# Home Tutor Scheme
## Lesson Plan
### Topic: ANZAC Day

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**Warm up Questions**
1. April 25 is a public holiday in NSW. Do you know why?
2. Do you know what ANZAC stands for and when and where it was first used?
3. Do you know what wars Australia has ever been involved in?

**Post-Beginner**

**Reading Comprehension**

**ANZAC Day**

On 25th April we celebrate ANZAC day. It is to remember that war affects people in a bad way.

It was 25th April 1915, when the first Anzac soldiers went into battle. They landed on the beach at Gallipoli. ANZAC soldiers came from Australia and New Zealand. One hero was a man called Scottie. He was a stretcher bearer and was very brave. He went into the battle zone to help wounded soldiers. Scottie carried them on a donkey. The ANZACs were sad when a bullet hit Scottie and he died on the battle field.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1: Word Search**

Take the following words from the text and ask the student to find them in the word search.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April</th>
<th>Anzac Day</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>battle</th>
<th>brave</th>
<th>bullet</th>
<th>donkey</th>
<th>Gallipoli</th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
<th>sad</th>
<th>Scottie</th>
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</tbody>
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Exercise 2: Conversation questions
1) What is celebrated in Australia on 25 April?
2) Which countries were ANZAC soldiers from?
3) What did ANZAC soldiers do on 25 April 1915?
4) What is the hero’s name in the passage?
5) What did Scottie do?
6) Did Scottie carry the wounded soldier himself?
7) How did Scottie die?

Exercise 3: Pronunciation: The date
1) Listen and repeat the words. Notice the stressed syllable in bold.

**January** February March April May June July August
September October November December

2) Compare the pair of words and repeat.

13 thirteen / 30 thirty 14 fourteen / 40 forty 15 fifteen / 50 fifty
16 sixteen / 60 sixty 17 seventeen / 70 seventy 18 eighteen / 80 eighty
19 nineteen / 90 ninety

3) Listen and repeat the following dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
<td>twenty-first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
<td>twenty-second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>23&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>thirteenth</td>
<td>twenty-third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>twenty-eighth</td>
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<td>29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>twentieth</td>
<td>thirtieth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) The date **written**: 25<sup>th</sup> April  
   The date **spoken**: the twenty-fifth of April

   a) These dates are written in a number of common formats. Read them aloud to your tutor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; May</th>
<th>6 February 1999</th>
<th>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; December 2003</th>
<th>11/5/62</th>
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<td>30-11-98</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 2007</td>
<td>13/11/04</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 January 2001</td>
<td>30-10-92</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Write the dates and say them aloud

Today's date ______________________________

Your date of birth ________________________

Two dates that are special for you ______________________________

Exercise 4: Grammar: Simple present and past tense

Simple present:

to talk about general facts about our lives
Example: On 25th April we celebrate ANZAC Day.

to talk about things that are always true
Example: War affects people in a bad way.

a) Ask the student to compare forms of the verbs in the two example sentences: The form of the verb changes with he/she/it. Study the tables below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>lives</td>
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<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>works</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't have</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>doesn't have</td>
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<tr>
<td>don't live</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>doesn't live</td>
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<tr>
<td>don't work</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>doesn't work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have we they</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>Does she have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you live we they</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>Does she live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you work we they</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>Does she work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs in the bracket.

1. (live) We _______ in Burwood; John _______ in City.
2. (watch) I _______ a lot of TV; She sometimes _______ TV.
3. (like) My parents _______ swimming; My daughter _______ playing tennis.
4. (study) I _______ cooking at TAFE; Anne _______ engineering at university.

c) Change the following sentences to negatives and questions.

2) Her sister speaks English and Arabic.
3) I come from Korea.
4) John is a businessman. He travels a lot.
5) Kathy and Nicole love skating.

**Simple Past:** to talk about things that happened in the past.

Example: (come) ANZAC soldiers _______ from Australia and New Zealand.

1) There is no change of the verb form for all persons:
   I/you/he/she/it/you/we/they

2) Make tables similar to those for the present tense above about forming negatives and questions in the past

**Negative:** did not (didn’t) + verb
Example: Anne didn’t come to class yesterday.

**Question:** Did … + verb
Example: Did Anne come to class yesterday?

a) Underline the past tense verbs in the ANZAC Day passage. Match the past tense verbs below to the present tense.

   was _______________ went _______________ landed _______________
   came _______________ carried _______________ hit _______________
   died _______________

b) Use the following words to complete the passage. You can use the words more than one time.

Wanted knew sent looked went were was had arrived
Told blew found came
The first people in Australia _____________ the Aborigines. The Aborigines _____________ to Australia from Asia more than 40,000 years ago. Later, fisherman _____________ to visit from Indonesia. For a long time no one in Europe _____________ about Australia. Then many ships _____________ from Europe to Asia. They _____________ to find gold. They _____________ for a new land, a Great South Land. The wind _____________ some of these ships onto the west coast of Australia. In 1770 Captain Cook _____________ from England. The name of his ship _____________ Endeavour. He _____________ many interesting plants at Botany Bay, near Sydney. He _____________ back to England and _____________ the government about this good country. A few years later the English government _____________ 11 small ships to the new country. On these ships most people _____________ prisoners. They _____________ food, tools, seeds, medicines and farm animals on their ships. After nine months they _____________ in Sydney. The date _____________ 26 January 1788. Authur Phillip _____________ the first governor.

-------- Adapted from The Great South Land (illustration available)

c) Conversation practice: What activities did you do yesterday? What did you last weekend?
watch TV have a shower cook a meal read the newspaper
make a phone call write a letter speak English went shopping
take a bus go out visit a friend

What is your daily routine? What do you usually do on weekends?
(compare the simple present tense with the simple past tense)

Intermediate

Reading Comprehension

ANZAC Day

On 25 April each year we have a very important holiday. It gives us a day to remember all the brave Australian and New Zealand soldiers. This day we call ANZAC Day. ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

We choose 25 April because, on this day in 1915, the first ANZACs went into battle. Soon there were hundreds of stories about brave men. But there is one story which will be told today. It is the story of J. Simpson Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick was called “Scottie”.

Scottie was a stretcher bearer and landed on the beach at Gallipoli with the troops. The battle was fierce. After thousands had been killed or wounded, the ANZACs reached the hill tops. Here they dug trenches. The ambulance men had a very
dangerous job to do. They had to crawl in amongst the fighting to rescue wounded soldiers. All the water the troops needed had to be carried up the hills. Little donkeys were landed on the beach to carry the water.

One of the most terrible weapons used was the shrapnel shell. When this exploded, it blew bits of steel in all directions. There was one gully where more of these shells exploded than anywhere else. It was named Shrapnel Gully.

Scottie chose this area to do his work. To do it more quickly he took a water donkey with him. Scottie and his donkey made trip after trip up the gully to pick up the wounded. Bullets whistled all around. But still he carried on. His name was spoken all along the lines. Sooner or later, they felt, Scottie must be hit.

Brave Scottie did his work this way. He would lead the donkey nearly to the injured man. Then, quickly, he would dash in and pick the man on the donkey. As they went down the terrible gully, Scottie would smile and tell funny stories.

Dangerous day after dangerous day the troops saw their hero work on. Then one morning, very early, Scottie caught his donkey. That night had been one of the hardest battles. He knew many of his friends would be lying in agony. As he went by the cookhouse, he shouted, "I'll get mine on the way back".

But Scottie didn’t come back. As he was bringing down two wounded men, a flying bullet killed him. The ANZACs were very sad at the loss of Scottie, the brave friend of the wounded. So, on ANZAC Day, let us think about Simpson Kirkpatrick and all the other gallant ANZACs: men who fought to keep our people free.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Complete the cloze.

On 25th ______________ we celebrate ANZAC Day.
It is to remember that ______________ affects people in a ______________ way.
It was 25th April 1915, when the first ANZAC ______________ went into battle. They landed on the beach at ______________. ANZAC soldiers came from ______________ and ______________.
One hero was a man called ______________. He was a ______________ bearer and was very ______________.
He went into the ______________ zone to help ______________ soldiers. Scottie carried them on a ______________. The ANZACs were ______________ when a ______________ hit Scottie and he ______________ on the battle field.

**Exercise 2:** Retell the story of the “Scottie”.

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Exercise 3: Grammar: Passive Verb Forms

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms."

Active Form In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.
Example: People called Kirkpatrick “Scottie”

Passive Form In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.
Example: Kirkpatrick was called “Scottie” by people.

You can use the passive form
1) if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized;
Examples: After thousands had been killed or wounded, the ANZACs reached the hill tops.
All the water the troops needed had to be carried up the hills.
Many people were injured by the tornado last night.
2) if you want to make sentence sound more impersonal;
Example: Passengers are requested to remain seated.
3) if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.
Examples: Little donkeys were landed on the beach to carry the water.
Kirkpatrick was called “Scottie”.
His name was spoken all along the lines.
Sooner or later, they felt, Scottie must be hit.

a) Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice.
   1) Lenardo da Vince painted the Mona Lisa.
   2) Edison invented the telegraph.
   3) People all over the work know her name.

b) Complete the sentences with proper form of the verbs in brackets.
   1) I doubt such a policy ______________ (need) at the moment.
   2) All rooms at the motel ______________ (equip) with refrigerators.
   3) About 500 people ______________ (expect) to graduate this year.
   4) Only 8% of new books ______ (purchase) online.
Exercise 4: Conversation questions (refer to Extension Activities later)

1) Do you know how ANZAC day is celebrated?
2) Are there similar celebrations or holidays in your own country?
3) Did you ever watch the ANZAC day march?
4) What will you do on ANZAC day? What activities do you like doing?

Advanced

Reading Comprehension

ANZAC Day

On 25 April every year, Australians commemorate ANZAC Day. It commemorates the landing of Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The date, 25 April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916.

ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. In 1917, the word ANZAC meant someone who fought at Gallipoli and later it came to mean any Australian or New Zealander who fought or served in the First World War. During the Second World War, ANZAC Day became a day on which the lives of all Australians lost in war time were remembered. The spirit of ANZAC recognises the qualities of courage, mateship and sacrifice which were demonstrated at the Gallipoli landing.

When war broke out in 1914 Australia had been a federal commonwealth for only fourteen years. The new national government was eager to establish its reputation among the nations of the world. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand volunteer soldiers formed part of the allied expedition that set out to capture the Gallipoli peninsula to open the way to the Black Sea for the allied navies. The plan was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul), capital of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Germany. They landed at Gallipoli on 25 April, meeting fierce resistance from the Turkish defenders. What had been planned as a bold stroke to knock Turkey out of the war quickly became a stalemate, and the campaign dragged on for eight months. At the end of 1915 the allied forces were evacuated after both sides had suffered heavy casualties and endured great hardships. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers were killed. News of the landing at Gallipoli made a profound impact on Australians at home and 25 April quickly became the day on which Australians remembered the sacrifice of those who had died in war.

The date, 25 April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916; in that year it was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London, over 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets of the city. A London newspaper headline dubbed them "The knights of Gallipoli". Marches were held all over Australia in 1916. Wounded soldiers from Gallipoli attended the Sydney march in convoys of cars, attended by nurses.

During the 1920s, ANZAC Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The first year in which all the States observed some form of public holiday together on ANZAC Day was 1927. By the mid-1930s all the rituals we today associate with the day - dawn services, marches, memorial services, reunions, sly two-up games - were firmly established as part of ANZAC Day culture.
With the coming of the Second World War, ANZAC Day became a day on which to commemorate the lives of Australians lost in that war as well, and in subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include Australians killed in all the military operations in which Australia has been involved.

ANZAC Day was first commemorated at the Australian War Memorial in 1942, but due to government orders preventing large public gatherings in case of Japanese air attack, it was a small affair and was neither a march nor a memorial service. ANZAC Day has been annually commemorated at the Australian War Memorial ever since.

Exercise 1: Comprehension Questions

1) What does ANZAC stand for?
2) Why 25 April was celebrated as ANZAC Day?
3) When was ANZAC day first named?
4) What happened on 25 April 1915? What do you know about the Gallipoli landing?
5) What are the changes of the meaning of ANZAC Day over time?

Exercise 2: Pronunciation: Word Linking

In natural spoken English, English words are not always heard distinctly, but are often linked together, resulting in unclear word boundaries.

1) Use of Contractions, in which two words are linked to form one word;
   Example: I would = I’d, I have = I’ve, she is/has = she’s

2) Linking of consonant sounds when the final consonant sound (b/d/f/g/k/m/n/p/s/t/v/z) of a word is the same as the first sound of the following word.
   Example: had died becomes ha died

3) Linking of the final consonant sound (b/d/f/g/k/m/n/p/s/t/v/z) of one words and the initial vowel sound (a/e/i/o/u) of the following word.
   Example: broke out becomes bro kout
   set out becomes se tout

Exercise 3: Conversation questions (refer to Extension Activities later)

1) Do you know how ANZAC Day is celebrated?
2) Have you ever visited the Australian War Memorial in Canberra?
3) What will you do on ANZAC Day? What activities do you like? (refer to What’s On in Sydney section of the newsletter for activities the student can attend)
4) Are there similar celebrations or holidays in your own country?
Extension Activities

1. ANZAC Day Celebration

**Post-beginners**

1) Show the student pictures attached at the end. Give them the vocabulary: Dawn Service, ANZAC Day March, RSL, Two-Up.

2) Use simple words to explain these activities.

*Dawn Service* On ANZAC Day, commemorative services are held at dawn across the nation. It is the time of the original Gallipoli landing. A bugler plays the Last Post, and then everyone is silent for a minute. It is a very emotional time. It is a time for reflection – to think about all the Australians who have fought and died in all wars, and to remember their courage and sacrifice.

*ANZAC Day March* Veterans of recent wars polish their medals and march down the streets of the major cities and many smaller centres.

*RSL* The Returned & Services League of Australia. It is a support organisation for men and women who have served or are serving in the Australian Defence Force.

*Two-up Game* After the ANZAC Day dawn services and marches of veterans, Australia people congregate around their local pubs and clubs to play Two-Up games. The game needs two coins. A person takes charge of tossing the coins and people bet on either "heads" or "tails".

3) Involve the student in extended conversation

   a) Is there similar celebration or holiday in your own country?
   b) Do you know the RSL club close to your home?
   c) What do you plan for this ANZAC Day? Will you watch the ANZAC Day march in the city?

**Intermediate to Advanced**

1) Show the student pictures attached at the end and ask the student if they know what they are about.

2) Give the student more reading regarding the details and origins of the ANZAC Day activities (adaptation needed for intermediate level students).

3) Involve the student in extended conversation

   a) What do you think about war? How could it affect people involved in war?
   b) What are some common causes of war?
   c) What international organisation has been set up to try and obtain world peace? Do you think it has been effective?
   d) Where are the United Nations peace keeping forces operating in the world today?
More reading

There are many ways we can commemorate ANZAC Day and help to remember the Australians who have fought and died in war.

**Dawn Service**

On Anzac Day, commemorative services are held at dawn, the time of the original Gallipoli landing, across the nation. A bugler plays the Last Post, and then everyone is silent for a minute. It is a very emotional time. It is a time for reflection – to think about all the Australians who have fought and died in all wars, and to remember their courage and sacrifice.

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still observed by the Australian Army today. The half-light of dawn plays tricks with soldiers’ eyes and from the earliest times the half-hour or so before dawn, with all its grey, misty shadows, became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken up in the dark, before dawn, so that by the time the first dull grey light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert and manning their weapons. This was, and still is, known as “Stand-to”. It was also repeated at sunset.

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli, a dawn stand-to or dawn ceremony became a common form of ANZAC Day remembrance during the 1920s; the first official dawn service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927. Dawn services were originally very simple and followed the operational ritual; in many cases they were restricted to veterans only. The daytime ceremony was for families and other well-wishers, the dawn service was for old soldiers to remember and reflect among the comrades with whom they shared a special bond. Before dawn the gathered veterans would be ordered to "stand to" and two minutes of silence would follow. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the "Last Post" and then concluded the service with "Reveille".

In more recent times the families and young people have been encouraged to take part in dawn services, and services in Australian capital cities have seen some of the largest turnouts ever.

**ANZAC Day March**

Later in the day ex-servicemen and women meet and join in marches through the major cities and many smaller centres. The most traditional way is to go into town each year and watch the veterans of recent wars polish their medals and march down the streets. It is a great opportunity for old friends to gather, and for families to remember.

**RSL**

RSL (the Returned and Services League of Australia) is a support organisation for men and women who have served or are serving in the Australian Defence Force. It was formed as the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia in 1916, became the Returned Sailors’ Soldiers’ and Airmens Imperial League of Australia in 1940, and became the Returned Services League of Australia in 1965. The change to its current name was made in 1990 to reflect the organisation's concern for current as well as former servicemen and servicewomen.
RSL runs all across the country. The focus of the RSL is above all on the welfare of Australian men and women serving in the armed forces. It has advocated for veterans entitlements, the protection of former battlefields and the rights of serving soldiers, sailors and airmen. The RSL also ensures that those that have served the country are commemorated for their service by providing funeral information to those that have served with the deceased and handing out individual red poppy flowers at the funeral to ensure that the deceased service to their country is acknowledged.

RSL clubs organise ANZAC day and Remembrance Day commemorations. Many are tied to local football or soccer clubs and make regular donations to community services in their local area.

Two-up game

After the ANZAC Day dawn services and marches of veterans through the various cities and towns throughout Australia, commemorative events include playing Two Up, the game that was so popular on the beaches of Gallipoli. Indeed it is known for whole Australian communities to congregate around their local pubs and clubs on ANZAC Day to indulge in a game or two. Although the game is normally illegal, gaming laws are relaxed for this one day.

The game is conducted in a flat circle of approximately 20 feet (6 metres) or larger. The only equipment required (aside from materials for tracking bets) is two coins (by tradition pre-decimal pennies), and a flat piece of wood called the "kip" approximately 8 inches in length which has holes carved in it to fit the coins neatly but loosely enough for the coins to come out when tossed.

The game is run by a "boxer", who calls the first "potato" (one of the players around the circle) in to toss the coins. The spinner wagers an amount of their choice on either "heads" or "tails". Other players around the ring can then also bet on either "heads" or "tails".

Once all bets are taken, the boxer calls "no more bets", and the player tosses the coins in the air using the kip. To be a valid throw, they must go above the head height of the spinner, be rotating sufficiently and land entirely in the ring - if they do not the boxer calls "barred" and the throw is retaken. Ideally the call must occur before the coins settle.

If the coins land both on the same face, the round ends and non-spinning player's bets are paid off, with people who bet on the same face as that landed winning. A new round of non-spinner bets is then taken before the spinner throws again.

If the coins come up with one tail and one head, the spinner spins again. If 5 "odds" come up, all players lose and a new spinner is selected.

If the spinner throws his nominated face three times before either 5 "odds" being thrown in a row, or a spin with both coins being the opposite face, the spinner wins and is paid at 7.5 to 1 (in most modern games).

There is usually a legend associated with the game. During the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, a Turkish pilot flying over Australian lines saw a large group of “diggers” (Australian soldiers). Lining this group up for a machine gun strafe, the pilot noticed that all the diggers looked up to the sky and then down again in a fairly quick motion. Thinking that these soldiers were Muslims and offering their prayers, the pilot did not attack. Little did the pilot know that the Australians were not praying, but were in fact playing Two Up! Irrespective of whether or not the story is myth or fact, Two Up has since become uniquely associated with ANZAC Day.
2. **ANZAC Biscuits**

The history of ANZAC biscuits is uncertain. One story goes that when Australian and New Zealand soldiers joined forces in the First World War, thus becoming the ANZACs, someone decided to make a biscuit to celebrate. Another story says that as the biscuits are economical to make, nourishing, and store well, enabling families in Australia and New Zealand to send these biscuits in food parcels to ANZAC troops serving overseas. As they do survive rough handling and are delicious with the hot tea that was standard rations to the soldiers this is very plausible. It is certain that the recipe has strong links to Scottish Oatcakes which early settlers brought to NZ with them. ANZAC biscuits were sold to help fundraise for the Red Cross and the Returned Servicemen’s Association from near the beginning of World War I. Whatever the true origins, these biscuits are a delicious Aussie tradition. Below is one version of the recipe (available at http://www.azmetro.com/nzrecipe.html#anzac):

**Ingredients**
- 100g (4 oz) butter
- 1 tablespoon golden syrup
- 2 tablespoons of boiling water
- 1 and a half tablespoons of bicarbonate of soda
- 1 cup of rolled oats
- 3/4 cup desiccated coconut
- 1 cup (4 oz) plain flour
- 1 cup (8 oz) of sugar

**Instructions:**
1. Combine all dry ingredients except bicarb of soda
2. Add melted butter
3. Stir in bicarb mixed with boiling water
4. Place spoonfuls of the mixture on a greased tray
5. Cook in moderate oven for about 20 minutes
6. Allow to cool
7. Store in an airtight container

3. **Writing Practice (homework)**

1) Write a paragraph about what you do on ANZAC Day. (For post-beginner, intermediate and advanced levels)

2) Write a letter pretending that you were a soldier or a nurse in the front lines. What would you say to your family at home? Maybe you could make a list of all the things you would ask to be sent in a comfort parcel. (For intermediate and advanced levels)
ANZAC Day Dawn Service at Australian War Memorial, 25 April 2005, 90th anniversary

ANZAC day March in Sydney

Veterans march in the annual ANZAC Day parade through the streets of Sydney, April 25, 2006.
Ypres, 1917. Australian soldiers playing two-up

Returned and Services League of Australia badge

ANZAC Biscuits