

# Different Types of New Year

Are you looking to celebrate New Year in a different way?

Then why not look at how different countries and cultures celebrate? Many cultures recognise New Year as a festival and have different **customs** and traditions, but all celebrate with equal **enthusiasm**. Revel in some of the interesting ways that New Year is celebrated around the globe – the world is your oyster!



## Beautiful Britain

The English custom for welcoming the New Year is full of **hospitality** and warmth. British people believe that the first guest for the year would bring fortune for them.

The visitor should be male and should enter through the front door, bearing traditional gifts such as a loaf for the kitchen, a drink for the head of the family and coal to light the fire. British people believe that these items bring good luck throughout the year. On New Year's Eve, just before midnight, many Britons watch television shows which **broadcast** the Clock Tower on the Palace of Westminster, or Houses of Parliament in London, counting down the last few minutes of the year. At midnight, Big Ben chimes loudly to mark the start of the new year.

Many people host parties at home or go out to local events, which continue in to the early hours of the morning. For others, it marks the end of the Christmas holiday period before they return to work.

Many British people make New Year's resolutions. These are personal promises to make their lives better in some way over the future year. Common resolutions include weight loss, eating healthily, getting more exercise or spending less money.

## Dazzling Denmark

Citizens in Denmark keep a pile of broken dishes in front of their front door. They save old dishes throughout the year and then throw them on their friends' front doors during New Year. This **symbolises** friendship and brotherhood. The Danish believe that the one with the most dishes at their door has the most friends.

Parties are also common in Denmark. Special dishes are served consisting of boiled cod, stewed kale and pork. Serving these foods is considered to spread good luck, **prosperity** and happiness. Marzipan ring cake is served at the stroke of midnight to welcome in the New Year.

## **Did you know.....**

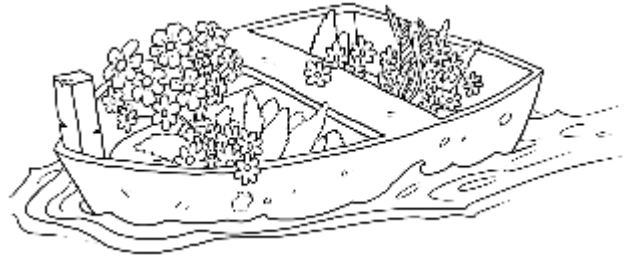
In many places around the United Kingdom's coast, groups of people dress up in fancy costume and run into the cold sea!!!

## Brilliant Brazil

New Year in Brazil is largely about customs and traditions. Brazilians believe that lentils **signify** wealth and prosperity. Lentils are used as a main ingredient in dishes served on New Year's Eve.

Ceremonies are performed in Rio de Janeiro, where priestesses dress up in blue and white to celebrate the water goddess. **Sacrificial** boats are filled with jewellery, candles and flowers, and are launched into the ocean to bring wealth, health and happiness.

Brazilians who live near the beach gather and throw flowers onto the sand whilst jumping seven times to invite a happy and prosperous new year ahead.



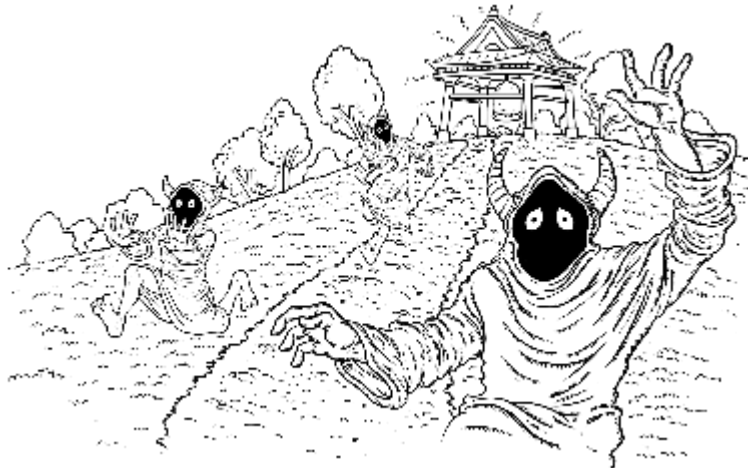
## Jazzy Japan

New Year is the most important occasions in the Japanese calendar. The event is so important that all offices, factories and shops are closed. The oldest custom is the tradition of 'Otoshidama'. This is where children receive gifts of money in decorated envelopes. The amount of money you receive depends on how old you are!

Japan has a number of customs and traditions which include hanging straw ropes in the front entrance of homes to keep evil spirits away. It is believed that it also brings good fortune. Another custom is to laugh out loud as the New Year starts, again to keep the evil away.

Houses are decorated with green plants and bamboo to welcome new life and honesty. Each house also has a paper lobster on display which **promotes** long life.

Japanese people have a **lavish** dinner party including seaweed, mashed sweet potato, chestnuts and fishcakes. After the meal they go to the temple and ring the temple bells 108 times. They believe the bells will keep away evil forces.



New Year from around the world – where would you want to celebrate?

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New Year's resources [here](#).

Different Types of New Year – Y2m/Y3d/Y4e (White/Silver) – Text

## Different Types of New Year – Follow-Up Work

Now you have read the text, where would you like to spend New Year?

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Why does the introduction begin with a question?

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What is broadcast on the television at midnight in Britain?

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What 3 gifts should a male visitor bring, according to the British tradition?

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What do the Danish collect throughout the year?

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What is the purpose of this text?

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Why does the text include images/pictures?

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Why is there a 'Did you know...' box included in the text?

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What is meant by 'traditions and beliefs'?

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Which country has the longest celebration for New Year?

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Are there any traditions which more than one of the countries take part in?

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Do you think this is an effective advert for New Year? Explain your answer.

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## Different Types of New Year – Vocab 1

Write the meaning of each of these words.

customs \_\_\_\_\_

enthusiasm \_\_\_\_\_

hospitality \_\_\_\_\_

broadcast \_\_\_\_\_

symbolises \_\_\_\_\_

prosperity \_\_\_\_\_

signify \_\_\_\_\_

promotes \_\_\_\_\_

sacrificial \_\_\_\_\_

lavish \_\_\_\_\_

## Different Types of New Year – Vocab 2

Choose the correct adverb to fit in the sentence below

|         |            |         |           |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| loudly  | cheerfully | gently  | quickly   |
| quietly | happily    | angrily | carefully |

1. The dog barked \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My mum told me off \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She ran home \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She sat reading \_\_\_\_\_.

Using the remaining adverbs in the above table, write a sentence for each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Different Types of New Year – SPAG

### Adverbs of Frequency

Write some sentences using the adverbs of frequency below.

For example:

I always travel to school in the car.

I sometimes go to the park with my friends.

|            |         |              |             |               |
|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| always     | seldom  | sometimes    | often       | never         |
| frequently | usually | occasionally | hardly ever | don't usually |

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Different Types of New Year – Oral Teacher Questions

Now you have read the text, where would you like to spend New Year? **Any relevant opinions which make reference to information or facts from the text.**

Why does the introduction begin with a question? **It asks a question directly to the reader so that they are immediately thinking about their answer to the question. The reader is interested in the text from the very beginning.**

What is broadcast on the television at midnight in Britain? **The clock tower on the Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament in London.**

What 3 gifts should a male visitor bring, according to the British tradition? **A loaf, a drink and coal**

What do the Danish collect throughout the year? **Old plates – maybe some reference to broken plates.**

What is the purpose of this text? **To inform and persuade people to visit other countries for New Year.**

Why does the text include images/pictures? **Because images help to build the picture and allow the reader to visualise some of the things they have read about.**

Why is there a 'Did you know...' box included in the text? **To provide more information for the reader/To include an interesting fact or piece of information.**

What is meant by 'traditions and beliefs'? **Answers will vary. Accept responses which refer back to details and information from the text.**

Which country has the longest celebration for New Year? **Japan – it lasts for 2 weeks.**

Are there any traditions which more than one of the countries take part in? **Parties, having meals, decorating houses**

Do you think this is an effective advert for New Year? Explain your answer. **Accept answers which show a clear understanding of the purpose of the text.**



## Different Types of New Year – Vocab 1

Write the meaning of each of these words.

customs – a belief that has been established for a long time

enthusiasm – an interest to be involved in an activity

hospitality – being friendly and welcoming to guests and visitors

broadcast – to send out a programme on television or radio

symbolises – to represent something

prosperity – being successful and having lots of money

signify – a sign of something

promotes – to encourage something

sacrificial – offered as a sacrifice

lavish – large in quantity or expense

## Different Types of New Year – Vocab 2

Choose the correct adverb to fit in the sentence below

|         |            |         |           |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| loudly  | cheerfully | gently  | quickly   |
| quietly | happily    | angrily | carefully |

1. The dog barked **loudly**.
2. My mum told me off **angrily**.
3. She ran home **quickly**.
4. He finished his homework **carefully**.
5. She sat reading **quietly**.

Using the remaining adverbs in the above table, write a sentence for each.

**Sentences must use cheerfully, gently and happily.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Adverbs of Frequency

Write some sentences using the adverbs of frequency below.

For example:

I always travel to school in the car.

I sometimes go to the park with my friends.

|            |         |              |             |               |
|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| always     | seldom  | sometimes    | often       | never         |
| frequently | usually | occasionally | hardly ever | don't usually |

Answers will be personal but may include sentences such as:

I always clean my teeth in a morning.

I sometimes go to the shops with my mum.

I occasionally go swimming with my friends.

I hardly ever eat sprouts because I don't like them.

I usually go to dance on Saturdays.

I frequently visit the library.