Kwanzaa

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/12/kwanzaa.html

CONTENTS:

The Reading / Tapescript 2
Phrase Match 3
Listening Gap Fill 4
Listening / Reading Gap Fill 5
Choose the Correct Word 6
Multiple Choice 7
Spelling 8
Put the Text Back Together 9
Scrambled Sentences 10
Discussion 11
Student Survey 12
Writing 13
Homework 14

ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.
Kwanzaa is a week-long holiday that is celebrated around the world. It takes place between December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African culture and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the U.S.A. It was the first holiday just for African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to give Americans of African descent an opportunity to celebrate their unique heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not “simply imitate the practice of the dominant [white] society”. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language and means “first fruits”. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa alongside other holidays that take place at the same time. Ron Karenga said: “All people can share in the celebration of our common humanity.”

Kwanzaa celebrates *Nguzu Saba*, which means "The Seven Principles of Blackness". Each of the seven days represents a different principle. The principles are unity, self-determination, working together, cooperating in business, building the nation, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa light candles in a special candle holder called a *kinara*. People decorate their homes in African colours and put up pieces of African art. Some people attend a Kwanzaa ceremony that has African drumming and music. One of the most important parts of Kwanzaa is a special feast called a *karamu*. Family and friends get together and celebrate who they are. If you go to a *karamu*, you should say “*Habari gani,*” which is Swahili for “What’s news?”
**PHRASE MATCH**

Match the following phrases from the article.

**Paragraph 1**

1. A week-
   a. the Swahili language
2. The first holiday
   b. other holidays
3. Americans of African descent
   c. long holiday
4. The name Kwanzaa comes from
   d. in the celebration
5. Americans celebrate Kwanzaa alongside
   e. just for African Americans
6. All people can share
   f. descent

**Paragraph 2**

1. A different principle
   a. called a kinara
2. Cooperating in business
   b. principle
3. A special candle holder
   c. celebrate who they are
4. People decorate their homes in African colours
   d. in business
5. Pieces of African art
   e. in African colours
6. Friends get together and
LISTENING GAP FILL

Kwanzaa is a _______________ that is celebrated around the world. It takes place between December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African culture and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the U.S.A. It was the ________________ African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to give Americans of African descent an opportunity to ________________ heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not “simply imitate the practice of the dominant [white] society”. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language ________________ fruits”. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa alongside other holidays that take place at the same time. Ron Karenga said: “All ________________ the celebration of our common humanity.”

Kwanzaa celebrates *Nguzu Saba*, which means "The Seven Principles of Blackness". ________________ days represents a different principle. The principles are unity, self-determination, working together, ________________ business, building the nation, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa ________________ special candle holder called a *kinara*. People decorate their homes in African colours and ________________ African art. Some people attend a Kwanzaa ceremony that has African drumming and music. One of the most important parts of Kwanzaa is a ________________ a *karamu*. Family and friends get together and celebrate who they are. If you go to a *karamu*, you should say “*Habari gani,*” which is Swahili for “What’s news?”
Kwanzaa is a week-long holiday that is celebrated ________ the world. It takes place between December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African ________ and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the U.S.A. It was the first holiday ________ for African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to give Americans of African ________ an opportunity to celebrate their unique heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not “__________ imitate the practice of the dominant [white] society”. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language and ________ “first fruits”. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa ________ other holidays that take place at the same time. Ron Karenga said: “All people can ________ in the celebration of our common humanity.”

Kwanzaa celebrates *Nguzu Saba*, which ________ "The Seven Principles of Blackness". Each of the seven days represents a different principle. The ________ are unity, self-determination, working together, cooperating in business, building the ________, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa light candles in a special candle holder ________ a *kinara*. People decorate their homes in African colours and put up ________ of African art. Some people attend a Kwanzaa ________ that has African drumming and music. One of the most important parts of Kwanzaa is a special ________ called a *karamu*. Family and friends get together and celebrate who they are. If you go to a *karamu*, you ________ say “*Habari gani,*” which is Swahili for “What’s news?”
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD
Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Kwanzaa is a week-long holiday that is *celebration / celebrated* around the world. It takes place *between / in* December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African culture and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the U.S.A. It was the first holiday *justly / just* for African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to *give / gave* Americans of African descent an opportunity to celebrate *their / there* unique heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not “simply imitate the practice of the dominant [white] *society / social*”. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language and means “first fruits”. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa *alongside / side* other holidays that take place at the same time. Ron Karenga said: “All people can *share / sharing* in the celebration of our common humanity.”

Kwanzaa celebrates *Nguzu Saba*, which *mean / means* "The Seven Principles of Blackness". *Each / Both* of the seven days represents a different principle. The principles are unity, self-determination, working together, cooperating *on / in* business, building the nation, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa *lite / light* candles in a special candle holder called a *kinara*. People decorate their homes in *African colour / colours* and put up pieces of African art. Some people attend a Kwanzaa ceremony that has African drumming *and musically / music*. One of the most important parts of Kwanzaa is a special feast called a *karamu*. Family and friends *getting / get* together and celebrate who they are. If you go to a *karamu*, you should say “*Habari gani*,” which is Swahili *by / for* “What’s news?”
MULTIPLE CHOICE

Kwanzaa is a week-long holiday that is (1) ____ around the world. It takes place between December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African culture and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the U.S.A. It was the first holiday (2) ____ for African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to give Americans (3) ____ African descent an opportunity to celebrate their (4) ____ heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not “(5) ____ imitate the practice of the dominant [white] society”. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language and means “first fruits”. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa alongside other holidays that take place at the same time. Ron Karenga said: “All people can share in the celebration of our common (6) ____.”

Kwanzaa celebrates Nguzu Saba, which (7) ____ "The Seven Principles of Blackness". Each of the seven days represents a different principle. The principles are unity, self-determination, (8) ____ together, cooperating in business, building the nation, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa light candles in a special candle holder (9) ____ a kinara. People decorate their homes in African colours and put up pieces of African art. Some people (10) ____ a Kwanzaa ceremony that has African drumming and music. One of the most important parts of Kwanzaa is a special feast called a karamu. Family and friends (11) ____ together and celebrate who they are. If you go to a karamu, you should say “Habari gani,” which is Swahili (12) ____ “What’s news?”

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

1. (a) celebrate (b) celebrated (c) celebration (d) celebrates
2. (a) just (b) jest (c) gist (d) joust
3. (a) to (b) at (c) of (d) in
4. (a) uniquely (b) uniqueness (c) queuing (d) unique
5. (a) simple (b) simpleton (c) simplify (d) simply
6. (a) humans (b) humane (c) humanity (d) human
7. (a) means (b) meaning (c) mean (d) meanie
8. (a) working (b) work (c) worker (d) worked
9. (a) calling (b) called (c) calls (d) caller
10. (a) attendance (b) attention (c) attend (d) attendee
11. (a) be (b) get (c) do (d) take
12. (a) of (b) to (c) at (d) for
**SPELLING**

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

**Paragraph 1**

1.  **bdeareeclt** around the world

2.  civil **itgshr** campaigner

3.  give Americans of African **ndctsee**

4.  celebrate their **ieugun** heritage

5.  celebrate Kwanzaa **enldosaqi** other holidays

6.  our common **utihmany**

**Paragraph 2**

7.  **Echa** of the seven days

8.  building the **aonitn**

9.  People who celebrate Kwanzaa light **nlascde**

10. People **rtaocdee** their homes in African colours

11. **edttna** a Kwanzaa ceremony

12. a special **efsat**
Kwanzaa celebrates Nguzu Saba, which means "The Seven Principles of Blackness". Each of the seven first fruits. Many Americans celebrate Kwanzaa alongside other holidays that take place at the same society. The name Kwanzaa comes from the Swahili language and means Kwanzaa is a week-long holiday that is celebrated around the world. It takes place between December the 26th and January the 1st every year. The holiday celebrates African culture and history. Kwanzaa started in 1966 in the who they are. If you go to a karamu, you should say “Habari gani,” which is Swahili for “What’s news?” most important parts of Kwanzaa is a special feast called a karamu. Family and friends get together and celebrate of African art. Some people attend a Kwanzaa ceremony that has African drumming and music. One of the candles in a special candle holder called a kinara. People decorate their homes in African colours and put up pieces celebrate their unique heritage. He wanted a holiday that did not simply imitate the practice of the dominant [white] days represents a different principle. The principles are unity, self-determination, working campaigner, created the seven-day holiday. He said it was to give Americans of African descent an opportunity to time. Ron Karenga said: “All people can share in the celebration of our common humanity.” U.S.A. It was the first holiday just for African Americans. Ron Karenga, an African-American civil rights together, cooperating in business, building the nation, creativity, and faith. People who celebrate Kwanzaa light
SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

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

1. holiday African and The celebrates culture history

2. Americans first just African the holiday for

3. unique an to their heritage opportunity celebrate

4. the at place take that holidays time same

5. the humanity common our of celebration

6. different seven principle days Each represents of a the

7. light in special holder candles a candle

8. in colours decorate homes African People their

9. up put art African of pieces

10. feast special a karamu a called
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 KWANZAA SURVEY

Write five questions about Kwanzaa 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.1.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.2.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.3.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.4.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.5.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Kwanzaa for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.
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 Kwanzaa. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Kwanzaa. 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 Kwanzaa. Write about what will happen on this day around the world.