

GET READY!

What do you know about Saint Patrick's Day? Answer the questions!



A. When is Saint Patrick's Day celebrated?

- 1. January 25th
- 2. February 14th
- 3. March 17th

B. Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated in many countries but, the country of origin is...

- 1. Ireland.
- 2. Canada.
- 3. Australia.

C. Saint Patrick is...

- 1. the Prime Minister.
- 2. the patron saint.
- 3. the king of Ireland.

D. What color do people wear on Saint Patrick's Day?

- 1. blue
- 2. yellow
- 3. green

E. What is a symbol of Saint Patrick's Day?

- 1. the shamrock



- 2. the thistle



- 3. the leek



VOCABULARY

Match the words on the left to the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. patron saint | a. a building that everybody recognises |
| 2. commemorate | b. a line of people who move in order to celebrate something |
| 3. shamrock | c. a person in the Christian tradition who protects a place and guides its people |
| 4. pagan | d. a plant with three leaves on one stem |
| 5. parade | e. someone who has religious beliefs that do not belong to one of the main world religions |
| 6. dye | f. to change the colour of something with a special substance |
| 7. landmark | g. to do something in order to remember a past event |

LISTEN !

Saint Patrick's Day: Fact or fiction?

Look at the statements about Saint Patrick's Day below. Decide if they are true or false and then listen to the recording to check your answers. Correct the statements that are false.

1. March 17 is the date of Saint Patrick's birth.
2. Saint Patrick's Day is a public holiday in Ireland and is celebrated in many countries all over the world.
3. Saint Patrick's Day commemorates the arrival of Christianity in Ireland.
4. Saint Patrick used a shamrock to explain a Christian idea to Irish pagans.
5. City authorities in New York dye the city's river green for this day.
6. Famous landmarks are lit up in green around the world.
7. The biggest St Patrick's Day parade in the world is in Dublin, Ireland.
8. Saint Patrick's Day celebrations have been criticised for being too long.

READ !**Text****St. Patrick's Day: by David Collett****Who is St. Patrick?**

St. Patrick is the patron saint and national apostle of Ireland. He was born in the fourth century and is famous for bringing Christianity into Ireland. St. Patrick's Day is a very well known Irish national holiday, which is celebrated not only in Ireland but all around the world. It falls on the 17th of March.

History of St. Patrick

St. Patrick was born to wealthy parents in the late fourth century. Until the age of 16 years old, he thought of himself as a pagan. He was kidnapped and sold as a slave at this age by Irish marauders. It was during this capture that he turned to God.

He managed to escape after being a slave for six years and then studied in a monastery in Gaul for 12 years. This was when he knew that his 'calling' was to try and convert all the pagans in Ireland into Christianity.

St. Patrick went from monastery to monastery, successfully converting people to Christianity. The Celtic Druids were very unhappy with him and tried to arrest him several times but he always managed to escape.

After 30 years of being a missionary in Ireland, he finally settled down in a place called County Down. He died on the 17th of March, AD 461.

Legend and Folklore

Shamrocks, leprechauns and the blarney stone are associated with St. Patrick's Day. Shamrocks are threeleaved clovers found growing in patches on grass. You are thought to be lucky if you find a four-leaved clover, so do keep it if you ever come across one!

Leprechauns are little Irish fairies, and they are thought to work as shoe-makers for other fairies. The Irish say that if a leprechaun is caught by a human, he will reveal where he hides his pot of gold. On this day, pictures of shamrocks and leprechauns are hung everywhere. Some people even dress up as leprechauns complete with their big green hats!

The village of Blarney is situated northwest of the Irish village of Cork. Blarney comes from the Irish word 'An blarna', meaning the plain. Blarney Castle is a very famous castle in this village and is 90 feet tall. The world famous Blarney Stone is on the top story. It is said that if one kisses this stone, one will be given the gift of eloquence, meaning to have beautiful speaking abilities. Nowadays, the word blarney means the ability to influence and coax with fair words and soft speech without offending.

Legend also says that St. Patrick could raise people from the dead. He is well-known for driving the snakes out of Ireland, although many people dispute how true this is! Another great story was how he used the shamrock, with its three leaves, to explain the Holy Trinity (the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost) to his

followers.

What Do People Do on St. Patrick's Day?

St. Patrick's Day is celebrated world-wide with people dancing and singing in Irish pubs, watching St. Patrick's Day parade, drinking 'green' beer, wearing green clothes and just generally having a good time. Children in Ireland have a tradition of pinching their friends who don't wear green on this day!

Traditional Food and Drink on St. Patrick's Day

Corned beef and cabbage is what most people have on this day. Another popular dish is Irish soda bread and potato pancakes. Irish pub owners go crazy on this day, putting green food colouring into their beers and traditional Irish Guinness Stout is a sell out in all Irish pubs! People also drink lots of Irish coffee, which is made with warm whiskey, sugar, coffee and topped off with whipped cream. Sounds delicious? It is!

Irish Proverbs

The Irish have many proverbs but here are some favourites.

Better the coldness of a friend than the sweetness of an enemy.
Be nice to them on the way up. You might meet them all on the way down.
Let your anger set with the sun and not rise again with it.

Now that you know almost everything about St. Patrick's Day, go out on March the 17th and enjoy yourselves! Why not try and spot a leprechaun or two to find your pot of gold...?

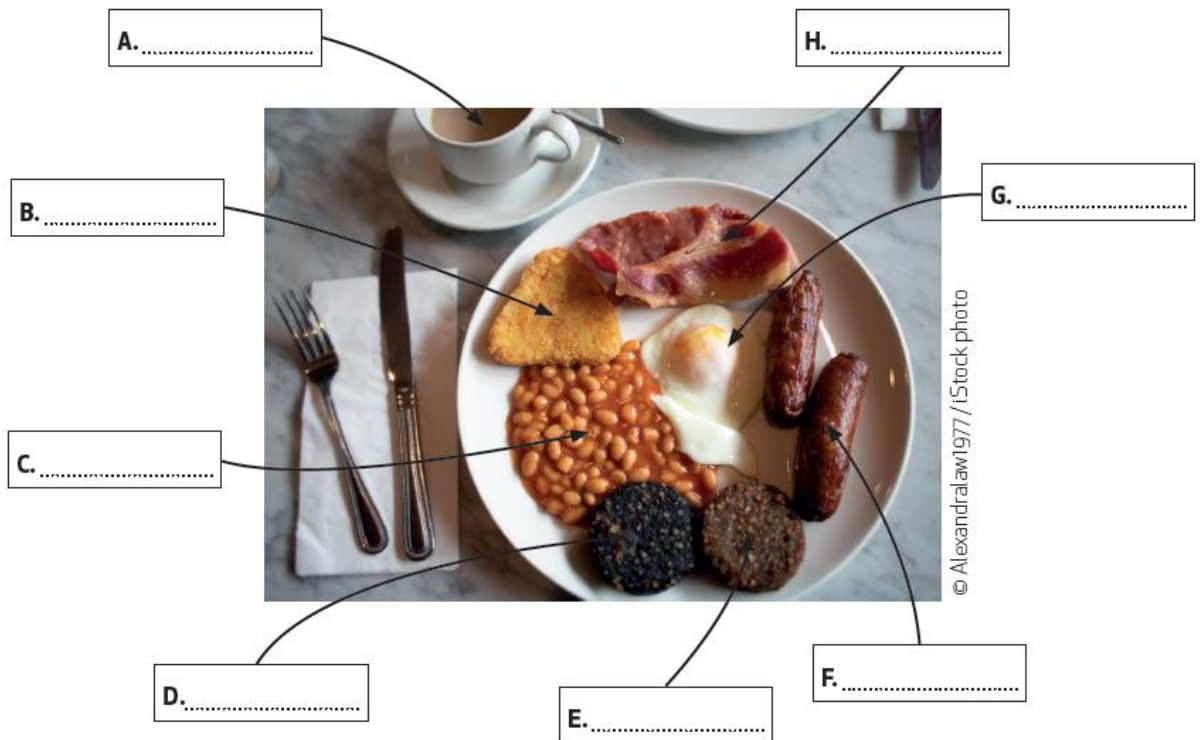
Whatever it may be, don't forget to wear green on this special day!

Read the article and answer the 17 questions below about St Patrick's Day...

1. When is St Patrick's Day?
2. Why is this day celebrated as St Patrick's Day?
3. Where is it celebrated?
4. When was St Patrick born?
5. What happened to St Patrick at the age of 16?
6. What did the saint see as his 'calling'?
7. What is a shamrock?
8. What use did St Patrick make of the shamrock?
9. What is a leprechaun?
10. What should you do if you meet a leprechaun?
11. Where is the blarney stone and what is special about it?
12. What does the word 'blarney' mean today?
13. Did St Patrick drive all the snakes out of Ireland?
14. What should you wear on St Patrick's Day?
15. What do children do on St Patrick's Day?
16. What do people traditionally eat on St Patrick's Day?
17. What do pub owners do on St Patrick's Day?



Label the foods in the "full Irish" fry-up. Find the vocabulary in the text.



VIDEO TIME

<https://en.islcollective.com/video-lessons/the-origin-of-saint-patricks-day>

In the text, they talk about "a bucket list". This is a list of activities that a person wants to do while they are alive. Make a list of activities that you want to do in the future.

My Bucket List

1. I want to visit Seoul, South Korea, because I love Korean series.

QUIZ ON « GREEN » 🍀

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/dt/stpat.html>

GRAMMAR TIME !

<https://english.lingolia.com/fr/grammaire/adjectifs/formation-des-adjectifs>

<https://www.anglaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-anglais-2/exercice-anglais-121943.php>

<https://www.angliscours.fr/adjectifs-en-anglais.html>

Comment former des adjectifs à partir de noms en anglais ?

Ce tableau présente des exemples d'adjectifs anglais dérivés de noms grâce à un suffixe. Attention, si tu veux former un adjectif à partir d'un nom, il est important de vérifier dans le dictionnaire que la forme que tu as créée est correcte ! En effet, à chaque mot correspond un suffixe bien particulier, on ne peut pas utiliser le suffixe *-ful* ou *-y*, par exemple, pour transformer chaque nom en adjectif.

suffixe	nom	adjectif	exemple
-able	comfort	comfortable	This chair is so comfortable. ☺
-al	brute	brutal	He lifted the car off the ground with brutal strength. ☹
-ate	passion	passionate	Ms Smith is a passionate teacher. ☺
-en	gold	golden	She wears a golden bracelet. ☺
-ful	beauty	beautiful	Look at those beautiful flowers. ☺
-ible	response	responsible	Angela is very responsible. ☺
-ic	history	historic	This town has many historic sites. ☺
-ical	alphabet	alphabetical	The names are in alphabetical order. ☺
-ish	child	childish	Don't be so childish. ☹
-less	home	homeless	If I don't find a new flat soon, I'll be homeless. ☹
-ly	day	daily	Anna goes for a daily run. ☺
-some	trouble	troublesome	She is experiencing a troublesome pregnancy. ☹
-ous	fame	famous	Who is the most famous person in the world? ☺
-y	wind	windy	A windy day. ☹

Comment former des adjectifs à partir de verbes en anglais ?

Ce tableau présente des exemples d'adjectifs anglais dérivés de verbes grâce à un suffixe. Attention, si tu veux former un adjectif à partir d'un verbe, il est important de vérifier dans le dictionnaire que la forme que tu as créée est correcte ! En effet, à chaque mot correspond un suffixe bien particulier, on ne peut pas utiliser le suffixe *-able* ou *-ing*, par exemple, pour transformer chaque verbe en adjectif.

suffixe	verbe	adjectif	exemple
-able	read	readable	The teacher's handwriting was not very readable. ☹
-ative	inform	informative	The lecture was very informative. ☺
-ed	annoy	annoyed	an annoyed glance ☹
-ing	confuse	confusing	The question is confusing. ☹
-tive	produce	productive	Today has been very productive. ☺

EXS

Ordre des adjectifs épithètes (plus de 2)

Composez des groupes nominaux avec les éléments suivants donnés dans l'ordre alphabétique.

1. *an / dirty-looking / homeless / ill-smelling / man*
2. *a / black / brand new / car / Japanese*
3. *an / dress / expensive-looking / long / red / sleeveless*
4. *a / blue-eyed / boy / handsome / teenage*
5. *a / decrepit-looking / mansion / tall / Victorian.*

Adjectifs composés et dérivés

Composez des adjectifs à l'aide des éléments donnés dans les colonnes A et B.

a	b	a	b
<i>im-</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>brown</i>	<i>free</i>
<i>French</i>	<i>look (v)</i>	<i>sleeve</i>	<i>sleeve</i>
<i>ill-</i>	<i>appeared</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>known</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>mouth</i>
<i>dis-</i>	<i>moral</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>-less</i>
<i>fat</i>	<i>breed (v) (= élever)</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>-ish</i>
<i>green</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>foul</i>	<i>temper</i>

Adjectifs composés

Les phrases suivantes sont compréhensibles mais pas toujours très idiomatiques. Rendez-les plus naturelles en employant des **adjectifs composés**.

1. *The lady next door has a very long nose.*
2. *I live in a house that has only one story.*
3. *He gave me a bill that was worth one hundred dollars!*
4. *They live near a factory that smells terrible.*
5. *American citizens generally abide by the law (= sont respectueux des lois).*
6. *He bought a bottle that could hold (= contenir) two litres.*
7. *They have children that are bred well and behave well too.*
8. *In America people have only two weeks of holidays.*
9. *I like girls with red hair.*

1. Do people celebrate Saint Patrick's Day in your country?
2. Do you celebrate Saint Patrick's Day?
3. What do you think of Saint Patrick's Day?