

3^{ème} LV2 – IRELAND (St Patrick's day)

1) LOCATION

On part d'abord d'une localisation des différents éléments des îles britanniques sur une carte (distribuée aux élèves) :



On demande aux élèves de venir montrer sur un transparent les éléments suivants :

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Republic of Ireland
- Northern Ireland
- London
- Edinburgh
- Cardiff
- Dublin
- Belfast
- the English Channel
- the Atlantic Ocean
- the Irish Sea

Cette localisation nous amènera à bien différencier l'Irlande du Nord et la République d'Irlande. Un point en historique en français sera sans doute nécessaire (on pourra le noter dans le cahier).

BEWARE ! On fera bien la différence entre les éléments suivants :

Colour the parts of (1) Great Britain, (2) the United Kingdom and (3) the British Isles



Great Britain



The United Kingdom



The British Isles

2) Listening “Tourism in Ireland” (<http://www.ello.org/Audio0601/638-Ruth-IrelandAdvice24.mp3>).

Une écoute complète et une écoute fractionnée.

Script :

Joel: So, if I go to Ireland, what kind of food do you recommend that I eat?

Ruth: The nicest things are probably Irish stew, which is made with lamb and also it's quite famous for it's seafood. Every year in Galway, there's an oyster festival.

Joel: Oysters are big

Ruth: Oysters are quite popular.

Joel: And you already mentioned Guinness. Does every one drink Guinness or are there other big

Ruth: No, Guinness isn't drunk that much my young people, more by older people who drink it, and also Irish coffee is really nice. It's like coffee with sugar and whisky in it and cream that floats on the top.

Joel: Really, people drink that in the morning?

Ruth: No.

Joel: No.

Ruth: More as a dessert, after your dinner, as a dessert.

Joel: And just for places to travel around Ireland, what are the big sightseeing places.

Ruth: If you're in the city, there's a lot of shopping. There's also Trinity College, which is the oldest college in Dublin that has a book called The Book of Kells which is a really old book that was handdrawn by monks in Ireland that's really beautiful. There's also a place called Newgrange in Kildare which is an old burial site and on the shortest day of the year it is built in such a way that the sunshines directly through the door and into the very center of the chamber. Other than that. If you want nightlife the best place to go is probably Galway. Galway is really popular.

Joel: Galway! I would have thought Dublin.

Ruth: Dublin is popular but it's quite expensive and a lot of people, if they want a weekend away from Dublin will go to Galway.

Joel: Actually, from say London, what is the best way to get to Galway or to get to Dublin?

Ruth: To get to Dublin, flight is the best way, but you can probably get a return ticket if you book in advance for maybe the equivalent of 6,000 (Yen) return and it only takes fifty minutes.

Joel: OK.

Ruth: To get to Galway, probably from Dublin you can get the train. The train is probably the easiest way, but it does take a few hours.

Joel: And then in the cities themselves, is there a good train system, or does everyone drive a car?

Ruth: In Dublin city there is a train to the suburbs but often it's delayed or, you know, not on time. It's pretty bad, and can be a bit expensive and also the intercity trains can be quite expensive. A lot of people have cars but if you live in the city, because there's so much traffic it can be quite hard getting around in a car and sometimes it's better to wait for the bus.

Joel: Oh, I see. I think I'm gonna need some help when I go out there.

Ruth: Probably if you're visiting, yeah.

What is the girl talking about ? Circle the right categories.

food

people

transport

sports

weather

cities

sightseeing places

language

key: food, transport, cities, sightseeing places.

Une prise de notes plus précise nous permettra d'obtenir un recap:

Food : the most famous Irish food is seafood (oysters) Guinness beer, Irish coffee and stew (lamb).

Sightseeing place: you have to see Trinity College (Dublin) with the book of Kells, Newgrange and Galway.

Transport: to go to Ireland, flying is the best. Inside the country, you have to take the train.

3) Reading comprehension

Some facts about Ireland

The Republic of Ireland, also called Eire in the Irish language, lies in the North Atlantic Ocean and is separated from Britain by the Irish Sea. The north-eastern part of the island (Northern Ireland) is part of the United Kingdom.

Ireland has a population of about 3,75 million inhabitants for more or less 70,300 *square kilometre*¹.

Most people in Ireland are *Roman Catholics*² (93%) but there are also some Anglicans.

The largest cities are Cork, Galway, Limerick and, of course, Dublin, the capital.

There are 2 official languages in Ireland : Irish, which is the national language, and English which is the language of the majority of the population. Irish is a Celtic language, closely related to Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Breton. It was the language of the vast majority of the population until the early 19th century.

Ireland's climate is influenced by the relatively warm waters of the Gulf Stream and by the *prevailing*³ south-western winds from the Atlantic. This combination results in an *equable*⁴ climate. The warmest months (July and August) have temperatures of 14-16 degrees Celsius.

The Republic of Ireland is a parliamentary democracy with 2 houses of parliament, an elected President who is head of state and a prime minister who is head of government. Northern Ireland is part of the UK, as said earlier, and is governed directly from London even if Northern Ireland has now its own national Assembly.

Ireland consists of 4 provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught) which are *broken down into 32 counties*¹.

¹ kilomètre carré

² Catholiques

³ dominant

⁴ égal, constant.

¹ Décomposées en comtés, départements.

Ce texte est divisé en 2 distribué à deux parties de la classe.

Les élèves rempliront une carte d'identité du pays après avoir lu le texte puis se poseront les questions dont ils n'ont pas la réponse.

Identity card

Name(s) :

Population :

Area :

Religion(s) :

Major cities :

Language(s) :

Climate :

Provinces :

Puis on introduira le thème de la St Patrick à travers un autre exercice de compréhension écrite (voir worksheet à la fin).

On donnera d'abord une fiche de vocabulaire pour l'aide à la compréhension :

1) Vocabulary. Find in the texts :

-esclave :	-chemin bordé de forêt :
-berger:	-à l'apparence dun elfe :
-capable de "lever les morts":	-fabricant de chaussures :
-bannir :	-bois :
-évêque :	-trésor :
-trèfle :	-jouer un tour
-île d'émeraude :	-s'échapper :
-teintes :	- char
	-claquettes :

2) True or False (T or F) ?

- St Patrick converted Irish people to Judaism:
- The shamrock symbolizes the Holy Trinity:
- The leprechaun is a very friendly giant:
- Irish people wear green for St Patrick's day:

3) FINAL TASK: You are working in a traveling agency and you have to create a leaflet to convince people to go to Ireland. Present the country, make a list of all the advantages of the country and present its traditions.

-> ce travail est un travail d'expression écrite. La brochure se présentera comme une feuille A4 (format paysage) pliée en 3. A l'intérieur se trouvera une présentation synthétique du pays et une liste plus fournie des avantages de ce pays ainsi que ses traditions.

On leur donnera des petits mots pour agencer leurs paragraphes – voir feuille « how to build a written expression ». Il faudra cependant trier les expressions de cette feuille car certaines ne correspondant pas au type de travail demandé. On fera également un brainstorming sur les expressions utile pour convaincre le lecteur : expressions du conseil, exclamations, interjections, etc.

Le tout devra faire entre 100 et 150 mots. Ce travail d'expression écrite se fera pendant une heure de cours pendant laquelle ils devront rédiger un brouillon. A la fin de cette heure, les brouillons seront échangés et corrigés par quelqu'un d'autre. L'élève recopiera sur une autre feuille sa version corrigée et améliorée. Chez eux, ils mettront en forme leur brochure avec le texte qu'ils auront rédigé (dont le professeur aura donc copie pour éviter les changements). Puis les élèves rendront leur brochure qui sera notée sur 10.



Saint Patrick's Day



Saint Patrick's Day



St Patrick

Born in Britain at the end of the 4th century, Saint Patrick was sold as a slave in Ireland when he was 16 and forced to work as a shepherd. After escaping captivity, he spent twelve years at a monastery in France before returning to Ireland to convert people to Christianity. It is said that Saint Patrick was able to raise the dead and that he banished all the snakes from the country. He became Bishop of Ireland in 431 and died on 17th March 461.

Irish symbols

The harp is the oldest official symbol of Ireland, but the shamrock is perhaps the best known. When Saint Patrick first came to Ireland he used the three leaves of the shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. The shamrock has been considered a good-luck symbol ever since. Ireland is also known as the Emerald Isle and it is said that the Irish countryside contains forty shades of green.



The legend of the leprechaun

If you are walking along a wooded path, you might see one of the little elf-like shoemakers who inhabit the woodlands of the Emerald Isle. According to the legend, each leprechaun has a pot of gold hidden somewhere and he must give his treasure to any human who catches him.

You'll have to be quick because he will trick you into looking the other way while he escapes into the forest.



Customs And Traditions

Wearing Green: Green is the color to be seen in on St Patrick's Day. Wear green clothes and costumes, and use accessories! It is said that wearing green on St Patrick's Day will bring you good luck.

St. Patrick's Day Parades: Another popular tradition; the St. Patrick's Day Parade will be one with several beautiful floats depending on the theme chosen.

Music : There's no better way to celebrate the evening on St. Patrick's Day than to watch, or take part in the singing and dancing to the foot-tapping music.

