2 FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

C3S7U1

UNIT 2

LISTENING

Recite and enjoy:

Festivals

For cultures, religions or for seasons,
Festivals are for many reasons.
Eid-Diwali-Christmas-Gurpurab,
Cultural festivals spread love.



Holi-Baisakhi-Pongal-Onam,
Harvest festivals are farmers' fun.
Basant Panchmi-Sankranti-Lohri-Teej,
Seasonal festivals tell us to please.



National festivals are our pride,
They're celebrated countrywide.
Gifts and greetings, sweets and fairs,
Festivals tell us how much people care.

- Richa Gupta



PRACTICE

Do as directed:

Watch the video clips. Tick '√' the box of the related festivals:

શિક્ષક નીચે દર્શાવેલા તહેવારોની video clips બતાવશે.

Diwali (Crackers)	Eid (Prayer)	Holi (Water Splash)	Baisakhi (Dhol)	Christmas (Carols)

READING

Read the information:

Fairs of Gujarat

Gujarat is famous for its colourful fairs. Fairs are for worship, culture, tradition, togetherness, trade and fun.

Vautha Fair

Vautha Fair is held near Dholka in Ahmedabad. It falls on *Kartik Purnima*. Traders, farmers, and families come here. People bring camels and donkeys to sell. Visitors see puppet shows, enjoy local music, and eat tasty food. The fair is for trade and also for meeting people. It is one of the biggest animal fairs in Gujarat.



Bhavnath Fair



Bhavnath Fair is held at Girnar hills near Junagadh, from one night before Maha Shivratri to next five days. Many saints, sadhus, and devotees of God Shiv come here. People take a holy bath and pray in the temple. There are shops with sweets, clothes, and music items. The fair is for worshipping God Shiv and asking for blessings. It shows the spiritual faith of Indian people.

Shamlaji Fair



Shamlaji Fair is held at the Shamlaji Temple in Aravalli. It falls in *Kartik* month. People come from Gujarat and Rajasthan. People used to travel by bullock carts and camels. They pray to God Vishnu in the temple. They also buy jewellery, clothes, and crafts. The fair shows devotion, trade, and animal travel. It connects the culture of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Madhavpur Fair



Madhavpur Fair is held in Madhavpur village near Porbandar. It starts from *Chaitra shukla paksha navami* for five days. Villagers and devotees of God Krushna take part in it. The fair celebrates the marriage of Krushna and Rukmini. People do garba, sing songs, and visit colourful shops. One can buy toys, snacks, and clothes. The fair spreads joy and keeps Krushna's story alive.

Discuss in the class. You may use your mother tongue.

- Ask your parents or grandparents: What was special about the fairs they went to when they were young?

PRACTICE

A. Answer the questions:

1. Where does the Bhavnath fair take place?
2. From which two states do people come to Shamlaji fair?
3. What do devotees buy at Shamlaji fair?
4. How do people celebrate Madhavpur fair?
5. Vautha fair is famous for:

   a. boat races
   b. selling camels and donkeys
   c. kite flying
   d. making sweets

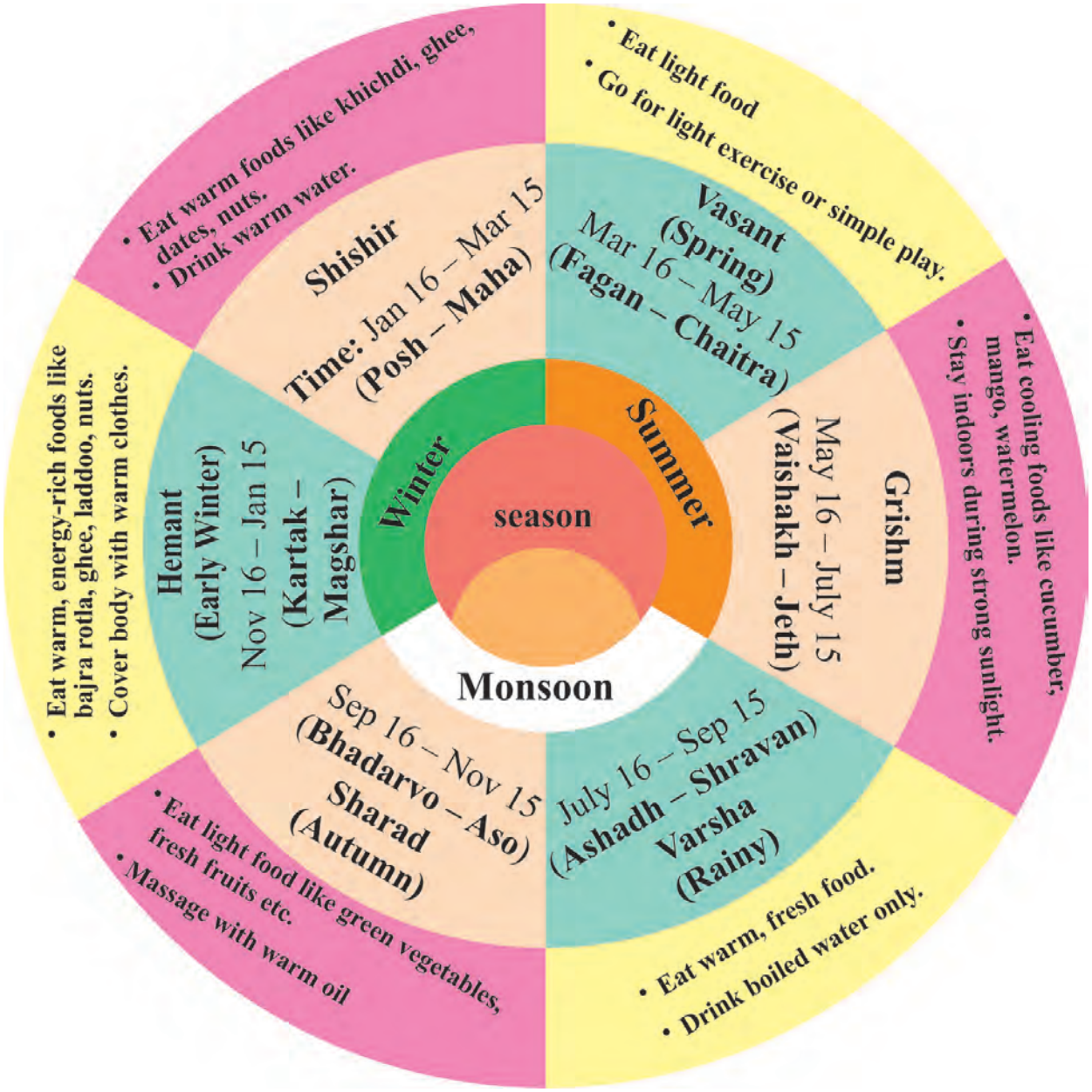
B. Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the sentences:

Example: Bhavnath Fair is held at Girnar Hills during **Holi** festival.

√ Bhavnath Fair is held at Girnar Hills during Maha Shivratri.

1. Vautha fair is in **Kutch** district during Pratham Purnima.
2. Madhavpur fair starts from Chaitra ***Krushna*** *Paksh Navmi*.
3. In Shamlaji fair, people pray to **God Shiv** in the temple.

Study the *Rutuchakra*:

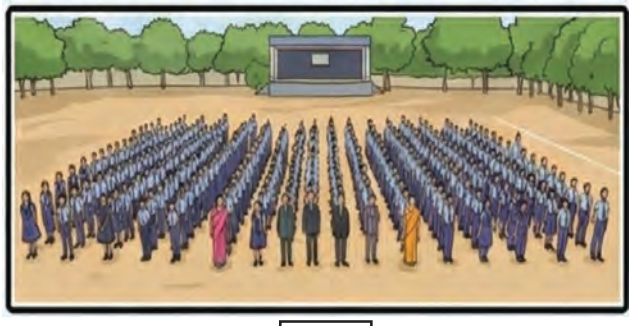


Darken the circles of the correct options:

1. What should we eat in Shishir (Winter)?
   - ◯ a. Watermelon
   - ◯ b. Ice cream
   - ◯ c. Khichdi, ghee, dates, nuts
   - ◯ d. Cucumber
2. When does Shishir (Winter) occur?
   - ◯ a. Mar 16 – May 15
   - ◯ b. Jan 16 – Mar 15
   - ◯ c. July 16 – Sep 15
   - ◯ d. Nov 16 – Jan 15
3. Which Gujarati months are there in Autumn?
   - ◯ a. Bhadarvo
   - ◯ b. Shravan
   - ◯ c. Aso
   - ◯ d. both a and c
4. Which foods are eaten in Grishm (Summer)?
   - ◯ a. Bajra rotla and laddoo
   - ◯ b. Cooling foods like cucumber, mango, watermelon
   - ◯ c. Dates and nuts
   - ◯ d. Green vegetables

WRITING

A. Write appropriate numbers for the events of Independence Day celebration:



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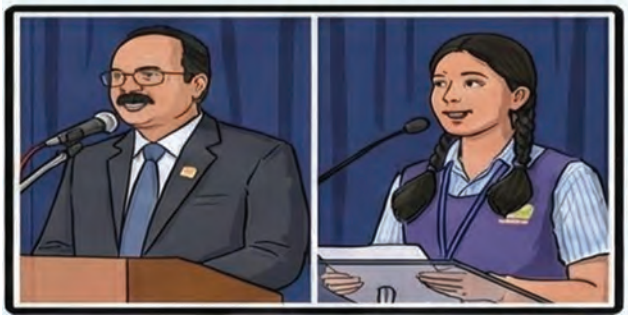






B. Study the picture, fill in the blanks with the words given in the brackets and rewrite the paragraph:



(songs, handicrafts, winter, camel rides, culture, tent city)

Every year, the Great Rann of Kutch becomes very colourful in the _____ season from November to February. A special _____

is set up on the white salt desert. Tourists enjoy _____ and watch folk dances, music concerts, and cultural programs. There are many stalls of beautiful Kutchi _____ . People also listen to folk _____ and storytelling. This festival shows the rich _____ and heritage of Kutch, and tourists from India and abroad come to visit.

C. Study the picture and write a paragraph using the words given:

(children – sit – merry-go-round, children – enjoy – swing rides, man – sell – balloons, woman – sell – toys, men/women – buy – things at stalls, shopkeepers – sell – snacks, people – eat – at the food stalls, acrobat – do – balancing tricks on rope)



D. Write a paragraph using the clues given in the brackets on 'My Favourite Festival':

(name of the festival - celebrated in the month - preparation - special food and clothes – importance)

My favourite festival is…

LANGUAGE FUNCTION

A. Read the sentences:

1. A bird can fly. An elephant can not fly.

2. Parents must take car of their children. They must not let them go alone.
3. Students should read books but they should not speud too much time otn social media.
4. Ratan could go to the fair. He could not enjoy the scary rides.
5. Dwija may speak English. She may not speak French.

B. Classify the sentences in the given table:



At school, we can learn and have fun. In summer, it may be very hot. We can read and draw. We can play with our friends. At school, we should listen carefully. We should be kind to our friends. We should keep our things neat. We must walk on the footpath and cross at the zebra crossing. The weather may change every day. When the signal is red, we must stop. Before crossing, we must look left and right. To stay safe, we must be careful at all times. It is cold in winter and it may snow. Sometimes, it may rain. The wind may blow strongly. Every day, we should do our best. When we work together, we can do our best. On the road, we must follow traffic rules to stay safe.

We can...	We should...	We must...	It may...
Example: • We can learn and have fun.	• We should listen carefully.	• We must walk on the footpath.	• The weather may change every day.

C. Choose the most appropriate options for the given situations:

1. You are very thirsty in the class. What will you say to the teacher?
   a. May I drink water?
   b. Should I drink water?
   c. Must I drink water?
   d. Would I drink water?
2. Your friend looks sad. What is the best advice?
   a. You may cry.
   b. You should talk to me.
   c. You must laugh.
   d. You can be alone.
3. You want to ask your friend to give the ball. What will you say?
   a. Must you pass the ball?
   b. Can you pass the ball, please?
   b. Would you pass the ball?
   d. Should you pass the ball?

4. The traffic light is red. What is the rule?
   a. You can run across.
   b. You must stop.
   b. You may walk.
   d. You should dance.
5. The weather is cloudy. What is possible?
   a. It must rain today.
   b. It may rain today.
   b. It would rain today.
   d. It should rain today.

D. Arrange the jumbled parts and make sentences:

1. we can / after school / play football / together / .
2. the children may / visit the zoo / with their teacher / tomorrow / .
3. you must not / in the classroom / use mobile phone / today / .
4. we should / every day / for health / eat healthy food / .
5. would you / like to join / us for dinner / tonight / ?

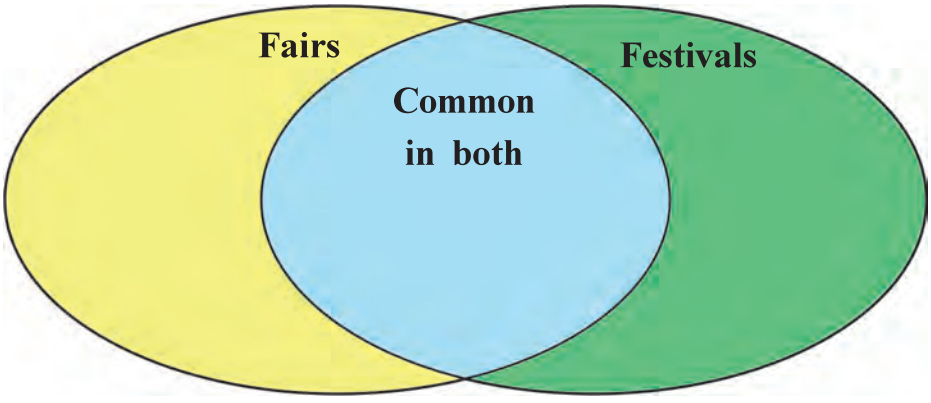
VOCABULARY

A. Double Bubble Map – Compare fairs and festivals:

Instructions:

1. Read the words from the box.
2. Put words only for **Fairs** in yellow bubble.
3. Put words only for **Festivals** in green bubble.
4. Put words that are the **Common in both** in blue bubble.

processions, colourful and lively, puppet shows, devotion and blessings, rituals and traditions, camel/horse rides, family outing, animal fairs, enjoyment, prayers and puja, food and sweets, temporary tent city, religious stories, handicrafts, music and dance, stalls and shops, traditions, special clothes, games and swings, people come together, cultural value, special sweets



B. Complete the word chain with the last letter of the word:

fair, rose, _____ , _____ , _____ ,

C. Darken the correct spellings from the options:

Example:	○ feirs	● fairs	○ fiars	○ fiers
1.	○ caltures	○ cultares	○ caltares	○ cultures
2.	○ riligions	○ rilegans	○ religions	○ rilegons
3.	○ sisons	○ seasons	○ sizans	○ saesons
4.	○ festivals	○ festivels	○ fastivels	○ festivalz
5.	○ treditions	○ traditions	○ tradisions	○ tradetions

ACTIVITY

Let's Play : Rutuchakra Walk

- વર્ગખંડના છ ખૂણાઓ (અથવા જગ્યાઓ) નક્કી કરો અને ઋતુઓના નામ લખેલા કાર્ડ ચોંટાડો. હેમંત, શિશિર, વસંત, ગ્રીષ્મ, વર્ષા, શરદ.
- વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વર્ગખંડની મધ્યમાં ઊભા રાખો.
- એક અંગ્રેજી વાક્ય બોલો. (જેમ કે, "Eat ghee and nuts.")
- વિદ્યાર્થીઓને સમજાવો કે જે ઋતુ સાથે તે વાક્ય બંધ બેસતુ હોય ત્યાં દોડીને જવું.
- જે વિદ્યાર્થી ખોટા ખૂણામાં જશે તેને 'Out' જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.

- Do light exercise.
- Eat cucumber and watermelon.
- Drink warm water.
- Eat green vegetables.
- Drink boiled water only.
- Stay indoors during strong sunlight.
- Eat laddoo and nuts.
- Eat khichdi and ghee.
- Play simple outdoor games.
- Eat dates and nuts.
- Eat warm, fresh food.
- Eat fresh fruits.
- Do warm-oil self-massage.
- Eat light food.
- Eat sweet mangoes.
- Cover your body with warm clothes.
- Carry an umbrella.
- Eat bajra rotla and ghee.

SPEAKING

A. Festival Chain Talk:

- Sit in a circle.
  - વિદ્યાર્થીઓને એક વર્તુળમાં બેસાડો. પહેલો વિદ્યાર્થી કોઈ એક તહેવાર અને તે દિવસે આપણે જે કરતા હોઈએ તે એક વસ્તુ વિશે કહેશે.
    ઉદાહરણ : "On Diwali, we light diyas."
  - ત્યાર પછીનો બીજો વિદ્યાર્થી અગાઉનું વાક્ય બોલીને તેમાં નવા તહેવાર માટે વાક્ય ઉમેરશે.
    ઉદાહરણ : "On Diwali, we light diyas, and on Hoil, we play with colours."
  - દરેક વિદ્યાર્થી આખી સાંકળ (અગાઉના બધા વાક્યો) ફરીથી બોલશે અને તેમાં એક અન્ય તહેવાર માટે વાક્ય ઉમેરશે. જો કોઈ વિદ્યાર્થી ભૂલી જાય અથવા ભૂલ કરે, તો સાંકળ ત્યાં અટકી જશે. ત્યારબાદ રમત ફરીથી કોઈ નવા વિદ્યાર્થી સાથે શરૂ થશે.

B. Complete the dialogue and enact role play 'at Bhavnath fair':

- Two students will act. One is a visitor. The reporter asks the questions. The visitor gives the answers.
- The reporter will ask these 5 questions:
  1. Hello! What is your name?
  2. Where are you from?
  3. Why did you come to Bhavnath Fair?
  4. What do you like in this fair?
  5. Did you eat any food here? Which one?

After one round, change the roles.

- The visitor becomes the reporter.
- The reporter becomes the visitor.

Questions for practise.

1. What games or rides do you see in the fair?
2. Did you visit the Bhavnath temple?
3. Will you come again next year?

DO IT YOURSELF

A. Write a paragraph about "Tarnetar Fair":



- Location:
- Time of Occurrence:
- Who Takes Part:
- Activities & Attractions:
- Cultural Significance:

B. Create a new festival 'Green Earth Festival' and write a paragraph with the help of the given clues: 

(**Clues:** Name it, choose a state, decide the dress, food, dance, reason for celebration)

C. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate options from the brackets:

(a merry-go-round, a balloon, to go on the high rides)

1. Why did the boy take a ladder to the fair?

   _____

2. I go up and down, round and round children laugh when hear my sound.

   _____

3. I am colourful, full of air, kids hold me everywhere.

   _____

GLOSSARY

cultures	-	સંસ્કૃતિઓ	desert	-	રણ
harvest	-	લણણી	tourists	-	પ્રવાસીઓ, સહેલાણીઓ
please	-	ખુશ રહેવું	concerts	-	સંગીતનો જલસો
pride	-	ગર્વ	abroad	-	વિદેશ
water splash	-	પાણી ઉડાડવું	weather	-	હવામાન
carols	-	નાતાલમાં ખ્રિસ્તીઓ દ્વારા ગવાતું ધાર્મિક ગીત	thirsty	-	તરસ્યો
			cloudy	-	વાદળછાયું
togetherness	-	એકતા	processions	-	શોભાયાત્રા
gratitude	-	કૃતજ્ઞતા	rituals	-	વિધિઓ
worship	-	પૂજા	temporary	-	હંગામી
traders	-	વેપારીઓ	value	-	કિંમત
puppet shows	-	કઠપૂતળીના ખેલ	sacred	-	પવિત્ર
devotees	-	ભકતો	excitedly	-	ઉત્સાહપૂર્વક
holy	-	પવિત્ર	warm	-	હુંફાળૂ
blessings	-	આશીર્વાદ	visitor	-	મુલાકાતી
devotion	-	ભક્તિ	location	-	સ્થળ
snacks	-	નાસ્તો	occurrence	-	ઘટના
handicrafts	-	હસ્તકલાઓ	purpose	-	હેતુ, પ્રયોજન