

D-DAY

<http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/06/d-day.html>

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

June 6, 1944 was one of the most important days in the modern history of the USA and Europe. It was on this day that the tide turned against Hitler's plans to take over the whole of Europe. The day is known today as D-Day. The "D" represents the day which military commanders planned their operation. They had no date for it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the operation would start. D-Day marks the biggest air, land and sea operation ever undertaken. American, British and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France to try and repel the Nazi troops and avoid an invasion of Britain. The operation is also known as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German forces were defeated.

D-Day was a major turning point in World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and heroic victories of any war. Britain's King George VI broadcast a message to the British people the night before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called on the nation to pray for the liberation of Europe. The prayers worked, as what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had been breached. There were many bloody battles on the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just like the main road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war was far from over. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country realizes that, the better."

PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. the modern history | <i>a.</i> operation ever undertaken |
| 2. the tide turned | <i>b.</i> of Britain |
| 3. military commanders planned | <i>c.</i> were defeated |
| 4. the biggest air, land and sea | <i>d.</i> of the USA and Europe |
| 5. avoid an invasion | <i>e.</i> their operation |
| 6. the German forces | <i>f.</i> against Hitler's plans |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. D-Day was a major | <i>a.</i> a message |
| 2. one of the most stunning and | <i>b.</i> turning point |
| 3. King George VI broadcast | <i>c.</i> the better |
| 4. There were many bloody | <i>d.</i> from over |
| 5. the war was far | <i>e.</i> heroic victories |
| 6. the sooner this country realizes that, | <i>f.</i> battles |

LISTENING GAP FILL

June 6, 1944 _____ most important days in the modern history of the USA and Europe. It was on this _____ turned against Hitler's plans to take over the whole of Europe. The day is known today as D-Day. The "D" represents the day which military commanders planned their operation. They _____ it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the operation would start. D-Day marks the biggest air, land and sea operation _____. American, British and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France to try and repel the Nazi troops and _____ of Britain. The operation is also known as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German _____.

D-Day was a major _____ World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and heroic victories of any war. Britain's King George VI broadcast _____ British people the night before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called on the _____ the liberation of Europe. The prayers worked, as what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had been breached. There were many _____ the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just like the main road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war _____. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country realizes _____ better."

WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

June 6, 1944 was one of the most important days in the _____ history of the USA and Europe. It was on this day that the _____ turned against Hitler's plans to take over the whole of Europe. The day is known today as D-Day. The "D" _____ the day which military commanders planned their operation. They had no date for it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the _____ would start. D-Day marks the biggest air, land and sea operation ever undertaken. American, British and Allied forces _____ on the beaches of Normandy in France to try and _____ the Nazi troops and _____ an invasion of Britain. The operation is also known as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German forces were _____.

avoid
tide
landed
represents
modern
defeated
operation
repel

D-Day was a major _____ point in World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and _____ victories of any war. Britain's King George VI broadcast a message to the British people the _____ before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called on the nation to _____ for the liberation of Europe. The prayers worked, as what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had been breached. There were many bloody _____ on the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just like the _____ road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war was _____ from over. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country _____ that, the better."

main
heroic
battles
turning
pray
realizes
night
far

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of *italics*.

June 6, 1944 was *one / two* of the most important days in the modern history of the USA and Europe. It was on this day that the tide *turning / turned* against Hitler's plans to take over the *whole / hole* of Europe. The day is known today *was / as* D-Day. The "D" represents the day which military commanders planned their operation. They had no date for it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the operation *will / would* start. D-Day marks the biggest air, land and sea operation ever undertaken. American, British and Allied forces *landed / land* on the beaches of Normandy in France to try and repel the Nazi troops and avoid an *invitation / invasion* of Britain. The operation is also known as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German forces were *defeated / won*.

D-Day was a *major / majority* turning point in World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and *heroic / hero* victories of any war. Britain's King George VI *broadcast / texted* a message to the British people the night before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called *in / on* the nation to pray for the liberation of Europe. The prayers worked, *as / was* what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had been breached. There were many bloody *battles / noses* on the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just like the main road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war was *for / far* from over. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country realizes that, the *good / better*."

MULTIPLE CHOICE

June 6, 1944 was one of the most important days in the (1) _____ history of the USA and Europe. It was on this day that the tide turned against Hitler's plans to take (2) _____ the whole of Europe. The day is known today as D-Day. The "D" represents the day which military commanders (3) _____ their operation. They had no date for it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the operation would start. D-Day (4) _____ the biggest air, land and sea operation ever undertaken. American, British and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France to try and (5) _____ the Nazi troops and avoid an invasion of Britain. The operation is also known as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German forces were (6) _____.

D-Day was a major turning point in World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and (7) _____ victories of any war. Britain's King George VI (8) _____ a message to the British people the night before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called on the nation to pray for the liberation of Europe. The (9) _____ worked, as what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had been breached. There were many bloody (10) _____ on the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just like the main road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war was far (11) _____ over. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country realizes that, the (12) _____."

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) modernity | (b) modern | (c) modernize | (d) mod-cons |
| 2. | (a) under | (b) all | (c) every | (d) over |
| 3. | (a) planned | (b) planning | (c) plans | (d) planner |
| 4. | (a) mark | (b) marking | (c) marks | (d) markings |
| 5. | (a) rebel | (b) repeal | (c) repel | (d) reveal |
| 6. | (a) beat | (b) defeated | (c) won | (d) victory |
| 7. | (a) heroic | (b) heroics | (c) hero | (d) heroism |
| 8. | (a) texted | (b) broadcast | (c) e-mailed | (d) faxed |
| 9. | (a) pray | (b) prays | (c) players | (d) prayers |
| 10. | (a) battles | (b) battle | (c) battling | (d) battler |
| 11. | (a) for | (b) far | (c) form | (d) from |
| 12. | (a) good | (b) well | (c) better | (d) best |

SPELLING

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. the domnre history of the USA
2. the tide tudrne against Hitler's plans
3. military commanders pdnlena their operation
4. British and Allied forces dndlea on the beaches
5. idoav an invasion of Britain
6. the German forces were ededefta

Paragraph 2

7. a major gtrnnui point in World War II
8. the most nnugtnis and heroic victories
9. called on the ionatn to pray
10. the alieriotnb of Europe
11. many ydolbo battles
12. the sooner this country aerslzei that, the better

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- (**1**) June 6, 1944 was one of the most important days in the modern history of the USA and Europe. It was on this day
- () been breached. There were many bloody battles on the Normandy beaches. One British soldier said: "It looked just
- () and repel the Nazi troops and avoid an invasion of Britain. The operation is also known
- () D-Day was a major turning point in World War II. It was also one of the most stunning and heroic
- () before the operation. He warned of a "supreme test" for Allied forces and called on the nation to pray
- () D-Day. The "D" represents the day which military commanders planned their operation. They had no
- () as the Normandy Landings. Over 4,000 soldiers died but the German forces were defeated.
- () that the tide turned against Hitler's plans to take over the whole of Europe. The day is known today as
- () like the main road to Hell!". US President Roosevelt knew there was still a long way to go after D-Day, and that the war
- () operation ever undertaken. American, British and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France to try
- () victories of any war. Britain's King George VI broadcast a message to the British people the night
- () date for it. There was also an "H-Hour" when the operation would start. D-Day marks the biggest air, land and sea
- () was far from over. He told Americans: "You don't just walk to Berlin...the sooner this country realizes that, the better."
- () for the liberation of Europe. The prayers worked, as what was called "Fortress Europe" during the war had

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. the history the in modern of USA

2. turned tide the plans Hitler's against

3. their commanders operation planned military

4. landed forces Allied beaches the on

5. defeated forces the were German

6. turning major a II War World in point

7. a to British broadcast message the people

8. for pray Europe of liberation the

9. to like Hell the It main looked road just

10. better realizes the that sooner , this the country

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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THE D-DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about D-Day in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about D-Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about D-Day. Write about what happens around the world. Include two imaginary interviews with people who did something on this day.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. POSTER: Make your own poster about D-Day. Write about will happen on this day around the world.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.