

과목명	실용영어 II
주차명	Week 14. Celebrations
학습목표	<p>[Lesson focus]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topic: Special Days of Celebration - Function: Describing a festival; comparing holidays of different countries; talking about celebrations; sharing opinions about holidays - Grammar: as ... as; would rather - Listening: Discussions – Local Celebrations or Holidays - Video Journal: Young Riders of Mongolia

Unit 1 Unit Opener: Exploring the Theme

Photo

UNIT
12

Celebrations

Look at the photo, answer the questions:
1 What is your favorite celebration?
2 What do people do there?

Carnival is celebrated in towns and villages throughout Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is the Carnival Capital of the World.

UNIT 12 GOALS

1. Describe a festival
2. Compare holidays in different countries
3. Talk about celebrations
4. Share opinions about holidays

Opening Questions

Look at the photo, and answer the questions:

1. What is happening in the picture?
2. How do you celebrate your special day?
3. How many celebrations from Korea can you name?

■ Goals

1. Describe a festival
2. Compare holidays in different countries
3. Talk about celebrations
4. Share opinions about holidays

Unit 2 Vocabulary

■ Word Bank: Holidays

Religious Holidays:

Buddhist: Vesak (Buddha's birthday)

Christian: Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving

Hindu: Diwali, Holi

Jewish: Chanukah, Passover

Muslim: Eid ul-Adha, Ramadan

Secular Holidays:

Valentine's day, April Fool's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day

■ Special New Year's Celebration

Read about a special New Year's celebration and match the **RED** words from the text to their definitions.

New Year's Day is a **holiday** around the world, but people in Edinburgh, Scotland, **celebrate** it in an **exciting** way. They have a **festival** called Hogmanay. Hogmanay **takes place** all around the city, from December 29 to January 1. It starts with a parade on the night of December 29. On December 30, there are concerts and dancing. Finally, on New Year's Eve, there is a street party with fireworks, and people wear very colorful **costumes**. There is always a big **crowd** even though it's very cold. One year, more than 100,000 people **participated**. The celebration in Edinburgh is very **well-known**, but the **annual** Hogmanay festivals in other cities in Scotland are popular, too.

1. _____ delightful, thrilling
2. _____ happens
3. _____ famous
4. _____ a day when people don't work
5. _____ large group of people
6. _____ happening once each year
7. _____ special clothes for a performance
8. _____ an event with performances of music, etc.
9. _____ do something enjoyable for a special day
10. _____ took part in

■ Celebration Activities

Dance	Make a toast
Give gifts	Make a wish
Go out for dinner	Send a card
Have a party	Take pictures

■ Language Expansion: Expressions for Celebrations

Expressions and Functions	
Congratulations!	When someone is getting married, having a baby, getting a promotion, winning a game, etc.
Well-done!	When someone has accomplished something difficult
Thanks for having/inviting us!	To thank someone after a party
Good luck!	To wish someone a good result or a good future
Happy Birthday/Anniversary!	To greet someone on a holiday or special occasion

■ Vocabulary Check

Write the correct expression for each situation.

1. You're leaving someone's house after a dinner party. _____
2. Your friend has to take a difficult exam tomorrow. _____
3. Your neighbor tells you he plans to get married soon. _____
4. Today is your friend's birthday and you see your friend. _____
5. Your friend got an excellent grade pm am exam. _____

Unit 3

Conversation A: Festival

■ When is the festival they talk about?

Dave: Yuki, are there any special festivals in your city?

Yuki: Oh, we have lots of festivals in Tokyo! My favorite is called Setsubun.

Dave: Really? What's that?

Yuki: Well, it takes place in February. We celebrate the last day of winter.

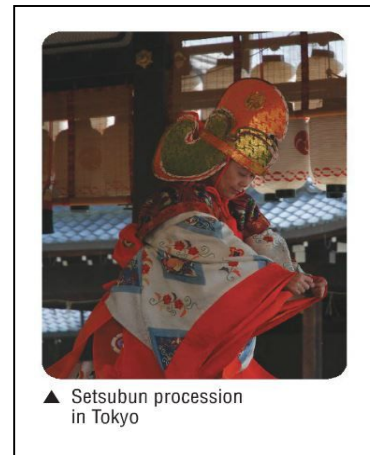
Dave: What do you do then?

Yuki: People throw special beans for good luck, and they

Say, "Out with bad luck, in with good luck!" Then you eat one bean for each year of your age. And there are lots of parties.

Dave: That sounds like fun

Yuki: It is!



▲ Setsubun procession in Tokyo

Unit 4

Conversation B: Celebration

■ Which celebration is coming soon?

Mike: New Year's Eve is next week. What would you like to do?

Katie: Let's go to a party!

Mike: I'd rather just stay home and go to bed early.

Katie: That's boring! We could go out for dinner.
Or would you rather go to a movie?

Mike: I'd rather not go out. It's always so noisy and crowded.

Katie: I have an idea. Let's cook a nice dinner at home and invite a few friends.



Mike: That sounds like a better plan.

Unit 5 Grammar

■ Comparison with as ... as

Subject + Be + (not) as + Adjective + as + Complement		
New Year's Day is	as exciting as	National Day. (Two holidays are equally exciting.)
Hogmanay is	not as popular as	Carnival. (Hogmanay is less popular than Carnival; Carnival is more popular than Hogmanay.)
<p>* Use as ... as to say that two things are equal.</p> <p>* Use not as ... as to say that two things are not equal.</p>		
<p>Note:</p> <p>* as ... as can be used with all parts of speech (adjectives, adverbs, nouns, or verb).</p> <p>Example: Ed is as nice as Joe.</p> <p>Ed sings as nicely as Joe does.</p> <p>Ed is as nice a person as Joe is.</p> <p>Ed is singing as well as dancing.</p> <p>* as ... as is normally used with the “stronger” of a pair of adjectives.</p> <p>Example: Ed is not as young as Joe. > Joe is younger than Ed.</p>		

■ Would Rather

Use would rather + base form of the verb to talk about actions we prefer or like more than other actions.	I would rather go to a big wedding than go to a small wedding.
We often use a contraction of would.	They' d rather meet us at the library.
Use would rather not + base form of the verb to talk about things we	She' d rather not go to the meeting. It's going to be long and boring.

don't want to do.	
Use would rather + base form of the verb in yes/no questions to ask people about their preferences.	Would you rather have the dinner party at our house or at a restaurant?
<p>* Would rather + Infinitive is used to express a preference among alternatives. The second item may be omitted if it is understood from the context.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>A. Would you like to have pizza tonight?</p> <p>B. No, I'd rather have steak.</p>	

■ Grammar Check: as ... as

Look at the information about the two festivals. Compare them and write sentences with **as ... as** or **not as ... as**.

Adjective	The Spring Festival	The Harvest Fair
old	started in 1970	started in 1970
long	2 days	4 days
popular	5,000 people	5,000 people
expensive	tickets were \$5	tickets were \$20
big	10 concerts	23 concerts
well-known	on a few TV shows	on many TV shows

1. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.
2. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.
3. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.
4. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.
5. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.
6. The Spring Festival _____ the Harvest Fair.

■ Grammar Check: Would Rather + Verb

Write sentences about things you like to do on your birthday with **I'd rather**.
(Answers will vary)

1. have (a big party/a small party) _____
2. eat (at home/in a restaurant) _____
3. invite (lots of people/a few close friends) _____
4. get (flowers/presents) _____
5. wear (nice clothes/jeans and a T-shirt) to work _____

Unit 6 Listening: Local Celebrations or Holidays

■ Pre-Listening Questions

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What do you think this celebrates?

GOAL 2: Compare Holidays in Different Countries



■ Listening

Speaker 1: Mexico City is my hometown. There's a special holiday in Mexico called the Day of the Dead, and I enjoy it a lot. It's really two days, on November 1st and November 2nd. On those days we remember people in our families who have died. We go to the cemetery with their favorite food and drinks. We also bring yellow and orange flowers, so it's very colorful. And we eat sweet bread, and special candy. It's shaped like skulls!

Speaker 2: I'm from Chicago, in the United States. My favorite holiday is Halloween. It takes place on October 31. My friends and I put on strange costumes and go to all the houses in our neighborhood asking for candy. I always get lots of chocolate and apples.

We also like to watch scary movies about ghosts and dead people. It's mostly a holiday for children, but some adults like it too. They sometimes have parties on Halloween.

Speaker 3: I come from Osaka, in Japan. We have an annual holiday in summer when we think about people in our families who died before us. It's called O-Bon, and it's on August 13. It's a time for families to be together. Everyone goes back to their hometown, so all of the trains and buses are really crowded and it's hard to travel. People participate in a special dance. And we make really big fires outside. It's beautiful to see!

■ After-Listening Questions

Complete the charts.

▼ Day of the Dead



Where: _____

When: _____

How do people celebrate it?

a. go to the cemetery with _____

b. bring _____

What is the special food?

a. Sweet _____

b. Candy shaped like _____

Halloween



Where: _____

When: _____

How do people celebrate it?

c. put on _____

d. ask for _____

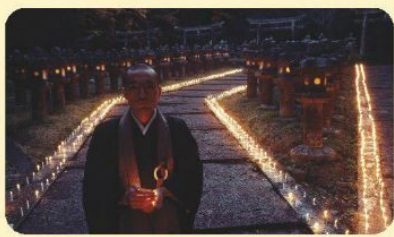
e. watch _____

What is the special food?

c. _____

d. _____

O-Bon



Where: _____

When: _____

How do people celebrate it?

- go back to _____
- participate in _____
- make _____

■ Pronunciation: Question Intonation with Lists

✚ The intonation rises for each item in the list and then falls in the last item.

✚ **Example:**

Would you like cake, ice cream, or fruit?

Is O-Bon in July or August?

■ Questions with List of Items

Listen to check how the intonation rises and falls in the question with list of items.

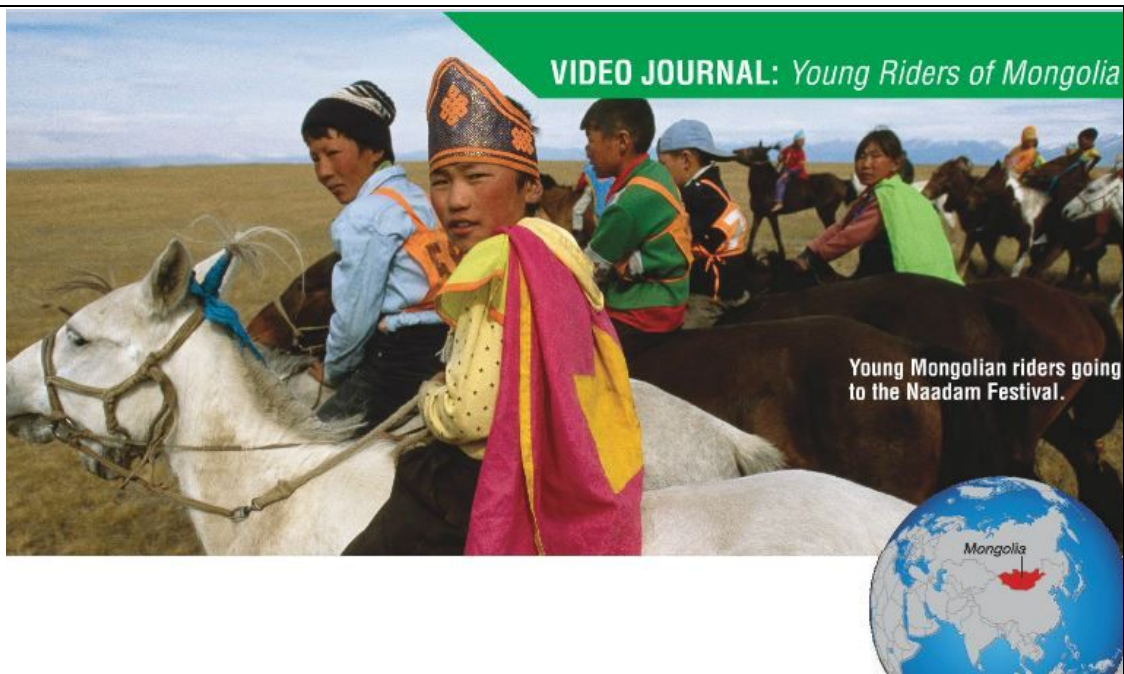
- Do you have special food at breakfast, lunch or dinner?
- Have you celebrated New Year's in France, Australia, or both?
- Is your costume red or pink?
- Is O-Bon in August or September?
- Do you celebrate with dancing, singing, or gift-giving?

Unit 7 Video Journal

■ Brainstorm

Look at the picture and think about the following questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- What do you know about Mongolia?
- Have you ever seen a horse race?



■ Young Riders of Mongolia

NARRATOR: To say Mongolians are very good at horseback riding would be an understatement. They learn to ride when they are very young, and people all over the world think that they're great horsemen. Almost a thousand years ago, Mongolia became a very large and important country, because it had a strong army that rode horses. Since that time, life in Mongolia has changed a lot. However, horses are still very important to the people here. Mongolians often move from place to place. Because there are few roads and cars there, people still need horses every day for their way of life. Each year in July, there is a festival called Naadam that celebrates horseback riding and other traditional Mongolian sports. Thousands of people come from all over Mongolia to a place just outside the capital city, Ulan Bator. This festival has important national events in traditional Mongolian sports—especially horse racing. However, the Naadam race is a little unusual. All of the riders in the race are younger than 12 years old! People start preparing for the race early in the morning. Each horse's tail is covered in leather. Then, they offer horse's milk to the spirits of nature. Then there are ceremonies to protect the riders and their horses from accidents, and to give them good luck. Before the race, the parents join the young riders to walk around a special area. It's a big race—about 500 riders will participate in it. However, before the race starts, the riders have to walk the horses over 15 miles to the starting point. The race begins. Thousands of people wait at the finish line, but they can't see anything. The race is actually happening miles away. The people who are watching want to get near the winning horses. An old story says that

the dust when the horses run is lucky. People believe that it brings happiness and success to anybody it touches. Finally, the first horses and riders appear. These first riders have already been running for nearly 30 minutes! The first five horses that finish the race get a blue sash for winning. After the winners have arrived, the other horses and riders keep coming in for another hour. Finally, the Naadam race ends in the National Stadium, the country's main sports ground. A famous singer sings about the winning horses and how good they are. The five winners walk around the sports ground. They receive prizes and drink horse's milk. And the slowest horse gets a prize too, so that he will try harder next time. The young riders have shown their skills in one of Mongolia's most important traditions. They are the next great horsemen of their country.

■ **While You Watch: Unusual Things about the Race**

Write two unusual things about the Naadam horse race. (Answers may vary.)

1. _____
2. _____

■ **After You Watch**

Describe a traditional sport game in Korea for the foreigners. Explain whether it is still popular in Korea. Explain why or why not.

(Answers may vary.)
