

Escuela Industrial Superior de Valparaíso

Departamento de Inglés

**WORKSHEET Unit Traditions 4th Level**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **Objetivo(s) de Aprendizaje(s)** | **Indicador(es) de evaluación** |
| AE6 Leer y demostrar comprensión de ideas principales en textos descriptivos, informativos, narrativos y expositivos relacionados con costumbres y tradiciones alrededor del mundo. | Identifican información general en los textos escritos, relacionada con las tradiciones.  Identifican información específica relacionada con costumbres en distintos lugares del mundo. |
| AE8Escribir textos descriptivos y narrativos breves y simples. | Aplican vocabulario de la unidad.  Usan frases y collocations en textos. |

**Reading section: Read the following text and then answer the questions**.

HALLOWEEEN

Halloween celebration, in the past, was really different to what we know nowadays. Today, on October 31st, the celebrations have clearly become westernised as well as commercialised, particularly in the USA where it is now the holiday that makes the most money after Christmas. As well as dressing up, people are used to haunted houses, pumpkins, scary face paint and trick-or-treating (when children knock on neighbours’ doors either to demand a treat – usually chocolate and sweets – or else threatening to play a trick or a prank on them). People play apple bobbing (a game where competitors must bite apples placed in a bowl with water), make lanterns, go to a party or even watch horror films.

ORIGIN

However, the Halloween we know today actually originates from as long as 2,000 years ago from a festival called Samhain, a festival marking the end of the harvest season and the begining of the Winter, the darker half of the year. This was celebrated on 1st November by the Celts who lived in Britain and northern France. The evening before, it was believed that the dead would return, and as a result people would wear costumes as ghosts to trick the real ghosts into thinking they were not alive. In the 8th century this festival became known as All Saints’ Day, or All Hallows’ Day, and the night before called All Hallows’ Eve, which is where the current name Halloween comes from.

CUSTOMS

Trick-or-treating originates from several traditions in medieval Britain on the festival All Souls’ Day that were taken to America by British immigrants in the 19th century. These traditions included poor people begging for food known as soul cakes, in return for agreeing to pray for the dead; or young people dressing up and offering entertainment such as singing in order to receive gifts of money, food or drink. Other rituals included superstitious games that related to women finding themselves husbands, these games often involving food.

Information from <http://www.history.com/topics/halloween/history-of-halloween>

1. **Match these words with the definitions**

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| 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ A lantern | A.Time of the year when fruits and vegetables are collected on farms. |
| 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ to dress up | B. a light that has a handle and can be carried or hung up. |
| 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ a costume | c.a large, orange, football-sized vegetable |
| 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pumpkin | D.to wear special clothes |
| 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harvest | E.a set of special clothes |
| 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_a fright | F. a scary or frightening thing or event |

1. **Complete the collocation with a verb from the box**

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| dress up wear go go to make celebrate play watch |

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Halloween 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a costume

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lantern 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trick or treating

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apple bobbing 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a witch 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a film

**III. Answer about the text.**

1. When is Halloween celebrated? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does this celebration come from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Name 2 customs of this celebration. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Now, choose a chilean celebration and write a paragraph. Include information about: name, date, place, origin, customs,and your opinion about it.**

**EXAMPLE:**

Every year, on the Sunday after Easter, in Colina- a small town in the northern part of Santiago-takes place the **Cuasimodo celebration**. This celebration begins with a mass, continues with a procession of the parish priest drawn in a decorated carriage, mounted “huasos” and thousands of people shouting “Viva Cristo Rey”. They make their way through town, stopping at homes along the way and finish the day mith music and dances.

This is a celebration that began in the colonial period of Chilean history and it is particularly important for old and sick people who can´t go to church on Easter Sunday. Therefore, in my opinion, everybody should be part of this Cuasimodo festival-at least- once in their lives.

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| Don´t forget to send your answers to Mrs Mónica Martínez [mony1quirqui@gmail.com](mailto:mony1quirqui@gmail.com) |