

## Lesson-12: Time to Celebrate

Theme 7: We Celebrate Festivals

11 Periods (40 minutes each)



Learn Better (Main Coursebook), Stay Ahead (Workbook), Book of Holistic Teaching, Poster, CRM signs



Animation, Animated Activities, Dictionary, eBook, Infographic, Quiz, Slideshow, I Explain, Test Generator

Confirming better  
I love celebrating festivals

### Curricular Goals and Objectives (NCF-FS)

#### To enable the students:

- to develop an understanding that festivals are an important part of our lives and culture.
- to learn about different festivals celebrated in India and the reasons behind their celebration.
- to recognize the types of festivals, such as religious and national festivals.
- to appreciate the joy of celebrating festivals with family, friends and the community.
- to develop respect for different cultures and traditions through festival celebrations.

### Methodology

#### Period 1

**Note to the Teacher:** Ask the students to prepare a KWL chart. Help them organise their thoughts on the topic 'Festivals'.

COULD DO

15 MIN.



**Teacher:** Hello, students. Today, we are starting a new lesson and it is about 'Festivals.'

Why do you think festivals are special and important?

#### Students: (Possible responses):

- Festivals bring happiness and joy.
- We celebrate festivals with our family and friends.
- Festivals help us remember special days and traditions.
- We wear new clothes and decorate our homes.
- We eat special sweets and food during festivals.
- Festivals bring people together and make us feel happy.

**Teacher:** Wonderful. Have you ever thought about how different festivals are celebrated in different places? (Pause for students to share their thoughts.)

**Teacher:** Great answers. Let us explore and learn more about festivals. In this lesson, we will talk about:

- What festivals are and why we celebrate them.
- Different types of festivals – Religious and National festivals.
- How people celebrate festivals in different ways.
- The importance of celebrating festivals together.

Ask the students to draw a KWL Chart in their notebooks.

Explain what each part of the chart means:

- K: What they already know about means of transport.
- W: What they want to know about means of transport.
- L: What they have learnt in this lesson.

K	W	L

**Teacher:** Let us start with the first column (K). What do you already know about festivals? Can you name some festivals we celebrate?

#### Students (Possible Responses):

- Diwali, Christmas, Eid, Holi and Pongal are some festivals.
- Some festivals are celebrated with lights and fireworks.
- We eat sweets and wear new clothes during festivals.
- Some festivals are celebrated in all parts of the country, like Independence Day and Republic Day.
- We visit temples, churches, mosques or gurudwaras on special days.

**Teacher:** Great. Write these points in the 'K' column.

**Teacher:** Now, let us think about the second column (W). Is there anything you are curious about when it comes to festivals? For example, how people celebrate different festivals or why they are important?

**Teacher:** These are very interesting questions. Write them in the W column.


As we go through the lesson, we will explore these questions and learn more about different festivals and their significance. At the end of the lesson, we will fill in

the L column with all the new things we have discovered about festivals.

**Teacher:** Are you ready to learn more about our wonderful festivals and why they are so special?

**Students:** Yes.

### Kinaesthetic

 **Re-KAP** SPD

**Kinaesthetic**

Play Festival Pictionary! Draw something related to a festival in your notebook. Based on your clues, your partner will have to guess the name of the festival.

60

**Teacher:** Let us start the lesson with a fun RE-KAP. Today, we are going to play a fun game called Festival Pictionary.

**MUST DO**

15 MIN.

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**Here is how it works:**

1. Each of you will draw something related to a festival in your notebook. It can be a symbol, an object or an activity from a festival (for example, a diya for Diwali, a Christmas tree for Christmas or a dhol for Baisakhi).
2. Do not write any words. Your drawing should give clues about the festival.
3. Your partner will guess the name of the festival based on your drawing.
4. If they guess correctly, you both win a point.

**Note to the Teacher:**

- Organise the students: Pair them up or play in small groups.
- Start simple: Give examples of symbols from festivals to help students think.
- Encourage participation: If a student is unsure what to draw, guide them with hints.
- Make it fun: Let students take turns guessing and drawing and celebrate correct answers.

**Teacher (after the game):** That was such a fun game. You all did so well in drawing and guessing different festivals. Let us take a moment to reflect:

- How did you choose what to draw for your festival?
- What were some of the common symbols we saw for different festivals?
- Did you learn about a festival you did not know before?

**Teacher:** Festivals have special symbols and traditions that make them unique. They bring people together and help us celebrate important moments. In our next session, we will learn more about different festivals and how they are celebrated. Well done, everyone.

### Differentiated Activities

**110 km/hr**



Think of a festival you know. Write two things people do during this festival.

**80 km/hr**



Draw a picture to show how you celebrate the festival you like and write 2 lines about it.

**40 km/hr**



Draw a picture of you celebrating your favourite festival.

### Home Task

Write 2–3 simple sentences about a festival you like (For example: What do people do? What special things happen?). Find and paste a picture related to the festival (a printed image or a drawing).

### Period 2

**MUST DO**

10 MIN.

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### Auditory

**Auditory\***

Listen to your teacher carefully. Answer the questions.

60

**Teacher:** Hello everyone, today we are going to continue with the Re-KAP. And can you tell me which Re-KAP activity are we going to do?

**Students:** Auditory.

**Teacher:** Great. So, I am going to read out a short story about festivals. Listen carefully and try to remember the details. Ready?

**Students:** Yes.

**Teacher:** Great. Here is the story:

Once upon a time, in a cosy little town, everyone was excited for December because Christmas was coming. The streets were filled with twinkling lights and children sang carols joyfully. Just a few weeks later, in January, the town celebrated Pongal, a festival of harvest. Families cooked delicious and sweet rice and decorated their homes with beautiful rangoli designs.

(Read the story loudly and clearly to students. Read it one more time if required and encourage students to listen to the story carefully)

**Teacher:** Now, I am going to ask you some questions about the story. Listen carefully and try to answer.

1. What did the children do during Christmas?

- a. Decorated their homes
- b. Sang carols joyfully

(Pause for students to answer. Let them discuss and share their responses.)

**Teacher:** Great. Now, here is the second question:

2. What special food did families cook for Pongal?

- a. Sweet rice
- b. Spicy curry

(Pause for students to answer. Encourage discussion if needed.)

**Teacher:** Well done, everyone. Learning about different festivals helps us understand and appreciate different cultures and traditions.

Next, let us move to the pictorial activity.

## Pictorial

**Teacher:** Now, observe the given pictures carefully. You will see different objects associated with festivals. Take your time and look at them closely.




**MUST DO**




10 MIN.



Pictorial PS

Write the names of the following objects associated with festivals.

60

(Give students time to complete the task independently.)

**Teacher:** Alright. Can you name the festival objects you see in the picture?

(Allow students to take turns sharing their responses. Help them with spelling if required)

**Teacher:** Fantastic! Now, let us move to the next part of our lesson.

## Interacting better

**Teacher:** Now, let us play a fun game. To begin with, you have to find a partner.

**SHOULD DO**

20 MIN.



Interacting better ICL

What is your favourite festival? How do you celebrate it? Discuss with your partner.

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(Give students time to pair up.)

**Teacher:** Wonderful. I see everyone has a partner. Here is how the game works: You and your partner will take turns discussing one question: 'What is your favourite festival? How do you celebrate it?'

Take turns asking and answering this question with your partner. Make sure to listen carefully to each other. Are you ready?

**Students:** Yes.


**Teacher:** Great. Go ahead and start discussing with your partner.

(Allow students time to discuss. Walk around and listen to their conversations, giving encouragement or helping if needed.)

**Teacher:** Fantastic! Now, let us hear some of your ideas. Who would like to share their favourite festival and how they celebrate it with the class?


(Encourage students to raise their hands and share. Let a few students talk about their favourite festivals and their special traditions.)

**Teacher:** Wow. I loved hearing about all the wonderful festivals you enjoy. Every festival is special in its own way and it is great to learn about different traditions. Let us continue celebrating and learning together.


 **Dictionary** can be shown to students to introduce new words.

## Differentiated Activities

**110 km/hr**


 Draw and name three objects related to your favourite festival. Write a short sentence about each object to explain why it is important for the festival.

**80 km/hr**

 Rearrange the jumbled words to make the name of festivals.

1. WILADI –
2. STISMAHC –
3. DEI –
4. LAGNOP –

**40 km/hr**

 How do you celebrate your festival? Write three simple sentences about it.

1. I celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ (festival name).
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (something you did, e.g., lit lamps, ate sweets, sang songs).
3. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ (happy, excited, joyful).

## Home Task

Make a small greeting card for your favourite festival. Decorate it with drawings, stickers or craft materials and write a short message inside. Paste it in your notebook.

## Period 3

**Teacher:** Good morning, everyone. Today, let us begin the session with a fun game. Are you ready to celebrate?

**Students:** Yes.

**Teacher:** Here is how it works: I will call out a festival and you must act out something people do to celebrate it. Ready to start?

**Students:** Yes.

**Teacher:** Alright. The first one is Diwali. Show me how you light a diya.

**COULD DO**

10 MIN.



(Students pretend to light lamps and smile.)

**Teacher:** Now, let us do for Christmas. Let us decorate a Christmas tree.

(Students pretend to hang ornaments and place a star on top.)

**Teacher:** Next, we are celebrating Eid. Show me how you give a warm hug and share sweets with friends.

(Students pretend to hug and offer imaginary sweets.)

**Teacher:** The next will be Pongal. Let us stir the pot of sweet rice together.

(Students pretend to stir a big pot and cheer 'Pongalo Pongal'.)

**Teacher:** And finally, it is going to be Holi. Throw some colourful powder in the air.

(Students pretend to throw colours and laugh joyfully.)

**Teacher:** Wow, that was so much fun. You all did an amazing job celebrating different festivals. Now, let us sit down and start learning more about the ways we celebrate festivals.



**Teacher:** Now, let us read a short story together. I will read it aloud and you can follow along.

(Read the story aloud or invite students to take turns reading.)

**Teacher** (After reading): Jas is reading about the festivals of India and is curious to learn more. Biji shared how she celebrated Diwali as a child. Can anyone tell me how you celebrate Diwali or any other festival with your family?

(Allow students to respond with their experiences, such as lighting lamps, bursting crackers or decorating homes.)

**Teacher:** That is wonderful. Daarji explained that festivals are special times when people come together. Why do you think festivals are important?

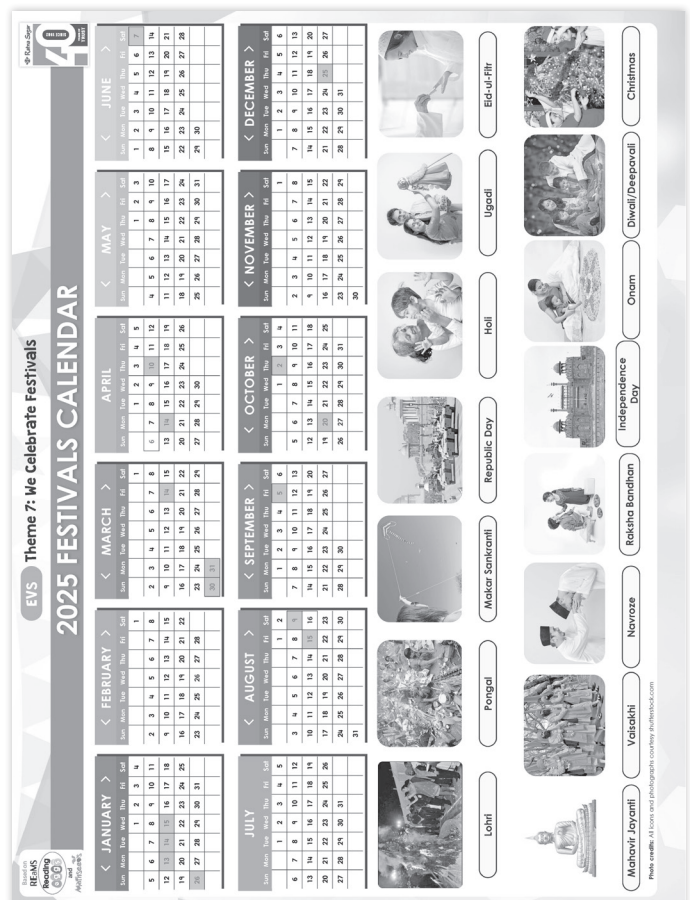
(Encourage students to share answers like 'They bring family and friends together,' 'They help us learn about traditions' or 'They are fun'.)

**Teacher:** Fantastic ideas! Now, let us think of different festivals we celebrate. Can you name some festivals and how we celebrate them?

(Let students mention festivals like Holi, Eid, Christmas or Pongal and describe their celebrations.)

**Teacher:** Amazing. Festivals make our lives colourful and joyful. Now, let us do a quick activity. Draw a picture of your favourite festival and write a sentence about why you love it.

## Poster



**Teacher:** Look at this poster. It shows different festivals celebrated throughout the year. Let us explore them together.

**Teacher:** Can you name some festivals you see in this poster?

(Give time for students to observe the poster and name the festivals they know)

**Teacher:** Let us talk about some of these festivals. (Point to the festival image for Lohri.)

**Teacher:** This is Lohri. It is a harvest festival celebrated in North India, especially in Punjab. People light bonfires, dance around them and sing traditional songs. Can anyone tell me what kind of weather we have during Lohri?

(Encourage students to respond with 'winter' or 'cold season'.)

(Point to the image of Makar Sankranti.)

**Teacher:** Look at this. What do you see in this picture?

**Students:** Kites.



**Teacher:** Yes. This is Makar Sankranti. People fly kites, eat special sweets made of sesame and jaggery and celebrate the changing of seasons. Do any of you like flying kites?

(Pause for students to share their experiences.)

(Point to the image of Ugadi.)

**Teacher:** Here is another festival called Ugadi. It marks the New Year for people in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Families make special food and decorate their homes with flowers and mango leaves. New beginnings are always exciting, aren't they?

(Point to the image of Vaisakhi.)

**Teacher:** This is Vaisakhi. It is another harvest festival, celebrated mainly in Punjab. It is an important festival for farmers and it also marks the beginning of a new year for Sikhs. People dance the Bhangra and enjoy delicious food.

(Point to the image of Navroze.)

**Teacher:** This is Navroze. It is the Parsi New Year. People clean their homes, decorate them with flowers and prepare a special meal. It is a time for happiness and fresh beginnings.

(Point to the image of Raksha Bandhan.)

**Teacher:** Here is Raksha Bandhan. This festival celebrates the bond between brothers and sisters. Sisters tie a rakhi, a special thread, on their brother's wrist and brothers give them gifts and promise to protect them. How many of you celebrate Raksha Bandhan at home?

(Pause for responses.)

**Teacher:** Great. Do you see the calendar here? Can you tell me the month in which we celebrate your favourite festival?

(Encourage students to share their ideas and thoughts)

**Teacher:** Great. Festivals make our lives colourful and joyful. Each one has its own special traditions and ways of celebrating. Now, think and share —why do you think festivals are important in our lives?

#### Students (Possible responses):

Festivals bring families together.

They are fun


We get to eat special food

We wear new clothes

We decorate our homes

We get holidays from schools and office

**Teacher:** That is right. Festivals bring happiness, help us remember important events and allow us to share special moments with family and friends. We will learn about some more festivals in the next session.

 Play the **Animation** from the digital platform to engage students and generate interest in the topic. Initiate a discussion by asking them to share their thoughts and reflections about the video.

COULD DO

10 MIN.

## Differentiated Activities

110 km/hr



Name three festivals you know that are celebrated in different parts of India. Write one special tradition followed for each festival.

80 km/hr



Match the festival to its celebration:

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Lohri           | Lighting lamps                       |
| 2. Raksha Bandhan  | Flying kites                         |
| 3. Makar Sankranti | Tying a rakhi                        |
| 4. Diwali          | Singing and dancing around a bonfire |

40 km/hr



Draw a line connecting each vehicle to where it travels.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Car      | Sky    |
| Boat     | Road   |
| Airplane | Water  |
| Train    | Tracks |

## Home Task

Make a small drawing or collage of your favourite festival and write one sentence about why you like it.

## Period 4

**Teacher:** Good morning, everyone. Let us begin the session with a quick discussion on the home task that was given during the previous session. Who would like to go first?

COULD DO

10 MIN.

(Allow students to take turns sharing their work.)

**Teacher:** Wow. These are all so colourful and creative. Now, let US talk about the festivals you included. Here are some questions to think about:

- Why did you choose this festival as your favourite?
- What is one special tradition or activity people do during this festival?
- What do you enjoy the most about celebrating this festival?

(Encourage students to share their thoughts and experiences. After the discussion, collect and display their charts or collages on a bulletin board or a dedicated wall in the classroom.)

## Holi

### HOLI

Holi is the festival of colours. People play Holi with 'gulal'. They make a sweet dish called gujiya.



Holi

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**Teacher:** Festivals are special times when people come together to

MUST DO

15 MIN.

celebrate important events. Festivals mean fun with family and friends. We celebrate many festivals in our country. Let us learn about some festivals.

**Teacher:** The first one is one of the most colourful and joyful celebrations—Holi.

**Teacher:** Look at this picture. What do you see?

(Point to the image of people celebrating Holi with colours.)

**Students (Possible responses):**

- People are playing with colours.
- Everyone looks so happy.

**Teacher:** That is right. Holi is called the festival of colours. It is a time of joy and togetherness. People apply colours to each other and celebrate with music and dance. What colours do you like to use when playing Holi?

(Encourage students to share their favourite colours.)

**Teacher:** Wonderful. Another special thing about Holi is the delicious sweets made during the festival. One popular sweet is called gujiya. Have any of you tasted gujiya before?

(Pause for responses.)

**Teacher:** Gujiya is a yummy sweet dumpling filled with dry fruits and khoya. People make and share gujias with family and friends during Holi. Festivals like Holi bring happiness and help us spend time with our loved ones.

**Teacher:** Now, let us quickly recall—what is Holi also known as?

**Students:** The festival of colours.

**Teacher:** Great. Now, think about how you celebrate Holi with your family. What do you enjoy the most?

**Students (Possible responses):**

- I love throwing colours on my friends.
- My family makes gujiya at home.
- We have a Holi party at home with music and dance.

**Teacher:** That sounds amazing. Holi is all about spreading happiness, sharing sweets and celebrating with colours. Let us now move to the next festival.

 **eBook** can be used to teach the lesson.

P.S. This section is aligned to the SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities: Teach the students about how different festivals are celebrated throughout the country. They should learn and respect all kinds of people who may do things differently than them.

## Diwali



**Teacher:** Next, let us talk about a beautiful and bright festival—Diwali.

**Teacher:** Look at this picture. What do you see?

**MUST DO**

15 MIN.



(Point to the image given in the book.)

**Students (Possible responses):**

- People are lighting diyas.
- I see colourful rangoli designs.

**Teacher:** That is right. Diwali is known as the festival of lights. People celebrate Diwali by decorating their homes with diyas (oil lamps) and making rangoli—beautiful patterns drawn on the floor using coloured powders, flowers or rice. Have any of you made a rangoli before?

(Encourage students to share their experiences.)

**Teacher:** That sounds wonderful. During Diwali, families also clean their homes, wear new clothes and share sweets with loved ones. What sweets do you like to eat during Diwali?

**Students (Possible responses):**

- Laddoos.
- Barfi.
- Jalebi.

**Teacher:** Delicious. Another exciting part of Diwali is bursting crackers and fireworks. However, we must always be careful while playing with firecrackers and try to celebrate in an eco-friendly way.

**Teacher:** Now, let us quickly recall—what is Diwali also known as?

**Students:** The festival of lights.

**Teacher:** That is right. And how do people decorate their homes during Diwali?

**Students:** With diyas and rangoli.

**Teacher:** Great job. Diwali is a festival of joy, light and togetherness. It brings families and friends together to celebrate happiness and new beginnings.

## Differentiated Activities

**110 km/hr**



Imagine you are writing an invitation for a Holi or Diwali celebration. Write an invitation card with:

- The festival name
- Date and time of the celebration
- Fun activities planned (e.g., playing with colours, lighting diyas, dancing, etc.)
- A decorative border or illustration

**80 km/hr**



Write a few lines about your favourite festival and why you enjoy it.

**40 km/hr**



Read aloud and write the names of different festivals in their notebooks: Holi, Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Pongal.

## Home Task

Imagine you are preparing for Diwali and want to decorate your home with beautiful diyas. Draw and paint a diya on paper or a small clay lamp if available.

## Period 5

### Eid

#### EID

Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting. On Eid, people wish each other 'Eid Mubarak!' They eat a sweet dish called sewain.



**Teacher:** Hello everyone. Today we are going to learn about a some more festivals that are celebrated in our country. Shall we begin?

**MUST DO**

15 MIN.

**Students:** Yes.

**Teacher:** First, we are going to learn about a special festival—Eid-ul-Fitr. Have you heard of this festival before? (Allow students to respond.)

**Teacher:** That is right. Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting. It is a festival of joy, sharing and togetherness. People of Muslims community around the world celebrate Eid with their family and friends.

**Teacher:** Can you guess how people greet each other on Eid?

**Students (Possible responses):**

- Happy Eid.
- Eid Mubarak.

**Teacher:** Yes. People say 'Eid Mubarak.' to wish each other happiness on this special day. Have you ever wished someone 'Eid Mubarak'?

(Allow students to share their experiences)

**Teacher:** Wonderful. Another special part of Eid is the delicious and sweet dish called sewain. Does anyone know what sewain is?

**Students (Possible responses):**

- A dessert?
- Something sweet?
- I think I have eaten it before.

**Teacher:** That is right. Sewain is a yummy dessert made with milk, vermicelli, sugar and dry fruits. Families prepare and share it with their loved ones. Eating delicious food together is an important part of the celebration. Have any of you tasted sewain before?

(Pause for responses.)

**Teacher:** That sounds delicious. On Eid, families also wear new clothes, visit relatives and share food with those in need. People also go to mosques to offer special prayers on Eid morning. Why do you think sharing is important?

(Encourage students to share their thoughts.)

**Teacher:** Great answers. Eid teaches us about kindness, gratitude and sharing with others. People give gifts and food to those who may not have enough, so that everyone can celebrate happily.

**Teacher:** Now, let us quickly recall—who celebrates Eid-ul-Fitr?

**Students:** Muslims.

**Teacher:** Excellent. And what do people say to each other on Eid?

**Students:** 'Eid Mubarak.'

**Teacher:** Well done. And what is the special sweet dish people eat on Eid?

**Students:** Sewain.

**Teacher:** Fantastic. Let us learn about another festival.

### Christmas

#### CHRISTMAS

Christmas is celebrated on 25 December. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. People put up Christmas trees and decorations in their houses.



**Teacher:** I have a question for you—do you know about a festival where people decorate trees, hang lights and exchange gifts?

**MUST DO**

15 MIN.

**Students:** Christmas.

**Teacher:** That is right. Christmas is a special festival celebrated every year in December. Many people, especially people of Christian community, celebrate it with their family and friends.

**Teacher:** Can you tell me what people do to prepare for Christmas?

(Allow students to share their ideas.)

**Students (Possible responses):**

- They decorate their homes.
- They put up a Christmas tree.
- They hang lights and stars.

**Teacher:** That is right. People decorate their homes with Christmas trees, lights and ornaments. They also hang stockings and bells to make their homes look beautiful. Have you ever seen a decorated Christmas tree?

(Pause for students to share their experiences)

**Teacher:** Wonderful. Another exciting part of Christmas is Santa Claus. Who knows what Santa does?

**Students:** Santa gives gifts.

**Teacher:** Yes. Santa brings gifts for children and spreads happiness. People also exchange presents with their loved ones.

**Teacher:** And what about food? What special treats do people eat during Christmas?

**Students (Possible responses):**

- Cakes.
- Cookies.
- Candy canes.

**Teacher:** That is right. Christmas cakes, cookies and other sweets are made and shared. Families come together to enjoy delicious food and celebrate.

**Teacher:** Now, let us play a quick game. I will ask a question and you give me the answer. Ready?

**Teacher:** What is the name of the tree people decorating during Christmas?

**Students:** Christmas tree.


**Teacher:** Correct. Who brings gifts for children on Christmas?

**Students:** Santa Claus.

**Teacher:** Well done. And what do people put up in their houses for decoration?

**Students:** Christmas lights and ornaments.

**Teacher:** Excellent. Christmas is a festival of joy, love and giving. It brings people together, fills hearts with happiness and reminds us to be kind and generous.

 Play the **I Explain** from the digital platform. Encourage students to watch the video carefully and share their learning afterward.

COULD DO

10 MIN.



## Differentiated Activities

110 km/hr



Design a greeting card for either Eid or Christmas. Decorate it with drawings like stars, diyas, Christmas trees or sweets.

80 km/hr



Draw two boxes on paper: One for Eid and one for Christmas.

Cut out small pictures (or draw them) of things related to both festivals, like:

- Sewain
- Christmas Tree
- Diyas
- Gifts

Paste the pictures in the correct festival box.

40 km/hr



Ask students simple questions related to Eid and Christmas. Encourage them to share their responses in full sentences.

## Home Task

Make a Festival Thank You Card for someone special (e.g., a family member or friend) to thank them for celebrating with you.

## Period 6

### Gurupurab

#### GURUPURAB

On Gurupurab, people remember and celebrate the great deeds of the ten Sikh gurus.

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**Teacher:** Hello, everyone. Today, we are going to learn about some more amazing festivals. Are you ready?

**Students:** Yes.

**Teacher:** Let us start with Gurupurab. Have you heard this name before?

**Student 1:** What is Gurupurab?

**Teacher:** Good question. Gurupurab is a festival celebrated by Sikhs to remember the great deeds of their ten Sikh Gurus.

**Student 2:** What do people do on Gurupurab?

**Teacher:** On this day, people visit gurdwaras (Sikh temples). They pray, sing hymns and share food with everyone. They also light up their homes with beautiful lamps.

**Teacher:** Sharing and kindness are important parts of Gurupurab. People also prepare and eat a special sweet called Karah Prasad. It is made with flour, sugar and ghee.

### Pongal

#### PONGAL

Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu for four days. Cows are worshipped on Pongal. A sweet dish called pongal is cooked.



Pongal

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**Teacher:** Now, let us learn about Pongal. Have you heard of it before?

**Student 1:** What is Pongal?

**Teacher:** Pongal is a festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu for four days. It is a festival to thank the sun, nature and animals for helping us grow food.

**Student 2:** Wow. That sounds interesting. What do people do during Pongal?

**Teacher:** People worship cows, decorate their homes with beautiful designs called kolam and cook a sweet dish called Pongal.

**Student 3:** What is Pongal?

**Teacher:** It is a delicious dish made with rice, jaggery and milk. Families cook it together and offer it to the Sun God.

### Onam



boat race during Onam

#### ONAM

Onam is mainly celebrated in Kerala for ten days. A special feast called Onam sadya is prepared. People participate in boat races on special boats called snake boats.

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**Teacher:** Next, let us learn about Onam. Do you know where it is celebrated?

(Pause for students to share their thoughts)

**Teacher:** Onam is celebrated in Kerala for ten days. It is a festival full of colours, food and fun.

**Student 2:** What do people do on Onam?

**Teacher:** They prepare a grand meal called Onam Sadya. It has many delicious dishes served on a banana leaf.

There are also boat races. People row long; beautiful boats called snake boats in the water. It is an exciting event.

(Point to the image to show students the boat race)

### Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti

#### BUDDHA PURNIMA AND MAHAVIR JAYANTI

Buddha Purnima marks the birthday of Gautama Buddha. Mahavir Jayanti marks the birthday of Lord Mahavira.

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**Teacher:** Now, let us learn about two more special festivals—Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti. Has anyone heard of them before?

**Student 1:** I have heard of Buddha, but I do not know much about the festival.

**Teacher:** Great. Let me tell you. Buddha Purnima celebrates the birthday of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. He taught people about peace, kindness and wisdom.

**Student 2:** How do people celebrate Buddha Purnima?


**Teacher:** People visit Buddhist temples, offer prayers and light lamps. They also do good deeds, like feeding the poor and helping others.

Some people eat simple food like kheer (a sweet rice dish) because it is believed that Buddha was once offered kheer when he was meditating.

**Teacher:** Now, let us talk about Mahavir Jayanti. This festival celebrates the birthday of Lord Mahavira, who was the founder of Jainism. He taught people about non-violence (ahimsa) and kindness to all living beings.

People go to Jain temples, offer prayers and listen to stories about Mahavira's life. Many also do charity work and help others.

Both Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti teach us about peace, kindness and helping others.

 Show the **Infographic** from the digital platform. Encourage students to share one sentence about each festival.

**COULD DO**

10 MIN.

### Differentiated Activities

**110 km/hr**



Ask students to read about any one festival from the lesson and discuss what they understood with their peers.

**80 km/hr**



Ask students to take turn to read any one of the festivals from the lesson with their peers.

**40 km/hr**



Ask the students to sit in a circle. Name the festivals introduced in the session and have the students take turns sharing one point they know about any of the festivals.

### Home Task

Take a notebook or a few sheets of paper and turn them into a booklet. Choose four festivals from the ones we discussed in the lesson or any other festival that you know. On each page, write the name of the festival and draw or paste pictures related to it. Write one or two sentences about how people celebrate the festival. You can also decorate your scrapbook with colours, stickers or any creative designs you like.

## Period 7

### National Festivals

#### NATIONAL FESTIVALS

In India, we celebrate three national festivals.

##### Republic Day

We celebrate Republic Day on 26 January every year. On this day, a grand parade is held at Kartavya Path\* in New Delhi. School children participate in this parade.



Republic Day parade

##### Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on 15 August every year. Or **62**

this day, our national flag is hoisted at the Red Fort in New Delhi. Our country became free on this date in 1947.



flag hoisting at Red Fort

**63**

**Teacher:** Good morning, everyone.

Today, we are going to learn about some very special festivals that are celebrated all over our country. These festivals are called national festivals. Can anyone tell me what a national festival might be?

(Pause for student responses.)

**Teacher:** A national festival is a festival that everyone in our country celebrates together, no matter where we live. Today, we are going to learn about three important national festivals: Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

**Teacher:** Let us start with Republic Day. Republic Day is celebrated on 26 January every year. This day is important because it is when India's Constitution was made. The Constitution is a special book that tells us how our country works. Do you know what a constitution is?

(Pause for student responses. If needed, guide: "It is like a rulebook for our country.")

**Teacher:** On Republic Day, there is a parade in New Delhi. In this parade, people wear beautiful clothes and you will see soldiers, dancers, tableaux, school children performing and chief guests. Isn't that exciting? Can you imagine a parade like that? What do you think people would do at a parade?

(Pause for student responses.)

**Teacher:** Also, the President of India hoist the national flag on Republic Day. Hoist means they raise the flag up high for everyone to see. The flag has three colours: saffron, white and green, with a blue wheel in the centre. Have you ever seen the flag? What colours can you remember? (Pause for student responses.)

**Teacher:** Next, let us talk about Independence Day. This day is celebrated on 15th August every year. Can you guess why 15th August is special?

(Pause for responses. If students are unsure, provide hints: "This day is when India became free from British rule.")

**Teacher:** Before 15 August 1947, India was ruled by the British, but on this day, India became independent. Independent means we were free to make our own rules and decisions. How do you think people felt when they became free?

(Pause for student responses.)

**Teacher:** On Independence Day, our Prime Minister raises the flag at the Red Fort in New Delhi. People also sing patriotic songs and celebrate with their families.

**Teacher:** Finally, we will talk about Gandhi Jayanti. This day is celebrated on 2 October because it is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, who helped India become free. He is known as the Father of the Nation. Can you say, 'Father of the Nation' with me?

(Students repeat: 'Father of the Nation.')


**Teacher:** Mahatma Gandhi was a very kind man. He believed in peace, truth and love. He helped us become free without using violence. What do you think peace means?

(Pause for responses. If needed, guide: 'Peace means no fighting, just kindness.')

**Teacher:** On Gandhi Jayanti, people sing songs and many schools and families do good things in his memory. What good things can we do to remember Gandhi? Can we be kind and helpful?

(Pause for student responses.)

**Teacher:** So, we learnt about three important national festivals: Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. These festivals help us remember how our country became free and how we should live together in peace and happiness.

 Open the **Animated Activities** from the digital platform. Ask students to work in teams to discuss and answer the questions. Award points to make the exercise more engaging.

## Recalling better

Recalling better

- Holi is the festival of colours. Diwali is the festival of lights.
- Eid marks the end of Ramadan.
- Christmas is celebrated on the birthday of Jesus Christ.
- On Gurupurab, people remember the ten Sikh gurus.
- Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu. Onam is celebrated in Kerala.
- In India, we celebrate three national festivals.

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**Teacher:** Now that we have learned so much about different festivals, let us see how much we remember. We will play a fun team activity.

**Teacher:** Here are the steps to play this game:

1. Find a partner and sit together with your buddy.

2. I will ask you a question. Discuss the answer with your buddy and then share it with the class.
3. If you need help, you can look at your lesson pages.
4. When you answer, try to speak in full sentences. Don't worry—I will help if you need it.

(Use the **CRM signs** to get students' attention before starting the activity.)

## Questions to Ask Students:

1. Which festival is known as the festival of colours?
2. Which festival is called the festival of lights?
3. Which festival marks the end of Ramadan?
4. Whose birthday do people celebrate on Christmas?
5. What do people remember on Gurupurab?
6. Which festival is celebrated in Tamil Nadu?
7. Which festival is celebrated in Kerala?
8. How many national festivals do we celebrate in India?

## Differentiated Activities

110 km/hr



Write 5 lines about your favourite festival.

80 km/hr



Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences.

1. on / Diwali / we / light / lamps
2. in / we / decorate / Christmas / trees
3. we / Onam / celebrate / in / Kerala

40km/hr



Rearrange the letters to form words.

1. DWAILID
2. CHRISIMATS
3. NMAO

## Home Task

Read the lesson at home.

## Period 8

## Learning better

Tick the correct answer

Learning better

A Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. We light diyas on this festival.
  - a. Holi ☐
  - b. Diwali ☐
  - c. Republic Day ☐
2. On this festival, people remember the ten Sikh gurus.
  - a. Eid ☐
  - b. Christmas ☐
  - c. Gurupurab ☐
3. Boat races are held on this festival.
  - a. Holi ☐
  - b. Onam ☐
  - c. Pongal ☐
4. Cows are worshipped on this festival.
  - a. Eid ☐
  - b. Pongal ☐
  - c. Christmas ☐

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5. We celebrate this national festival on 15 August every year.

a. Gandhi Jayanti

☐

b. Republic Day

☐

c. Independence Day

☐

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**Teacher:** Today, we are going to start with the practice exercises from our lesson. You will complete them in your books. We will begin with Exercise A. In this exercise, you read the given sentences and tick the correct answer.

**Teacher:** Let us start with the first question.

(Ask students to read the question and options independently. You may also call a student to read it aloud to the class.)

**Teacher:** The question says, 'We light diyas on this festival.' The options are:

a. Holi

b. Diwali

c. Republic Day

**Teacher:** Think carefully which festival is known as the festival of lights, when we decorate our homes with diyas?

**Students:** Diwali.

**Teacher:** That is correct. We light diyas on Diwali. Now, tick the word 'Diwali.'

**Teacher:** Let us move to the second question.

(Ask students to read the question and options independently. You may also call a student to read it aloud to the class.)

**Teacher:** The question says, 'On this festival, people remember the ten Sikh gurus.' The options are:

a. Eid

b. Christmas

c. Gurupurab

**Teacher:** Think—which festival is celebrated to honor the teachings of the ten Sikh gurus?

**Students:** Gurupurab.

**Teacher:** Excellent. On Gurupurab, people remember the ten Sikh gurus. Now, tick the word 'Gurupurab.'

**Teacher:** Let us go to the third question. (Ask students to read the question and options independently. You may also call a student to read it aloud to the class.)

**Teacher:** The question says, 'Boat races are held on this festival.' The options are:

a. Holi

b. Onam

c. Pongal

**Teacher:** Think—which festival is famous for exciting boat races in Kerala?

**Students:** Onam.

**Teacher:** Very good. Boat races are held during Onam. Now, tick the word Onam.

**Teacher:** Now, let us look at the fourth question. (Ask students to read the question and options independently. You may also call a student to read it aloud to the class.)

**Teacher:** The question says, 'Cows are worshipped on this festival.' The options are:

a. Eid

b. Pongal

c. Christmas

**Teacher:** Think—which festival, mainly celebrated in Tamil Nadu, includes worshipping cows as part of the celebrations?

**Students:** Pongal.

**Teacher:** That is right. Cows are worshipped on Pongal. Now, tick the word Pongal.

**Teacher:** Finally, let us move to the last question.

(Ask students to read the question and options independently. You may also call a student to read it aloud to the class.)

**Teacher:** The question says, 'We celebrate this national festival on 15 August every year. The options are:

a. Gandhi Jayanti

b. Republic Day

c. Independence Day

**Teacher:** Think—on which day do we celebrate India's independence from British rule?

**Students:** Independence Day.

**Teacher:** Fantastic. We celebrate Independence Day on 15 August every year. Now, tick the word 'Independence Day.'

**Match the columns**

**B Match the columns.**

1. Eid

•

a. festival of colours

2. Holi

•

b. 26 January

3. Republic Day

•

c. sewain

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**Teacher:** Now, let us solve an exciting activity together. You will help me match the correct festival with its description. Are you ready?

**SHOULD DO**

10 MIN.

(Read aloud the items in Column A and Column B to students.)

**Teacher:** Let us begin with the first one. (Ask a student to read aloud the first festival in Column A.)

**Student:** Eid.

**Teacher:** Good. Now, which option in Column B matches Eid? Think carefully—what special dish do people prepare and share on Eid?

**Student:** Sewain.

**Teacher:** That is correct. On Eid, people prepare and share sewain. Well done. Let's draw a line connecting Eid to sewain.

**Teacher:** Let us move to the second festival. (Ask another student to read aloud.)

**Student:** Holi.

**Teacher:** Great reading. Now, which option in Column B matches Holi? What do we call this fun-filled festival where people throw colours?

**Student:** Festival of colours.

**Teacher:** Exactly. Holi is known as the festival of colours. Let us draw a line connecting Holi to festival of colours. Fantastic job.

**Teacher:** Now for the last one. (Ask a final student to read aloud.)

**Student:** Republic Day.

**Teacher:** Very nice. Now, which option in Column B matches Republic Day? Think—which date do we celebrate Republic Day in India?

**Student:** 26 January.

**Teacher:** Perfect. Republic Day is celebrated on 26 January. Let us draw a line connecting Republic Day to 26 January. Amazing work, everyone.

(Give some time for students to complete the exercise in the book. Move around and provide guidance to students who need)

### Write short answers in your notebook

#### Write short answers in your notebook.

1. How do people celebrate Gurupurab?
2. What is Mahavir Jayanti?
3. Mehr is watching a boat race. These boats are called snake boats. During which festival does this race take place?

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**Teacher:** Now, let us do some thinking. Let us read the first question together. (Read the first question aloud to the students.)

**MUST DO**

20 MIN.

**Teacher:** Write a short answer to the question, 'How do people celebrate Gurupurab?'

Think about what people do on this special day to remember the Sikh Gurus. Discuss your ideas with your partner and then write a short answer in your notebook.

(Encourage students to share their answers. For example, People visit gurdwaras, pray, take part in processions and serve langar on Gurupurab.)

**Teacher:** Excellent. Now write your answer neatly in your notebook.

**Teacher:** Let us move to the next question. (Read the second question aloud to the students.)

**Teacher:** Write a short answer to the question, 'What is Mahavir Jayanti?'

Think about why people celebrate this day and who is remembered on Mahavir Jayanti. Discuss your ideas with your partner and share them with the class.

(Encourage students to share their answers. For example, Mahavir Jayanti is the birthday of Lord Mahavir, the founder of Jainism.)

**Teacher:** Great thinking. Now, write the answer in your notebook.

**Teacher:** Now, let us read the last question together. (Read the question aloud to the students.)

**Teacher:** Mehr is watching a boat race. These boats are called snake boats. During which festival does this race take place? Think carefully—when do people in Kerala celebrate with exciting boat races? Discuss with your partner and share your ideas.

(Encourage students to share their answers. For example, The snake boat race takes place during Onam.)

**Teacher:** That is correct. Write the answer neatly in your notebook.

(Allow time for students to write the answers in their notebook. Help them with spellings if required.)

### Differentiated Activities

**110 km/hr**



Take turns to read the lesson with your partner.

**80 km/hr**



What do you do on your favourite festival day? What makes it fun? Who do you spend the day with? Draw it in your notebook and write a sentence about it.

**40 km/hr**



Draw a picture of your favourite festival and tell me one thing you like about it. What do you see? Who is with you?

### Home Task

Creating better – Make a greeting card.



**Creating better**

Art | 2L CS

**Make a greeting card.**

Fold a sheet of thick white paper in half. Draw and decorate the card. You can also use glitter, small mirrors, coloured paper or other decorative items of your choice. Write a message inside the card.

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### Period 9

**SHOULD DO**

#### Thinking better

20 MIN.



**Thinking better**

2L CS | HOTS

**Think and answer in your notebook.**

What would happen if there were no festivals to celebrate?

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**Teacher:** Now, let us do some thinking. Let us read the question together. (Read the question aloud to the students.)

**Teacher:** What would happen if there were no festivals to celebrate? (Pause to let students think.)

**Teacher:** Take a moment to discuss your thoughts with your partner. Think about how festivals bring joy, togetherness and traditions into our lives. What would life be like without them? (Give students time to discuss.)

**Teacher:** Who would like to share their idea?

(Call on a few students to share. Acknowledge their answers and guide them toward deeper thinking.)

#### Students (Possible responses):

1. Festivals bring happiness—without them, life would feel dull.
2. People would not have special days to come together and celebrate.
3. There would be no special traditions like decorating homes, preparing special food or wearing festive clothes.



4. We wouldn't have time to relax and enjoy with family and friends.
5. Festivals teach us about different cultures and values. Without them, we might forget these traditions.
6. There would be fewer opportunities for fun activities like dancing, playing or watching fireworks.

**Teacher:** Great thinking. Now, write your answer in your notebook in your own words. Try to explain why festivals are important and how life would be different without them. (Move around to assist students as they write.)

### Choosing better

**Teacher:** Let us read the question together. (Read the question aloud and ask students to read along with you.)

SHOULD DO

5 MIN.



Choosing better

LSV

If you see a friend sitting alone during a festival, how can you make them feel included?

1. Invite them to join your celebration and have fun together.
2. Leave them to sit alone.

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**Teacher:** If you see a friend sitting alone during a festival, how can you make them feel included? Here are two options:

**Option one:** Invite them to join your celebration and have fun together.

**Option two:** Leave them to sit alone.

Which one do you think is the better choice? Tick the option in your book.

**Students:** I think we should invite them to join our celebration and have fun together.

**Teacher:** Great choice. Why do you think inviting them to join is a good idea?

**Students:** Because it will make them happy and they would not feel lonely.

**Teacher:** Exactly. Including others in celebrations shows kindness and friendship. What could happen if we leave them to sit alone?

**Students:** They might feel sad, left out.

**Teacher:** That is right. Festivals are meant to bring people together. When we invite a friend to join, we make sure everyone enjoys and feels happy. How do you think your friend will feel when you invite them?

**Students:** They will feel happy, included and special.

**Teacher:** Well said. Helping others feel included is a wonderful way to spread joy. Now, let us tick the answer that we think is the best choice.

(Give students time to tick their answers and move around to assist as needed.)

### L (What I have learnt)

**Teacher:** Now, we are at the end of our lesson about festivals. Let us see what we have learned so far.

COULD DO

15 MIN.



Remember, at the start of the lesson, we talked about what we knew and what we wanted to know. Now, we will fill in the "L" column of the KWL chart.

**Teacher:** I want you to sit with your partner and discuss what you have learned about festivals. After a few minutes, we will hear from each pair and write your answers in your notebook. (Allow students to discuss with their partners and then invite each pair to share their answers.)

### Students (Possible responses):

- There are different types of festivals—religious, national and harvest festivals.
- Diwali is the festival of lights, where people light diyas and burst crackers.
- Holi is the festival of colours, where people play with colours and water.
- Eid is celebrated with prayers and a special sweet dish called sewain.
- Christmas is celebrated on 25 December to mark the birth of Jesus Christ.
- Pongal is a harvest festival of Tamil Nadu, where people cook a special dish called Pongal and worship cows.
- Gurpurab is celebrated to remember the Sikh Gurus.
- National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are celebrated across India.
- Festivals bring people together and help us learn about different cultures and traditions.

**Teacher:** Great answers. Write these in the L column of your chart.

**Teacher:** So, we learned that festivals are important celebrations that bring happiness, unity and cultural understanding. Each festival has its own traditions and they help us connect with our family, friends and community. Understanding festivals helps us appreciate the rich diversity of our world.

### Differentiated Activities

#### 110 km/hr



Write 5 lines about any festival that you learnt in the lesson.

#### 80 km/hr



Take turns with your friends and try reading the lesson. Practice writing the challenging words in your notebook.

#### 40 km/hr



Pick any portion of the lesson and practice reading it with the help of your teacher.

### Home Task


**Revising better:** In this chapter, you learnt about different festivals and how they bring joy. Write your favourite festival memory in your Little Book.

**Revising better** DBL

In this chapter, you learnt about different festivals and how they bring joy. Write your favourite festival memory in your Little Book.

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## Period 10

 Play the **Slideshow** from the digital platform to reinforce the lesson. Ask students to share their understanding with the class.

**COULD DO**

10 MIN.

### Worksheet 1

**Theme 7: We Celebrate Festivals**

**12. Time to Celebrate**

**Worksheet 1**

**A. Write one-word answers.**

- the festival of colours \_\_\_\_\_
- the festival of lights \_\_\_\_\_
- the festival celebrated at the end of Ramadan \_\_\_\_\_
- the birthday of Jesus Christ \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 August \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Which of these are national festivals? Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. Diwali <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Independence Day <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Pongal <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Republic Day <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Onam <input type="checkbox"/>	

**C. Write T for true or F for false.**

- Holi is the festival of lights. \_\_\_\_\_
- We decorate our houses with diyas on Diwali. \_\_\_\_\_
- A special dish called *gujiya* is prepared on Eid-ul-Fitr. \_\_\_\_\_
- Christmas is celebrated on 20 December. \_\_\_\_\_
- Pongal is celebrated in Kerala for four days. \_\_\_\_\_

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Ask students to open their EVS workbook. Guide them to complete the exercises in worksheet 1.

**SHOULD DO**

30 MIN.

### Write one-word answers

Read each question aloud to the students. Ask them to write a one-word answer for each blank. Encourage them to think carefully or discuss with their peers before writing. After they have completed the exercise, ask them to raise their hands so you can check their answers. Finally, review the correct answers together as a class.

### Which of these are national festivals? Tick the correct answers.

Read each festival name aloud to the students. Ask them to think carefully and tick the festivals that are national


festivals. Encourage students to discuss with their peers before making their choices. Once they have completed the activity, ask them to raise their hands so you can check their answers. Finally, review the correct answers together as a class.

### Write T for true and F for false

Read each sentence aloud and give students time to think before marking their answers. After completing the activity, discuss each statement with the class and explain why it is true or false.

**Note:** You may also take up this worksheet in class for concept recap or for assessment purpose.

## Period 11

 **Quiz** can be conducted from the digital platform to check students' understanding. Encourage them to work in teams.

**COULD DO**

10 MIN.

### Worksheet 2

**Worksheet 2**

**A. Which of these days celebrates our country's freedom? Colour your answer with a yellow crayon.**

1. Holi	2. Diwali
3. Republic Day	4. Gandhi Jayanti
5. Independence Day	

**B. Match the columns.**

Column A	Column B
1. Diwali	i. <i>gula</i>
2. <i>Holi</i>	ii. diyas
3. Eid-ul-Fitr	iii. Kerala
4. <i>Pongal</i>	iv. end of Ramadan
5. <i>Onam</i>	v. Tamil Nadu

**C. Look at these words. Write the names of the festivals they are associated with.**

- gula* \_\_\_\_\_
- lights \_\_\_\_\_
- sewain* \_\_\_\_\_
- Pongal* \_\_\_\_\_
- Onam sadya* \_\_\_\_\_

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Ask students to open their EVS workbook. Guide them to complete the exercises in worksheet 2.

**SHOULD DO**

10 MIN.

Which of these days celebrates our country's freedom? Colour your answer with a yellow crayon.

Read each option aloud to the students. Ask them to think carefully about which day celebrates our country's freedom. Once they identify the correct answer, instruct them to colour it with a yellow crayon. Encourage discussion among peers before choosing their answer.


### Match the columns

Read the festivals in Column A aloud to the students. Then, read the words in Column B and ask them to think about which festival matches each description. Encourage them to discuss with their peers before writing their answers. Once they have completed the activity, ask them to raise their hands so you can check their responses.

Look at these words. Write the names of the festivals they are associated with.

Read each word aloud to the students and ask them to think about which festival it is associated with. Encourage them to discuss their ideas with a partner before writing their answers. Once they have completed the activity, ask them to raise their hands so you can check their responses. Finally, review the correct answers together as a class.

**Note:** You may also take up this worksheet in class for concept recap or for assessment purpose.

 You may generate additional practice worksheets using the **Test Generator** given on the digital platform.

### Holistic Teaching

#### English

#### Chapter 12: Time to Celebrate

#### Theme 7: We Celebrate Festivals

#### A English

Rewrite the following sentences in your notebook. Use capital letters, full stops or exclamation marks.

1. on eid, people wish each other 'eid mubarak'
2. people celebrate diwali with diyas

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3. independence day is celebrated at the red fort in new delhi

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Rewrite the following sentences in your notebook. Use capital letters, full stops or exclamation marks.

COULD DO

10 MIN.

Write the given sentences on the board and read them aloud to the students. Explain that they need to rewrite each sentence in their notebook, using capital letters, full stops or exclamation marks where necessary. Encourage them to think carefully about sentence structure. After

they have completed the activity, ask them to raise their hands if they need help. Once everyone has finished, review the correct answers together as a class.

#### Maths

#### B Maths

Maria buys a paper Christmas tree. She has ₹50 and 50 p. The tree costs ₹45 and 50 p. How much money is Maria left with? Write the answer in the space provided.

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Read the problem aloud. Guide the students through the sum and encourage them to work in pairs to find the answer. Discuss the answer with the class.

COULD DO

10 MIN.

#### Home Task

#### Worksheet 3

A. Fill in the blanks. Choose the correct options.

1. On \_\_\_\_\_, people play with *gula* (Diwali/Holi).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the festival of lights (*Onam*/Diwali).
3. Ramadan is the \_\_\_\_\_ of fasting (month/week).
4. On Eid, people wish each other, "\_\_\_\_\_ *Mubarak!*" (Eid/Ramadan).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated on 25 December (Christmas/Diwali).

B. Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

Eid-ul-Fitr   Diwali   Christmas   Gurupurab   Pongal

1. *sewain* \_\_\_\_\_
2. ten Sikh gurus \_\_\_\_\_
3. Christmas trees \_\_\_\_\_
4. worship of cows \_\_\_\_\_
5. diyas and lights \_\_\_\_\_

C. Write 'N' for national festivals. Write 'O' for *Onam*. Write 'P' for *Pongal*.

1. 15 August \_\_\_\_\_
2. 2 October \_\_\_\_\_
3. 26 January \_\_\_\_\_
4. Boat races \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sweet dish called *pongol* \_\_\_\_\_

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Complete worksheet 3 in Stay Ahead.

**Note to the teacher:** You may also take up this worksheet in class for concept recap or for assessment purpose.

## Learning Outcomes

The students will:

Domain	Learning Outcome
<b>Physical Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrate fine motor skills by drawing or colouring pictures related to different festivals, such as Diwali diyas, Eid crescents or Christmas trees</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-Emotional and Ethical Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrate understanding of the importance of celebrating festivals with family and friends, recognizing the values of sharing, kindness and respect during celebrations.</li> </ul>
<b>Cognitive Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify and describe different festivals celebrated in India and around the world, including the significance of each festival and the customs and rituals associated with them.</li> </ul>
<b>Language and Literacy Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use vocabulary related to festivals through activities like matching, fill-in-the-blanks or sentence-building exercises, such as naming the festival foods, customs and activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Aesthetic and Cultural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participate in creative activities like making a festival card, drawing decorations or symbols related to different festivals and understanding the cultural significance of these traditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Positive Learning Habits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrate attentiveness and curiosity during discussions about festivals, listen to others' ideas and experiences and actively engage in learning about cultural diversity and celebrations.</li> </ul>

### Starry Knights

How did you overcome challenges in teaching this unit? Mention here.

Give yourself a STAR

☐