

# English Lesson Plan

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## Sub Plan

### I. Date & Hour

Monday, September 21, 2026 / 45 minutes

### II. Class

First-year high school students, Class 2

### III. Period

45 minutes

### IV. Lesson

Lesson 6: Traditional Festivals Around the World

### V. Language Skills to Be Covered

Reading, Writing, and Speaking

### VI. Specific Objectives

1. Students will be able to understand the main ideas and key details of short texts about traditional festivals around the world.
2. Students will be able to identify important information about a festival, including its date, location, meaning, traditions, food, clothing, music, and special events.
3. Students will be able to express which festival they would like to visit and explain the reason for their choice.

4. Students will be able to create an informative promotional poster about a festival and write a short introduction of no more than five lines using clear and appropriate English.

5. Students will be able to briefly present their posters and respond to their classmates' work by leaving comments on Padlet.

## VII. Teaching Aids

1. Festival image slides about Holi, Día de los Muertos, Songkran, and the Spring Festival (Appendix 1)

2. Reading texts about four traditional festivals (Appendix 2)

3. Sample festival poster and poster-making guidelines (Appendix 3)

4. A short video introducing various festivals from around the world

5. Padlet link or QR code

6. Digital devices such as tablets, laptops, or smartphones

7. Projector and screen

## VIII. Target Skills

Reading, Writing, and Speaking

## IX. Teaching Method

This lesson is designed to help students understand traditional festivals from different countries and communicate cultural information in English. Students learn when and where festivals are held, what people do during the festivals, why the festivals are celebrated, and what their traditions mean.

Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) is mainly applied in this lesson. The lesson is organized around a meaningful final task in which students create a promotional poster about a festival, upload it to Padlet, and share it with their classmates.

In the pre-task stage, students first connect the lesson topic to their own cultural background by discussing Chuseok. They then look at pictures of Holi, Día de los Muertos, Songkran, and the Spring Festival and answer the teacher's questions about what they can see in each picture. This activity activates students' background knowledge and prepares them for the reading activity.

Students then read short texts about the four festivals. While reading, they choose one festival they would like to visit and think about the reason for their choice. After reading, several students share their choices and reasons with the class by using expressions such as "I'd like to visit..." and "because..."

After discussing the four festivals, students watch a short video introducing other festivals from around the world. The video provides additional cultural information and gives students more ideas for the poster-making activity.

In the main task, each student creates a promotional poster about a festival from another country. Students may choose one of the four festivals introduced in the lesson or select another festival that interests them. Their posters should include the date and location of the festival, what it celebrates, and some of its unique traditions. Students may also include information about special events, food, clothing, music, or other interesting cultural features. In addition, they write a short introduction to the festival in no more than five lines.

After completing their posters, students upload them to Padlet. They look at their classmates' posters and leave comments on at least two of them. Selected students briefly present their posters to the class, and the teacher provides positive and specific feedback on their work.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is also incorporated into the lesson. Students express their personal preferences, explain their reasons, present cultural information, and respond to their classmates' work. The teacher acts as a facilitator by asking questions, providing instructions, encouraging participation, and giving feedback.

This lesson integrates three language skills. Students develop reading skills by understanding texts about traditional festivals, writing skills by creating promotional posters and writing Padlet comments, and speaking skills by sharing their festival preferences and briefly presenting their posters.

## IX. Teaching Procedures

Substep	Activities (Teacher)	Students	Materials	Time Allotment
<b>Greetings</b>	Good morning, everyone. (smiling and waving)	“Good morning, teacher.”	Attendance list	1 min
	How are you today? (making eye contact with students)	“I’m good.” / “I’m fine.”		
	Good? That’s great to hear. (nodding and smiling)	Listen and respond.		
<b>Motivation</b>	Before we begin today’s lesson, let’s talk about one of Korea’s traditional holidays. Chuseok is coming soon. What do Korean families usually do during Chuseok? Taehee, can you tell us?	“They meet their family and eat songpyeon.”	Appendix 1	5 mins
	Right, Many families gather together, eat traditional food such as songpyeon, and spend time with their relatives. Also, Some families honor their ancestors. Like Chuseok, festivals around the world have special traditions and meanings. Today, we will learn about four traditional festivals.	Listen.		
	Let’s look at the screen, There are many people here. Sunwoo, what are these people throwing? (pointing to the Holi picture)	“They are throwing colorful powder.”		
	That’s right. They are throwing colorful powder. This festival is called Holi, and it is celebrated in India. Jinsol, what can you see around this family? (gesturing toward the Día de los Muertos picture)	“I can see flowers, candles, and pictures.”		
	Yes, there are flowers, candles, food, and family photographs. This is Día de los Muertos in Mexico. During this festival, families remember their loved ones.	Listen.		
	Gyeonrok, what are these people doing? (pointing to the Songkran picture)	“They are splashing water.”		
	Exactly. They are splashing and pouring water. This is Songkran, the traditional New Year festival in Thai.	Listen.		
	Junseo, What are these children holding? (walking toward Junseo and pointing to the picture)	“They are holding red envelopes.”		
Right, They are holding red envelopes. This picture shows the Spring Festival in China. Families gather together and celebrate the beginning of a new year. In today’s class, we will read about these four festivals and learn what people do, why they celebrate them, and what their traditions mean. Then, we will watch a video to discover more festivals from around the world. Finally, you will create a poster promoting a festival from another country.	Listen.			
<b>Reading</b>	Now we are going to read about four traditional festivals. While reading I want you guys to choose one of the four festivals you would like to visit and think about your reason. You have 10 minutes.	Read the text silently and choose one festival.	Appendix 2	10 mins
	Okay, go ahead and get started. (clapping once)	Begin reading.		
<b>Reading Check</b>	Time’s up. (raising one hand) Let’s share our ideas!	Listen.	Appendix 2	4 mins
	Nayoung, could you tell us which festival you’d like to visit and why? (making eye contact with Nayoung)	“I’d like to visit Holi in India because it looks colorful and fun.”		

Substep	Activities (Teacher)	Students	Materials	Time Allotment
	<p>Holi, Great. Throwing colored powder with other people would be exciting and memorable.</p> <p>How about you, Yeseo? Which festival would you like to experience? (walking toward Yeseo and gesturing to her)</p> <p>Songkran, that's a great choice, Yeseo. I also like the idea of washing away bad luck and starting the new year with a fresh mind.</p> <p>Seooun, could you tell us which festival you'd like to take part in?</p> <p>That sounds wonderful, Seooun. The Spring Festival is a special time for families, and watching a lion dance would be an exciting experience. Thank you for sharing.</p> <p>We have learned about these four festivals. Next, let's watch a short video and discover some other interesting festivals from around the world.</p> <p>What festivals did you see in the video? That's right. We saw Diwali, also known as the Festival of Lights. Diwali is celebrated in India between October and November. People decorate their homes with lights, enjoy fireworks, gather with their families, share food, and exchange gifts. The festival represents the victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance.</p> <p>We also saw Brazilian Carnival, one of the most famous festivals in the world. It is usually held in February or March, just before Lent begins. During the carnival, people wear colorful costumes, dance to music, and take part in large street parades. The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro is especially famous for its lively samba performances and spectacular parades.</p> <p>The video also introduced the Sinulog Festival, which is held every January in Cebu, the Philippines. It is a religious and cultural festival that honors the Santo Niño, or the Child Jesus. During the festival, people wear colorful costumes, dance to drumbeats, and take part in large street parades. The name "Sinulog" comes from a word meaning the movement of water, which is reflected in the festival's traditional dance steps.</p>	<p>Listen.</p> <p>"I'd like to visit Songkran because it looks fun and meaningful."</p> <p>Listen.</p> <p>"I'd like to take part in the Spring Festival because I want to enjoy the family celebrations and see a lion dance."</p> <p>Listen.</p> <p>Listen.</p>	Appendix 3	
<b>Poster Creation</b>	<p>Now, you're going to create a poster promoting a festival from another country. You may choose one of the festivals from the textbook, or you may introduce a different festival that interests you.</p> <p>Like the example I'm showing you your poster should include the date and location of the festival, what it celebrates, and some of its unique traditions. You can also include information about special events, food, clothing, music, or anything else that makes the festival interesting. You should also write a short introduction to the festival in no more than five lines. When you finish, post your poster on Padlet. Then, look at your classmates' posters and leave a comment on at least two of them. You'll have 20 minutes. Be creative, and make your poster informative and attractive. Let's get started!</p>	<p>Create a festival poster.</p> <p>Upload the poster to Padlet.</p>	Appendix 4, Padlet, Digital devices	20 mins

Substep	Activities (Teacher)	Students	Materials	Time Allotment
		Leave comments on at least two posters.		
<b>Poster Sharing</b>	Alright. Has everyone uploaded your poster on Padlet?	“Yes.”	Appendix 3, Padlet, Projector	4 mins
	Great. Let’s take a look at a few of your posters together. Who wants to share your poster? Any volunteers? Hajin, can you share your poster? (walking toward Hajin and gesturing to her)	“I made a poster about La Tomatina, a famous festival in Spain. It is held in Buñol on the last Wednesday of August. During the festival, people throw tomatoes at one another. Many participants wear old clothes and goggles. I would like to visit because it looks exciting and fun.”		
	Great job! La Tomatina looks like so much fun. Throwing tomatoes sounds like a great way to relieve stress! I’d love to go there someday, too! And Your poster was clear and interesting.	Listen and respond.		
	Can we hear from one more person? Seunggi, would you like to share yours?	“I made a poster about the Rio Carnival, a famous festival in Brazil. It is usually held in February or March. People wear colorful costumes and dance in large parades. Samba music is an important part of the festival. I would like to visit because the festival looks energetic and exciting.”		
	That sounds amazing, Seunggi. The colorful costumes, samba music, and lively parades must make the Rio Carnival unforgettable. I’d love to experience that energy in person someday. Thank you for sharing.	Listen and respond.		
<b>Consolidation and Closing</b>	Alright guys today we learned about traditional festivals from different countries and their special meanings.	Listen.	PPT	1 min
	You all did a great job (smiling and looking around the classroom)	Listen.		
	That’s all for today. See you next time. (smiling and waving)	“Goodbye, teacher.”		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>45 mins</b>

Holi  
India

Día de los Muertos  
Mexico

Lesson 6

# Traditional Festivals

Around the World

Holi • Día de los Muertos • Songkran • The Spring Festival

Songkran  
Thailand

The Spring Festival  
China

The image is a central graphic for a lesson on traditional festivals. It features four photographs arranged in a circular pattern around a central text area. The top-left photo shows people celebrating Holi in India, with colorful powder being thrown. The top-right photo shows a family celebrating Día de los Muertos in Mexico, with skulls and flowers. The bottom-left photo shows people celebrating Songkran in Thailand, with water being splashed. The bottom-right photo shows a family celebrating The Spring Festival in China, with a lion dance and red envelopes. The central text area contains the lesson title and a list of the festivals. The background of the entire graphic is a collage of these four photos.

## Lesson 6 Traditional Festivals Around the World

India  
Holi

## Holi: A Festival of Colors



**Holi** is a spring festival celebrated in India. It usually takes place in March. During Holi, many people gather outside and throw bright colored powder at one another. They also sing, dance, visit family and friends, and share traditional sweets.

The colorful celebration welcomes spring and symbolizes the victory of good over evil. For many people, Holi is also a time to forgive others, leave old conflicts behind, and enjoy a new beginning. Customs are not exactly the same everywhere, so different regions may celebrate Holi in their own ways.

## Lesson 6 Traditional Festivals Around the World

Mexico  
Día de los MuertosDía de los Muertos:  
Remembering Loved Ones

Día de los Muertos, or the Day of the Dead, is celebrated in Mexico around the beginning of November. During this festival, families remember relatives and friends who have died.

Many families prepare an ofrenda, a special table for their loved ones. They place photographs, candles, flowers, and favorite foods on it. Bright orange marigolds are often used as decorations. Some people also visit family graves and spend time there together.

Although the festival includes images of skulls, it is not simply a frightening event or another form of Halloween. It is a warm time for remembering family members and celebrating the lives they lived.

China  
The Spring  
Festival

## The Spring Festival: A Time for Family



The Spring Festival, also called Chinese New Year, is one of the most important traditional holidays in China. Its date changes each year because it follows the traditional Chinese calendar.

Before the holiday, families often clean and decorate their homes. Red decorations are common because red is connected with happiness and good luck. On New Year's Eve, family members gather for a special reunion dinner.

Older family members may give children red envelopes containing money and good wishes. Lion dances and other public performances can also be seen in some places.

The festival celebrates family reunion, hope, and a new beginning. Customs may differ from region to region and from family to family.

Thailand  
Songkran

## Songkran: Welcoming a Fresh Start



**Songkran** is the traditional Thai New Year festival. It is celebrated in April, one of the hottest months in Thailand. Today, Songkran is famous for large water fights, but its traditional meaning is more important.

People may clean their homes, visit temples, and spend time with family. In one respectful custom, younger people gently pour water over the hands of older family members and ask for their good wishes.

Water symbolizes washing away bad luck and starting the new year with a clean heart. Visitors can enjoy the festival, but they should always respect other people and local customs.

Appendix 3

유튜브 비디오

<https://youtu.be/1z7Xz8dnCq4?si=wqNtGsHh0-AV1hK->

Appendix 4



# Chuseok

Korean Harvest Festival

**When:** 15th day of the 8th lunar month

**Where:** Korea

**Food:** Songpyeon 

**Traditions:**

- Family gathering
- Charye (ancestral rite)
- Seongmyo (visiting graves)
- Yutnori (traditional game)

**Meaning:** Giving thanks for the harvest and spending time with family.

Chuseok is one of the most important traditional holidays in Korea. Families gather together, eat special food like songpyeon, and honor their ancestors. People also enjoy traditional games and celebrate the harvest. If you visit Korea during Chuseok, you can experience warm family traditions and Korean culture. ♥

Happy Chuseok! ♥

