

MULTIMÉDIÁS ESZKÖZÖKKEL SEGÍTETT IDEGEN NYELV TANÍTÁS-TANULÁS

Kompetencia modul

Téma: az egyházi esztendő

Szintje: B1

Készítette: **Bacsurné Nagy Ildikó**

Székács József Evangélikus Óvoda, Általános Iskola és Gimnázium

Tartalom:

- A. Mi a multimédia?
- B. A multimédia előnyei a nyelvtanulásban
- C. Témaválasztás indoklása
- D. A kompetencia modul –órávázlatok és mellékletek

A. Mi a multimédia?

Multimédia (a lat. szavak jelentése: multi = sok, medium = nyilvánosság, ennek többes száma az ang.-ban a media = hírközlő eszközök)

A multimédia digitális formában megvalósuló információközlés, olyan számítógépes szoftver vagy információforrás, amely auditív és vizuális csatornákon keresztül kommunikálva, kombinálja a nyomtatott szöveg, grafika, álló- és mozgóképek, beszéd, zene és hangok keverékét, így több érzékszervre hat egyidejűleg és ezáltal sokkal közelebb áll a való élethez. Az információ többféle módon való megjelenése fokozza a felhasználói élményt így könnyebb és gyorsabb információfeldolgozást tesz lehetővé.

<http://web.axelero.hu/eszucs7/Informatika/Informatika-3.htm>

B. A multimédia előnyei a nyelvtanulásban

A nyelvtanulásnak számos módszere létezik. Sokan próbálkoznak megtalálni a legideálisabbat. Véleményem szerint nincs ideális módszer, mindenki maga kell megtalálja a számára leghatékonyabbat, mely egyéniségének a legmegfelelőbb. A mai világunk, az ún. információs társadalom egy újabb lehetőséget is jelent a nyelvtanuláshoz, ugyanakkor kihívást is. Arra kényszerít bennünket, hogy minél nagyobb tömegű és aktuálisabb információt, a lehető leghatékonyabb módon szerezzünk meg. Az idegen nyelv tanításának ebben központi szerepe van, hiszen a nyelv az információáramlás legfontosabb eszköze. Minél több nyelven képes a diák információ-keresésre, információcserére, annál hatékonyabban teheti ezt. Erre kell tehát elsősorban felkészítenünk a fiatal, felnövekvő generációt a nyelvi órák keretében is. Az ehhez használható leghatékonyabb eszköz az Internet.

A multimédia tanórai alkalmazása nem jelenti a hagyományos módszerektől való teljes elszakadást. Sőt, óráinkat színesíteni tudjuk az internet és a számítógép használatával. Autentikus képek, szövegek, video bejátszások segítségével élményszerűbbé, valóságközelibbé tehetjük a nyelvórákat. A különböző fórumok pedig lehetőséget adnak arra, hogy diákjaink élő kapcsolatot tartsanak fenn és megvitathassanak számukra fontos dolgokat az adott idegen nyelven keresztül külföldi társaikkal. A multimédia használata a nyelvórán kreatívabbá, és önállóbbá teszi a tanulókat sőt az általános műveltségük is gyarapodik általa. A tanár pedig az órát szervező, irányító és értékelő személlyé válik.

C. A témaválasztás indoklása

Eme innovációmban a multimédiás eszközök nyelvórai felhasználhatóságát egy, az iskolánk pedagógiai programjának megvalósítását segítő, kompetencia modulon keresztül szeretném bemutatni. Iskolánk egyházi fenntartású intézmény így a pedagógiai programunkban szerepel az egyházi esztendő szakaszainak ismerete, melyet a nyelvtanulásba is beépítünk.

A modul több műveltségi területet is ötvözt: hittan, ének-zene, média, művészettörténet, technika, informatika és természetesen az idegen nyelv.

A multimédiás eszközöket a következő formában használják a tanulók e modulban:

- internetes információ keresés
- videó és hangbejátszások
- prezentáció készítés – prezentálás
- e-mail levelezés
- képek, feladatok, ábrák megjelenítése projector segítségével
- /lehetne még: weboldal szerkesztés, chat fórum használata/

A modul sajátossága, hogy nem kíván semmilyen tankönyvet. Minden feladat a multimédiás eszközök használatával megoldható.

A modul témája: az egyházi esztendő = The Ecclesiastical Year.

A modul szintje: B1 szintű nyelvtanulók számára készült

A modul időtartama: min. 6 tanítási órát ölel fel a feldolgozása. A modul egyes órái azonban külön-külön is felhasználhatók.

1. Introductory lesson
2. Advent
3. Christmas + Epiphany
4. Lent + The Holy Week
5. Ascension + Pentecost
6. Revision lesson

THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR

Lesson 1 - Introduction

Warm-up: matching exercise - 5 minutes

Students have to match the pictures to their English names. (interactive board)

Appendix 1.

Task 1 – 15 minutes

Students have to answer some question by using the internet. They can use any English website to answer the questions. (interactive board)

Using the web find the answer to the following questions:

- 1. How many periods or seasons is the ecclesiastical year divided into?*
- 2. When does it begin?*
- 3. What are the three principal feasts?*
- 4. What do we celebrate at each?*

Suggested website: <http://www.rosarychapel.net/ecclesiasticalyear.php>

Appendix 2. (questions+answers)

Task 2 – Sequencing – 5 minutes

Students have to put these events in the correct order to get the sequence of the ecclesiastical year. (interactive board)

Ascension
Easter
Pentecost
Epiphany
Advent
Lent
Christmas
The Holy Week

Appendix 3

Task 3 – Identifying – 20 minutes

Students watch extracts from the movie Jesus of Nazareth by Zefirelli and identify the parts. Then they have to write the number of the extract next to the name of the periods in the previous exercise.

Extra task for homework: Make picture illustration (kördiagram) for the parts of the ecclesiastical year

Lesson 2 -- Advent

Warm-up: Definition game – 4+1minutes

Students have to match the words with their explanations. (projected on the wall)

Appendix 4

The wreath	represent the four weeks of Advent.
The four candles	marking off the days before Christmas
The light	means "coming" or "arrival." From the latin word: Adventus Domini
Advent calendar	signifies Christ, the Light of the world.
Advent	is made of various evergreens, signifying continuous life.

Task 1 – Reading and making a short presentation – 30 minutes

Internet usage – power point presentation making in groups of 3 (computer lab, projector)

A// History of advent wreath

<http://www.cptryon.org/prayer/adx/adwreath.html>

Read and draw an advent wreath and be able to tell the others what the candles symbolize.

B// History of Advent calendar

<http://www.sellmer-verlag.de/history.htm>

Be able to tell the others how old the advent calendar is and what it symbolizes. Show some pictures to illustrate the different types.

Both groups: *Prepare some question for the others to answer after listening to your presentation.*

Task 2 – Presentation – 10 minutes

Each student finds a pair from the other group and shows him/her the presentation. The listener has to answer the given questions.

Homework: *Read the nativity story from the Bible.*

http://www.biblia.hu/biblia_a/a_42_2.htm

Lesson 3 – Christmas and Epiphany

Warm-up: Christmas quiz – 7+3 minutes

Students have to solve a quiz about Christmas.

<http://www.beliefnet.com/section/quiz/results.asp?sectionID=quiz>

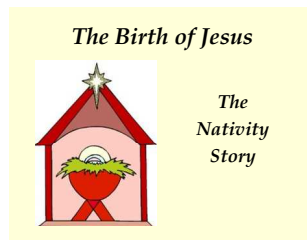
<http://www.makedisciples.com/Christmas/quiz.htm>

<http://stanford.wellsphere.com/healthy-living-article/nativity-quiz/538133>

Task 1 - Gap fill exercise- the Christmas story – 15+5 minutes

Students watch the power point presentation of The Nativity Story. Their task is to fill in the gaps with one suitable word. (projector)

Appendix 5



Task 2 - Listening – 5 minutes

Students listen to the song: *We Three Kings of The Orient* Their task is to sequence the verses of the song and the lines of the refrain. (internet, projector, loudspeakers)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n08I6D3VR7w&NR=1>

Appendix 6

KEY: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VJxBIJFjOU4&feature=related>

Task 3 - Reading and Speaking - 3+7 minutes

Students try to answer the following questions projected on the wall. (projector)

- *When is Three Kings' Day?*
- *What other name does it have?*
- *What are the Twelve Days of Christmas?*
- *What does the term Epiphany mean?*

Then they read this short chapter and check their answer or find the answers to the questions.

Appendix 7

<http://www.crivoice.org/cyepiph.html>

Homework: Collect words connected with Easter

Lesson 4 – Lent and Easter

Warm-up: rearrange the words to form correct sentences - 5 minutes (projector)

Appendix 8

Easter / forty-day / period / Lent/ is / period/ a / before.

preparatory / Easter / time/ is/ a / for / It .

Ash Wednesday/ It / on/ begins.

Sundays/ don't/ we/ because/ count/ the / forty days/ in.

Resurrection/ commemorate/ Sundays/ the .

Task 1 – Vocabulary exercise - 10 minutes

Students have to do the Lent crossword puzzle using the words they collected for homework and the ones projected on the wall. (internet,PCs, projector)

<http://www.churchyear.net/lentpuzzint.html>

Appendix 9 (words + solution)

After doing it, they check their answers and if there is any new words for them, they have to check the meaning using an internet dictionary.

Task 2 - Reading and Sequencing - 5 minutes

Students have to match the events of the Holy Week with the days they happened on. (projector)

Appendix 10

The Holy Week

Jesus is alive!	(Monday)
Jesus comes to Jerusalem	(Good Friday)
Peter's denial	(Easter Sunday)
The Last Supper	(Holy Thursday)
Jesus in the Temple	(Palm Sunday)
Jesus dies on a cross	(Holy Thursday)

Task 3 – Searching and describing a picture - 10 + 15 minutes

Ask the students to make pairs. Each pair chooses a day from the Holy Week. (projector,internet,PCs)

Their task is to

- look for a picture - possibly a painting or a famous work of art
- describe the picture in a few sentences telling the other students what is happening in it
- after 10 minutes they project their pictures to the others and talk about it

Homework: Look at the following website: <http://www.catholic.org/clife/lent/station.php?id=1> where you find the pictures of the STATIONS. Summarize the last hours of Jesus' life in about 10 sentences. E-mail your summary to your teacher.

Lesson 5 – Ascension and Pentecost

Warm-up: - 3 minutes

Students look at the following picture and tell a few sentences about what is happening in it.

(projector,internet) -- Appendix 11

<http://mommylife.net/Ascension%20by%20Copley.jpg>

Task 1 – Vocabulary – 7 minutes

Students have to find the meaning and the definition of the following terms:

Appendix 12

Scripture =

Miraculous =

To ascend =

To witness =

A disciple =

Task 2 - Reading - 7 minutes

Students have to read the following text and fill in the gaps with a missing word. (projector,internet)

Appendix 13

ASCENSION= Jesus goes into Heaven

The Scriptures teach that 40 ___1___ after His resurrection, Jesus, in miraculous fashion, physically ascended (was lifted off the ground and began floating upward) to return to the glory of His ___2___ Father and sit down at his ___3___ right hand. This was a visible event, witnessed by His disciples on Mt. Olivet outside of Jerusalem. Having finished the work the Father had sent Him to do, Jesus now triumphantly ___4___ returns to the glory of His Father. This event, along with Christ's birth, crucifixion, and resurrection, is the one of the major events of His earthly ministry. To this day it is celebrated by many ___5___ Christians 40 days after Easter.

PENTECOST = It was the time that ___6___ God sent the Holy Spirit to the disciples. This helped them to be brave and strong and to tell people about ___7___ Jesus. It is 50 days after Easter

Task3 – Reading and acting – 8+20 minutes

Students read the picture story of Pentecost.

Then they form groups and they have to act the story out after 10 minutes of preparation.

<http://www.request.org.uk/infants/festivals/pentecost/pentecost01.htm>

Homework: *Revise what you have learnt so far.*

Lesson 6 – Revision lesson

Warm-up: Forming groups – 5 minutes

Students are put into groups with the help of picture symbols of different Christian feasts. (picture cards) -- Appendix 14

They have to tell which festive their pictures refer to. From now on they will work in groups on their period.

Task 1 – Matching exercise – 4+1 minutes

Each students gets a chart. Appendix 15

First they have to match the following definitions with the periods. (interactive board) Appendix 16

- A. It is a very special time in the Bible when the disciples and other Christians received the Holy Spirit.
- B. It commemorates Jesus' going into heaven 40 days after his resurrection.
- C. It is the last week of Lent.
- D. It is a forty-day period before Easter.
- E. It is the climax of the Advent/Christmas Season and the [Twelve Days of Christmas](#)
- F. It commemorates the birth of Our Lord.
- G. It is when we celebrate the resurrection of Jesus.
- H. It is a period while we are waiting for the coming/arrival of Jesus.

Task 2 – Collecting information – 15 minutes

From now on each group has to work on the period which their picture symbolize and find the missing information with the knowledge they have already had and with the help of the internet. (They have to fill in the whole chart by the end of the lesson with the help of the others.)

Appendix 15

Suggested websites:

<http://www.churchyear.net>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liturgical_colours

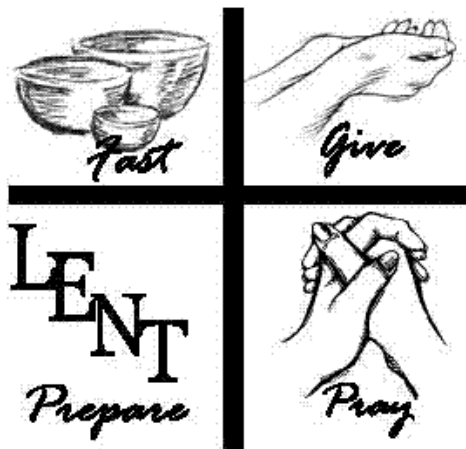
Task 3 – Speaking – giving information to the others - 20 minutes

Then they have to talk about the period to the others. While they talk about their period the other students fill in the appropriate parts of their chart.

Appendices

Appendix 1
pictures and word cards

ADVENT	LENT
CHRISTMAS	EASTER
EPIPHANY	PENTECOST



A



C



E



B



D



F

Appendix 2
L1 - TASK 1

Using the web find the answer to the following questions:

- 1. How many periods or seasons is the ecclesiastical year divided into?*
- 2. When does it begin?*
- 3. What are the three principal feasts?*
- 4. What do we celebrate at each?*

Suggested website: <http://www.rosarychapel.net/ecclesiasticalyear.php>

L1 - TASK 1 –KEY

1. *How many periods or seasons is the ecclesiastical year divided into?*
2. It is made up of six seasons or periods of unequal length: Advent, Christmastide, Septuagesima, Lent, Paschal time, and the period from Pentecost to Advent.



3. *When does it begin?*
4. The ecclesiastical year begins with the first Sunday of Advent, four Sundays before Christmas.
5. *What are the three principal feasts?*
6. The 3 principal feasts of the year: Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost.
7. *What do we celebrate at each?*
8. Christmas commemorates the birth of Our Lord;
9. Easter celebrates His resurrection;
10. Pentecost celebrates the descent of the Holy Ghost.

Appendix 3

L1-Task2

Put these events in the correct order to get the sequence of the ecclesiastical year.

Ascension

Easter

Pentecost

Epiphany

Advent

Lent

Christmas

The Holy Week

KEY:

7. Ascension

6. Easter

8. Pentecost

3. Epiphany

1. Advent

4. Lent

2. Christmas

5. The Holy Week

Appendix 4

L2-Warm-up

The wreath	represent the four weeks of Advent.
The four candles	marking off the days before Christmas
The light	means "coming" or "arrival." From the latin word: Adventus Domini
Advent calendar	signifies Christ, the Light of the world.
Advent	is made of various evergreens, signifying continuous life.

Key:

The wreath is made of various evergreens, signifying continuous life.

The four candles represent the four weeks of Advent.

The light signifies Christ, the Light of the world.

Advent means "coming" or "arrival." From the latin word: Adventus Domini.

Advent calendar marking off the days before Christmas

Appendix 6

We Three Kings", also known as "**We Three Kings of Orient Are**" or "**The Quest of the Magi**", is a [Christmas carol](#) written by Reverend [John Henry Hopkins, Jr.](#), who wrote both the lyrics and the music. It is suggested to have been written in 1857 but did not appear in print until his *Carols, Hymns and Song* in 1863.

We Three Kings

Text: John H. Hopkins, Jr., 1820-1891 Music: John H. Hopkins, Jr., 1820-1891

Tune: KINGS OF ORIENT Meter: 88.446 with Refrain

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n08I6D3VR7w&NR=1>

___ . Glorious now behold him
 arise;
King and God and sacrifice:
 Alleluia, Alleluia,
sounds through the earth and
 skies.
(Refrain)

___ . Born a King on
 Bethlehem's plain,
gold I bring to crown him again,
King forever, ceasing never,
over us all to reign.
(Refrain)

___ . Frankincense to offer have
 I;
incense owns a Deity nigh;
prayer and praising, voices
 raising,
worshiping God on high.
(Refrain)

___ . Myrrh is mine; its bitter
 perfume
breathes a life of gathering
 gloom;
sorrowing, sighing, bleeding,
 dying,
sealed in the stone-cold tomb.
(Refrain)

___ . We three kings of Orient
 are;
bearing gifts we traverse afar,
field and fountain, moor and
 mountain,
following yonder star.

Refrain.
___ guide us to thy perfect light.
___ star with royal beauty bright,
___ O star of wonder, star of
 light,
___ westward leading, still
 proceeding,

Key:

1. We three kings of Orient are;
bearing gifts we traverse afar,
field and fountain, moor and
mountain,
following yonder star.

2. Born a King on Bethlehem's
plain,
gold I bring to crown him again,
King forever, ceasing never,
over us all to reign.
(Refrain)

Refrain:
O star of wonder, star of light,
star with royal beauty bright,
westward leading, still proceeding,
guide us to thy perfect light.

3. Frankincense to offer have I;
incense owns a Deity nigh;
prayer and praising, voices raising,
worshiping God on high.
(Refrain)

4. Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume
breathes a life of gathering gloom;
sorrowing, sighing, bleeding, dying,
sealed in the stone-cold tomb.
(Refrain)

5. Glorious now behold him arise;
King and God and sacrifice:
Alleluia, Alleluia,
sounds through the earth and skies.
(Refrain)

EPIPHANY

In western Christian tradition, January 6 is celebrated as Epiphany. It goes by other names in various church traditions. In Hispanic and Latin culture, as well as some places in Europe, it is known as Three Kings' Day.

Epiphany is the climax of the Advent/Christmas Season and the Twelve Days of Christmas, which are usually counted from the evening of December 25th until the morning of January 6th, which is the Twelfth Day.

The term *epiphany* means "to show" or "to make known" or even "to reveal." In Western churches, it remembers the coming of the wise men bringing gifts to visit the Christ child, who by so doing "reveal" Jesus to the world as Lord and King.

In some eastern churches, Epiphany or the Theophany commemorates Jesus' baptism, with the visit of the Magi linked to Christmas. In some churches the day is celebrated as Christmas, with Epiphany/Theophany occurring on January 19th.

Appendix 8

Rearrange the sentences

Easter / forty-day / period / Lent/ is / period/ a / before .

preparatory / Easter / time/ is/ a / for / It .

Ash Wednesday/ It / on/ begins.

Sundays/ don't/ we/ because/ count/ the / forty days/ in.

Resurrection/ commemorate/ Sundays/ the .

Appendix 9

Words to choose from:

Mary,

palm, rose ,

violet,

Good Friday,

Holy Week,

Judas,

blood,

Joseph,

fish,

shrove,

charity,

lent,

cross,

Easter,

Ash Wednesday,

stations,

abstinence,

Holy Thursday,

fast,

ashes,

mardigras

The solution:

B P H
L A O
O R L L
O O MARY
J UDAS W
O E G E
F I S H VI OLE T
E O K
H P L D
O SHROVE F
B I BLE N CHARIT Y
Y E ASTER I
F AST S O D
H T S A
U ASHWEDNESDAY
R T S
ABSTI NE N CE H
D O E
A N MARDI GRAS
Y S

Appendix 10

The Holy Week

Jesus is alive!	(Monday)
Jesus comes to Jerusalem	(Good Friday)
Peter's denial	(Easter Sunday)
The Last Supper	(Holy Thursday)
Jesus in the Temple	(Palm Sunday)
Jesus dies on a cross	(Holy Thursday)

Key:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. Jesus is alive! | (Easter Sunday) |
| 1. Jesus comes to Jerusalem | (Palm Sunday) |
| 4. Peter's denial | (Holy Thursday) |
| 3. The Last Supper | (Holy Thursday) |
| 2. Jesus in the Temple | (Monday) |
| 5. Jesus dies on a cross | (Good Friday) |

Below is a painting by the Italian artist Garofalo from the year 1510 titled "The Ascension of Christ":



Appendix 12

Scripture =

Miraculous =

To ascend =

To witness =

A disciple =

ASCENSION= Jesus goes into Heaven

The Scriptures teach that 40 ___1___ after His resurrection, Jesus, in miraculous fashion, physically ascended (was lifted off the ground and began floating upward) to return to the glory of His ___2___ Father and sit down at his ___3___ right hand. This was a visible event, witnessed by His disciples on Mt. Olivet outside of Jerusalem. Having finished the work the Father had sent Him to do, Jesus now triumphantly ___4___ returns to the glory of His Father. This event, along with Christ's birth, crucifixion, and resurrection, is the one of the major events of His earthly ministry. To this day it is celebrated by many ___5___ Christians 40 days after Easter.

PENTECOST = It was the time that ___6___ God sent the Holy Spirit to the disciples. This helped them to be brave and strong and to tell people about ___7___ Jesus. It is 50 days after Easter

Appendix 14

Pictures for grouping --- A symbol is a **simple picture** that means a whole lot.





L E N T



L E N T



L E N T



L E N T



L E N T



L E N T



Appendix 15

PARTS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR	DEFINITION	SYMBOL	COLOUR	WHEN	CELEBRATES	SCRIPTURE	A FAMOUS WORKOF ART	A PIECE OF MUSIC
ADVENT								
CHRISTMAS								
EPIPHANY								
LENT								
EASTER								
ASCENSION								
PENTECOST								

- A. It is a very special time in the Bible when the disciples and other Christians received the Holy Spirit.
 - B. It commemorates Jesus' going into heaven 40 days after his resurrection.
 - C. It is the last week of Lent.
 - D. It is a forty-day period before Easter.
 - E. It is the climax of the Advent/Christmas Season and the [Twelve Days of Christmas](#)
 - F. It commemorates the birth of Our Lord.
 - G. It is when we celebrate the resurrection of Jesus.
 - H. It is a period while we are waiting for the coming/arrival of Jesus.
-

KEY:

- A. It is a very special time in the Bible when the disciples and other Christians received the Holy Spirit. -- PENTECOST
- B. It commemorates Jesus' going into heaven 40 days after his resurrection. -- ASCENSION
- C. It is the last week of Lent. – THE HOLY WEEK
- D. It is a forty-day period before Easter. -- LENT
- E. It is the climax of the Advent/Christmas Season and the [Twelve Days of Christmas](#) -- EPIPHANY
- F. It commemorates the birth of Our Lord. -- CHRISTMAS
- G. It is when we celebrate the resurrection of Jesus. -- EASTER
- H. It is a period while we are waiting for the coming/arrival of Jesus. -- ADVENT