

HAPPY Halloween

Look at these words: match them with their meaning

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. fancy dress | a. a woman who can do magic |
| 2. to adopt | b. when fruit and vegetables are taken from trees and the ground |
| 3. a tradition | c. special clothes to dress up as a character or thing |
| 4. harvest | d. something people have done for a long time |
| 5. to carve | e. to accept or start something new |
| 6. a witch | g. to cut a picture or letter in a surface |

Read the text and write the traditions in the correct group.

.....
carving pumpkins - celebrating with friends and family - going a-souling -
going trick or treating - scaring ghosts and spirits away - wearing fancy dress
.....

Modern traditions

Past traditions

Past and modern tradition

THE ORIGINS OF HALLOWEEN

Americans and Canadians have adopted Halloween in a big way, but Halloween traditions actually come from 16th-century Ireland, Scotland and England. The tradition of Halloween on 31 October comes from the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain. Samhain was the Celtic New Year and they celebrated it on 1 November because that was the end of summer and harvest time (life) and the beginning of winter (death). It was also the time for ghosts to return to earth for a day. People lit a big fire, wore special clothes made of animal skin and hoped to be safe from the ghosts and the winter. In AD 609, the Catholic Church put the Christian celebration of All Saints Day on 1 November. In AD 1000, the church added All Souls Day on 2 November, and All Hallows Eve – or Halloween – moved to the night of the 31st.

PUMPKINS

The Celts carved faces into vegetables like turnips and potatoes to scare the ghosts and other spirits and make them go away. Irish people who came to live in the United States in the 1800s found pumpkins much easier to carve, and the tradition became the one we see today. The lanterns are called Jack-o'-lanterns.

FANCY DRESS

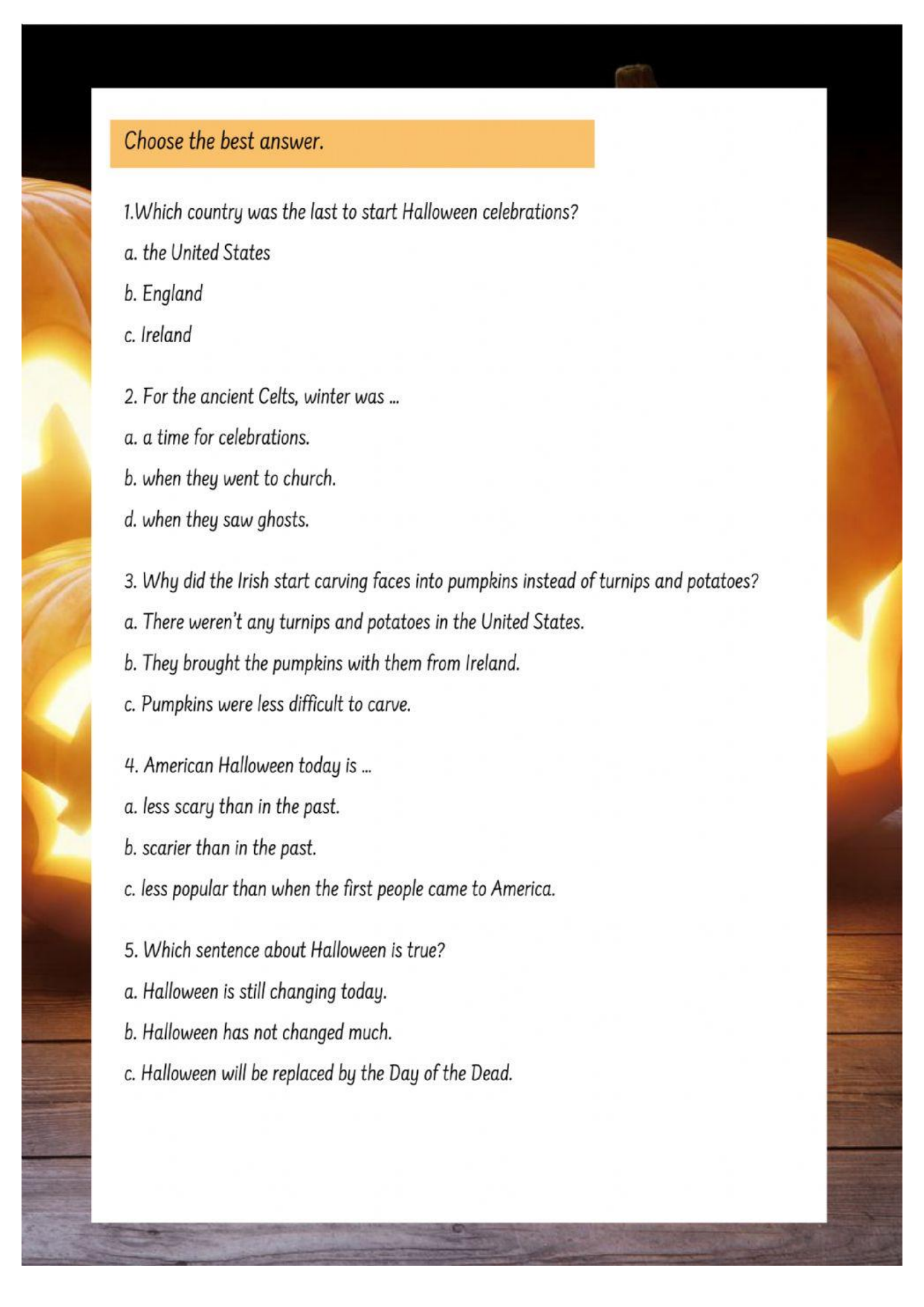
The Celts were afraid of the ghosts that came on Samhain. If they went outside after dark, they covered their faces with masks. They hoped any ghosts they met would think they were ghosts too and would leave them alone. In the late 19th century, people tried to make Halloween less about ghosts and religion and more about celebrating the season with a party for neighbours and family. That's why Americans today wear all kinds of Halloween costumes and not just scary things like witches and ghosts.

TRICK OR TREAT

This is another tradition that began in Europe, this time in England. When the church introduced All Souls Day, rich people gave poor people 'soul cakes', a small cake made with spices and raisins. It replaced the Celtic tradition of leaving food outside houses for the ghosts. 'Going a-souling' was popular in England for hundreds of years until about the 1930s. The Americans kept the tradition, but today children knock on people's doors and ask for sweets.

THE REST OF THE WORLD

Halloween has become the United States' second-biggest commercial festival after Christmas. Halloween is also celebrated in other countries, but it's not as big as in the United States, even in the countries where the traditions began. Mexico celebrates the Day of the Dead from 31 October to 2 November and some of its traditions, like giving gifts of sugar skulls, are starting to mix with Halloween. In this way, the celebration of Halloween continues to change as new traditions join the Celtic ones.

The background of the page features several glowing jack-o'-lanterns (pumpkin lanterns) with carved faces, set against a dark background. The light from the lanterns creates a warm, orange glow. The page itself is a white rectangular area centered on this background.

Choose the best answer.

1. Which country was the last to start Halloween celebrations?

- a. the United States
- b. England
- c. Ireland

2. For the ancient Celts, winter was ...

- a. a time for celebrations.
- b. when they went to church.
- d. when they saw ghosts.

3. Why did the Irish start carving faces into pumpkins instead of turnips and potatoes?

- a. There weren't any turnips and potatoes in the United States.
- b. They brought the pumpkins with them from Ireland.
- c. Pumpkins were less difficult to carve.

4. American Halloween today is ...

- a. less scary than in the past.
- b. scarier than in the past.
- c. less popular than when the first people came to America.

5. Which sentence about Halloween is true?

- a. Halloween is still changing today.
- b. Halloween has not changed much.
- c. Halloween will be replaced by the Day of the Dead.