

Race against time: Happy Saint Patrick's Day!

1- Read the text on the origin of the colour green for Saint Patrick's Day :

Green is the main colour and symbol of St Patrick's Day. People not only wear green, but they dye¹ their food green. People eat all sorts of green foods such as green hot dogs, green cookies, green bread, and green drinks. But the colour that people originally associated with St. Patrick was blue! Green was introduced to St. Patrick's Day festivities in the 18th century, when the shamrock² (which is, of course, green) used by St Patrick as part of his teaching, became a national symbol.

Adapted from kids.nationalgeographic.com

- a.** True or false? Tick the correct answer and justify by quoting the text. T F
1. Saint Patrick Day's original colour was green.
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2. People eat green food on Saint Patrick's Day.
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3. Shamrocks are blue.
-
4. The shamrock is the national symbol of Ireland.
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b. Count the number of "true" statements.

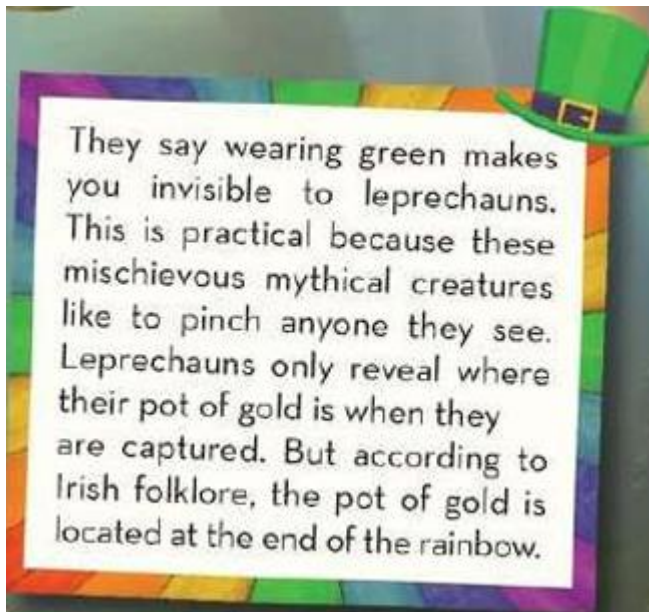
Number of "true" answers:

Use this number to enter the maze through the right gate and collect the letters on your way.



Reorder the letters : U.....

2- Read the text about the leprechauns /'lɛprə,kɔ:nz/ :



a. Read the definitions and find the corresponding words.

1. Old stories and legends from a country. → _____
2. A little bad or funny. Leprechauns love to act like this! → _____
3. The colour for Ireland and Saint Patrick's Day. → _____
4. Little Irish men with hats and beards. They hide gold. → _____
5. The people from Ireland. → _____
6. It has many colours. It comes after the rain. → _____
7. Leprechauns hide it in a pot at the end of a rainbow. → _____



b. Collect the highlighted letters and discover the last clue:

Well done!

Time to learn!

Vocabulary:

shamrock: trèfle
wear green: porter du vert
leprechaun /'lɛprə,kɔ:nz/: lutin/ farfadet
pot of gold: pot d'or
rainbow: arc-en-ciel

Grammar: les adjectifs possessifs

my /maɪ/: mon/ ma/mes
your: ton/ ta/ tes
his: son/ sa/ses (lorsque le possesseur est un garçon)
her : son/ sa/ ses (lorsque le possesseur est une fille)
its : son/ sa/ ses (lorsque le possesseur est une chose)
our /'aʊə/: notre/ nos
your : votre/ vos
their : leur (s)

