

1. Watch the video.

2. Complete the GRAMMAR TASK

There's nothing quite like the night once a year when you **dress up** in costume and collect 19 ____ **(MUCH)** candy than our stomachs can handle. But have you ever **taken a break** from the treats and wondered why do we go trick-or-treating on Halloween? Since at least medieval times there 20 ____ **(BE)** a tradition of mumming on holidays like Christmas or Easter coming. When you go door to door in costume 21 ____ **(PERFORM)** short skits or plays **in exchange** for food or drink. The mumming tradition likely **spread** to the Halloween season because of an old Celtic festival 22 ____ **(CALL)** Samhain. We 23 ____ **(TALK)** about Samhain in our episode last week. If you want to know where Halloween 24 ____ **(IT)** came from. During the October 31 festival kids used to dress up in spooky costumes and go door to door **asking** for toys. And if someone refused, well then they 25 ____ **(CURSE)** them with bad luck for entire winter. That sounds a lot like trick-or-treating? Huh?

3. Complete the WORD BUILDING task

By the 1500s kids in Scotland would go door to door disguised in **fancy** costumes with masks or face painting. They would recite rhymes and **threaten** to cause mischief that they weren't given food. This was a tricky holiday tradition known as «**guising**». Children in England had a similar tradition called «**Souling**». They would wear costumes, meet up in groups and go from house to house singing and **asking for** little cakes called soul cakes, apples, money or anything the home 26 ____ **(OWN)** would give.

By the 1890s **mumming, souling or guising** on Halloween was common in all British Isles.

In fact, some mischief 27 ____ **(MAKE)** would even carry lanterns made out of scooped out vegetables. These lanterns were the predecessors of the modern Jack-o'-lantern. If you want to know more about that, watch our episode all about where Jack-o'-lanterns came from. We'll put a link at the end of the episode.

The first reports of «**guising**» in North America wasn't until 1911 in Ontario Canada. The term trick-or-treat was first used in 1927 by a newspaper in Alberta. Trick-or-treating first spread to the United States around the 1930s and by the 1950s it was a 28 ____ **(NATION)** tradition. This is partly **thanks to** a 29 ____ **(FAME)** peanut comic-strip from 1951 that showed Charlie Brown out trick-or-treating. By the mid 50s trick-or-treating was

30 ____ **(FIRM)** settled as an important part of the 31 ____ **(AMERICA)** Halloween tradition. Now, go eat some candy and now you know why we go trick-or-treating on Halloween.

4. Look at all the highlighted words, read the context carefully and choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.

32. There's nothing quite like the night once a year when you **dress** _____ in costume

1) on 2) with 3) up 4) of

33. But have you ever **taken a** _____ from the treats and wondered why do we go trick-or-treating on Halloween?

1) break 2) stop 3) pause 4) finish

34. The mumming tradition likely _____ to the Halloween season because of an old Celtic festival

1) appeared 2) affected 3) spread 4) informed

35. During the October 31 festival kids used to dress up in spooky costumes and go door to door _____ for toys.

1) telling 2) asking 3) speaking 4) saying

36. They would recite rhymes and _____ to cause mischief that they weren't given food.

1) scare 2) risk 3) harm 4) threaten

37. They would wear costumes, meet up in groups and go from house to house singing and **asking** _____ little cakes called soul cakes

1) for 2) about 3) to 4) with

38. _____, some mischief would even carry lanterns made out of scooped out vegetables.

1) because 2) as a result 3) thanks 4) in fact

39. This is partly _____ **to** a

1) belongs 2) thanks 3) because 4) explains