INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS’ DAY

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/11/international_students_day.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.
THE READING / TAPESCRIP'T

International Students' Day is on November the 17th every year. It has a tragic beginning, at the start of WWII. Nazis attacked the University of Prague in what was then Czechoslovakia. On November 17, 1939, nine students were executed and 1,200 sent to concentration camps. The 17th of November was first marked as International Students' Day in London in 1941. The International Students' Council (ISC) started it and for many years, asked the United Nations to accept it worldwide. The ISC developed into the International Union of Students (IUS) and continued to remember what happened in Prague. It continues to fight against discrimination. It also places education at the centre of the fight for democracy and human rights.

Students are among the most important members of our society. They are the future of the world. It is time many governments accepted this and took students and their education more seriously. It seems as though few governments truly recognize the importance of a good education for every child. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children behind. In Britain, the government’s promise of “Education. Education. Education” has been spent on weapons. Students all over the world are desperate to go to any kind of school. The news is full of stories of kids in developing countries wanting an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations waste their time at school.
PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

1. It has a tragic  
   a. were executed
2. nine students  
   b. happened
3. concentration  
   c. worldwide
4. accept it  
   d. beginning
5. remember what  
   e. rights
6. democracy and human  
   f. camps

Paragraph 2

1. among the most  
   a. of a good education
2. the future of  
   b. countries
3. recognize the importance  
   c. on weapons
4. spent  
   d. important
5. kids in developing  
   e. time
6. waste their  
   f. the world
LISTENING GAP FILL

International Students' Day is on November the 17th every year. ____________ beginning, at the start of WWII. Nazis attacked the University of Prague ____________ Czechoslovakia. On November 17, 1939, nine students were executed and 1,200 sent to concentration camps. The 17th of November ____________ International Students' Day in London in 1941. The International Students' Council (ISC) started it ____________, asked the United Nations to accept it worldwide. The ISC developed into the International Union of Students (IUS) ____________ remember what happened in Prague. It continues to fight against discrimination. It also places education ____________ the fight for democracy and human rights.

Students are among the most important members ____________. They are the future of the world. It is time many governments accepted this and took students and their education ____________. It seems as though few governments truly recognize the importance of a good education ____________. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children behind. In Britain, the government’s promise of “Education. Education. Education” has ____________ weapons.

Students all over the world are desperate to go to any kind of school. The news is ____________ kids in developing countries wanting an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations ____________ at school.
**WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL**

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

International Students' Day is on November the 17th every year. It has a _______ beginning, at the start of WWII. Nazis attacked the University of Prague in what was ________ Czechoslovakia. On November 17, 1939, nine students were executed and 1,200 sent to concentration ________. The 17th of November was first marked as International Students' Day in London in 1941. The International Students' Council (ISC) ________ it and for many years, asked the United Nations to ________ it worldwide. The ISC developed into the International Union of Students (IUS) and continued to ________ what happened in Prague. It continues to fight ________ discrimination. It also places education at the ________ of the fight for democracy and human rights.

Students are among the most important members of our ________. They are the ________ of the world. It is time many governments accepted this and took students and their education more ________. It seems as though few governments ________ recognize the importance of a good education for every child. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children behind. In Britain, the government’s ________ of “Education. Education. Education” has been ________ on weapons. Students all over the world are desperate to go to any kind of school. The news is full of stories of kids in developing countries ________ an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations ________ their time at school.
International Students' Day is on November the 17th every year. It has a tragic / tragedy beginning, at the start of WWII. Nazis attacked the University of Prague in what was there / then Czechoslovakia. On November 17, 1939, nine students were execution / executed and 1,200 sent to concentration camps. The 17th of November was first parked / marked as International Students' Day in London in 1941. The International Students' Council (ISC) started it and from / for many years, asked the United Nations to accept it global / worldwide. The ISC developed into the International Union of Students (IUS) and continued to remember what happened / happens in Prague. It continues to fight against discrimination. It also places education at the centre / central of the fight for democracy and human rights.

Students are between / among the most important members of our society. They are the future of the world. It is time / timing many governments accepted this and took students and their education more / seriously. It seems as though few governments truth / truly recognize the importance of a good education for every / all child. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children front / behind. In Britain, the government’s promise of “Education. Education. Education” has been spent in / on weapons. Students all over the world are desperate to go to any kind of school. The news is full of stories of kids in developing countries wanting an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations wasteful / waste their time at school.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

International Students' Day is on November the 17th every year. It has a (1) ____ beginning, at the start of WWII. Nazis attacked the University of Prague in what was (2) ____ Czechoslovakia. On November 17, 1939, nine students were executed and 1,200 sent (3) ____ concentration camps. The 17th of November was first marked as International Students' Day in London in 1941. The International Students' Council (ISC) started it and for (4) ____ years, asked the United Nations to accept it (5) ____. The ISC developed into the International Union of Students (IUS) and continued to remember what happened in Prague. It continues to fight against discrimination. It also places education at the (6) ____ of the fight for democracy and human rights.

Students are among the (7) ____ important members of our society. They are the future of the world. It is time many governments accepted this and took students and their education more (8) _____. It seems as though few governments truly recognize the importance of a good education for every child. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children (9) ____. In Britain, the government’s promise of “Education. Education. Education” has been spent (10) ____ weapons. Students all over the world are desperate to go to any kind of school. The news is (11) ____ of stories of kids in developing countries wanting an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations (12) ____ their time at school.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

1. (a) tragedy  (b) tragically  (c) tragic  (d) tragedies
2. (a) then  (b) when  (c) there  (d) near
3. (a) on  (b) up  (c) at  (d) to
4. (a) much  (b) many  (c) more  (d) most
5. (a) global  (b) planet  (c) worldwide  (d) Earth
6. (a) mid  (b) centre  (c) focus  (d) middling
7. (a) most  (b) mast  (c) must  (d) mist
8. (a) serious  (b) seriousness  (c) seriously  (d) series
9. (a) front  (b) ahead  (c) there  (d) behind
10. (a) on  (b) in  (c) at  (d) of
11. (a) fill  (b) full  (c) filling  (d) filled
12. (a) wasteful  (b) waster  (c) wasting  (d) waste
SPELLING

Spell the **jumbled** words (from the text) correctly.

**Paragraph 1**

1. a **agticr** beginning
2. nine students were **eeetcuo**
3. accept it **iolwdrwde**
4. **reebemrm** what happened
5. fight **asqtnai** discrimination
6. human **hstrgi**

**Paragraph 2**

7. members of our **iecosty**
8. more **yssueiolr**
9. a good **utnaieocd**
10. spent on **swponae**
11. **oendvlgepi** countries
12. **tsaew** their time at school
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The 17th of November was first marked seriously. It seems as though few governments truly recognize the importance of a good education for every child. Even in the USA, the “No Child Left Behind” act has left children behind. In Britain, the government’s promise of “Education. Education. Education” has been spent on weapons. Students all over the world are desperate for an education. This is sad, because many students in developed nations waste their time at school.

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

1. beginning tragic a has It.

2. 17, 1939, nine students were executed On November.

3. Continued Prague in happened what remember to.

4. to against continues fight discrimination It.

5. of centre The democracy for fight the.

6. our of members important most The society.

7. They world the of future the are.

8. a of importance the Recognize education good.

9. kind to of go school to any Desperate.

10. time their waste nations developed in Students.
DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

1. __________________________________________

2. __________________________________________

3. __________________________________________

4. __________________________________________

5. __________________________________________

6. __________________________________________

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

1. __________________________________________

2. __________________________________________

3. __________________________________________

4. __________________________________________

5. __________________________________________

6. __________________________________________
THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about International Students 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.

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.
WRITING
Write about International Students Day for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.

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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 International Students Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about International Students 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 International Students Day. Write about what 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.