatives. Before day, in the UK people send cards. On the day, there are going to be football matches and a big parade through the centre of London.

C Practising a new skill

Study the pairs of phrases in **Skills Check 2** again. Complete each pair of sentences with true information from your own knowledge.

In some countries, people celebrate Christmas.
In other countries, people celebrate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).



Skills Check 1

Spelling vowel sounds

1. With one letter

Here are some examples of **different sounds** from a **single vowel**.

a	happen	last	says	want
e	prepare	special	new	they
i	give	festival	like	third
o	money	clothes	holiday	women
u	buy	put	up	use

2. With two letters

Here are some examples of **different sounds** from a **pair of vowels**.

ou	country	you	house
ea	mean	early	breakfast
oo	balloon	cook	good
ei	their	receive	neighbour
ie	fields	friends	countries

Always learn the spelling of the vowel sound(s) in a new word.

Skills Check 2

Comparing events and ideas

We often want to compare actions or ideas. We can use a pair of fixed phrases to introduce the actions or ideas.

In some countries, ...

In other countries, ...

Some people believe that ...

Other people say that ...

At one time, ... + past simple

Nowadays, ... + present simple

Before the day, ... + past simple

On the day, ... + present simple

6.19 Grammar for writing Time prepositions

The most common time prepositions are *in, on, at*.

- in** = more than a day e.g., *in the Middle Ages, in 1607, in July*
on = a day e.g., *on 5th November, on Monday, on the day of the event*
at = parts of a day e.g., *at 6.30 p.m., at sunrise, at night*

There are common **exceptions**.

- in** e.g., *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening*
at e.g., *at the weekend (BrE), at Christmas*
on e.g., *on the weekend (AmE)*

There are several other time prepositions, including:

- for** = general time periods e.g., *for years, for centuries*
during = specific time periods e.g., *the Middle Ages, the 1600s, July*
around = approximate date, time e.g., *around 10th March, around 7 p.m.*
from / to = start and finish times e.g., *from January to March, from 6.00 to 8.00 p.m.*

There are **no prepositions** with these words and expressions:

yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week / month / year, etc., next week / month / year, etc.

A Using time prepositions

Write the correct preposition in each space. You do not need a preposition in some cases.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 1890 | 9. National Day | 17. the second week |
| 2. 4.00 p.m. | 10. night | 18. yesterday |
| 3. April | 11. morning night | 19. the weekend |
| 4. April June | 12. sunset | 20. three months |
| 5. Eid | 13. the day of the event | 21. Tuesday |
| 6. five days | 14. the evening | 22. midnight |
| 7. many years | 15. the moment | 23. last week |
| 8. 10 th March | 16. 10.00 a.m. 12 noon | 24. the 17 th century |

B Using fixed phrases of time

Complete the sentences with a possible time word or period in each space. Invent the details.

- The festival was first celebrated in the Middle Ages / the 11th century / ancient times.
- At one time, it lasted for
- The festival changed during
- Nowadays, it lasts for
- Every year, it starts on and ends on
- For before the festival, people prepare.
- Then, on there are many events.
- In, there is a parade through the streets of the town.
- Then, in
- Finally, at people light fires and let off fireworks.

6.20 Applying new writing skills **Thanksgiving**

A Reviewing vocabulary and grammar

There is one wrong word in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

1. The festival ~~is~~ ^{was} first celebrated hundreds of years ago.
2. The festival takes part on the first Monday of June.
3. The festival takes one day.
4. According of tradition, the event was originally a harvest festival.
5. Some people speak that the festival started in the seventeenth century.
6. Other people say that it began in the sixteen century.
7. Special sports events are holding on the day.
8. On the evening, there is a big dinner for all the family.
9. Before start the meal, the family say prayers.
10. Everyone give thanks for something, for example good health.

B Thinking and organizing

You are going to describe another festival. Read the research notes on the right.

1. How many sections are there in the essay?
2. What is the main tense in each section? Why?

C Writing

Write about Thanksgiving.

Remember to use:

- present simple and past simple passive, where possible.
- time prepositions correctly.
- fixed phrases to compare, e.g., *At one time*, ...

D Editing

Write about the interview process.

Exchange essays with a partner. Read his/her essay. Mark the essay with *?*, *S*, *G* and *P*.

E Rewriting

Read your essay again. Look at the *?*, *S*, *G* and *P* marks on your first draft. Write the essay again.



Thanksgiving

Introduction

North America = 'the act of giving thanks'
4th Thu in Nov (USA) / 2nd Mon in Oct (Can.)
1 day.
17th group of religious people in N.A.

Origins

1:

- 1st = 1621
- gave thanks for harvest
- Sept, Oct or Nov – 3 days

2:

- not connected with harvest
- day of fasting / prayer originally
- changed to thanksgiving festival 1623 = started to rain during prayers

Thanksgiving today

Before:

- children make special things at school
- people make special clothes for parade
- lorries decorated with figures
- large balloons attached to lorries = figures of animals / cartoon characters

On day:

- lorries driven through streets
- special sports events, e.g., US football
- evening = family dinner
- before meal – prayers
- everyone gives thanks, e.g., food, good health, friends, neighbours
- eat turkey, pot roasts, pumpkin pie

Portfolio Festivals around the world



A Activating schemata

1. Look at the photographs above. What are some of the key features of festivals around the world?
2. Why do festivals share these features?

B Gathering information (1)

1. Divide into three groups. Group A: 🎧 6.19, Group B: 🎧 6.20, Group C: 🎧 6.21. Listen to information about three festivals. Make notes to answer the questions.
 - What is it called?
 - What does the name mean?
 - Where is it?
 - When is it?
 - How did it start?
 - How do people prepare for the event?
 - What happens on the day?
 - Do people wear special clothes?
 - Do people eat special food?
2. Work in groups of three, one student from each group, A, B and C. Exchange information about your festival.
3. Which festival would you like to attend? Explain your answer.

C Gathering information (2)

1. Work in pairs. Read one of the texts about great traditional events: *The Venice Regatta* or *The Holi Festival* on pages 200 and 201. Make notes.
2. Explain the information you read about to your partner. Your partner should make notes.

D Giving a talk

Choose one of the festivals from your portfolio notes. Write a short talk. Give your talk in a small group.

E Writing

Choose the festival you are most interested in. Write a short essay about the festival.

Great traditional events around the world

3: *The Venice Regatta*

Venice is a city of around 300,000 people. It is situated in northeast Italy, nearly 400 kilometres north of Rome. It is built on a system of canals. Many journeys through the city are on gondolas or long boats rather than in cars or on foot.

Venice was once an important centre for trade. In the Middle Ages, ships sailed from there for all parts of the known world. However, in the 16th century, the city declined, although by 1800 it was already a popular tourist resort.

Many people visit Venice today for the annual boat races, or regatta. It takes place on the first Sunday in September. Perhaps it started to celebrate a parade through the city in 1489. Queen Caterina of Cyprus, a Venetian herself, came to give her island to Venice.

For many days before the event, the people of the different areas fly flags from their houses. They prepare their costumes – brightly coloured clothes from the Middle Ages.

On the day, they dress up and parade along the Grand Canal. Then, at 3.30 p.m., the boats line up behind a rope stretched across the canal. They travel along the canal to a pole, go round the pole and come back.

There are four races. The first race is for children, the second for women, the third for men and the fourth for champions. In each race, the different areas compete against each other. After the races, local people and tourists travel up and down the canals in boats of all sizes. There are clowns and artists in the city's squares. There are big dinners in each of the areas.



Great traditional events around the world

4: The Holi Festival

Jaipur is a city of around 2.5 million people. It is situated in the state of Rajasthan in northeast India, 260 kilometres southwest of New Delhi. It is called the Pink City because many of the houses in the old city are painted pink.

Jaipur was founded in 1727 by the ruler of the area. It is built on a grid pattern, like New York. It is one of the three cities of India's Golden Triangle. The other two are New Delhi, the capital, and Agra, the site of the Taj Mahal. The city is now a popular tourist destination.

Many people visit Jaipur each year for the Holi Festival. It takes place around 25th March. *Holi* means 'burning' in Sanskrit, the ancient language of the country. The festival celebrates an old legend. People have probably celebrated the festival for thousands of years.

Holi is celebrated all over India, but in Jaipur they celebrate with elephants. For many days before the event, people paint their elephants – trunks, heads and feet. They also cover the elephants in gold cloths and jewels.

On the day, there is a parade of elephants and horses. There are also traditional dances in the streets. Then there is a game of elephant polo. People normally play this game on horses, but in Jaipur they use elephants. Finally, there is a tug of war between elephants and people. In each game, there is one elephant against 19 men and women. The elephant often wins!

People do not wear their best clothes for the Holi Festival because, after the events, the young people start throwing bags of brightly coloured powder. Many people go home with hair the same colour as the buildings!

