



Christmas customs in Europe

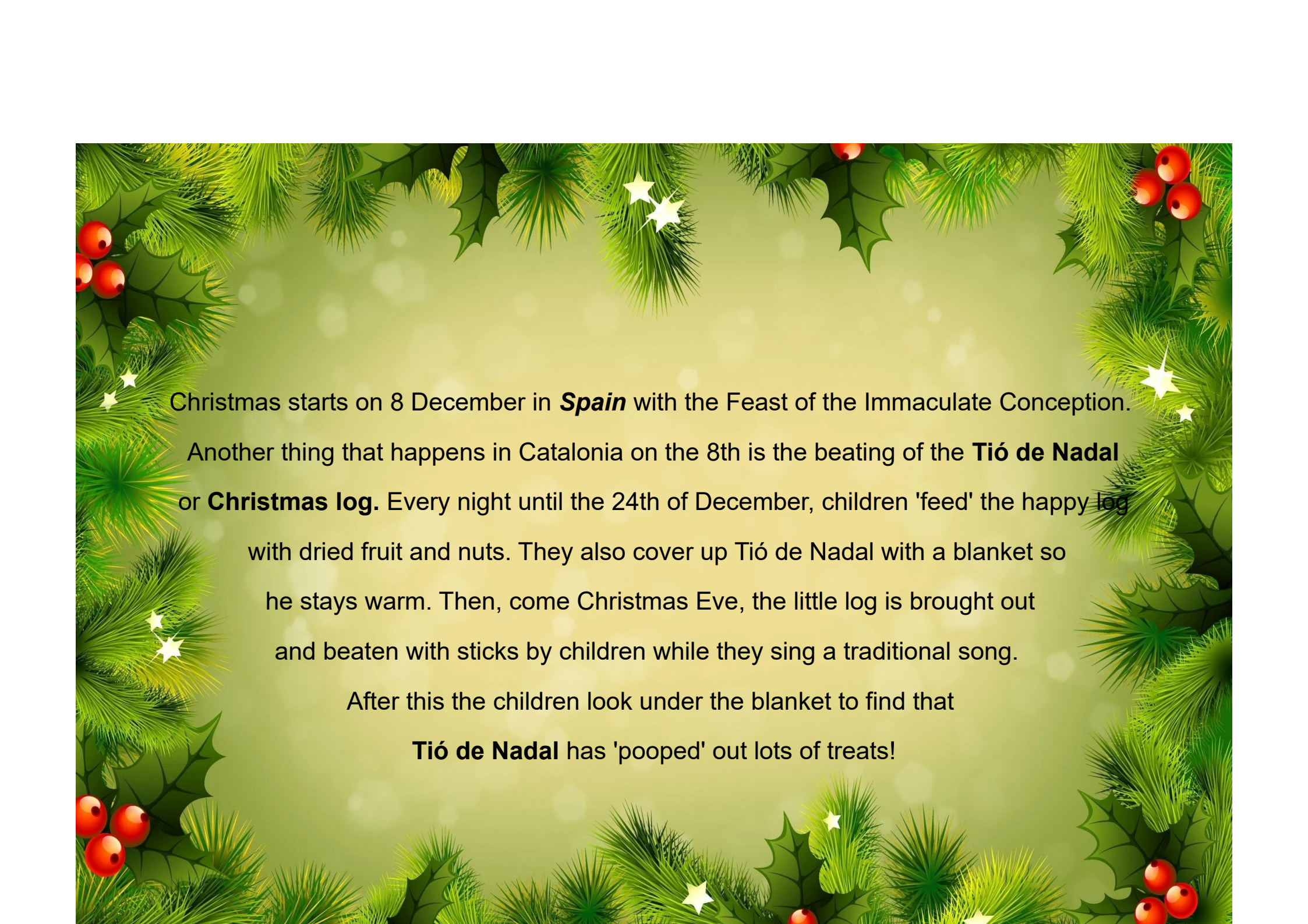
Zapraszam do udziału w świątecznym wyzwaniu z języka angielskiego.

Poczytaj o nietypowych tradycjach świątecznych w wybranych krajach w Europie i dopasuj obrazek prezentujący tradycję do kraju z którego pochodzi (np. Greece – B).

Kartkę z odpowiedziami dostarcz swojej nauczycielce języka angielskiego do **17 grudnia**.

Uczniowie którzy poprawnie rozwiążą to zadanie otrzymają ocenę celującą za aktywność.



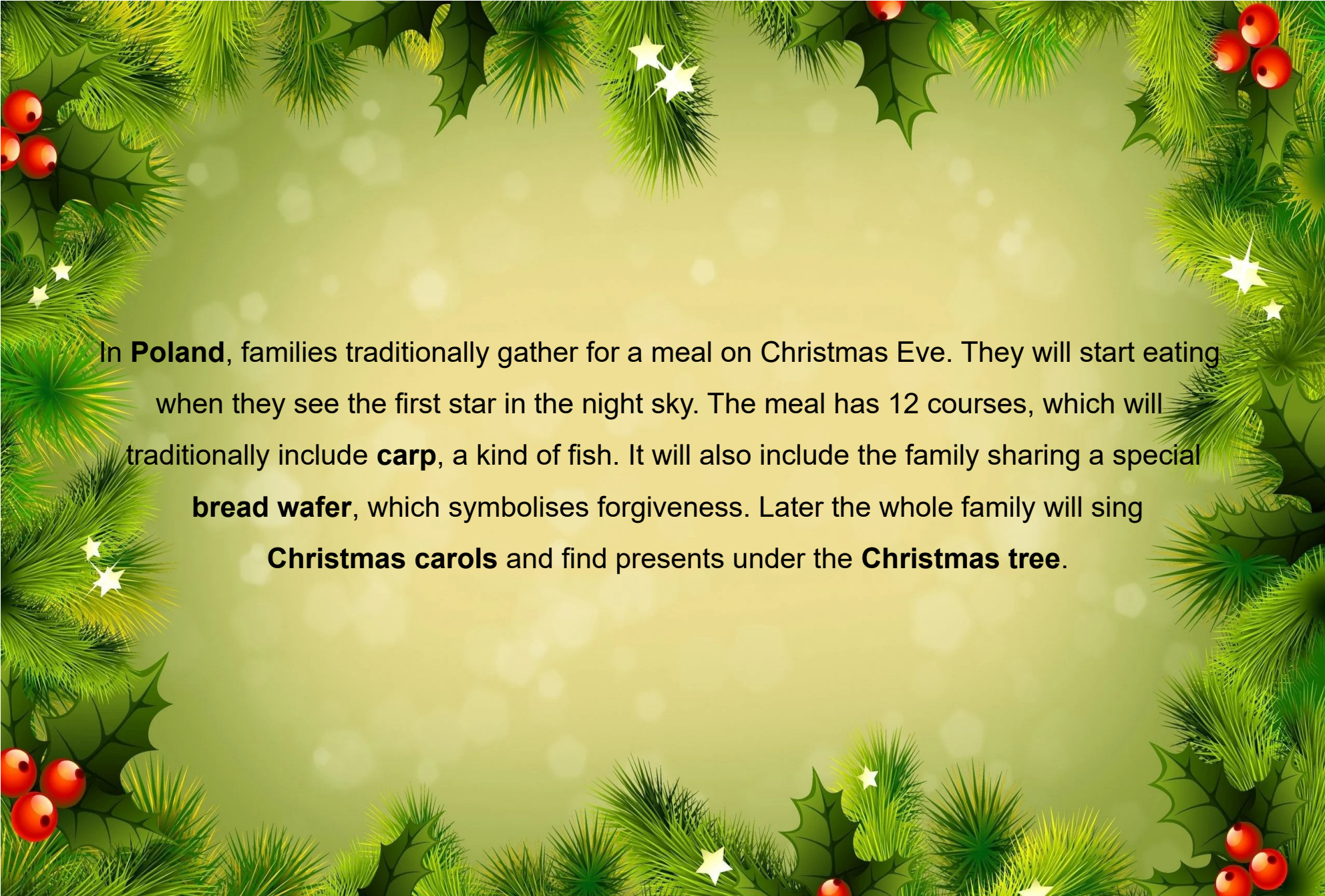


Christmas starts on 8 December in **Spain** with the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Another thing that happens in Catalonia on the 8th is the beating of the **Tió de Nadal** or **Christmas log**. Every night until the 24th of December, children 'feed' the happy log with dried fruit and nuts. They also cover up Tió de Nadal with a blanket so he stays warm. Then, come Christmas Eve, the little log is brought out and beaten with sticks by children while they sing a traditional song.

After this the children look under the blanket to find that

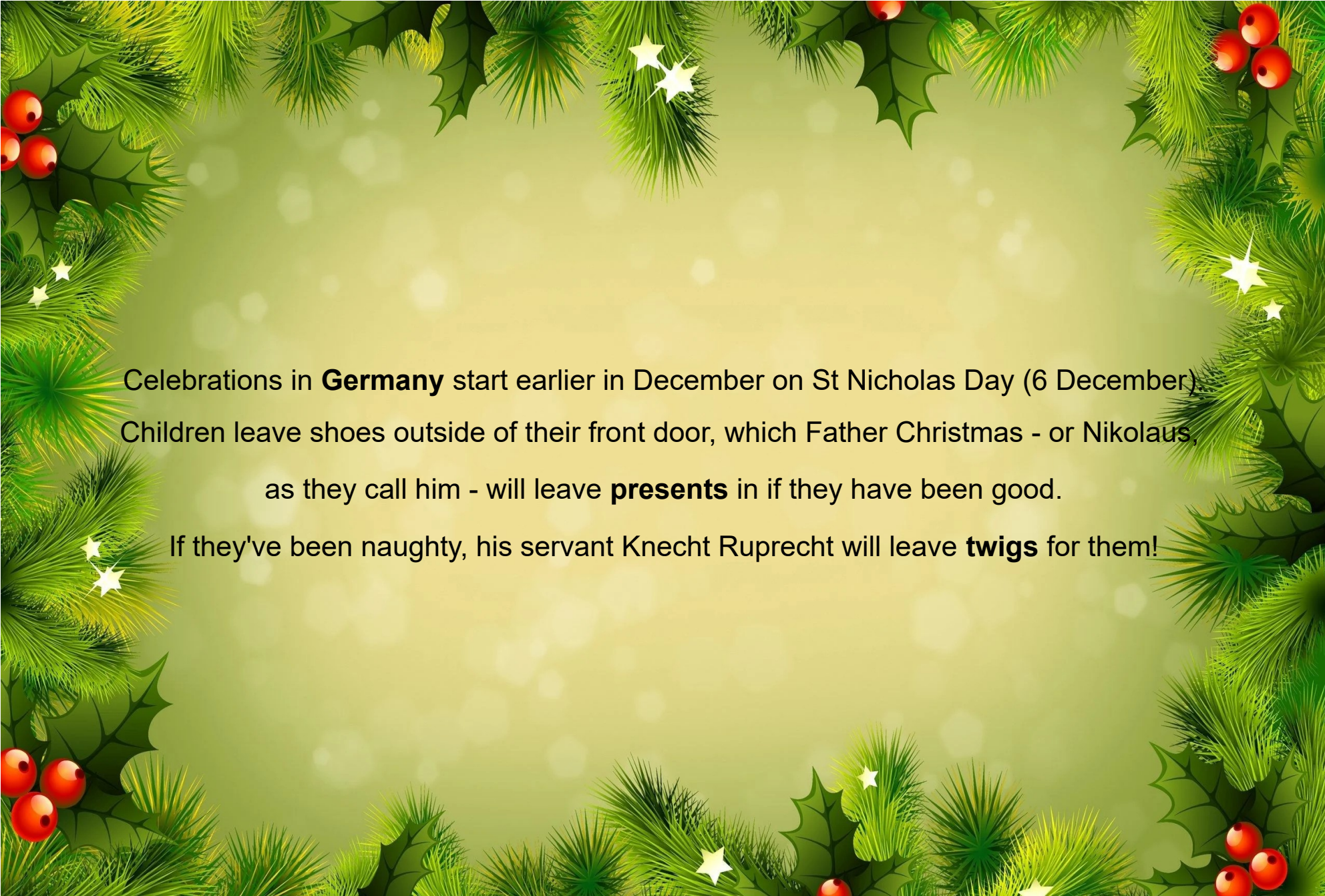
Tió de Nadal has 'pooped' out lots of treats!



In **Poland**, families traditionally gather for a meal on Christmas Eve. They will start eating when they see the first star in the night sky. The meal has 12 courses, which will traditionally include **carp**, a kind of fish. It will also include the family sharing a special **bread wafer**, which symbolises forgiveness. Later the whole family will sing **Christmas carols** and find presents under the **Christmas tree**.

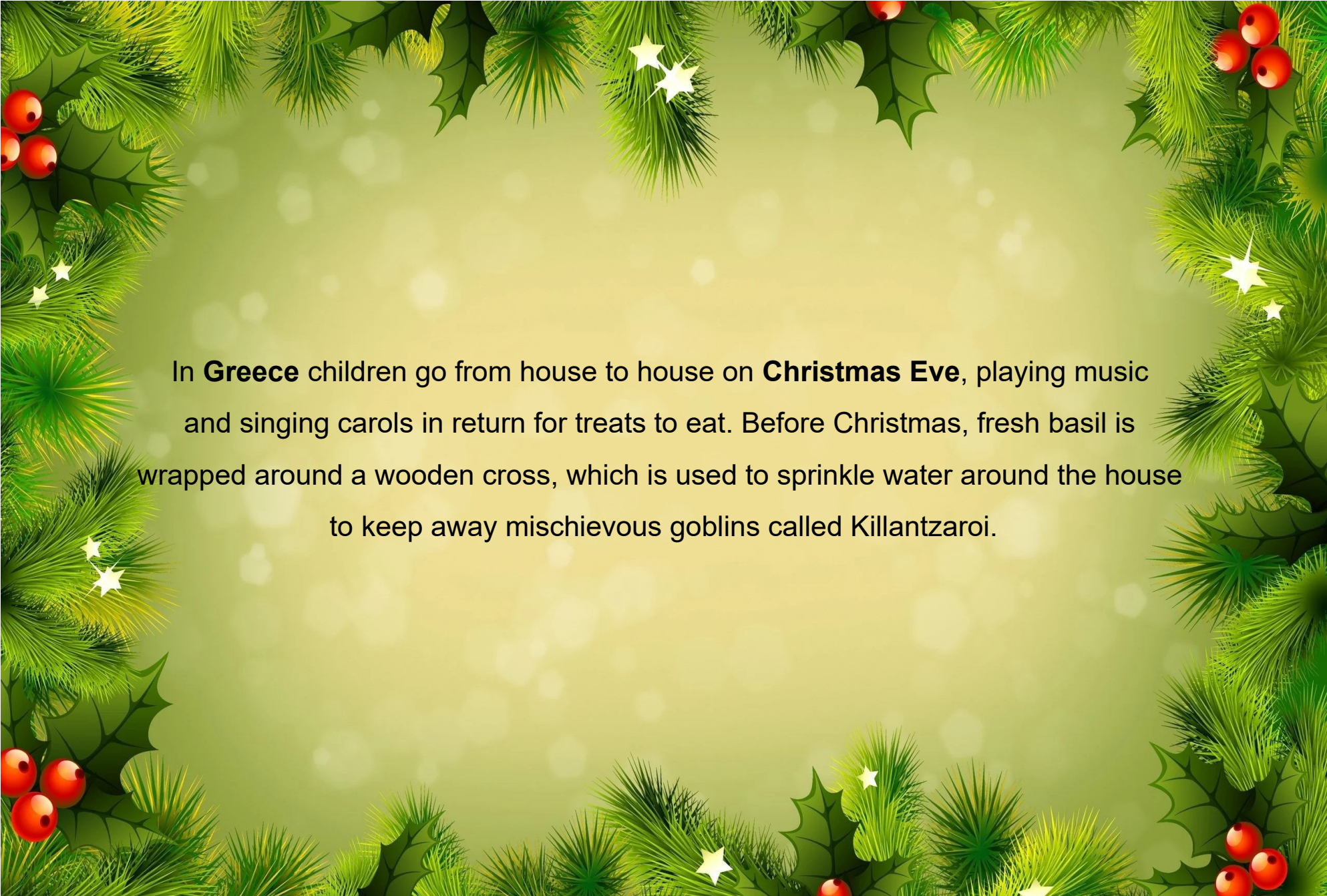


Christmas celebrations start early in **the Netherlands**, and **parts of Belgium**, as **Sinterklaas**- that is **St Nicholas** - arrives by boat on the last Saturday in November. He travels across the Netherlands dressed in red bishops robes. He also doesn't ride in a **sleigh** like Father Christmas is seen to do in the UK, instead, he travels on a **white horse** called Amerigo. When he arrives, children leave a shoe out for him with a carrot or hay for his horse Amerigo.




Celebrations in **Germany** start earlier in December on St Nicholas Day (6 December). Children leave shoes outside of their front door, which Father Christmas - or Nikolaus, as they call him - will leave **presents** in if they have been good.

If they've been naughty, his servant Knecht Ruprecht will leave **twigs** for them!



In **Greece** children go from house to house on **Christmas Eve**, playing music and singing carols in return for treats to eat. Before Christmas, fresh basil is wrapped around a wooden cross, which is used to sprinkle water around the house to keep away mischievous goblins called Killantzaroi.



On January 6th, this is called **Kings' Day, Three Kings' Day and Epiphany** and in France, there is a tradition which means that French families will buy a 'Galette des Rois' which is a special tart and a small porcelain object called a 'fève' is hidden inside and the person who gets this in their portion is proclaimed the king (or queen) for the day and wears a paper crown and can choose his king/queen