



Vendredi 14 Juin 2019

Langues vivantes et interdisciplinarité



well, late , hard, fast, high, straight
Slowly, happily, easily, terribly, carefully,
quickly, fluently, loudly, seriously

always
nearly (almost)
always
usually, normally
very often,
frequently
often
sometimes
occasionally
hardly ever
rarely, seldom
never

toujours
presque toujours
d'habitude
très souvent
souvent
parfois
de temps en
temps
presque jamais
rarement
jamais

On, of, under, near, next to , in
front of, behind, between,
opposite, in the distance...

Never, nobody, nothing,
Neither her nor me
Neither boy
Negatively, nevermore

Guess, let's guess

In the top left-hand corner

At the top

In the background

At the top

On the left side

On the right side

In the foreground

At the bottom

In the bottom right-hand corner



We are all the same

Chorus

We are all the same
A heart and a name
Ten Billion microbes
All over the globe
We are all the same
Like our fellow men
Ten fingers, ten toes
How many no one knows

Whether rich or poor
Rotten to the core
Or gentle and kind
Simple or Einstein
Hairdresser or star
From near-east or Far
For someone on the moon
We all could sing the tune

Whether black or white
XXL or slight
Greying hair or gold
New born babes or old
Eyes slanted or round
Tall or near the ground
For someone who could fly
Looking down from the sky





Rooster



Dog



Pig



Rat



Ox



Tiger



Monkey



Goat



Horse



Snake



Dragon



Rabbit

CHINESE ZODIAC

THE 12 ANIMAL SIGNS

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk - Keeping Kids Busy

Rat		1936	1948	1960	1972	1984	1996	2008
Ox		1937	1949	1961	1973	1985	1997	2009
Tiger		1938	1950	1962	1974	1986	1998	2010
Rabbit		1939	1951	1963	1975	1987	1999	2011
Dragon		1940	1952	1964	1976	1988	2000	1021
Snake		1941	1953	1965	1977	1989	2001	2013
Horse		1942	1954	1966	1978	1990	2002	2014
Goat		1943	1955	1967	1979	1991	2003	2015
Monkey		1944	1956	1968	1980	1992	2004	2016
Rooster		1945	1957	1969	1981	1993	2005	2017
Dog		1946	1958	1970	1982	1994	2006	2018
Pig		1947	1959	1971	1983	1995	2007	2019

Who are you?



Rat

**Are you a
typical rat?**

**Good
characteristics**

Rats are talkative,
imaginative and
full of clever
ideas.

**Bad
characteristics**

Rats can be
greedy!

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk



Ox

**Are you a
typical ox?**

**Good
characteristics**

The ox is patient,
honest and
dependable.

**Bad
characteristics**

The ox can be
very stubborn!

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk



Tiger

**Are you a
typical tiger?**

**Good
characteristics**

Tigers are
brave and
adventurous..

**Bad
characteristics**

Tigers can be
quick-tempered!

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk



Rabbit

**Are you a
typical rabbit?**

**Good
characteristics**

Rabbits are gentle
and friendly which
makes them
popular.

**Bad
characteristics**

Rabbits can be shy
and sentimental.

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk



Dragon

**Are you a
typical dragon?**

**Good
characteristics**

Dragons are
energetic,
imaginative and
self-assured.

**Bad
characteristics**

Dragons can be
moody!

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fun

talented

independent



cheerful

popular

Horse

Perceptive



Horse

Are you a
typical horse?

**Good
characteristics**

Horses have a
positive outlook
which makes
them popular.

**Bad
characteristics**

Horses can be
impatient!

www.ActivityVillage.co.uk

人 Person	火 Fire	友 Friend
心 Heart	雨 Rain	宝 Treasure
金 Gold	花 Flower	虫 Bug
夜 Night	空 Sky	風 Wind

FESTIVALS

September	October	November
Back to school   23 Autumn	31 Halloween  	5 Guy Fawkes(GB)   4th Thursday Thanksgiving (USA) 30th Saint Andrew's day
December	January	February
21 winter solstice 25 Christmas  26 Boxing day (GB)	New Year's Day 16 Martin Luther King day 25 Burn's night	 Groundhog day  12 Abraham Lincoln's birthday 22 Washington's birthday Pancake day or Shrove Tuesday
March	April	May
 11 Red nose day 17 Saint Patrick' day 20 spring equinox 	April Fool'day 23 Saint George' s day Easter	Mother's day
June	July	August
14 flag day (usa) 21 summer solstice	4 Independance day	The nothing hill carnival 4 Louis Amstrong's birthday

Géographie :

Le Royaume uni

Les pays

Les capitales

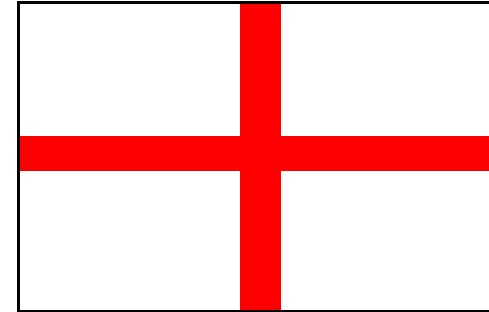
Les drapeaux

Les emblèmes

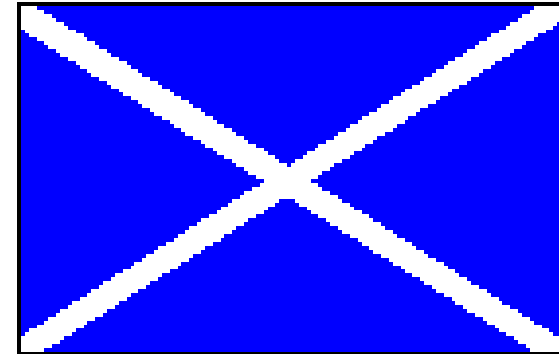
Les st patrons



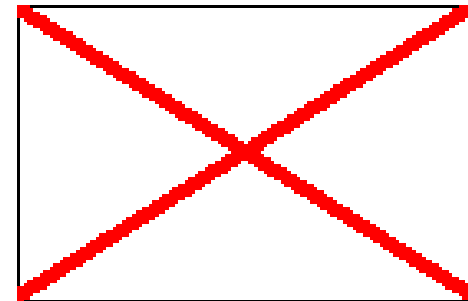
Croix de St Georges (Angleterre)



Croix de St André (Ecosse)



Croix de St Patrick (Irlande)





Angleterre

+



Écosse



(1606)

+



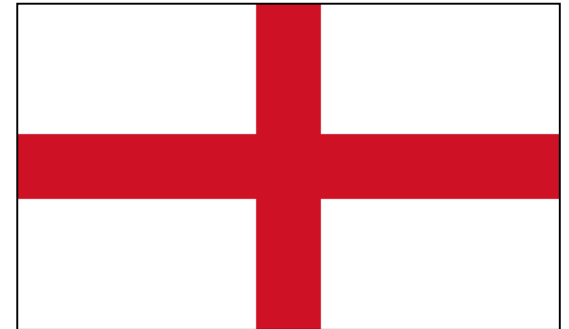
Irlande



(1801)

L'ANGLETERRE

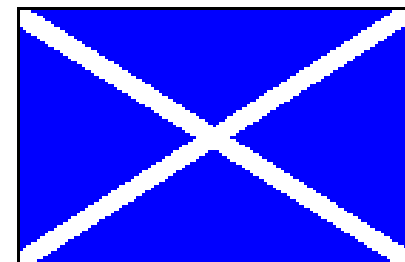
- La rose est l'emblème de l'Angleterre depuis les guerres des Roses ("*the Wars of the Roses*") - les guerres civiles (1455-1485) entre les *Lancaster* (dont l'emblème était la rose rouge) et les partisans de *York* (dont l'emblème était une rose blanche).



St Georges St patron de l'Angleterre fêté 23 avril



thistle



l'Ecosse

La fête nationale de l'Ecosse est *St. Andrew's Day* (le 30 novembre), mais on célèbre maintenant plus *Burns' Night*.

St. Andrew, l'un des 12 apôtres du Christ, est le Saint Patron de l'Ecosse. On dit que certains de ses os ont été emmenés au cours du 4^e siècle dans un endroit qui s'appelle *St. Andrews in Fife*. Depuis l'époque médiévale, la croix en X sur laquelle on dit que St Andrew a été crucifié est l'emblème national de l'Ecosse.

Le costume écossais le plus connu est le fameux "*Scottish kilt*" avec ses décorations ("*tartan patterns*"). Chaque clan / famille a ses propres motifs, et tous les motifs sont enregistrés officiellement auprès d'un registre.



Le pays de Galles (wales)



leek



daffodil

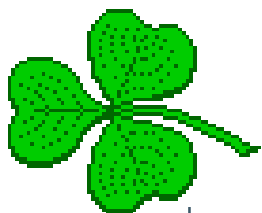
- ***St. David's Day* (le 1er mars) est le jour de la fête nationale au Pays de Galles. *St. David* (vers 520-588)**
- **Ce jour est célébré en portant des jonquilles ou des poireaux. Ces deux symboles sont aussi les emblèmes traditionnels du Pays de Galles.**



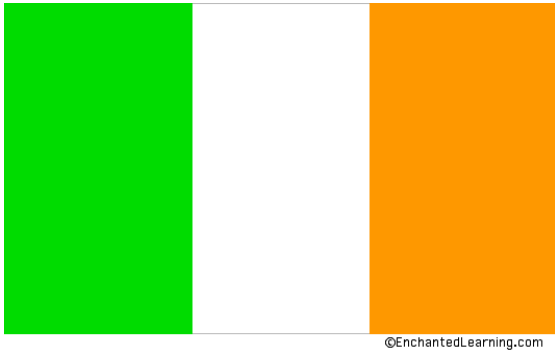
Irlande du nord



St. Patrick's Day (le 17 mars) est un jour férié en Irlande du Nord. Le travail de St Patrick (environ 389-environ 461) a beaucoup contribué au développement du christianisme en Irlande. Né en Angleterre, on dit qu'il a été capturé par des pirates, et qu'il a passé six ans d'esclavage avant de s'échapper et de devenir missionnaire. On célèbre ce jour en portant des trèfles, le symbole de l'Irlande du Nord et de la République d'Irlande.



Le trèfle est l'emblème de l'Irlande (shamrock)



The Republic of Ireland's flag is made of three equal-sized rectangles of orange, white, and green. This flag was first used in 1848.

The green color on the flag represents the native people of Ireland (most of whom are Roman Catholic).

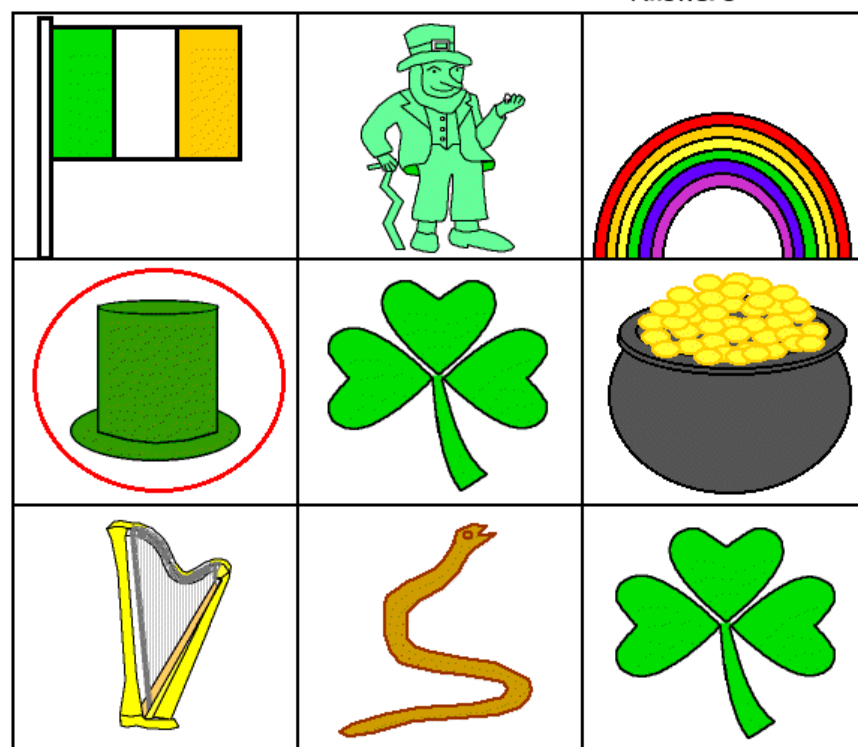
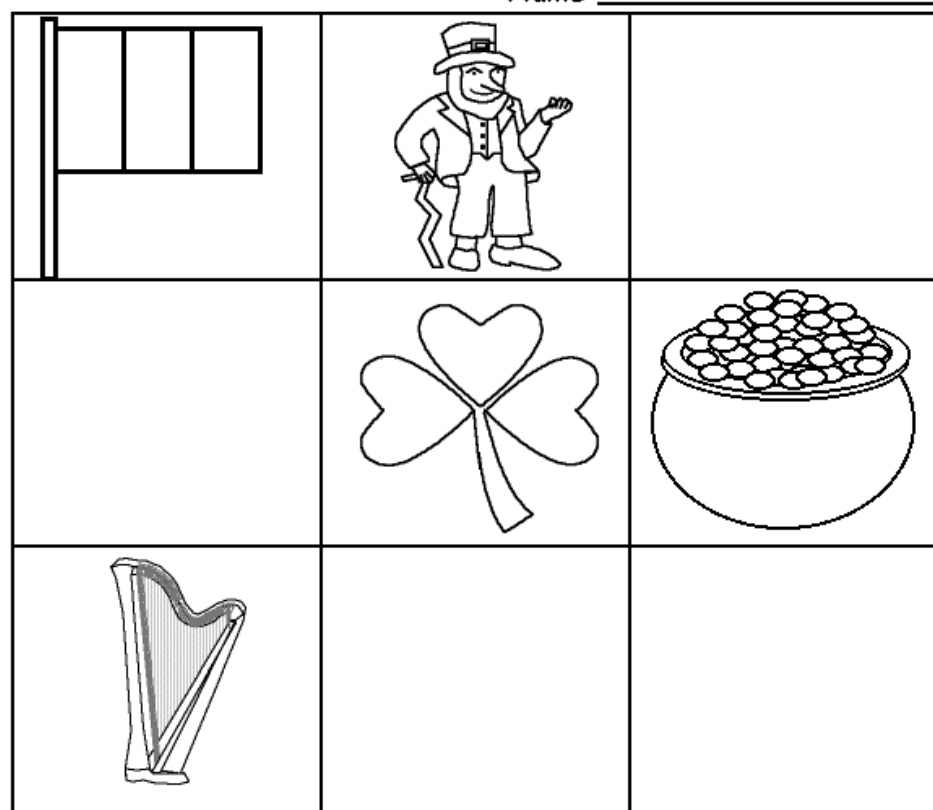
The orange color represents the British supporters of William of Orange who settled in Northern Ireland in the 17th century (most of whom are Protestant).

The white in the center of the flag represents peace between these two groups of people.

St. Patrick's Day

Follow the instructions below.

Name _____



1. Color the Irish flag in the top left square green, white, and orange.
2. Draw a rainbow in the top right square.
3. Color the harp in the bottom left square yellow.
4. Draw a green shamrock in the bottom right square.
5. Draw a brown snake in the bottom center square.
6. Draw a dark green hat in the center left square.
7. Color the shamrock in the center square green.
8. Color the pot in the center right square black and the coins gold.
9. Color the leprechaun in the top center square light green.
10. Draw a red circle around the dark green hat.

Les monuments de Londres

La tour de Londres

Buckingham palace

Big Ben

Photos de Londres

Quelques musées :

-Madame Tussaud's et son musée
de cire

-La national gallery

-Musée d'histoire naturelle...

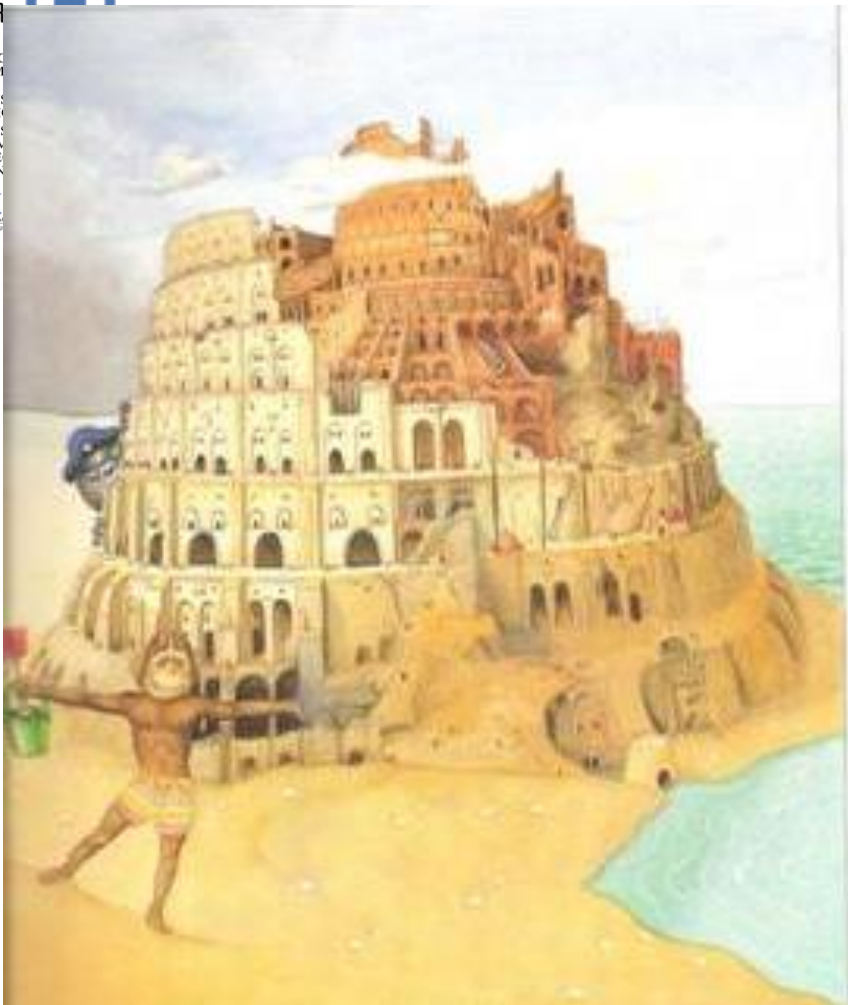


Winslow HOMER

The herring net - 1885



The fruitful fishingtrip
Anthony BROWNE



The tower of Babel Pieter Brueghel 1563



My best ever sandcastle

POUR L'ÉCOLE
DE LA CONFIANCE

Anthony BROWNE





• 5 Novembre (GB) : Guy Fawkes' night

Le 5 novembre 1605, Guy FAWKES et tout son groupe de 12 conspirateurs catholiques tentèrent de mettre le feu au parlement et de tuer le roi JAMES 1^{er} .

Le complot fut découvert durant la nuit du 4 au 5 novembre 1605 et Guy FAWKES et ses complices furent exécutés.

Dans toute la Grande-Bretagne , la commémoration de cet évènement donne lieu à une grande fête populaire : les enfants promènent l'effigie de Guy Fawkes (the guy), faite de paille et vêtue de vieux vêtements, en demandant 'A penny for the guy'; l'argent ainsi récolté permet de financer des feux d'artifices; et des feux de joie sont allumés pour brûler le guy.

Ce soir là, on mange des pommes de terre (jacket potatoes) et des pommes d'amour (toffee apples)





- In the year 1605, some men plotted to kill their King. The plotters knew that the King would come to the Houses of Parliament on the 5th of November. That would be the time to kill him.
- The plotters hid the barrels of gunpowder in the cellars of the Houses of Parliament. Guy Fawkes hid there too. It was his job to set the gunpowder alight and blow up the Houses of Parliament. He did not know, however, that the King had been told about the secret plot.
- While Guy Fawkes waited, searchers came to look for him. They found the barrels of gunpowder. They found Guy Fawkes. They took him prisoner and took him to the Tower of London. Three months later he was executed.



- Bonfire Night is often called Guy Fawkes Night. Guy Fawkes lived hundreds of years ago. On November 5th 1605, he tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
- Food is also very important on bonfire night. People cook potatoes in the bonfire. They are called "jacket potatoes". Toffee apples are also very popular.

a) Give the name of each member of The Beatles.

b) Where were the Beatles born ?

c) When were they born ?



John, Paul and George and Ringo



Thanksgiving Day

Fourth Thursday in November



In 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers, 101 men, women and children, sailed from England to North America in a ship called "The Mayflower".

They founded the first permanent colony and called their new town Plymouth. At the end of the first summer, in 1621, they invited the American Indians to a meal to give thanks for their first harvest*.

Americans celebrate this first meal every year.

All over the country, Americans have a traditional Thanksgiving Dinner at home with turkey, sweet potatoes, corn* bread and pumpkin* pie.



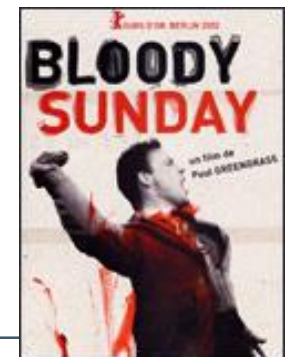
The first Thanksgiving meal between the pilgrims and the Wampanoag indians.





30 Janvier
1972

Le Bloody Sunday survient lors d'une des marches organisée par l'Association des Droits Civiques d'Irlande du Nord Ce mouvement, fondé en novembre 1966, regroupe les divers comités et associations demandant l'égalité pour tous les citoyens nord-irlandais et la fin des pratiques discriminatoires des pouvoirs locaux envers les catholiques au niveau politique, social et économique.



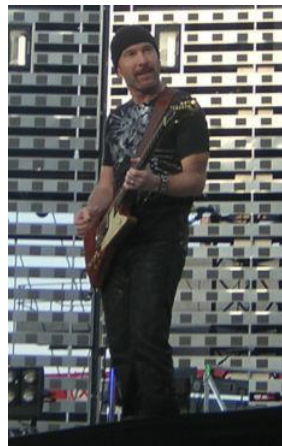


- Paul Hewson was born in Dublin on May 10th 1960. His mother was Protestant and his father Catholic, which was quite unusual in those times in Ireland. He got married to Alison in 1982 and together they have two daughters and a son. Before he joined the group his friends gave him the nickname Bonovox, which means 'good voice' in Latin. Now he just uses the name Bono.

Adam Clayton was born in Oxford in England on March 13th 1960. He grew up in Dublin with his sister and brother, and his parents, of course. He isn't married and doesn't have any children. However, some years ago he was engaged to the English supermodel Naomi Campbell.



Dave Evans was born in London on August 8th 1961, and he too has a brother and a sister. They all moved to Dublin when he was just one year old. He was married until 1991 but then got divorced. He has three children from this marriage. He also has two children from his new relationship. When he joined the group, Bono gave him the name The Edge because of the shape of his head!





- Larry, who started it all, is the youngest member of the band. He was born in Dublin on October 31st 1961. He initially played the piano but really wanted to play the drums, especially after his sister Cecilia gave him a set for his birthday.