* Близнюк Т.О. Англійська мова у початковій школі: навчально-методичні рекомендації для студентів випускних курсів спеціальності «Початкове навчання. Англійська мова і література» –Частина І. Дидактичні матеріали та робоча документація з англійської мови. - Івано-Франківськ: підприємство «ІНІН», 2009. – 80 с.

**EASTER**

Easter and the holidays that are related to it are moveable feasts, in that they do not fall on a fixed date in the Gregorian or Julian calendars (both of which follow the cycle of the sun and the seasons). In Western Christianity, using the Gregorian calendar, Easter always falls on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25, inclusively. The following day, Easter Monday, is a legal holiday in many countries with predominantly Christian traditions.

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Eastern Christianity bases its calculations on the Julian Calendar. Due to the 13 day difference between the calendars between 1900 and 2099, March 21 corresponds, during the 21st century, to the 3rd of April in the Gregorian Calendar. Easter therefore varies between April 4 and May 8 on the Gregorian calendar (The Julian calendar is no longer used as the civil calendar of the countries where Eastern Christian traditions predominate). Among the Oriental Orthodox some churches have changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar and the date for Easter as for other fixed and moveable feasts is the same as in the Western church.

In the years following the council, the computational system that was worked out by the church of Alexandria came to be normative. It took a while for the Alexandrian rules to be adopted throughout Christian Europe, however. The Church of Rome continued to use an 84-year lunisolar calendar cycle from the late 3rd century until 457. It then switched to an adaptation by Victorius of the Alexandrian rules. This table was so inaccurate that the Alexandrian rules were adopted in their entirety in the following century. From this time, therefore, all disputes between Alexandria and Rome as to the correct date for Easter cease, as both churches were using identical tables.

Since 1582, when the Catholic Church adopted the Gregorian calendar whilst the Eastern Orthodox and most Oriental Orthodox Churches retained the Julian calendar, the date on which Easter is celebrated has again differed.

As with almost all "Christian" holidays, Easter has a secular side as well. The dichotomous nature of Easter and its symbols, however, is not necessarily a modern fabrication. Easter has always had its non-religious side. In fact, Easter was originally a pagan festival. It was co-opted by Christian missionaries starting in the second century CE. The ancient Saxons celebrated the return of spring with an uproarious festival commemorating their goddess of offspring and of springtime, Eastre. When the second-century Christian missionaries encountered the tribes of the north with their pagan celebrations, they do what Christian missionaries have always done; they attempted to convert them to Christianity. They did so, however, in a clandestine manner.

It would have been dangerous for the very early Christian converts to celebrate their holy days with observances that did not coincide with celebrations that already existed. To save lives, the missionaries decided to spread their dogma slowly throughout the populations by allowing them to continue to celebrate pagan feasts, but to do so in a Christian manner. As it happened, the pagan festival of Eastre occurred at the same time of year as the Christian observance of the Resurrection of Christ. It made sense, therefore, to alter the festival itself, to make it a Christian observance as pagans were slowly indoctrinated. The early name, Eastre, was eventually changed to its modern spelling, Easter.

The Lenten Season. Lent is the forty-six day period just prior to Easter Sunday. It begins on Ash Wednesday. Mardi Gras (French for "Fat Tuesday") is a celebration, sometimes called "Carnival," practiced around the world, on the Tuesday prior to Ash Wednesday. It was designed as a way to "get it all out" before the sacrifices of Lent began. In Western Christianity, Easter marks the end of Lent, a period of fasting and penitence in preparation for Easter, which begins on Ash Wednesday and lasts forty days (not counting Sundays).

The week before Easter, known as Holy Week, is very special in the Christian tradition. The Sunday before Easter is Palm Sunday and the last three days before Easter are Maundy Thursday or Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday (sometimes referred to as Silent Saturday). Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday respectively commemorate Jesus' entry in Jerusalem, the Last Supper and the Crucifixion. Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday are sometimes referred to as the Easter Triduum (Latin for "Three Days"). In some countries, Easter lasts two days, with the second called "Easter Monday". The week beginning with Easter Sunday is called Easter Week or the Octave of Easter, and each day is prefaced with "Easter", e.g. Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, etc. Easter Saturday is therefore the Saturday after Easter Sunday. The day before Easter is properly called Holy Saturday. Many churches begin celebrating Easter late in the evening of Holy Saturday at a service called the Easter Vigil.

In Eastern Christianity, the spiritual preparation for Pascha begins with Great Lent, which starts on Clean Monday and lasts for 40 continuous days (including Sundays). The last week of Great Lent (following the fifth Sunday of Great Lent) is called Palm Week, and ends with Lazarus Saturday. The Vespers which begins Lazarus Saturday officially brings Great Lent to a close, although the fast continues through the following week. After Lazarus Saturday comes Palm Sunday, Holy Week, and finally Pascha itself, and the fast is broken immediately after the Paschal Divine Liturgy.

**The Easter Bunny**

The Easter Bunny is not a modern invention. The symbol originated with the pagan festival of Eastre. The goddess, Eastre, was worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons through her earthly symbol, the rabbit. The Easter bunny has its origin in pre-Christian fertility lore. The Hare and the Rabbit were the most fertile animals known and they served as symbols of the new life during the spring season.

The Germans brought the symbol of the Easter rabbit to America. The bunny as an Easter symbol seems to have its origins in Germany, where it was first mentioned in German writings in the 1500s. The first edible Easter bunnies were made in Germany during the early 1800s. The first bunnies were not made of chocolate; they were made of pastry and sugar.

It was widely ignored by other Christians until shortly after the Civil War. In fact, Easter by its self was not widely celebrated in America until after that time.

As I mentioned the Easter bunny was introduced to American folklore by the German settlers who arrived in the Pennsylvania Dutch country during the 1700s. The arrival of the "Oschter Haws" was considered "childhood's greatest pleasure" next to a visit from Christ-Kindel on Christmas Eve. The children believed that if they were good the "Oschter Haws" would lay a nest of colored eggs.

The children would build their nest in a secluded place in the home, the barn or the garden. Boys would use their caps and girls their bonnets to make the nests. The use of elaborate Easter baskets would come later as the tradition of the Easter bunny spread. From the earliest times, the egg was a symbol of rebirth in most cultures. Eggs were often wrapped in gold leaf or, if you were a peasant, colored brightly by boiling them with the leaves or petals of certain flowers.



German settlers believed a white hare would leave brightly colored eggs for all good children on Easter morning. Early American children built nests of leaves and sticks in their gardens for the Easter Hare to fill with colored eggs. By the 19th century in America, the Easter Hare had become the Easter Bunny delighting children with baskets of eggs, chocolates, candy chicks, jelly beans and other gifts on Easter morning. Today, children hunt colored eggs and place them in Easter baskets along with the modern version of real Easter eggs - those made of plastic or chocolate candy.

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As with the Easter Bunny and the holiday itself, the Easter Egg predates the Christian holiday of Easter. The exchange of eggs in the springtime is a custom that was centuries old when Easter was first celebrated by Christians.

From the earliest times, the egg was a symbol of birth in most cultures. Eggs were often wrapped in gold leaf or, if you were a peasant, colored brightly by boiling them with the leaves or petals of certain flowers.

Easter, like any other holiday has its own songs. Carols aren't only sung at Christmas they are also sung at Easter. One such Easter carol its words in Latin began as “Tempus adest floridum” which can be translated as Spring has now brought forth the flowers.

**Easter Songs and Poems**

“Here comes Peter Cottontail”

Here comes Peter Cottontail

Hoppin' down the bunny trail,

Hippity hoppity,

Easter's on its way

Bringin' ev'ry girl and boy

A basketful of Easter joy

Things to make your Easter

Bright and gay

He's got jelly beans for Tommy

Colored eggs for sister Sue

There's an orchid for your mommy

And an Easter bonnet too. Oh!

Here' comes Peter Cottontail

Hoppin' down the bunny trail

Hippity hoppity

Happy Easter Day

Look at him hop and listen to him say,

"Try to do the things you should"

Maybe if you're extra good

He'll roll lots of Easter eggs your way

You'll wake up on Easter morning

And you'll know that he was there

When you find those chocolate bunnies

That he's hiding everywhere, Oh!

Here' comes Peter Cottontail

Hoppin' down the bunny trail

Hippity hoppity

Happy Easter Day.

**Religious meaning of Hot Cross Buns**

Hot cross buns are small, spicy fruit cakes decorated with a white cross as shown in the picture of our Hot Cross Buns . Generally Hot Cross Buns are served with a butter spread. Hot cross buns were hawked by street-sellers to the cry of "Hot cross buns!" around the nineteenth century. This particular way of selling is demonstrated in the movie "Oliver!" based on the novel by Charles Dickens. Hot Cross Buns are generally sold at Easter to celebrate the religious significance of the resurrection of Christ following his death on the cross in the Easter Christian festival.

**Hot Cross Buns nursery rhyme**

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a penny two a penny - Hot cross buns

If you have no daughters, give them to your sons

One a penny two a penny - Hot cross buns

Hot Cross Buns nursery rhyme.

**EASTER FLOWERS**

poem by by Rachel Hartnett

Out there beside the garden wall

Are nestled violets so small;

The purple robes they meekly wear

Give fragrance in the springtime air

The daffodils quite prim and gold

Are very lovely to behold;

They gently nod their pretty heads

To all the flowers in the beds.

The tulips stand so straight and tall

And seem to queen it over all;

Their colors are so bold and bright

They truly make a gorgeous sight.

All flowers blooming, bright and sweet,

In loveliness are so complete....

They seem to say in their own way

"We wish you joy this Easter Day."

**EASTER BUNNY'S COLORED EGGS**

"Colored Eggs" by Garnett Ann Schultz

Mister Bunny thought it fun

To fill his baskets one by one

With colored eggs so very bright

They'd bring a little heart delight.

He tucked them in ,,, a red, a green..

And then a yellow in between.

He's off upon his merry way

To hide his eggs for Easter Day.

As Mister Bunny hops along

In his heart he sings a song.

His cart is really laden down

To visit every street and town.

In country lane or village fair

He brings us Easter everywhere.

A visit to you he has planned

With colored eggs from Bunnyland.

**Easter around the world**

In many languages Easter has names that come from Pesach. They include the French Paques, the Spanish Pascua and the Italian Pasqua. On Barbados, the festivities mean lots of outdoor concerts and plays.

**In the Northern part of Argentina** they hold the Carnival. Preparations for the Carnival begin when the algarroba beans are ripe. There are the sounds of singing and jangling of the charango which is a type of ukulele, two drinks called aloja and chicha are prepared in large amounts, and the houses are whitewashed and cleaned. They gather the herb basil and they wear hats and ponchos. This is done to ward of the evil spirits so it is said.

On the Thursday before Ash Wednesday the tincunaco ceremony is celebrated. Mothers and grandmothers are gathered in two lines one line with mothers and the other one the grandmothers around an arch made of willow branches. The arch is decorated with fruit, flowers, cheese, sweets and tiny lanterns. The two groups meet under the arch and exchange a doll which is touched on each other's forehead. This is seen as a sacred ceremony and is said to unite the women with a bond only death can break.

On Sunday the Carnival reaches its climax. Women in their traditional attire of wide ruffled skirts, colorful ponchos, and white hats mask their faces with starch and water. They sing folksongs and ride on horseback to where the dance is being held in honor of Pukllay which is the Spirit of Carnival. Once the celebrations have come to an end, a rag doll representing Pukllay is buried as a symbol that it is the end of Carnival

**In Armenia**, Armenian Easter eggs are decorated with pictures of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and other religious designs.

**In Australia** Easter is celebrated with public holidays, church services, eggs, rabbits and fun. It is celebrated in March or April, which is autumn unlike other countries in the Northern Hemisphere where it is spring. In Sydney, Australia there is an agricultural show known as "the Royal Easter Show”, which has displays of the country’s best produce, farm animals, parades, rides, fireworks, food, sideshows and fun.

They enjoy the Easter holidays, which is the end of summer. Especially children, love Easter eggs, chocolate rabbits, chocolate bunnies and time together with the family. In Australia the Australians prefer the Bible as the symbol for Easter as it is native to Australia and also because of the fact that the rabbit has destroyed land, crops, vegetation and burrows of other native Australian species.

In Australia they play a game called Egg Knocking game. To play the Egg Knocking game every one pairs up and everyone then chooses an egg. The two partners take turns tapping their partner's egg with theirs. The first egg to crack loses and the winner goes on to challenge other winners until there is one egg left.

**Austria** also enjoys playing the Egg Knocking game. In Austria green eggs are used on Maundy Thursday or Holy Thursday. In Austria a modern festival is held. People cook crullers in the fat, which are thick doughnuts.

**In Belgium** children watch for an old man who flies with the bells to Rome to collect eggs from the Pope.

**In Brazil** every year since 1950 the village of Fazenda has performed a passion play. Thousands of people watch as volunteers act out the arrest, trial and crucifixion of Jesus.

**In Rio de Janeiro** one of the world's most famous carnivals is held before Lent. Carnival means goodbye to meat. This is due to the fact that people don't eat meat at Lent.

**In Brazil** groups of people spend most of the year preparing for the carnival. They make costumes, practice music and dances for the parades. Other people make floats for the parade. It is a time for dancing, eating and drinking before the fasting of Lent.

Other towns and cities in Brazil have celebrations during the Carnival period, such as Recife who are well known for their folkloric representations and two well known folk dances, the Maracatu and the Frevo. Holy Week in Brazil begins with the blessing of the palm branches, which are woven in intricate patterns representing crosses, banners, letters, and other related objects. Streets are decorated with colored patterns drawn on the road surface over which a procession walks, carrying statues of Mary and the body of Christ. A special food called pacoca, is prepared by mixing together crushed nuts and other ingredients into a paste, which is given to visitors. On Easter Saturday, Carnival makes a brief reappearance with a Hangover Ball to celebrate the hanging of Judas.

In many parts of **England** dancers called "Morris dancers" perform on Easter Sunday. These dances are very old spring dances to frighten away the veil spirits of winter. The dancers wear white shorts, red sashes, black trousers and straw hats with lots of flowers and streamers. Red and green ribbons and little bells are tied onto the dancers. As the dancers move quickly the bells ring and the ribbons wave. In the town of Olney in Great Britain they have had pancake races on Shrove Tuesday for over 500 years. In Britain, traditionally simnel cake is baked for tea. Originally simnel cakes were given for Mother's Day. For the game of Pancake Races, everyone gathers in the center of town. The racers hold frying pans with hot pancakes still cooking in them. When the word "Go!" is said they dash to the church, flipping their pancakes as they run. They must flip their pancakes at least three times before they reach the church.

People who live in Olney, a town in England, celebrate Pancake Tuesday with a special event. They hold a pancake race on every Shrove Tuesday for over 500 years.

People **in England,** hundreds of years ago began eating ham on Easter Sunday. In some parts of England, these springtime dancers are called Morris Dancers. They wear white shirts and red sashes. They have straw hats with streamers that dip and curl when they dance. Red and green ribbons are tied above the knees of their black trousers. Rows of little bells jingle as the dancers perform. The Morris dance is hundreds of years old.

In England, a favorite custom on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday was called lifting or heaving. This is where young men went from home to home in the village. They carried a chair decorated with flowers. When a girl or a woman sat in the chair, they lifted her into the air three times. Being lifted was supposed to bring her good luck. She thanked the young men with money and a kiss. On the Tuesday following Easter Monday, it was the women's turn to lift the men in a chair. In England, pussy willow branches are picked especially for Easter. People tap each other with them for good luck.

**In Bulgaria** they don't carry the eggs around or hide them they throw them at each other and whoever comes out of the game with their egg unbroken is the winner and they will be the most successful person of the family for the next year. This is probably were the egg toss games came from.

Or another variation as the eggs is cracked after the midnight service and during the next days. One egg is cracked on the wall of the church. The ritual of cracking the eggs takes place before the Easter lunch. Each person selects his/her egg. Then people take turns tapping their egg against the eggs of others, and the person who ends up with the last unbroken egg is believed to have a year of good luck.

Another tradition is the oldest woman of the family wipes the faces of all the children in the house with the first red egg colored, which is supposed to bring them happiness and keep them healthy and strong. The most predominate tradition is the making of the Easter bread. The bread is made by all women not bought and has a taste that is tasty, sweet, aromatic and rich and shows the temperament of the Bulgarians.

The traditional greeting is "Christ is Risen!" to which is said "Indeed He is Risen!" This is the greeting during 40 days after Pascha. Also, these greetings are exchanged during the tapping of the eggs they are repeated 3 times and the actual tapping is after that.

Because we lived near the Canadian border for many years, we were very familiar with the celebration of Easter in Quebec**. In Quebec City, Canada** they hold a carnival known as the Winter Carnival which has a big parade and special sporting events such as skating, skiing, and tobogganing. In Quebec, eggs are forbidden during Lent but after fasting, eggs are eaten in maple syrup.

The Sunday before Easter **in Chile** is celebrated as Palm Sunday or also called Domingo de Ramos. The celebration is held with a mass or in some places as a procession. On Good Friday there is fasting and people eat fish instead of meat. There are programs on radio referred to as "mourning". Mourning programs are special music and this continues until Sunday morning with the resurrection of Jesus.

In towns around **the capital of Santiago** people have been celebrating a religious fiesta since the 16th century. The fiesta is known as Quasimodo and is of Latin origin, and represents the first word of an opening prayer which is said in the mass that occurs the first Sunday after Easter.

**The Chinese** believed in the sacredness of eggs and gave them as gifts during joyful celebrations. Eggs have been a symbol of spring and fertility. For at least 3000 years ago the Chinese painted eggs red for spring festivals. Historic documentation tells us that in 722 B.C. a Chinese Chieftain gave painted eggs as gifts in celebration of a spring festival.

**In Crete** they make special bread called Paschal bread. It is round with moulded flowers on top, the symbols of spring.

Easter **in Czechoslovakia** is called Velikonoce and is an important festival with many customs, some of which date back to pre-Christian times. In Czechoslovakia they are famous for their beautifully decorated Easter eggs, which are done using the batik method. In Czechoslovakia at Easter they eat wonderful coffee bread called Babovka.

A special food eaten at Easter is Mazanec which is a yeast-raised cake filled with almonds, raisins and citron. A cross is cut into the top of the cake just before it goes into the oven. They celebrate both Easter Monday as well as Easter Sunday. The traditional name for Easter Monday is Whipping Monday, because on this day the village boys used to playfully threaten the girls with switches. In modern times, Easter Monday is a day for open house, when anybody and everybody is likely to drop in. Greetings are exchanged and fruits and cakes are served. It is traditional to serve guests small glasses of plum brandy.

**In Egypt** the Israelites used lamb's blood to save their firstborn. The reason was that Jesus was called the "Lamb of God" because His sacrifice forgives humans' sins. Lent in the Coptic Church of Egypt lasts for 55 days, which includes a preliminary week of modified fasting. No meat, fish, eggs or milk are supposed to be eaten during Lent. This fasting is extended as Lent goes on so that by Holy Week people are observing a stricter fast, in which they eat mainly vegetables and beans.

On Palm Sunday the church is decorated with palms and flowers, and children are given palm branches blessed with holy water they take home and keep all year.

During Holy Week, people go to church every day. There are services leading up to the main Easter service on Saturday night, which lasts until 3-4 a.m. on Easter morning. Bells are rung to proclaim Christ's resurrection, and there is a procession with the newly lit candles. Easter Sunday is spent visiting friends and relatives, and there is a special Easter dinner in the afternoon. Easter Monday is a public holiday because of an ancient spring festival which is celebrated on this day. People spend the day outdoors in parks or gardens and exchange colored eggs.

**In Europe**, Palm Sunday is called Willow, Yew, or Blossom Sunday. In parts of Europe, Easter Monday was a day for pushing friends into the water. In Finland, on Shrove Tuesday, people cook a pancake called Bliny.

**In France**, Shrove Tuesday is referred to as Mardi Gras or Fat Tuesday. In France, church bells ring joyfully during the year. But the bells stop ringing on the Thursday before Good Friday. They are silent for a few days while people remember the death of Jesus. On Easter Sunday morning, the bells ring out, telling people that Jesus is alive again. When people hear the bells, they kiss and hug one another.

Many children wake up on Easter Sunday and find eggs scattered about their rooms. They look in the nests they have placed in their yards or gardens and find Easter eggs in them. The eggs are said to have been bought from Rome where the bell ringing had gone to see the Pope and when the bells returned they bought with them the eggs.

In some parts of France, children look for four white horses pulling a chariot full of eggs. In France the children throw eggs up in the air. The first one to drop it loses. An old French custom was a contest of rolling raw eggs down a gentle slope-the surviving egg was the victory egg and symbolized the stone being rolled away from the tomb.

In France an egg game played is that in which the eggs were thrown up in the air and caught. The boy who dropped his egg had to pay a forfeit. In France the children are told that it is the church bells that have been to Rome to fetch them their eggs.

**In Germany** Easter is started by covering the cross on Good Friday. On this day they eat dishes which have fish in them. Easter starts with mass, which is started on Saturday evening and continues until Sunday morning. On Sunday it is Family Day on this day they have a special Easter lunch and they have colored eggs and a cake which is shaped like a lamb.

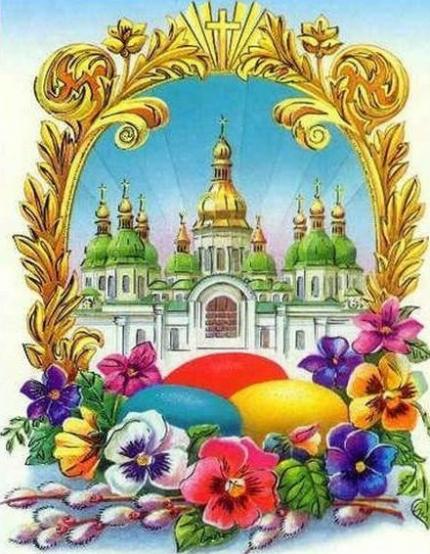
They also eat other sweet foods such as cookies, cake and chocolate on this day and the best part of the day is the hiding of the eggs and cookies in the garden.

Another tradition is the Easter Fire which is where all the old Christmas trees are gathered up and burnt in a special place, this is done so as to clean away the last signs of winter and moving onto spring. In Germany green eggs are used on Maundy Thursday or Holy Thursday.

In Germany, just before the beginning of Lent, it is carnival time called Fasching. In Fasching parades in the city of Cologne, people wear masks and giant-sized papier-mache heads, sometimes twice the size of their bodies. Germans cook a type of thick doughnut called a Cruller to use up fat before Lent. In some villages people hold an Easter walk or ride in memory of the walk Jesus took to His death and on Easter Saturday night children light huge bonfires.

They have an egg tree. This is a small tree branch put in a vase about two weeks before Easter. Real eggs that have been painted and decorated are hung from the branches. Other small, highly decorated eggs the family has collected are also hung on the tree.

In Germany, children play a game called Chocolate Kiss. Chocolate Kiss is played with chocolate-covered marshmallows. The object of the game is to gobble up marshmallows without allowing others to smear your face with the chocolate. The winner is the person who can eat the most chocolate marshmallows with the cleanest face.

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**Easter in Ukraine**

Easter is the most important religious holiday of Ukraine. This is the celebration of the God’s Resurrection - Velykden in Ukrainian, is celebrated every first week after the spring equinox and full moon. That is the holyday that bears the basic meaning of the faith - God himself became a man, died for us and being raised, saved the people from the power of death and sin.

This feast merged with the folk customs and family traditions. The rule in Ukraine is to fast before Easter, even not strict. By tradition, it is not desirable to sleep in the Easter night. In the evening people go to church for vespers service, bringing in beautifully decorated baskets the variety of foods in the Church – Paskha (Easter sweet cake usually with raisins), painted eggs (which are called pysanky), meat and home-made sausage, cottage cheese or cheese sweet cake, butter, salt, horse reddish, garlic and others, except spirit drinks. In Ukrainian churches, as a rule, Easter service begins at midnight. The solemn procession with the choir and the priest blesses and sanctifies all the dishes. Hundreds and even thousands of lights believers’ candles illuminate each church and the temple that night. It is indescribable beauty spectacle. After the service is over, the religious greet each other with the words "Christ is risen!"(Khrystos Voskres! and the answer is Voistyno Voskres!) and go home to eat Easter viands.

According to tradition, after returning home, the believers sit down to table. The meal starts with Easter eggs and Paskha, in spite of the culinary diversity on the table. It exactly takes the center place on the festive table. Holiday bread – Paskha - is a symbol of the body of the Lord, and the egg, painted red, symbolized the revival of life in Slavs and other peoples. Painted eggs are one more obligatory festive Easter table decoration, these are 'Krashanky' (painted in one or several colors eggs), and 'Pysanky' (eggs painted with ornament), and 'Shkryabanky' (eggs, on which the pattern is applied with a sharp instrument). The main theme of painting have always been floral designs in conjunction with images of rooster, sun, churches, etc.

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Celebrating Easter in Ukraine continues for 40 days - exactly as much as Christ appeared to his disciples after his resurrection. Throughout the 40 days every orthodox believer should welcome with another with the words "Christ is risen!" and receive confirmation in response to these words, "He is risen indeed!" During this time, but especially in the first week people go to each other at home, give painted eggs and cakes, play Easter games. There are many Easter games. The most famous game is Eggs Knocking, when children and adults choose Easter eggs and knock them one on another. Whose egg is broken, that one loses the game.

It is interesting that during the first day of Easter holidays it is permitted to call bells in all the churches to anyone who wishes. So kids have a great fun!

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***Comprehension check***

* What do you remember about the history of the holiday?
* What are the holiday symbols?
* Which is the traditional way of celebrating Easter in English speaking countries? And in your family?
* Which activities are popular among children at Easter?
* Which interesting and funny facts do you remember about Easter celebrations in the world?