

This Burlington Activity Reader is part of a series of carefully graded readers specially designed for Spain.

## All About Festivals

Dominic Butler

British and Irish people celebrate many festivals throughout the year. Some of these have got religious origins, like *Christmas* and *Easter*. Some are modern, like music festivals. Some commemorate an event in history, like *Bonfire Night*, and others commemorate specific people, like the patron saints – St George, St Andrew, St Patrick and St David. Then, there are the other fun festivals, like *April Fool's Day*, *Pancake Day* and *Halloween*. Read about all these festivals and more in *All About Festivals* and see how many reasons we have to celebrate!

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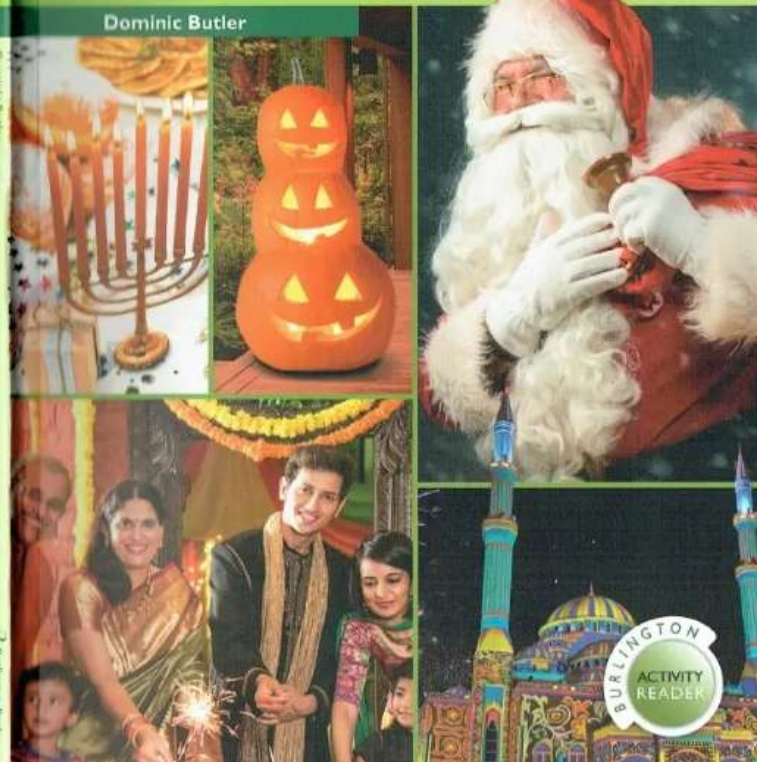
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# All About Festivals

Dominic Butler



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## INTRODUCCIÓN

*All About Festivals* nos ofrece la oportunidad de conocer muchas de las fiestas que los británicos e irlandeses celebran cada año, empezando por la celebración de Año Nuevo en enero. Los románticos envían tarjetas y rosas rojas para celebrar San Valentín en febrero. En *Pancake Day* (martes de Carnaval), es tradición comer tortitas y hacer carreras con ellas. También se celebra el día de San Jorge, San Patricio, San Andrés y San David, que son los patrones del Reino Unido. El 1 de abril se celebra *April Fool's Day*, un día dedicado a gastar bromas. También en este mes se celebra la fiesta cristiana de la Pascua. Otras minorías religiosas también tienen sus propias celebraciones, como Aïd al Fitir (Fiesta del Fin del Ayuno), *Diwali* (Festival de las Luces) y Janucá (Fiesta de las Luminarias), que ya forman parte de la cultura británica. Además, se celebran festivales de música como el de Glastonbury y el *Green Man Festival* en Gales. El 31 de octubre la gente se disfraza para Halloween, y en noviembre se celebra la Noche de Guy Fawkes con hogueras y fuegos artificiales. Finalmente, es hora de comprar regalos porque es diciembre y llega la Navidad. Sin duda, ¡las fiestas son divertidas!

## INTRODUCCIÓ

*All About Festivals* ofereix l'oportunitat de conèixer moltes de les festes que celebren els britànics i els irlandesos, començant el gener amb la celebració de Cap d'Any. Els romàntics envien targetes i roses vermelles per Sant Valentí el febrer. Al *Pancake Day* (dimarts de carnaval) és tradició menjar creps americanes i fer curses amb elles. També celebren el dia de Sant Jordi, Sant Patrici, Sant Andreu i Sant David, els patrons del Regne Unit, i l'1 d'abril l'*April Fool's Day*, un dia dedicat a fer bromes. També durant aquest mes també té lloc la festa cristiana de la Pasqua. Altres minories religioses també tenen les seves pròpies festivitats, com l'Aïd al-Fitr (festa de ruptura del dejuni del ramadà), la Diwali (Festa de les Llums) i la Hanukkah (festa de la Dedicació), que ja formen part de la cultura britànica. A més, celebren festivals de música com el de Glastonbury i el de *Green Man* a Gal·les. El 31 d'octubre la gent es disfressa per Halloween, i al novembre hi ha la festivitat de la nit de Guy Fawkes amb fogueres i focs artificials. Finalment, és hora de comprar regals perquè és desembre i arriba el Nadal. No hi ha dubte que les festes són divertides!

## SARRERA

*All About Festivals* irakurtziz britainiarrek eta irlandarrek urtero ospatzen dituzten festa asko ezagutzeko aukera dugu, urtarileko Urteberri egunetik hasita. Otsailean, San Valentín egunean, erromantikoek txartelak eta larrosa gorriak bidaltzen dituzte. *Pancake Day* (astearte-inauteri) egunean ohikoa da opiltxoak jatea eta haiekin lasterketak egitea. San Jurgi, San Patrizio, San Andres eta San Dabid egunak ere ospatzen dira, Erresuma Batuko zaindariaik laurak. Apirilaren 1ean *April Fool's Day* ospatzen da, txantxak egin eta jasateko eguna. Hilabete honetan ospatzen da baita ere Pazkoa, kristauen festa. Beste erlijio-talde txikiagoek ere badituzte beren festa-egunak; Aïd al Fitir (Barauaren Amaiera Festa), *Diwali* (Argien Jaialdia) eta Hanukkah (Argien Festa), britainiar kulturaren parte direnak jada. Horiez gain, musika-jaialdiak ere ospatzen dira, Glastonbury eta galesko *Green Man Festival*, adibidez. Urriaren 31n mozoeratu egiten da jendea Halloween gauerako, eta azaroan Guy Fawkes gaua ospatzen da sutzar eta suzko erroberekin. Azkenik, opariak eroszeko garaia heldu da, abendua izanik Gabonak baitatort. Ezbairik gabe, festak dibertigarriak dira!

## LIMIAR

*All About Festivals* ofrécenos a oportunidade de conhecer muitas das festas que os britânicos e irlandeses celebran cada ano, começando pola celebración do Aninovo en xaneiro. Os românticos envían tarxetas e rosas vermellas para festexar San Valentín en febreiro. No *Pancake Day* (martes de Entroido), é tradición comer filloas e facer carreiras con elas. Tamén se celebra o día de San Xurxo, San Patricio, Santo André e San David, que son os patróns do Reino Unido. O 1 de abril festéxase o *April Fool's Day*, un día dedicado a facer brincadeiras. Tamén neste mes se celebra a festa cristiá da Pascua. Outras minorías relixiosas tamén teñen as súas propias celebracións, como Aïd al Fitr (Festa da Fin do Xaxán), *Diwali* (Festival das Luces) e Janucá (Festa das Cacharelas), que xa forman parte da cultura británica. Ademais, celébranse festivais de música como o de Glastonbury e o *Green Man Festival* en Gales. O 31 de outubro a xente disfrazase para Halloween, e en novembro festéxase a Noite de Guy Fawkes con fogueiras e fogos artificiais. Finalmente, é hora de mercar agasallos porque é decembro e chega o Nadal. Sen dúbida, as festas son divertidas!

## UK FESTIVALS

### JANUARY

New Year's Eve  
New Year's Day



### FEBRUARY

Valentine's Day



### MARCH

St David's Day  
St Patrick's Day



### APRIL

April Fool's Day  
St George's Day



### MAY



### JUNE

Glastonbury Festival



### JULY

The Proms



### AUGUST

Green Man Festival



### SEPTEMBER



### OCTOBER

Halloween



### NOVEMBER

Bonfire Night  
St Andrew's Day



### DECEMBER

Christmas  
Hannukah  
Boxing Day



### MOVEABLE FESTIVALS

Pancake Day



Easter

Eid al-Fitr



Diwali

## PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

### 1 Complete the letter with the words below.

sounds events arrives feel watch leaving

Dear Toby,  
How are you? Our plane <sup>1</sup> ..... in London at 9.00 am on Tuesday.  
My brother and I <sup>2</sup> ..... very excited! Your plan to visit a Guy  
Fawkes party <sup>3</sup> ..... really good! We want to go to different  
<sup>4</sup> ..... while we are in London. I want to <sup>5</sup> ..... the  
changing of the guards at Buckingham Palace. My brother wanted to travel  
to Scotland to see all the celebrations for St Andrew's Day, but we are  
<sup>6</sup> ..... on 28th November, two days before that.  
See you soon,  
Helga

### 2 Can you match the pictures below to the correct UK festival? There are two pictures for each festival.

a. Easter b. Christmas c. Bonfire Night d. Halloween



### 3 What do you know about UK festivals? Tick (✓) the sentences that you think are true. Then check your answers on page 48.

- Some UK festivals celebrate ancient traditions.
- UK festivals are very serious and not much fun.
- Halloween is a US festival.
- There is a holiday in the UK called Boxing Day.
- People in the UK celebrate Thanksgiving.

|                          |
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## CHAPTER 1

### New Year's Eve / New Year's Day

Can you feel the **excitement** in the air? Tonight, there will be more parties in the UK than on any other night of the year. It's 31st December, the last day of the Gregorian calendar. In the UK, we call it New Year's Eve, but people in some countries call it Old Year's Day or Saint Sylvester's Day. However, everybody agrees that it's time to celebrate, as we pass from one year to the next.

In the UK, many people have parties at home or go out to celebrate the new year. Just before **midnight**, they count from ten to zero as the clock moves to twelve and the new year arrives. People open champagne bottles, kiss and many sing an old Scottish song called *Auld Lang Syne*. This means 'the olden days' and it's about old friends getting together after a long time.

*Happy New Year!*



In London, many people go to the River Thames and wait for the famous clock Big Ben to ring its bells at midnight, and then watch the colourful **fireworks**. In Scotland, New Year's Eve is called 'Hogmanay'. In the evening, they have traditional Scottish celebrations called 'ceilidhs'. At these parties, people dress in **tartan and kilts** and dance late into the night.

There is also an interesting tradition called 'first-footing'. This refers to the first person to enter the house in the new year. According to tradition, a tall man with dark hair will bring you luck. Maybe he will bring whisky or fruit cake and this means it will be a good year.

Many people make 'New Year's resolutions' – promises to be better – like to eat healthy food or do more exercise. We all make them – but how long can we keep them?

*Fireworks, dances and luck to celebrate the new year.*

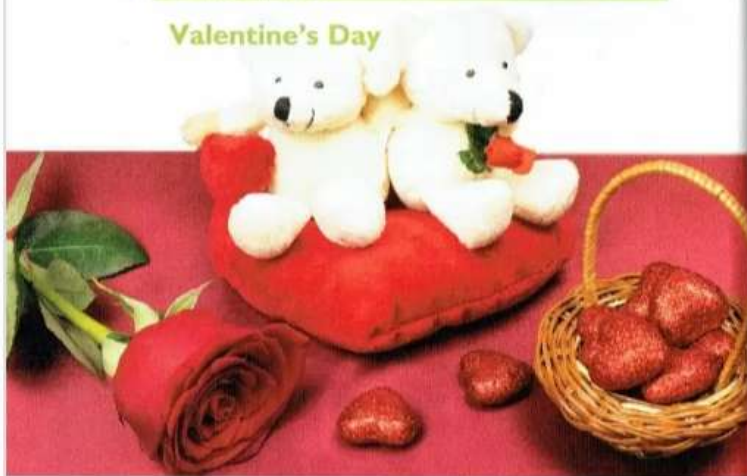
#### New Year's resolutions

1. Find love
2. Exercise and get fit
3. Help others
4. Travel



## CHAPTER 2

### Valentine's Day



Red roses, chocolates and hearts – all symbols of love

Welcome to 14th February, the most romantic day of the year – Valentine's Day! This festival goes back to a Roman fertility celebration called 'Lupercalia'. In the 5th century, Pope Gelasius I changed this name to 'St Valentine's Day' to make the celebration more Christian. Saint Valentine was a 3rd-century Roman saint and his saint's day, on 14th February, represented romantic love. He helped young lovers marry.

Valentine's Day is very popular in Britain. People spend about half a billion pounds on Valentine cards and presents and £265 million on flowers. Red roses are the most popular because these are a symbol of love. **Chocolates, jewellery** and teddy bears are also very popular. In Wales, some people give their lovers 'love spoons' and decorate them with hearts, lucky symbols, a cross for religion or bells for marriage.



10

In Norfolk, England, there is a tradition of leaving presents for people secretly. This started with a mysterious figure called Jack Valentine. He liked to leave presents in front of people's houses and then run away.

In the UK, a lot of people send Valentine's cards – more than 25 million cards every year! This tradition came from Saint Valentine, because the legend says he helped send secret messages between lovers. The first recorded Valentine card in England was from Margery Brews to John Paston, in 1477, and the message was, "To my right **well-beloved** valentine." Today, people often don't sign their cards – it's more fun that way!

Another romantic day in February happens every four years, on a **leap year**. There is a tradition that women ask men to marry them on 29th February!



Valentine card from 1909

"Will you marry me?"



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## CHAPTERS 1-2 ACTIVITIES

1 The following sentences are about New Year's Eve. Find the answers to the sentences in the puzzle below.

1. You will hear these at midnight. ....
2. Before midnight, people do this from 10 to 0. ....
3. People in love often do this at midnight. ....
4. A New Year's resolution is one of these. ....
5. 'First-footing' refers to a tall dark-haired man bringing you this. ....



2 Valentine's Day is all about love and romance. Use the words in the heart to complete the sentences about John and Sarah's romance.

1. John's date with Sarah was .....
2. Sarah didn't want to ..... formal clothes.
3. John wore a ..... shirt.
4. A year later, John asked Sarah to ..... him.
5. Sarah loved John, and she .....

agreed  
colourful  
fun  
dress in  
marry

3 Complete the sentences about New Year's Eve in the UK.

1. In London, people wait near the famous clock .....
2. At midnight, people sing an old song called .....
3. People look up at the night sky and watch .....
4. In Scotland, people call New Year's Eve '.....'.
5. A typical New Year's resolution is to do more .....

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentences about Valentine's Day.

1. St Valentine was a 3rd-century Roman saint. ☐
2. In the UK on Valentine's Day, people spend about £265 million on flowers. ☐
3. The most popular type of flower to send is a white rose. ☐
4. In Wales, some people give their lovers beautiful forks. ☐
5. In the UK, people send more than 25 million Valentine cards every year. ☐
6. John Paston received the first recorded Valentine card in the UK in 1477. ☐

Did you know?

Richard Cadbury created the first heart-shaped box of chocolates for Valentine's Day in 1861. Now, shops sell more than 36 million heart-shaped boxes of chocolate globally each year!



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## CHAPTER 3

### Pancake Day

Pancake Day sounds like a joke, but it's a really old tradition. It started around 1000 AD and another name for it was **Shrove Tuesday**. This was a very serious day to go to church and tell the cleric about all your immoral actions.

People ate a lot of delicious food on this day, because the following day was the beginning of **Lent**. The Christian tradition of Lent continued for 40 days and it was a time to reduce daily meals and abstain from eating meat on Fridays. The day before Lent, people often made pancakes. Yes! There were pancake **recipes** in the 15th century!

Today, we still celebrate the day with pancakes. British people use 52 million eggs on this day and eat around two or three pancakes each. They're easy to make, and delicious with toppings like lemon or syrup.

In other countries, there are carnivals before the start of Lent, but in the UK, Pancake Day is the only celebration. How do English people make it a fun festival?

It's traditional to 'toss your pancake'. This means to throw it in the air and catch it in the **pan**. Every year, families, celebrities and royalty do this! Some people think it is lucky to toss your pancake.

Pancake races are the most fun. People run in the streets, toss their pancakes and try to win the race. This tradition originated in 1445 in a town called Olney, in England. A woman tried to make pancakes before Lent. But suddenly, she heard bells calling the people to church. She ran to the church with her pan and pancake still in her hands! Some say that's how the tradition began!

*People run in the street, toss their pancakes and try to win the race.*



## CHAPTER 4

### St Patrick's Day and St David's Day

Every country in the UK has got a different patron saint. Ireland has got St Patrick, and they celebrate his day on 17th March. St Patrick was born around 386 AD and he's important in Ireland because he brought Christianity to the country. He built many churches, monasteries and schools and converted the pagans. In the early 17th century, only Christians celebrated St Patrick's Day. Today, 84 % of the Irish population are Christian – but everybody celebrates the day to show their love for Ireland and Irish culture. Some paint their faces green and orange, like the Irish flag, and wear green clothes. It's a national holiday in Ireland, and there's an annual festival in Dublin for five days.

According to a legend, St Patrick sent all the snakes in Ireland into the sea. Maybe that's why he's very popular!

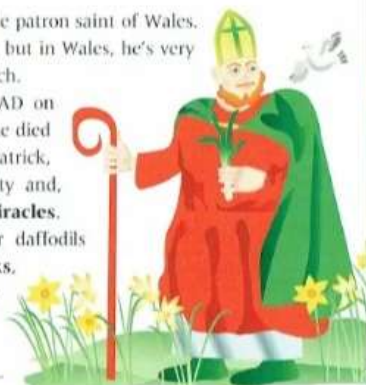
*Happy St Patrick's Day!*



We can't forget about St David, the patron saint of Wales. There's no national holiday for him, but in Wales, he's very important. His festival is on 1st March.

St David was born around 500 AD on the south-west coast of Wales and he died on 1st March, 589 AD. Like St Patrick, he taught people about Christianity and, according to legend, he did many **miracles**.

On St David's Day, people wear daffodils – yellow flowers – and hold **leeks**, because these are symbols of Wales. Many people eat traditional Welsh food like 'cawl' – a soup – and 'Welsh rarebit' – cheese on toast. There are many **parades** all over Wales. One of the best parades is in Pembrokeshire, with the famous Welsh dragons. Some people wear Welsh national costume, and there are dragon boat races, too. It's a lot of fun.



*St David, patron saint of Wales*

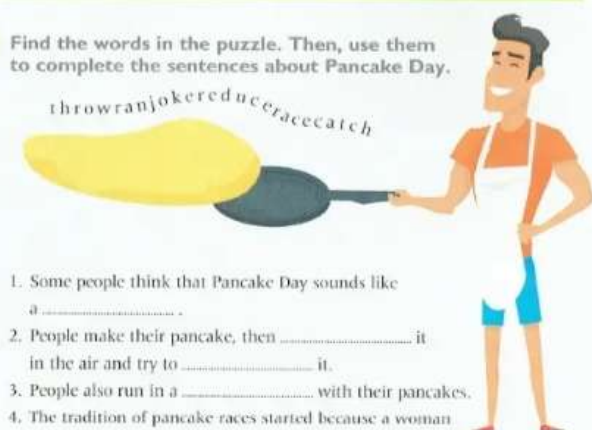
*Welsh people celebrating St David's Day.*



## CHAPTERS 3-4 ACTIVITIES

- 1 Find the words in the puzzle. Then, use them to complete the sentences about Pancake Day.

throw ran joked reduce race catch



- Some people think that Pancake Day sounds like a .....
- People make their pancake, then ..... it in the air and try to ..... it.
- People also run in a ..... with their pancakes.
- The tradition of pancake races started because a woman ..... to church with her pan and pancake.
- During Lent, many people ..... their daily meals.

- 2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences about St Patrick and St David. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- St Patrick **brought** Christianity to England. ☐
- St Patrick **built** many churches and schools in Ireland. ☐
- Irish people sometimes **paint** their faces red and white like the English flag to honour St Patrick. ☐
- St Patrick sent the snakes from Ireland. It's not **surprising** that Irish people celebrate St Patrick's Day. ☐
- St David was born in 589 AD and **died** in 500 AD. ☐
- St David **taught** people in Wales about Christianity. ☐

- 3 Circle the correct answers about Pancake Day in the UK.

- Pancake Day was a day to go to *school / work / church*.
- British people use 52 million *cakes / eggs / fish* on Pancake Day.
- Typical pancake toppings include lemon and *salt / milk / syrup*.
- People toss their pancake and try to catch it in a *bowl / pan / bag*.
- The tradition of pancake races started in *Wales / Scotland / England*.

- 4 Do these statements apply to St Patrick, St David or both? Tick (✓) the correct column.

|                                                        | St Patrick | St David | Both |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|
| 1 According to legend, he sent snakes into the sea.    |            |          |      |
| 2 He told people about Christianity.                   |            |          |      |
| 3 There is no national holiday for this patron saint.  |            |          |      |
| 4 People wear daffodils to remember this patron saint. |            |          |      |
| 5 People celebrate this saint on 17th March.           |            |          |      |

Did you know?

The red dragon was important in Wales as early as the 7th century. The Romans were probably the first people to use a dragon flag in the UK. They invaded in the 1st century, and had dragon flags. These made strange and frightening noises in the wind.



## CHAPTER 5

### April Fool's Day

On 1st April, 1957, there was a BBC news story about Swiss people growing spaghetti on trees in southern Switzerland! British people thought this was incredible, but then they remembered it was April Fool's Day. The story was a 'prank' – a **practical joke**!

The origin of April Fool's Day is not clear. Geoffrey Chaucer, one of England's oldest writers, mentions it in *The Canterbury Tales*, and this means it existed in England in 1387, and maybe earlier.

Now, each year on 1st April, people play pranks on each other. In England, it is traditional to shout, "April fool!" at the person you play your prank on. But you must play your pranks before 12 in the morning. Do it after this time, and *you're* the fool!

The most popular prank is to put a sign on someone's back with the words '**Kick me!**'



1st April – April Fool's Day –  
and time for some fun!



"Shh! Don't tell him!"

April Fool's pranks are fun for all the family. Here's a good prank for your parents. Print a big photo of a broken TV **screen**. Stick it over your TV. Then, take a football into the house, make a crashing noise, and shout, "Oh no! Sorry!" Your parents will see a broken TV and get furious. Then, you remove the photo and the TV is fine! Your parents will feel stupid!

It's fun to play pranks on teachers, too! Get some black **wool** and make it look like a spider. Then, in the middle of the class, throw it on the floor and shout, "Spider!" Watch everybody jump!

Or you can start **scratching** your head a lot and your classmates will, too! Tell your teacher there's a **lice infestation** and you must all go home!

April Fool's Day is a day to have fun, and be creative!



"Oh no! Sorry!"

## CHAPTER 6

### Easter – the Moveable Festival

After Christmas, Easter is probably the most important festival in the UK, but it is also one of the most confusing. Is it a religious festival? Is it about chocolate eggs and bunnies? Or is it both?

Firstly, when is Easter exactly? It's hard to say because Easter is a moveable festival – it's not on the same day each year. In 325 AD, the Emperor Constantine I decided that Easter must always be on a Sunday and it must be between 22nd March and 25th April. That is why the date changes from year to year.

Secondly, who celebrates it? Originally, it was a religious holiday, and it is still very important to Christians. But for other people, it is the first real holiday of the year. Schools close for around two weeks, and there are two days of national holidays.



Jesus ascending to heaven.

Why is Easter important to Christians and how do they celebrate it?

Christians believe Jesus died on Good Friday and came back to life two days later, on Easter Sunday. Then, he ascended to heaven. They celebrate this miracle with church ceremonies. They tell the story of the miracle, and they **light candles** to represent Jesus' return to life. On the night before

Easter Sunday, they have a special midnight ceremony. Then, in the UK, around 1.2 million people go to church on Easter Sunday.

One popular UK tradition is to make crosses from palm leaves. This happens a week before Easter Sunday, on Palm Sunday.

Another tradition is to eat hot cross buns. These are sweet rolls with a cross on the top. The cross represents the crucifixion of Jesus, and the buns represent the end of Lent.



But for many people, Easter is about chocolate eggs and the Easter bunny. Where did these symbols come from?

Before Christianity, the pagans believed in the power of nature. At the start of spring, they had a festival to celebrate new life after winter. The symbol of new life was the egg. The name 'Easter' probably comes from the name of a pagan **goddess** of fertility called Eostre. Easter is also a Spring festival.

In the 13th century, Christians took the symbol of the egg and connected it to the story of Jesus. They painted eggs red to represent Jesus' **blood**.

Time passed and people began to paint the eggs in many colours, like we see today. Did you know that shops sell over 80 million chocolate Easter eggs in the UK each year?

*For many people, Easter is about chocolate eggs and the Easter bunny.*



And what about the Easter bunny? According to pagan legends, Eostre transformed a bird into a rabbit to save its life. The magic rabbit produced eggs, and this is the origin of the Easter bunny. In the 16th century, German children believed the Easter bunny brought eggs to good children. This tradition came to the UK, and in the 19th century, chocolate shops began to make chocolate eggs.



Easter egg **hunts** started in Germany 400 years ago. A cleric called Martin Luther organised the first hunts. Now, parents in the UK hide eggs and their children are happy to find them.

*"I found them!"*



There is another fun Easter tradition. People **roll** painted eggs down grassy hills. The objective is to roll your egg the furthest, and there's usually a present for the winner.

## CHAPTERS 5-6 ACTIVITIES

### 1 Complete the sentences about April Fool's Day with the words below.

stick remove believe play pranks shout

- On April Fool's Day, people ..... on their friends and family.
- Sometimes, newspapers try to make you ..... silly stories.
- Some people ..... notes saying 'Kick me!' onto their friends' backs.
- You can ..... the batteries from the remote and then ask your parents to change channels.
- You and your classmates can ....., "Spider!" and see your teacher jump!



### 2 Tick (✓) the sentences true (T) or false (F). Pay attention to the words in bold.

- |                                                                                 | T                        | F                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The date for Easter is <b>confusing</b> because it changes every year.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Parents in the UK <b>hide</b> Easter cakes for children to find.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Easter normally takes place at the same time as the <b>return</b> of spring. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The goddess Eostre turned a rabbit into a bird to <b>save</b> its life.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Hot cross buns are a type of sweet <b>roll</b> .                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Did you know?

Sir Richard Branson, an English billionaire businessman, once played an April Fool's prank by making a hot-air balloon look exactly like a UFO. Hundreds of people stopped their cars to look at 'the alien spaceship'. The UFO came to Earth, and people were very frightened to see a little green man climb out of it. But the man was not a real alien, only one of Sir Richard's friends!



### 3 Circle the correct answer.

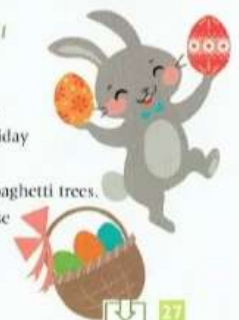
- We know people in England celebrated April Fool's Day in 1387 because ....
  - there are paintings of people playing pranks
  - we can read about it in a book called *The Canterbury Tales*
  - there are newspaper stories about it from that year
- You must play April Fool's pranks in the morning or ....
  - people are not happy
  - people are too sleepy
  - you are the fool
- Easter is a moveable festival because ....
  - you can eat chocolate at home or at your friend's house
  - people take hot cross buns to the park
  - the date changes every year
- In the past, Christians painted eggs red ....
  - to represent Jesus' blood
  - because there were no other colours
  - to represent the English flag



### 4 Who did each of the things in the sentences? Complete the sentences with the words below.

Martin Luther The BBC Emperor Constantine I  
Christians Geoffrey Chaucer

- ..... decided that Easter must always be between 22nd March and 25th April.
- ..... believe Jesus died on Good Friday and came back to life two days later.
- ..... played a prank about Swiss spaghetti trees.
- ..... was the first person to organise Easter egg hunts in Germany 400 years ago.
- ..... wrote about April Fool's Day in one of the oldest English written stories.



## CHAPTER 7

### Ethnic Religious Festivals

From about the year 600 until 1950, the religion of the UK was almost 100% Christian, and many of its festivals have got Christian origins. Today, only about 53% of the population are Christian. About 7% follow other religions, and over 40% don't follow any religion at all.

Over the last 70 years, many immigrants moved to the UK from different countries, and they brought with them their own religions and festivals. Soon, the population learnt about their traditions, and ethnic religious festivals are now part of the diverse English culture.

These other religions include Judaism, Islam and Hinduism. The UK respects and welcomes these religions – they create more diversity in the country. Every year, thousands of people celebrate festivals based on their religious traditions.



*The UK welcomes diversity.*

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*Hannukah – the Festival of Lights*

### Hannukah

In the UK, there are about 290,000 **Jews**. One of their main festivals is Hannukah – the Festival of Lights.

Jews celebrate Hannukah in the winter months and it continues for eight days and nights. On each of these nights, they light a candle on a 'menorah' – a candelabra with eight branches, plus one extra candle to light the rest. This helps them remember a miracle from a long time ago in the Jewish temple in Jerusalem. The miracle is about a small amount of lamp oil. It magically continued burning for eight nights.

During Hannukah, families play a game with a 'dreidel' – a spinning toy with letters on it. They also sing songs and say, "Happy Hannukah!"

Jewish people cook traditional food in oil to remember the miracle of the lamp oil. These include 'latkes' – delicious potato pancakes – and 'sufganiyot' – doughnuts with jam inside.



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### Eid al-Fitr

Islam is the second-biggest religion in the UK. There are around 3,373,000 **Muslims** in the UK. One of Islam's most important festivals is Eid al-Fitr – the Festival of Breaking the Fast.

The festival celebrates the end of Ramadan. In this month, Muslims don't eat any food in the daylight. This is to help them concentrate on **prayer**.

Eid al-Fitr is the end of this period. People celebrate it by eating big meals, seeing family and giving presents. On the first day of the festival, Muslims put on new clothes as a symbol of new spirits. It shows respect to Allah, their god.

Prayer is an important part of the festival. Families go to their local **mosque** and pray under an open sky. They put their heads on the floor and say, "Allahu Akbar." This means 'Allah is great'.

*Eid al-Fitr – the Festival of Breaking the Fast*



*Diwali – a celebration of good over evil and light over dark*

### Diwali

Religions from India, like Hinduism, Sikhism and Jainism, celebrate Diwali. There are around 1.5 million Indian people in the UK, and this is a very big festival.

Diwali is a celebration of good over **evil** and light over dark. The festival is in October or November and continues for five days. During these days, cities decorate streets with colourful lights. Also, people make the symbol of the lotus flower from coloured sand in the front of their houses. This means 'welcome'.



During Diwali, people go to their temples to celebrate. They wear beautiful traditional clothes. Families take food to the temples and create 'Annakut' – a mountain of food. This delicious and colourful food is an offering to God on one of the days of Diwali.

## CHAPTER 8

### Music Festivals

#### The Glastonbury Festival

Not all UK festivals have got religious origins. There are hundreds of music festivals in the UK and they're very popular.

The Glastonbury Festival continues for five days and is probably the most famous. It began in the 1970s, and it was popular in the hippy community. Glastonbury, in Somerset, south-west England, was a special place with good energy. It was perfect for a festival of music, poetry, dance and culture.

Over the years, the festival became more popular, and famous musicians like David Bowie, Oasis, Lady Gaga and Beyoncé played there. You can hear all types of music there, including rock, hip hop, folk and dance. Each year, some of the ticket money goes to **charities** like Greenpeace and Oxfam.

*The Glastonbury Festival – five days of marvellous music*



#### The Proms



*London's Royal Albert Hall*

For lovers of classical music, there is a yearly music festival, for eight weeks, called the Proms. This began in 1895. You can go to a concert, or watch it on TV. There are concerts every night, usually at London's Royal Albert Hall, and sometimes in parks across the country.

#### The Green Man Festival

This festival takes place in Wales in mid-August. It's an arts and music festival. It celebrates literature, painting, film and theatre. The idea of recycling and living a 'green' life is important at this festival.

About 30 million people go to UK music festivals to listen to their favourite music with friends or family.

*Greeting the Green Man, Brecon Beacons, Wales*



## CHAPTERS 7-8 ACTIVITIES

### 1 Use the clues below to complete the crossword.

#### Across ➤

1. People do this to speak to their god.
3. People make this from strawberries and put it on bread or cakes.
5. Making old bottles and cans into new products.

#### Down ▼

2. When something happens every year.
4. You find this on the beach.
6. Make hot food.



### 2 Choose the correct ending for the sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. A **spinning** toy goes ...  
a. up and down      b. round and round
2. In **daylight**, you can see the ...  
a. sun      b. moon
3. Sarah **learnt** all of the new words ... the exam.  
a. after      b. before
4. The **amount** of milk you need for the cake is ...  
a. one cup      b. some cups
5. My dad is **burning** leaves in the garden, and ...  
a. there is smoke outside      b. we can play with them later

Did you know?

The first music festival in the UK was the Isle of Wight Festival. It was in 1968 on a small island on the south coast of England and tried to copy the USA's famous Woodstock Festival. There are now more than 200 music festivals every year in the UK, and you can hear every type of music in the world.



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

1. Which religion celebrates Hannukah, the Festival of Lights?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism
2. Which religion takes food to temples to create Annakut, a mountain of food?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism
3. Which religion has a month of not eating during the day?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism
4. Which is the second biggest religion in the UK?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism
5. Which religion celebrates a miracle about lamp oil?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism
6. Which religion celebrates its festivals in a mosque?  
a. Judaism      b. Islam      c. Hinduism



### 4 Tick (✓) the correct festival.

|                                                               | Glastonbury | The Proms | The Green Man |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 This music festival began in 1895.                          |             |           |               |
| 2 Oasis, Lady Gaga and Beyoncé played at this music festival. |             |           |               |
| 3 This festival is in Wales.                                  |             |           |               |
| 4 At this festival, recycling is very important.              |             |           |               |
| 5 This festival began in the 1970s.                           |             |           |               |



## CHAPTER 9

### St George's Day and St Andrew's Day

#### St George



St George is the English patron saint, but, surprisingly, he wasn't English! Legend says he was a Roman soldier and a Christian. The Roman Emperor Diocletian hated Christians at that time, but George didn't renounce his religion. The Emperor was furious and ordered George's execution on 23rd April, 303 AD. That became St George's Day and it was a very important festival.

Today, it isn't a national holiday, but there are still fun events like Morris dancing and Punch and Judy puppet shows. Morris dancing is a traditional English folk dance from the 15th century. Punch and Judy shows are entertainment for children. They started in 1662.

The most common symbol of St George's Day is the red and white flag of England, the St George's Cross, and it flies above many houses on 23rd April.



*Celebrating St George's Day with Morris dancing and Punch and Judy shows*



#### St Andrew

St Andrew's Day in Scotland is on 30th November. St Andrew was a disciple of Jesus, and he never went to Scotland – so why is he their patron saint?

One explanation is that in the 9th century, King Angus of Scotland was at war with the English. St Andrew appeared to him in a dream and promised him victory.

At the battle, an X – the symbol of St Andrew – appeared in the sky, and the Scots won! King Angus immediately declared St Andrew the patron saint of Scotland! Today, the Scottish flag has got a white X on a blue background for St Andrew.



Scottish people celebrate St Andrew's Day with whisky. They dress in kilts and listen to **bagpipes**. They also eat 'haggis' – a Scottish dish of meat inside a sheep's stomach!

*"Haggis, anyone?"*



## CHAPTER 10

### Halloween

Is Halloween an American tradition? No – it was originally a Celtic festival. Celts lived in Ireland, Scotland and Wales from about 750 to 10 BC. Their festival, Samhain, marked the end of the **harvest** and the start of the darker months of the year. The Celts thought ghosts visited them in the dark months, and they made a space at the table for dead members of the family. They also made big fires to frighten bad ghosts.

In the 8th century AD, Pope Gregory III made 1st November All Saints' Day, but kept Samhain traditions for this new Christian festival. All Saints' Day became a day to remember the dead, and the night of 31st October became 'All Hallows' Eve'.

In the 16th century, people dressed like ghosts or old pagan gods on this night and went from house to house for money or food. They called this tradition 'guising'.

*Halloween – originally a Celtic festival – marking the start of the darker months of the year*

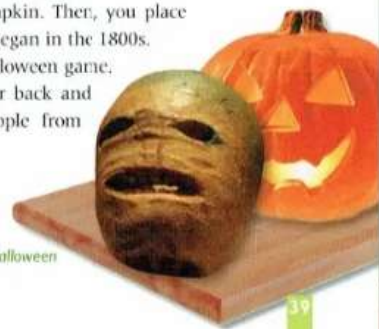


*"Trick or treat?" Better give them some sweets!*

Today, many children dress like zombies, vampires, ghosts or monsters on Halloween. They go to houses and ask, "Trick or treat?" A lot of people choose 'treat' and give the children sweets. Sometimes, someone says 'trick' and the children play a trick on them – like throwing toilet paper all over their garden!

Another Halloween tradition is **pumpkin carving**. You cut a scary face into a pumpkin. Then, you place a candle inside it. This tradition began in the 1800s.

Bobbing-for-apples is a fun Halloween game. You put your hands behind your back and use your mouth to pick an apple from a bowl of water. It's great fun!



*Traditional symbols of Halloween*

## CHAPTERS 9-10 ACTIVITIES

- 1 Use each letter from the flag to complete the sentences. You can use each letter only once.



1. Long ago, the Scots \_ \_ t \_ d the English.
2. This is the site of a famous b \_ t \_ le.
3. St George didn't ren \_ u \_ ce his religion.
4. The English flag f \_ le \_ in Sarah's garden.
5. Patron saint days are now about en \_ e \_ tai \_ men \_.

- 2 Find six words in the puzzle. Use them to complete the sentences about Halloween.



1. On Halloween, some people think the \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ come back to life.
2. Children play a fun game called \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ or \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
3. It is OK to \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ your friends and family on this night.
4. People dress in frightening clothes and buy \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ to give to local children.
5. People \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ frightening faces into pumpkins.



Did you know?

There is a famous legend about St George. He saved a princess from a ferocious dragon. People started to tell this story in the 11th century to show how St George fought for good against evil. It is still a very popular story in the UK.

- 3 Which patron saint is speaking, St George or St Andrew? Tick (✓) the correct column.

|                                                                                    | St George | St Andrew |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 "I like being a Roman soldier!"                                                  |           |           |
| 2 "Jesus? Yes - I was his disciple."                                               |           |           |
| 3 "I like King Angus. I think I will visit him in a dream."                        |           |           |
| 4 "They say I'm the patron saint of Scotland, but I don't know where Scotland is." |           |           |
| 5 "Yes, my cross is red on a white background. It's very nice."                    |           |           |

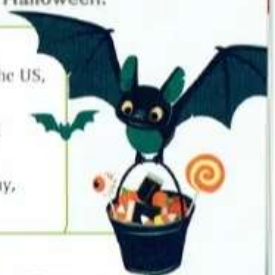
- 4 Match A to B to make sentences about Halloween.

A

1. Some people think Halloween is from the US.
2. You put your hands behind your back.
3. In the 8th century AD, Pope Gregory III
4. The Celts made big fires
5. Children go from house to house and say,
6. Another Halloween tradition

B

- a. made 1st November All Saints' Day.
- b. "Trick or treat?"
- c. and use your mouth to pick an apple from a bowl of water.
- d. to frighten bad ghosts.
- e. but it is an old Celtic festival.
- f. is pumpkin carving.



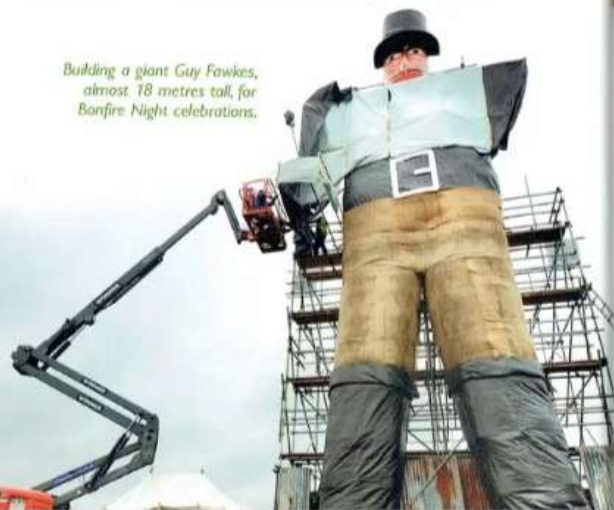
## CHAPTER 11

### Bonfire Night

Bonfire Night is a unique UK festival. No other country celebrates this day. It comes from a very dark event in British history. Another name for this festival is Guy Fawkes Night. Guy Fawkes was a Catholic Englishman, and he was born in York in 1570. At that time, the King of England, James I, was Protestant. Protestants and Catholics were both Christians, but the two groups hated each other.

On 5th November, 1605, Guy Fawkes and a group of Catholics tried to kill King James and the government. They put 36 barrels of gunpowder – explosives – under the Houses of Parliament in London. But, fortunately, the authorities discovered their plan, and the evening before the attack, they arrested Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators. The King killed Guy Fawkes and his assistants, and the population made big fires to celebrate the **failure** of the Gunpowder **Plot**.

Building a giant Guy Fawkes, almost 18 metres tall, for Bonfire Night celebrations.



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Celebrating the failure of the Gunpowder Plot. "A penny for the Guy?"

Today more than 400 years later, on 5th November, English people still remember this important event in their history. They make big fires – bonfires – and often have fireworks, too. In schools, they learn a poem, *The Fifth of November*. The words are: "Remember, remember, the fifth of November, gunpowder, **treason** and plot!"

And people *do* remember. Each year, children make a fake Guy Fawkes figure. They use old clothes and make a head from a ball or pumpkin. Then, they carry the Guy around town and ask, "A penny for the Guy?" In the evening, the children throw the Guy onto the bonfire and burn him. It's a very strange tradition, but it's important to English people.

All across the country, there are firework shows in public parks and people's gardens. The night sky looks spectacular!



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## CHAPTER 12

### Christmas

#### Preparations for Christmas

Christmas is on 25th December, but preparations for it start months before. Red and green are everywhere. The shops decorate their windows with artificial snow, Santa Claus figures, **reindeers** and **holly**. Shops like Selfridges, in London, have a traditional Christmas window display. This tradition is over 100 years old! The shoppers love this festive tradition.



Selfridges' Christmas window display

Everybody looks for the perfect present for family and friends. Many people send Christmas cards and decorate their houses, too.

In the UK, people decorate their tree a week or two before Christmas Eve. It's a tradition that Prince Albert – Queen Victoria's husband – started in the 1800s. He was German, and he brought a Christmas tree from Germany and put it in Windsor Castle.



#### Christmas Eve

Christmas Eve is on 24th December. It's a day of preparation and anticipation. Many prepare food for Christmas Day and do their last-minute shopping for presents. Will it snow? Everybody wants a 'white Christmas'.

Little children often put **stockings** at the end of their bed. They believe that Father Christmas will come and fill them with small presents and will put the big presents under the Christmas tree. It's traditional to leave some fruit cake or little pies for Father Christmas and a carrot or two for his reindeers!

Another tradition is to kiss under a festive green plant called 'mistletoe'. These plants are lovely Christmas decorations.



## Christmas Day

At last ... Christmas Day is here and everyone can open their presents! In the morning, some people go to church. Others watch Christmas films, or help prepare the Christmas dinner.

A traditional Christmas dinner is turkey and vegetables, and a nice tradition is to pull Christmas crackers during the meal. These are rolled paper presents. Two people pull each end and it opens with a bang. Inside, there is a toy, a joke and a paper hat.



*Christmas crackers are always fun.*

At 3.00 pm, the monarch gives a **speech** on the television and radio. King George VI, father of Queen Elizabeth II, started this tradition in 1932. The speech is about the events of the year and to wish everyone a Merry Christmas.

*In the UK, Christmas traditions include the monarch's speech at 3.00 pm.*



## Boxing Day

Boxing Day, on 26th December, is also a national holiday. It's a day for relaxing, taking the boxes from the Christmas presents to the rubbish bin, and spending time with family. UK football and rugby fans love Boxing Day because a complete round of all football and rugby leagues takes place on this day.

The history of Boxing Day is interesting. The name of this festival comes from a tradition that's probably 400 years old. Servants of rich people worked on Christmas Day, but the day after Christmas was their holiday. The rich people gave their servants a Christmas box. This box normally had food, presents and sometimes money inside it. It was a way for the rich people to say thank you to their servants for all their hard work.

For the lower classes, Boxing Day was much more fun than Christmas Day!

*UK football and rugby fans love Boxing Day.*



DECEMBER

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## CHAPTERS 11-12 ACTIVITIES

1 Match each word to the correct picture.

turkey rubbish bin pies carrot window display



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Circle the correct bold word in the message from Guy Fawkes.

This is it! Tomorrow, we will <sup>1</sup> **carry / kill** King James!  
The 36 <sup>2</sup> **barrels / bonfires** are all now under the Houses  
of Parliament. I filled them with <sup>3</sup> **gunpowder / fake**.  
Also, remember to <sup>4</sup> **fake / look for** guards or soldiers.  
They can stop you, and then you must give a <sup>5</sup> **fake /**  
**gunpowder** name. The people of England will love us  
after this. They will <sup>6</sup> **kill / carry** us through the streets  
and probably make big <sup>7</sup> **look for / bonfires** to remember  
this great day!



3 Use these dates, times and numbers to complete the sentences below.

1605 100 1800s 3.00 pm 1570 400

- Boxing Day takes its name from an old tradition.  
It is more than \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- Guy Fawkes was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can hear the monarch's speech  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on 25th December.
- Prince Albert put the first Christmas tree in  
Windsor Castle in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, a group of Catholics tried to kill King James I.
- Shops like Selfridges have Christmas window displays – a tradition  
that is more than \_\_\_\_\_ years old.



4 Choose the most suitable person or people below to complete the sentences about Christmas.

little children shoppers rich people King George VI  
the lower classes football and rugby fans

- \_\_\_\_\_ love the tradition of Christmas window displays.
- \_\_\_\_\_ began the tradition of a monarch's Christmas  
speech in 1932.
- \_\_\_\_\_ often put stockings at the end of their beds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ like Boxing Day because there is a full round  
of the leagues.
- For \_\_\_\_\_, Boxing Day was more fun than  
Christmas Day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ gave their servants a Christmas box.

Did  
you  
know?

For a long time in the UK, Christmas was a very serious, quite boring festival. In fact, in the 17th century, Christmas Day was a day of fasting. Nobody ate fruit cake, pies or turkey. We think the modern Christmas is much better!



## GLOSSARY

| English          | Castellano                  | Català                       |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| bagpipes         | gaitas                      | gaites                       |
| blood            | sangre                      | sang                         |
| charities        | organizaciones<br>benéficas | organitzacions<br>benèfiques |
| chocolates       | bombones                    | bombons                      |
| evil             | mal                         | mal                          |
| excitement       | emoción                     | emoció                       |
| failure          | fracaso                     | fracàs                       |
| fast             | ayuno                       | dejuni                       |
| fireworks        | fuegos artificiales         | focs artificials             |
| goddess          | diosa                       | deessa                       |
| harvest          | cosecha                     | collita                      |
| holly            | acebo                       | grèvol                       |
| hunts            | búsquedas                   | cerques                      |
| jewellery        | joyas                       | joles                        |
| Jews             | judíos                      | jueus                        |
| Kick me!         | ¡Dame una patada!           | Dona'm una puntada de peu!   |
| leap year        | año bisiesto                | any de traspàs               |
| leeks            | puerros                     | porros                       |
| Lent             | Cuaresma                    | Quaresma                     |
| lice infestation | plaga de piojos             | plaga de polls               |
| light candles    | encienden velas             | encenen espelmes             |
| midnight         | medianoche                  | mitjanit                     |
| miracles         | milagros                    | miracles                     |
| mosque           | mezquita                    | mesquita                     |
| Muslims          | musulmanes                  | musulmans                    |
| pan              | sartén                      | paella                       |
| parades          | desfiles                    | desfilades                   |
| plot             | complot, conspiración       | complot, conspiració         |

## GLOSSARY

| English          | Euskara                   | Galego                     |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| bagpipes         | gaitak                    | gaitas                     |
| blood            | odol                      | sangue                     |
| charities        | ongizatezko<br>erakundeak | organizacións<br>benéficas |
| chocolates       | bonboiak                  | bombóns                    |
| evil             | gaizki                    | mal                        |
| excitement       | emozio                    | emoción                    |
| failure          | porrot                    | fracaso                    |
| fast             | barau                     | saxún                      |
| fireworks        | su artifizialak           | fogos artificiais          |
| goddess          | jainkosa                  | deusa                      |
| harvest          | uzta                      | colleita                   |
| holly            | gorosti                   | acivro                     |
| hunts            | bilaketak                 | procuras, buscas           |
| jewellery        | bitxiak                   | alfaías, xoias             |
| Jews             | juduak                    | xudeus                     |
| Kick me!         | Ostikada bat emaidazu!    | Dáme unha patada!          |
| leap year        | bisurte                   | ano bisesto                |
| leeks            | porruak                   | allos porros               |
| Lent             | garizuma                  | Coresma                    |
| lice infestation | zorri-izurri              | praga de piochos           |
| light candles    | kandelak pizten dituzte   | prenden candeas            |
| midnight         | gauerdi                   | medianoite                 |
| miracles         | mirariak                  | milagres                   |
| mosque           | meskita                   | mesquita                   |
| Muslims          | musulmanak                | musulmáns                  |
| pan              | zartagin                  | tixola                     |
| parades          | desfileak                 | desfiles                   |
| plot             | konplot, azpijoko         | complot, conxura           |

## GLOSSARY

| English                 | Castellano                  | Català                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>practical joke</b>   | inocentada, broma           | innocentada, broma               |
| <b>prayer</b>           | oración, rezo               | oració, pregària                 |
| <b>pumpkin carving</b>  | tallado de calabazas        | talla de carbasses               |
| <b>puppet</b>           | de títeres /<br>marionetas  | de títelles                      |
| <b>recipes</b>          | recetas (de cocina)         | receptes (de cuina)              |
| <b>reindeers</b>        | renos                       | rens                             |
| <b>roll</b>             | hace rodar                  | fa rodolar                       |
| <b>scratching</b>       | rascarte                    | gratar-te                        |
| <b>screen</b>           | pantalla                    | pantalla                         |
| <b>Shrove Tuesday</b>   | martes de Carnaval          | dinarts de carnaval              |
| <b>speech</b>           | discurso                    | discurs                          |
| <b>stockings</b>        | calcetines                  | mitjons                          |
| <b>tartan and kilts</b> | telas y faldas<br>escocesas | tartans i faldilles<br>escoceses |
| <b>treason</b>          | traición                    | traïció                          |
| <b>well-beloved</b>     | amado, queridísimo          | estimat                          |
| <b>wool</b>             | lana                        | llana                            |

## GLOSSARY

| English                 | Euskara                       | Galego                          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>practical joke</b>   | inozentada, txantxa           | inocentada, brincadeira         |
| <b>prayer</b>           | otoitz                        | oración, pregaría               |
| <b>pumpkin carving</b>  | kalabaza-taillaketa           | entallado de cabazas            |
| <b>puppet</b>           | txontxongilo                  | de monicreques /<br>marionetas  |
| <b>recipes</b>          | (sukaldeko) errezetak         | receitas (de cocina)            |
| <b>reindeers</b>        | elur-oreinak                  | renos                           |
| <b>roll</b>             | birarazten ditu               | faí rodar                       |
| <b>scratching</b>       | hazka egiten                  | rañarte                         |
| <b>screen</b>           | pantalla                      | pantalla                        |
| <b>Shrove Tuesday</b>   | astearte-inauteri             | martes de Entroido              |
| <b>speech</b>           | hitzaldi                      | discurso                        |
| <b>stockings</b>        | galtzerdiak                   | calcetins                       |
| <b>tartan and kilts</b> | oihal eta gona<br>eskoziarrak | teas e saias escocesas          |
| <b>treason</b>          | traizio                       | traizón                         |
| <b>well-beloved</b>     | maite, laztan                 | amado, carísimo,<br>queridísimo |
| <b>wool</b>             | artile                        | la                              |



## CROSS-CURRICULAR FOCUS

### Pagan Festivals

Did you know there were festivals in the UK more than 4,000 years ago? The **ancient Britons** left clues for us about them. Stonehenge, the most famous stone circle in the world, is one of those clues.

Stonehenge, a circle of enormous vertical stones, is in Wiltshire, England. Some of the stones are four metres high and weigh 25 tons – that's about the same weight as four elephants! Some stones came all the way from South Wales, 240 km from Wiltshire! So how did the people transport them? There are lots of fantastical stories about how people moved the stones this far. One theory is that Merlin the Wizard used magic to move the stones, and another story says that the devil made Stonehenge to confuse people. We still don't know the real answer.

The ancient Britons used Stonehenge for pagan festivals. These celebrated the sun, moon and nature. The pagans, dressed in special clothes and masks, sang and danced. They had four main celebrations each year – for spring, summer, autumn and winter. Some people think Stonehenge is a giant calendar, and that the pagans used the stones to **track** the stars. This helped them know the times of their festivals.

These days, Stonehenge is a very special place, too. More than 800,000 people visit Stonehenge each year. Many come to learn about the amazing history, but others come to celebrate festivals like their **ancestors** did. For the summer solstice on 21st June, thousands of people go to Stonehenge to watch the sunrise. Druids go there in white cloaks with big hoods. They look like wizards, but really they are normal people like you and me.



**1 Complete the sentences according to the text. Then unscramble the letters in the squares to complete the sentence below.**

- Stonehenge is in  , England.
- Pagans sang and  at their festivals.
- Some people think it is a giant .
- Some of the stones weigh the same as  elephants.
- One story says the  made Stonehenge to confuse people.
- Many people visit Stonehenge to learn about the  history.

Merlin was the UK's most famous  !



**2 Use the numbers to complete the facts about Stonehenge and UK festivals.**

240 21 4,000 800,000 25

- Some of the stones at Stonehenge weigh  tons.
- Druids celebrate the summer solstice on  st June.
- Some festivals in the UK are over  years old.
- More than  people visit Stonehenge every year.
- Some of the stones at Stonehenge came from  km away.



**MINI TASK** Search the Internet for information about Merlin the Wizard. Write a short paragraph about him and present to the class.



|           |                     |                     |                              |                   |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| ancient   | antiguos            | antics              | antzinako                    | antigos           |
| Britons   | británicos          | britànics           | britainiarrak                | britânicos        |
| track     | seguir              | seguir              | 4 jarraitu,                  | seguir            |
|           | (la trayectoria de) | (la trajectòria de) | (-en artzamen atzetik) ibili | (a trajetoria de) |
| ancestors | antepasados         | avantpassats        | arbasoak                     | devanceiros       |