

Saint Patrick's Day

Saint Patrick's Day is an annual feast day, which is celebrated in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and other countries on March 17.

The story behind St. Patrick's Day is about a real man who lived and worked to bring Christianity to Ireland. Tall tales and legends surround him, but the living St. Patrick was a kind, gentle man who loved the people of Ireland and devoted his life to helping them.

Patrick was born around A.D. 385 in what is now Great Britain. He spent his childhood exploring the area around the coast and listening to his father, Calpurnius preach to the townsfolk.

When Patrick was sixteen, his village was attacked by a band of Irish warriors and the boy was sold into slavery along with hundreds of others.

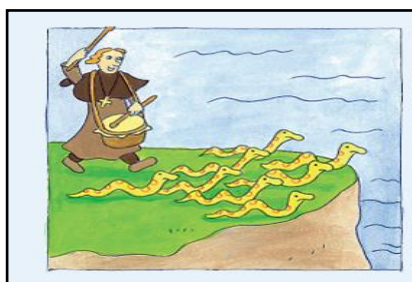
For six long years, Patrick tended his captor's herds in the green fields of Ireland. During the long, harsh days alone with the herds, he began to pray. Little by little, his faith in God and Christianity grew.

Finally, when he was twenty-two, Patrick managed to escape his bondage and return to his family. But by now his love for Christianity had made him determined to become a priest and return to Ireland to preach there. For twelve years he lived in a monastery and studied, and then he set off for Ireland.

At this time, most Irish people worshipped pagan gods. Patrick travelled the countryside and spoke of his beliefs, many people became eager to learn about the new way of life he preached. But druids – priests of the old religion – attacked and persecuted Patrick and anyone who followed him.

Patrick went to court to gain favours of the Irish High King, Laoghaire. Although the King wouldn't convert to Christianity, he was impressed with Patrick and how bravely he handled the druids' attacks. King Laoghaire allowed Patrick to preach and many people in the royal court became Christians.

Patrick travelled the Irish countryside for thirty years, building more than hundred churches and schools throughout the land. He died in Ireland on March 17, around A.D. 461.



One of the most popular stories about St. Patrick is that he beat a drum until every snake in Ireland had fled. Whether or not this is true, there are no snakes on the island today.

The shamrock is an important symbol to Ireland. Many say that St. Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to teach people the Christian Trinity. The leaves represent the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Irish Americans held the first St Patrick's Day parade in New York in 1762. Ireland has held its own parades since 1969.

VAJE

a) BRANJE

Glasno preberemo besedilo. Pozorni smo na izgovorjavo. Ob težjih besedah ali napačni izgovorjavi si učenec izgovorjavo zapiše. Gremo od stavka do stavka in jih prevajamo.

Če učenec pozabi izgovorjavo besed, si lahko doma pomaga s slovarjem na spodnji povezavi, kjer ima možnost poslušanja.

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b) NEZNANE BESEDE

Neznane besede ali druge koristne besedne zveze, frazne glagole ipd. učenec sproti podčrtuje in zapisuje prevode. Prevode mu pove prostovoljec, da lahko hitreje napredujeta skozi besedilo. Ob besede zapiše tudi, katera besedna vrsta je ta neznana beseda in poišče še

kakšno besedo iz iste besedne družine. **Besede, zveze in fraze učenec po učenju prepíše v zvezek, jim dopíše slovenski prevod in angleško razlago ter jih uporabi v svojih povedih.**

c) POIŠČI

Preleti besedilo in povej:

- Kateri časi so uporabljeni v besedilu? Kako jih prepoznaš? Zakaj so uporabljeni ti časi?
- Obkroži vezniške besede (linking words)? Bi jih lahko zamenjal z drugimi vezniškimi besedami, ne da bi se spremenil pomen povedi?
- Poišči dva nepravilna glagola in povej njuno osnovno obliko.

d) KLJUČNE BESEDE IN OBNOVA

Učenec napiše ključno besedo na črto pred vsakim odstavkom nato pa s pomočjo teh iztočnic ustno obnovi besedilo.

e) ODGOVORI IN VPRAŠANJA

Učenec napiše 15 vprašanj in odgovorov na temo besedila.

f) MNENJE O BESEDILU

Učenec napiše, kaj se je novega naučil, kaj mu je bilo v besedilu najbolj zanimivo, zakaj ipd.

g) PRIMERJAJ OPISANI PRAZNIK S PUSTOM, KOT GA PRAZNUJEMO V SLOVENIJI

Učenec napiše 10 ali več povedi, v katerih predstavi razlike in podobnosti med praznikoma.