

ОДДЕЛЕНИЕ
Петто (V) одделение
БРОЈ НА ЧАС/ НАСТАВНА ЕДИНИЦА
1. Изработка на проект – Фестивали и празници во нашата држава (ИКТ програма интернет)
НАСТАВНА ТЕМА
Introduction & My life
ЦЕЛИ НА ЧАСОТ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ да го применат вокабуларот поврзан со празници и фестивали ➤ да опишуваат активности поврзани со празниците ➤ да опишат обичаи ➤ да користат <i>webquest</i> и интернет за истражување ➤ да изработат постер
МЕТОДИ
❖ комуникативен, аудио-лингвален, аудио-визуелен, дијалогски
ФОРМИ
❖ фронтална работа, работа во групи и индивидуална.
СРЕДСТВА, МАТЕРИЈАЛИ, НАГЛЕДНИ ПОМАГАЛА
❖ интел лаптопи, ЛЦД, наставни ливчиња, хамер, слики, фломастери
ВОВЕДЕН ДЕЛ
<p>Наставникот го започнува часот преку дискусија за она што тие го учеа на претходниот час - фестивали и празници во Англија. Им објаснува на учениците дека списанието "Project weekly" испратило барање до нашето училиште за изработка на постер. Потоа наставникот го пушта <i>webquest – Holidays and celebrations in Macedonia</i> кој учениците го следат на ЛЦД. На овој начин учениците се запознаваат со дадената задача, начинот на работа и потребните ресурси за изготвување на постерот.</p> <p>Наставникот ја користи оваа прилика да ги запознае учениците со целите на денешниот час, критериумите за работа во група и критериумите за оценување на постерот.</p>
ГЛАВЕН ДЕЛ
<p>Поделени во групи учениците започнуваат со нивната работа. Секоја група работи на одреден празник, а улогите на членовите од групите се поделени и при тоа се користи диференциран пристап во работата. Групите ги следат упатствата дадени во <i>webquest</i> и ги истражуваат нивните празници.</p> <p>Откако ќе ги соберат потребните информации започнуваат со изработката на постерот. Наставникот циркулира меѓу групите и им нуди соодветна помош, давајќи им соодветни насоки за работа во вид на усна повратна информација. Исто времено наставникот ја бележи работата на групите во <u>Листата на следење на работата на учениците во група.</u></p>
ЗАВРШЕН ДЕЛ
Наставникот ги известува учениците дека следниот час сите групи ќе ги презентираат своите постери пред останатите ученици во одделението.
ФОРМИ, МЕТОДИ, ТЕХНИКИ И ИСТРУМЕНТИ ЗА ОЦЕНУВАЊЕ
<p>Форми, методи, техники за оценување:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Набљудување <p>Инструменти за оценување:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Чек- листа за следење на работата на учениците во група.

СОГЛЕДУВАЊА ОД НАСТАВНАТА ЕДИНИЦА

Целите на часот беа постигнати. Учениците ги опишаа празниците во нашата држава и изработија постер Тие се запознаа со истражувачката задача преку употребата на *webquest* и направија постер користејќи ги информациите кои ги истражија во *webquest*.

Сите ученици беа активно ангажирани во активностите на часот, бидејќи се користеше диференциран пристап во текот на активностите. Знаеја дека секој треба да си ја заврши дадената обврска за да може групата да ја заврши својата задача. Активностите беа диференцирани според нивото на знаење на јазикот па затоа и оние ученици кои вообичаено покажуваат послаби резултати може да учествуваат во изработката и доколку беше потребно добиваа помош од нивните соученици во групата. Повеќето од учениците добро се снајдоа со работата во група и меѓусебно соработуваа и си помагаа.

Немаше промени на предвидените активности во текот на часот.

ОДДЕЛЕНИЕ

Петто (V) одделение

БРОЈ НА ЧАС/ НАСТАВНА ЕДИНИЦА

2. Презентација на изработен проект

НАСТАВНА ТЕМА

Introduction & My life

ЦЕЛИ НА ЧАСОТ

- да ги презентираат изработените постери
- да се самооценуваат и меѓусебно да се оценуваат

МЕТОДИ

- ❖ комуникативен, аудио-лингвален, аудио-визуелен, дијалошки

ФОРМИ

- ❖ фронтална работа, работа во групи и индивидуална.

СРЕДСТВА, МАТЕРИЈАЛИ, НАГЛЕДНИ ПОМАГАЛА

- ❖ изработени постери, листови за меѓусебно оценување, листови за самооценување

ВОВЕДЕН ДЕЛ

Се одредува редоследот по кој ќе презентираат групите, и се објаснува начинот на кој нивните презентации на постерот ќе бидат оценувани.

ГЛАВЕН ДЕЛ

Секоја група го презентира својот постер пред останатите ученици во одделението. Додека секоја група презентира, останатите групи ја оценуваат презентацијата користејќи ги веќе познатите критериуми и ги бележат поените во Табелата за оценување. Истото го прави наставникот во неговата табела.

ЗАВРШЕН ДЕЛ

По завршувањето на презентирањето на сите групи се искажуваат постигнувањата и наставникот им честита на учениците за успешно завршената задача. Потоа им соопштува дека секој ученик сега ќе треба да ја пополни Листата за самооценување и да одговори на прашањата за само-рефлексција. Наставникот ги собира сите листови и им кажува на учениците дека ќе добија писмена повратна информација за нивната работа. Наставникот ги прашува учениците дали се постигнати поставените цели на часот и кој е доказот за тоа. Им соопштува на

учениците дека и во иднина ќе имаат вакви часови кои ќе им помогнат во совладувањето на материјалот.

ФОРМИ, МЕТОДИ, ТЕХНИКИ И ИСТРУМЕНТИ ЗА ОЦЕНУВАЊЕ

Форми, методи, техники за оценување:

- ❖ Набљудување
- ❖ Меѓусебно оценување на групите за постерите
- ❖ Самооценување на учениците

Инструменти за оценување:

- ❖ Аналитичка листа и табела за меѓусебно оценување на групите (за учениците)
- ❖ Аналитичка листа и табела за меѓусебно оценување на групите (за наставникот)
- ❖ Листа за самооценување на учениците и прашања за само-рефлексивност

СОГЛЕДУВАЊА ОД НАСТАВНАТА ЕДИНИЦА

Целите на часот беа постигнати. Учениците ги презентираа изработените постери. Бидејќи учениците меѓусебно ги оценуваа презентациите на групите и на крајот на часот се самооценија за нивната работа во група тие активно беа вклучени во процесот на формативното оценување. Одговарањето на прашањата за само-рефлексивност ми даде подетално видување за постигнувањето на секој ученик поединечно, и овозможи да им дадам дополнителни повратни информации на оние ученици кои се послаби со насоки за подобрувања на оние полиња во кои тие имаат потешкотии.

Holiday questions

Holiday: _____



When does this holiday take place?



Who celebrates this holiday?



Why do people celebrate this holiday?



What are some traditions of this holiday?



Are there special decorations for this holiday? What are they?



Are there special foods eaten for this holiday? What are they?



Is there special clothing worn for this holiday? What is it?

Analytical list for poster assessment

	1 point	2 points	3 points
Gathering of information about the holiday	The group has found correct information about 1 to 3 questions	The group has found correct information about 4 to 5 questions	The group has found correct information about 6 to 7 questions
Vocabulary and grammar	The group used a limited vocabulary and grammar and have more than 10 mistakes	The group used a appropriated vocabulary and grammar and have between 5 to 10 mistakes	The group used a appropriated vocabulary and grammar and have less than 5 mistakes
Poster design	The poster contained very few facts written in complete sentences. The poster included only a couple of pictures.	The poster contained answers to some of the questions as well as pictures. Some of the information was written in complete sentences.	The poster contained answers to most of the questions, written in complete sentences, and it also included pictures.
Oral presentation	Not all group members had a speaking part. The presentation lacked organization and was not well rehearsed.	All group members had a speaking part. The presentation was somewhat organized and had been rehearsed.	All group members had a speaking part. The presentation was well organized and interesting. It was clear that the group practiced a lot.

Table for assessment

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
Gathering of information about the holiday						
Vocabulary and grammar						
Poster design						
Oral presentation						
Total						

Self-assessment list

1. I researched and gathered information	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
2. I shared the information	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
3. I fulfilled my tasks according to my role in the group	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
4. I shared my ideas with the rest of the group members	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
5. I feel that the other members accepted my ideas and suggestions	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
6. I listen to the other members when they shared information	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3
7. I cooperated with the other members of the group	No	Partially	Yes
	1	2	3

Self-reflection questions

1. What new things did I learn during this project?
2. What did I do and how successfully did I fulfill my task?
3. What was the easiest?
4. What was the hardest?
5. What was the most interesting?
6. How did I feel during the project?
7. What did I learn which will help me in the future?

V - 1 одделение

	S. researched and gathered information	S. shared the information	S. fulfilled his tasks according to my role in the group	S. shared his ideas with the rest of the group members	S. listen to the other members when they shared information	S. cooperated with the other members of the group
Адријан						
Оливер						
Никола Д						
Димитар						
Мирко						
Матеа						
Лука						
Тамара						
Лео						
Ана Марија						
Михаил						
Јасмин						
Илина						
Маја						
Катерина						
Кристина						
Даниел						
Константина						
Ангела						
Мила						
Давид						
Никола Т						
Викторија						
Андреј						
Тина						

V - 2 одделение

	S. researched and gathered information	S. shared the information	S. fulfilled his tasks according to my role in the group	S. shared his ideas with the rest of the group members	S. listen to the other members when they shared information	S. cooperated with the other members of the group
Александар						
Александра						
Ана Марија Д						
Ана Марија Ј						
Анастасија						
Анита						
Бојана А						
Бојана Ј						
Виктор						
Ева						
Ивана						
Ирина						
Кире						
Леон						
Марија Б						
Марија А						
Мила						
Ненад						
Никола М						
Никола С						
Петар						
Сара М						
Сара С						
Стефан						
Трајче						

Legend: + (yes) — (no) v (partially)

New Year's Eve

Macedonian New Year's Eve celebrations are celebrated in all families across [Macedonia](#). New Year's Day is usually the day where the children are getting gifts and the celebration is accompanied by fireworks all day long. The day is celebrated together with family or friends in house or usually in restaurants, clubs, cafe's and hotels with evening celebration encompassing good food, music, and dancing to both traditional Macedonian folk music but also modern music. New Year's Eve is celebrated on December 31 as well as on January 14 according to the Macedonian Orthodox Calendar.

Old New Year's

For over 1,400 years the Vevcani Carnival has been an interesting mix of paganism and modernism. It is held on 13 and 14 January (on the eve and the first day of the New Year, according to the old calendar). The main characteristics of the carnival are: archaism, secretiveness, and improvisation. Its particular features distinguish it from any other carnival worldwide. The home setting of the carnival events is the village of Vevcani, which turns into a boundless theatre, where each house and street is a scene on which disguised people perform plays like real actors.

Easter

This is the most important holidays celebrated. There is a great preparation for this day, and activities the week before follow a schedule made by the housewife. On Thursday before Easter eggs are dyed. The eggs are colored red, symbolizing the coming happiness in the resurrection. In some homes, beautiful designs are scraped on the service of a dyed egg with a sharp instrument. This unusual technique is the traditional Slavic Orthodox Christian style of decorating eggs. The first egg to be dyed is put aside and called "Protector of the House" (Chuvarsko Jajce). It is placed beside the family Icon and saved until next Easter, where the mother of the house burries it in the garden while nobody sees her.

Some baking is done on Thursday, so that nothing but only essential duties are performed on GOOD FRIDAY. On Good Friday, the family observes a strict vegetarian fast and attends church, where they kiss the a grave of Christ. (Plashtenica). Even fish and oils are omitted from the menu on Good Friday and only nuts, fruits and vegetables are eaten.

On Saturday, the house and the food for the coming day are prepared. There are traditional dishes for the Easter meal. A typical menu includes lamb, lamb soup, sarma (stuffed cabbage), salad and delicious cakes. Members of the family, and each guest who comes to the house, are offered eggs on Easter morning, with the greeting "Christ is risen" (Hristos Voskrese) and the response is always "Indeed he is risen" (Voistinu Voskrese). Eggs are taped, end to end, and if your egg is broken by another person's, you must give it to him/her.

Christmas

The Christmas celebration begins on January 5th, the evening, known as kolede. Children go from door to door singing Christmas carols and receiving fruits, nuts and sweets from the people. Later in the evening, the elderly gather around a fire outside, and engage in a conversation about the past year, and about the year to come. The following evening is the Christmas Eve, when traditional oak log (badnik) is brought to the family hearth. This log is cut by the male head of the household and the older son, while the table is being set for the Christmas Eve Fast supper (Posna Veccera). The log is cut into three pieces, representing the Holy Trinity, and each piece is brought into the house by the father. A son, or some other member of the Family receives each piece and places it on the fire. As this is done, the son and the father exchange a greeting: "Good evening and happy Christmas Eve" (Dobra Veccer i Vesel badnik). While the log is being placed on the fire, the mother and the grandmother gather the children together and, from the outside, enter into the room where the supper is to be served. Each person carries a bundle of straw and the mother leads the children in spreading around the room the straw on the floor. The house is decorated with oak branches with their leaves on, representing the wish of the family for long and healthy life, "with health strong as oak, and with a life log as that of the oak."

Then the fasting supper is served on the same table that the Christmas candle is burning. The fasting supper is composed of strict vegetarian recipes, such as cooked vegetables, nuts, bread (pokacha) and dried fruits. In the bread, a coin is being put while before it was baked. The traditional belief is that whoever gets the coin in his/her piece, will have a particularly successful year to look forward to. The Christmas candle is then lit, and everyone sings a Christmas hymn. Very early Christmas day, people attend the first morning church service. After the family returns from church, the first guest arrives. This is usually a man who is a dear friend of the family, and he is especially honored during the celebration. When he first arrives he goes to see the yule log fire. He is then met by the host, who kisses him and gives him this special greeting: "CHRIST IS BORN" (Hristos se rodi). The guest replies: "INDEED, HE IS BORN" (Voistinu Se Rodi). These greetings are exchanged throughout the three days of Christmas. After the exchange of the greetings, the guest shakes the burning oak log and when the sparks fly up, he recites his best wishes for the family. He usually does this in rhyme, mentioning the special desires of the family. The Christmas dinner usually consists of roast suckling pig and other festive dishes; the very festive meal begins and the celebration continues for three days.

14th February- St.Trifun's & Valentines Day

Very few people may know, but today is the day to celebrate not only love but wine. St. Trifun's day is celebrated mainly in the Balkans (as a public holiday) and is a custom that celebrates the ancient belief of connecting people and spirits of the earth. Today people are encouraged to visit vineyards and symbolically cut one piece off the vines and then pour the wine on the sacrificed part. It is believed that this custom will bring a year rich with the grapes and that St. Trifun, who is the saint guardian of wine, will appreciate the offering and deliver another successful harvest. People are encouraged to offer copious amounts of wine to drink and celebrate life and the new coming season. What a wonderful day to combine with Valentines, I can't think of anything better than love and wine, can you?

We all know that tomorrow brings hearts, chocolates, red roses & wine, poems, and fancy dinners to light up our late winter sorrows, but here in Macedonia there's another reason to celebrate--St. Trifun.

For on St. Trifun's day, people offer grape brandy and wine freely and they celebrate life and the new season to come with a feast. Therefore, what better holiday to pair with St. Valentine's than a day of imbibing wine and brandy? I can't think of one.

8th March- Mother's day

8 March is a very special date in Russia, Ukraine and other Eastern European countries.

On 8 March, men give flowers to the women in their lives - whether it's a girlfriend, a wife or a colleague, a young girl or an old lady. They also suppose to do all the household chores and allow the women to relax and enjoy themselves.

Women's Day is an official public holiday in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. Hungary, Poland and Romania also obey the tradition of giving flowers to women on this day, although it is no longer an official holiday.

The official name is "The International Women's Day" and the holiday originated from the women's liberation movement in the United States in the beginning of 20th century. Today in Russia it does not hold any political significance, rather it's a celebration of the femininity and respect for a Woman.

April Fool's day

April Fools Day is celebrated yearly all around the world on April first. It is a day of freedom to flout the status quo, maybe play a few pranks and even dress up in costume. There are various theories on the origins of the holiday. One, for example, is that the holiday dates back to the ancient Roman festival of Hilaria, a day of games and masquerades, celebrated March 25th. Another theory is that an official day of pranks originated with the Persian holiday Norouz (celebrated April 1 or April 2). Regardless of its origin, it has become a worldwide celebration.

April 1st, Skopje, Macedonia...

As soon as the night covers the city they start coming out...*Action heroes, Osamas, Fallen angels, Venice gondoliers (without the gondolas), Japanese geishas, Transgendered Snow Whites and dwarfs, Surfers (who have lost the way to the beach)*... Raising from the concrete, on this day, they turn the city into a world of fantasy and parade of kitsch. An opportunity for liberation of the spirit, demonstration of creativity and reflection of our vulgar reality.

In Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, as well as other cities around the country, April Fool's Day is commonly celebrated by unofficial carnival parties and processions in public places. Children, youths and adults alike dress up in costumes. The festive spirit continues to odd hours. This tradition has been fairly recent and has developed over the last 10 years.