

SPOKEN ENGLISH
TOPIC: - FESTIVALS

Lesson Plan:

SUBJECT	ENGLISH
TOPICS	FESTIVALS
SESSION NUMBER	#
DURATION	1 hour
LEARNING OBJECTIVE06S	Teach the students about the different types of festivals and how they are celebrated. NOTE: - 1) We should concentrate on speaking rather than correcting the grammar and spelling mistakes. Children shall be able to speak in English at the end of the session. 2) For better understanding of festivals, props can be used.
PROPS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED	Charts, images, videos of festivals.
POINT OF CONTACT	Shridhar-7349246274

Story Board:

TIME	CONTENT	REMARKS
10 min	Buffer	

12 min	Introduction to festivals	Start with local language to teach them about different types of festivals and you can then proceed using simple English words.
12 min	Sing	Make the kids repeat the song so that they can memorize it.
15 min	Activity	1) Quiz competition 2) Role play.
10 min	Story	The story talks about the story of Diwali. Refer the link given as well.

Introduction:

- Start with introduction about yourself. Ask the kids to introduce themselves.
- Then tell about the various kinds of festivals that are celebrated and give a brief explanation about each festival mentioned below:

1) Diwali

Diwali or Deepavali is a festival of lights celebrated every year in October or November. It tells us about the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.





2) Christmas

Christmas or Christmas Day is an annual festival celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. It is a religious and cultural celebration among billions of people around the world.



3) Eid

Eid al-Fitr is an important religious festival celebrated worldwide that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting.



4) Holi

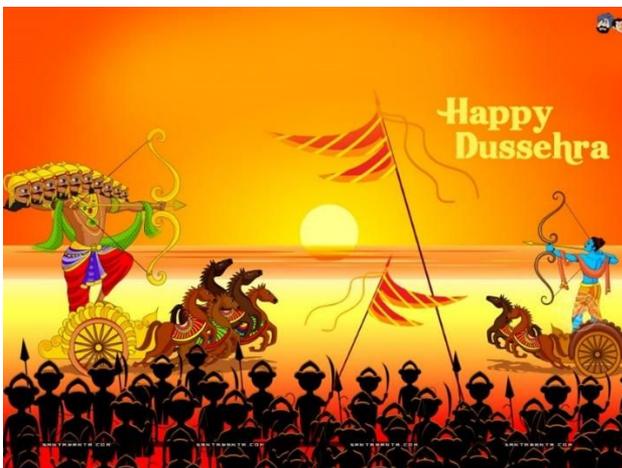
Holi is a festival celebrated in India and Nepal, also known as the "festival of

colours" or the "festival of love". The festival signifies the victory of good over evil, the arrival of spring, end of winter.



5) Dussehra

Vijayadasami , also known as Dussehra, is a major festival celebrated at the end of Navratri every year.



6) Easter

Easter or Resurrection Sunday, is a festival and holiday celebrating the coming back of Jesus from the dead.



7) Onam

Onam is a traditional harvest festival celebrated in the state of Kerala (India) and elsewhere where Malayalam-speaking populations have settled.



8) Ganesh Chaturthi

Ganesh Chaturthi, also known as Vinayaka Chaturthi, is the festival that reveres god Ganesha. The festival remembers Ganesha's birthday, and celebrates him as the god of good beginnings, prosperity and obstacle remover.



9) Pongal /Lohri

Pongal is a Thanks giving to Sun God for Harvest. Thai Pongal is a four-day festival which is normally celebrated from January 14 to January 17. Lohri is a popular winter time Punjabi harvest festival.



10) Krishna Janmashtami

Krishna Janmashtami, also known simply as Janmashtami, is an annual festival that celebrates the birth of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu.



SONGS:

Note: Teach and help the children memorize the song.

1) Diwali

<https://youtu.be/JEKOScKPiK8>

2) Christmas

<https://youtu.be/FPGOe7KnopI>

ACTIVITY:

1) Quiz:

- The children can be divided into different teams.
- The questions can be asked regarding the festivals.

2) Role Play:

- Make the students enact the things they do during a particular festival.
- The festivals could be:
 - Diwali
 - Christmas
 - Holi
 - Onam
 - Pongal

STORY:

1) Story of Diwali

Note: Refer the link given below for the video of the passage as well.

<http://mocomi.com/ramayana-story-of-diwali/>

Diwali is a festival of joy and prosperity, and a celebration of the victory of good over evil. This is the story of Ram and Ravan. A story related to this festival. Thousands of years ago, in the city of Ayodhya, there was a wise and good king named Dasaratha who ruled along with his three queens and four princes.

The eldest, Ram and his beautiful wife, Sita, lived happily along with his other prince brothers and their wives. But one of King Dasaratha's wives was jealous of Ram and demanded that he be exiled to the forest for 14 years so that her son, Bharat, be made king.

During their exile, Sita was kidnapped by Ravan. Soon, a great battle started between two mighty armies and Ram's soldiers managed to kill all the demons, except one –

Ravan.

The battle was now between Ram and Ravan. He gave Ravan one last chance to apologise and return Sita. Ravan instead rained down weapons on him. Ram too fought back relentlessly but despite all his efforts, nothing seemed to kill Ravan. Finally, Ravan's brother Vibheeshan told Ram that Ravan's weakest point was in his navel. Using an arrow given to him by the gods, Ram shot Ravan in the navel and killed him instantly.

And so, Ram and his love, Sita, were finally reunited.

Soon after, upon completion of their 14 years in exile, Ram, Sita and Lakshman returned home to find the entire city waiting for them! The streets were decorated with flowers and lamps and there was happiness everywhere

And this is why every year on Diwali Festival Facts, you see the streets, homes and offices lit up with lamps, like the city of Ayodhya, in celebration of Ram and Sita's homecoming.