

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Halloween - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Samhain ('Sau • wen) means “summer’s end.” This Celtic festival celebrated the end of harvest season. The Celts thought the changing season brought ghosts and spirits back to Earth for one night. People wore costumes to scare evil spirits away. They also left food and money outside their doors to keep spirits happy. Some customs from Samhain are still part of Halloween. Today, we still wear costumes and give out treats to keep trick-or-treaters happy.

Which customs from Samhain are still part of Halloween?

A. Celebrating the end of harvest season



B.

Wearing costumes and giving out food

*The passage states, “Some customs from Samhain are still part of Halloween. Today, we still wear costumes and give out treats to keep trick-or-treaters happy.”*

C. Trick-or-treating and leaving money out

D. Believing ghosts and spirits come back for one night

2. When the Roman Empire conquered the Celts, many Celts converted to Christianity. The Celts accepted Christian traditions and began celebrating their holidays. In 600 CE, the church created a new holiday called All Saints’ Day. This holiday took place on November 1st and was also called All Hallows’ Day. The night before was called All Hallows’ Eve. Many of the rituals from Samhain became part of this night. Over time, the name was shortened to Halloween. Halloween is a combination of Celtic and Christian customs, but it is not a religious holiday anymore.

Which of these statements best describes how Halloween was named?

A. The Romans renamed All Saints’ Day “Halloween.”

B. “Halloween” is the English translation of Samhain.



C.

Halloween is a shortened name for All Hallows’ Eve.

*The passage states, “The night before was called All Hallows’ Eve... Over time the name was shortened to Halloween.”*

D. The Christian church named Halloween in 600 CE.

3. Día de los Muertos, or the Day of the Dead, is a lot like Halloween. It is celebrated throughout Latin America. But most people associate the holiday with Mexico. Many Mexicans decorate their homes with pictures and candles and eat treats shaped like skulls and skeletons to celebrate. This holiday also combines customs from different cultures, including the Aztecs. Like the Celts, ancient Aztecs believed ghosts and spirits sometimes returned to Earth. When the Spanish conquered the Aztecs, Christian holidays were brought to Mexico. Two holidays called All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day turned into the Day of the Dead.

Día de los Muertos is also called { }.

- ✓ A. Day of the Dead  
*According to the passage, Dia de los Muertos is also called the Day of the Dead.*
- B. All Souls' Day
- C. All Saints' Eve
- D. Aztec Day

4. When Irish immigrants arrived in the United States, they brought customs and traditions from their home countries. Many of these customs came from the Celts. The Halloween tradition began to gain popularity in the 1900s. Since then, Halloween has become a major holiday in the United States. Trick-or-treating was only a small part of the holiday until the 1940s when it began appearing in children's magazines. As trick-or-treating became more popular, so did costumes and candy. Now Halloween costumes, decorations, and candy are a big business every fall.

Which of the following best describes when trick-or-treating became popular in the United States?

- A. Trick-or-treating has been popular since Irish immigrants arrived in the United States.
- B. Trick-or-treating became popular before Halloween was a major American holiday.
- ✓ C. Trick-or-treating became popular after it was described in children's magazines.  
*According to the passage, "Trick-or-treating was only a small part of the holiday until the 1940s when it began appearing in children's magazines."*
- D. Trick-or-treating became popular in 2010 as a way for candy companies to make money.

5. Jack-o'-lanterns are fun to make and have become an important part of Halloween. Here's how to make one. First, pick a pumpkin. It can be large and perfectly round or small and oddly shaped. Next, find an adult to help you with carving. Ask them to cut around the top of the pumpkin so that you can fit your hand inside. Clean out the pumpkin until it is hollow. Make sure the inside is smooth and that you remove all the seeds. After that, carve a face into the pumpkin. The face can be scary, silly, or serious. Finally, place a candle or light inside the pumpkin to make the face glow. You can place your jack-o'-lantern on your doorstep, in your window, or anywhere else you think needs Halloween decoration!

Which of the following is NOT a step in making a jack-o'-lantern?

- A. Clean out the pumpkin until it is hollow. B. Place a candle or light inside the pumpkin.



C.

Make your pumpkin perfectly round.

*The passage mentions cleaning out the pumpkin, carving a face, and placing a candle or light inside. But it states that the pumpkin can be "perfectly round or small and oddly shaped," so making your pumpkin perfectly round is not a step.*