

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