

GRAMMAR REFERENCE REVIEW – HALLOWEEN - LESSON 12



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História do Halloween

O *Halloween*, chamado de Dia das Bruxas no Brasil, é uma festa com temas sombrios e comemorada anualmente em **31 de outubro**.

A palavra *Halloween* é uma abreviação da expressão *All Hallows' Eve* pela junção das palavras *hallow*, que significa "santo", e *eve*, que significa "véspera", pois ocorre no dia anterior à celebração do Dia de Todos os Santos.

Origem do Halloween

A origem da festa do *Halloween* possui uma grande trajetória, visto ser praticada há mais de 3 mil anos. Ela surgiu com os celtas, povo que era politeísta e acreditava em diversos deuses relacionados com os animais e as forças da natureza.

Os celtas celebravam o festival de *Samhain*, o qual tinha a duração de 3 dias, com início no dia 31 de outubro. Nela, além de se comemorar o fim do verão, comemorava-se a passagem do ano celta, que tinha início no dia 1 de novembro.

Acreditava-se que nesse dia os mortos se levantavam e se apoderavam dos corpos dos vivos. Por esse motivo, eram usadas fantasias e a festa era repleta de artefatos sombrios com o intuito principal de se defenderem desses maus espíritos.

Mais tarde, durante a Idade Média, a Igreja começou a condenar o evento, e daí surgiu o nome "Dia das Bruxas".

Durante o Medievo, os curandeiros eram considerados bruxos e por se posicionarem contra os dogmas da Igreja, eles eram queimados na fogueira.

Assim, na tentativa de afastar o caráter pagão da festa, a igreja promoveu alterações no calendário, de modo que o Dia de Todos os Santos passou a ser comemorado no dia 1 de novembro, o que antes acontecia no dia 13 de maio.

Com a colonização das terras americanas, a tradição foi incluída na cultura da América, sobretudo nos Estados Unidos.

Curioso notar que a tradição do *Halloween* foi passada de geração em geração, uma vez que não existe nada escrito sobre isso.

História do Halloween nos Estados Unidos

Nos Estados Unidos, a tradição do *Halloween* é muito forte. Foi trazida por imigrantes irlandeses no século XIX. Desde então, a festa é o maior sucesso.

As crianças usam fantasias e batem nas portas das casas dizendo a tradicional frase: “doce ou travessura?” (*trick or treat*, em inglês). A brincadeira consiste em pedir doces, ameaçando cometer uma travessura a quem negar as guloseimas.

Crianças brincando o "doce ou travessura"

As casas e as ruas ficam decoradas com temas sombrios (bruxas, caveiras, múmias, vampiros, fantasmas, etc.). Uma das marcas mais emblemáticas da festa são as grandes abóboras com rosto e com velas dentro.

Atualmente, a comemoração possui um grande valor comercial e a data é feriado nos Estados Unidos.

Além dos Estados Unidos, a festa foi difundida por diversos países do mundo, tendo forte tradição no Canadá e no Reino Unido.

Tradições, Fantasias e Símbolos

O pedido de doces realizado pelas crianças está relacionado com a antiga tradição celta. Como forma de apaziguar os espíritos maus as pessoas lhes ofereciam comida. As mulheres celtas faziam um bolo chamado de “bolo da alma”.

Já a tradição da vela dentro da abóbora vem do folclore da Irlanda e está relacionada com a figura de “Jack da lanterna”. No entanto, na história original a abóbora era um nabo.

Jack era um bebedor que, enganando o diabo, conseguiu escapar do inferno. Ao morrer, Jack não foi aceito no céu, de modo que sua alma passou a vagar pelas noites usando uma lanterna para iluminar o caminho. A lanterna era feita com um nabo.

Tendo em conta a abundância de abóboras na época da festa nos Estados Unidos, elas tomaram conta da decoração da festa.

Os principais símbolos associados à comemoração são as abóboras com velas, as fantasias de bruxas, caveiras, múmias, fantasmas, zumbis, morcegos e gatos. Além disso, as cores mais utilizadas são o preto, o roxo e o laranja.

História do Halloween no Brasil

Ainda que no Brasil o *Halloween* não tenha grande tradição, existem muitas festas temáticas que ocorrem no dia 31 de outubro atualmente. Isso ocorreu por influência norte americana sendo, portanto, uma comemoração recente no país. No entanto, ainda não é comparada com as festividades que se

realizam nos Estados Unidos. Antes não era comemorada, mas desde há 20 anos tem vindo a se tornar um hábito. Um dos maiores propulsores dessa cultura foram os cursos de idiomas no país. Em muitas escolas de línguas se comemora com os alunos a data relacionada com a cultura inglesa e americana.

Halloween

Masquerade! Masquerade!
Grab your mask and don't be late
Get out! Get out!
Well disguised
Heat and fever in the air tonight

Meet the others at the store
Knock on other people's door
Trick or treat they have the choice
Little ghosts are makin' lotsa noise

But watch out, beware
Listen, take care

In the streets on Halloween
There's something going on
No way to escape the power unknown
In the streets on Halloween
The spirits will arise
Make your choice, it's hell or paradise

Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween, oh
Tonight

Someone's sitting in a field
Never giving yield
Sitting there with gleaming eyes
Waiting for big pumpkin to arise
Bad luck if you get a stone
Like the good old charlie brown
You think linus could be right
The kids will say it's just a stupid lie

But watch out, beware
Listen, take care

In the streets on Halloween
There's something going on
No way to escape the power unknown
In the streets on Halloween
The spirits will arise
Make your choice, it's hell or paradise

Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween, oh
Tonight

Listen now
We are calling you
Listen now
We are calling you
Listen now
We are calling you
Listen tonight
We are calling you
And there is magic in the air
Magic in the air
Magic in the air

Magic in the air
Ah! On Halloween

Black is the night full of fright
You'll be missing the day
What will be here very soon
Changing your way
A knock at your door
Is it real or is it a dream
On trembling legs you open the door
And you scream, on Halloween

Darkness
Where am I now?
Is there anybody out there?
What has happened?
Am I in heaven?
Or is it hell?
I can see a light comin'
It's comin' nearer
It's shining
It's shining so bright
It's shining on me!

I am the one, doom's in my hands
Now make your choice
Redeemed or enslaved

I'll show your passion and glory!
He is the snake
I'll give you power and abundance!
He's the corrupter of man

Save me from the evil one
Give me strength to carry on
I will fight for all mankind's
Deliverance and peace of mind

But watch out, beware
Listen, take care

In the streets on Halloween
There's something going on
No way to escape the power unknown
In the streets on Halloween
The spirits will arise
Make your choice, it's hell or paradise

Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween
Ah! It's Halloween

oh, yeah, it's Halloween
Yeah, it's Halloween
Yeah, it's Halloween
Yeah, it's Halloween
Tonight

Halloween

Baile de máscaras! Baile de máscaras!
Pegue sua máscara e não se atrase
Saia! Saia!
Bem disfarçado
Calor e febre no ar esta noite

Encontre os outros na loja
Bata na porta de outras pessoas
Travessuras ou gostosuras eles têm a opção
Pequenos fantasmas estão fazendo muito barulho

Mas fique alerta, cuidado
Ouça, cuide-se

Nas ruas no Halloween
Há algo acontecendo
Não há jeito de escapar do poder desconhecido
Nas ruas no Halloween
Os espíritos vão se erguer
Faça sua escolha, é inferno ou paraíso

Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween, oh
Essa noite

Alguém está sentado em um campo
Nunca cedendo
Sentado ali com olhos brilhantes
Esperando que a grande abóbora apareça
Má sorte se você pegar uma pedra
Como o bom e velho Charlie Brown
Você pensa que Lino pode estar certo
Os garotos vão dizer que é só uma mentira estúpida

Mas fique alerta, cuidado
Ouça, cuide-se

Nas ruas no Halloween
Há algo acontecendo
Não há jeito de escapar do poder desconhecido

Nas ruas no Halloween
Os espíritos vão se erguer
Faça sua escolha, é inferno ou paraíso

Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween, oh
Essa noite

Ouçã agora
Nós estamos te chamando
Ouçã agora
Nós estamos te chamando
Ouçã agora
Nós estamos te chamando
Ouçã agora
Nós estamos te chamando
E há magia no ar
Magia no ar
Magia no ar
Magia no ar
Ah! No Halloween

Negra é a noite cheia de terror
Você sentirá falta do dia
O que estará aqui muito em breve
Mudando seu caminho
Uma batida em sua porta
É real ou é um sonho
Suas pernas tremem e você abre a porta
E você grita, no Halloween

Escuridão
Onde eu estou agora?
Há alguém aí fora?

O que aconteceu?
Eu estou no paraíso?
Ou isto é o inferno?
Eu posso ver uma luz chegando
Está chegando mais perto
Está brilhando
Está brilhando tão radiante
Está brilhando em mim!

Eu sou o escolhido, ruína está em minhas mãos
Agora faça sua escolha
Resgatado ou escravizado

Eu lhe mostrarei paixão e glória!
Ele é a cobra
Eu lhe darei poder e abundância!
Ele é o corruptor do homem

Salve me daquele que é maligno
Me dê a força para continuar
Eu lutarei por toda a
Libertação e paz de espírito da humanidade

Mas fique alerta, cuidado
Ouça, cuide-se

Nas ruas no Halloween
Há algo acontecendo
Não há jeito de escapar do poder desconhecido
Nas ruas no Halloween
Os espíritos vão se erguer
Faça sua escolha, é inferno ou paraíso

Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween
Ah! É Halloween

Oh yeah, é Halloween
Yeah, é Halloween
Yeah, é Halloween
Yeah, é Halloween
Essa noite

Acesso em:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dvik_TMANRQ



(fonte: Helloween Org.)

Grammar Reference - Conditionals review

Meaning and use

Conditional sentences express a connection between two actions or states. One thing happens because of another. These connections can be general, specific, likely, unlikely, real or imagined.

Although there are quite a few different ways of forming conditional sentences there are common patterns known as zero, first, second and third conditionals.

Zero conditionals

Used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and the predictable results of particular actions. One thing happens and because of this something else happens. In zero conditionals **if** and **when** have the same meaning.

If you heat water enough, it boils.

When he scores, he celebrates by making a heart shape with his hands.

When it's raining, he stays indoors.

First conditionals

Used when we want to talk about something that is **likely** to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances, the condition. **If** is used when the condition is possible and **when** is used when the condition is certain to happen.

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. (I might not go to the shops)

When I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. (I'm definitely going to the shops)

If you've finished your homework by six, you can go out and play.

When you're having your party, please keep the noise down!

Second conditionals

Refer to an imagined present result of an unlikely or impossible present condition.

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. (I don't have the money)

If I were you, I'd think about leaving him. (I'm not you)

Third conditionals

Refer to an imagined past result of something that didn't happen in the past.

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish.

(I didn't know you were coming. I prepared a cheese dish.)

If I had known then what I know now, I wouldn't have wasted so much time at university.

(I didn't know then what I know now. I did waste a lot of time at university.)

Form

Conditional sentences usually have two parts. There is the **if clause** (sometimes called the **conditional clause**) and the **result clause** (sometimes called the **main clause**). The clauses can come in any order.

If the **if clause** is first, the two clauses are separated by a

comma.

There is no comma if the **result clause** is first.

Zero conditional

If clause:

if/when + present simple

Result clause:

present simple

When I turn it on, it makes a funny noise.

If you multiply ten by twelve, what do you get?

Milk goes bad if you leave it out too long.

First conditional

If clause:

if/when + present simple

Result clause:

will / 'll + infinitive without to / imperative

If it rains, you'll get wet.

If it rains, put your coat on.

If you're leading at half time, I'll let your dad know.

If you've won, give me a call as soon as possible.

Second conditional

If clause:

if + past simple (exception: verb **'to be'** takes **'were'** in 1st and 2nd person)

Result clause:

would / 'd + infinitive without to

If I knew what was wrong, I'd fix it myself.

I'd be out on my bike if it weren't raining so hard.

Third conditional

If clause:

if + past perfect

Main clause:

would / 'd + have / 've + past participle

If I'd known it'd break, I wouldn't have tried to pick it up.

If you hadn't insisted on changing your shirt we wouldn't've missed the bus.

Take note: modals

Most first, second and third conditional clauses commonly use **will** or **would** but it is possible to use other modal auxiliaries instead. For example:

First conditional

*If you go to the shops, **can** you get some bread, please?*

*If you go to the shops, **could** you get some bread, please?*

*If I go to the beach at the weekend, I **might** try out my new wet suit.*

*If I get a phone call this afternoon, it **may** be good news.*

*When we go on holiday this year, we **should** book a nicer hotel.*

Second conditional

*If I had enough money, I **could** travel around the world.*

*If I were elected, I **might** be able to do some good.*

Third conditional

*If you'd told me earlier, I **could've** done something about it.*

*If we had caught the right bus, we **might've been** on time.*

Take note: mixed conditionals

Mixed conditionals combine the structure of type 2 and type 3 conditionals when the time (past, present and future) referred to in the if and result clauses are not the same.

Mixed conditionals can refer to:

- something that didn't happen in the past and the result of that condition in the present

If you hadn't left the map at home, we wouldn't be lost.
(You left the map at home in the past. We are lost now.)

- something that won't happen in the future and the result of that condition on the past

If I weren't going on holiday next week, I could have accepted that offer of work.
(I am going on holiday in the future which is why I didn't accept the offer of work in the past.)

Zero and first conditionals

Meaning and use

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which always happen if a particular action takes place. These can be scientific facts, or things we believe are always true.

When you take exercise, ***your heart beats*** faster.
If I drink milk, ***I get*** stomach ache.

We can use **if** or **when** with the same meaning:

If you take exercise, ***your heart beats*** faster.
When I drink milk, ***I get*** stomach ache.

We use the first conditional to talk about things which might happen if an action takes place. We use **if** for things which are likely to happen and **when** for things which are certain to happen.

If I see Freddy later, ***I'll give*** him the book. (I'm not certain I'll see him.)

When I see Freddy later, ***I'll give*** him the book. (I'm certain I'll see him.)

If we go to the beach, ***I'll take*** my swimsuit. (It isn't certain we'll go to the beach.)

When we go to the beach, ***I'll take*** my swimsuit. (It is certain we'll go to the beach.)

Form

Conditional sentences have two parts: the **if/when** part and the result (**main**) part. The two parts can come in any order. When we write, we don't use a comma when the **main** part comes first.

I get stomach ache ***when I drink*** milk.
I'll take my swimsuit ***if we go*** to the beach.

Zero conditional:

The zero conditional uses **if/when + present simple**, and **present simple**:

***If/When you heat** water to 100°C, **it boils**.*

Positive

***When she eats** too much cake, **she feels** bad.*

***We always have** a good time **if we go** dancing.*

Negative

***I feel** upset **when he doesn't answer** my calls.*

***If you mix** white and yellow, **you don't get** orange.*

Question

***What comes** out of a volcano **when it erupts**?*

Do eyelashes grow** again **if you cut** them off? **Yes, they do.** / **No, they don't.

First conditional:

The first conditional uses **if/when + present simple**, and **will + infinitive** (without 'to'):

***If/When we go** to Paris, **we'll visit** the Eiffel Tower.*

Positive

***I'll do** the cooking this evening **if it's** OK with you.*

***When they finish** work, **they'll go** home.*

Negative

***I won't** wait for you, **if you're** late again.*

***When we go** camping, **we won't take** our laptops.*

Question

Where will he live when he moves to the city?

If I don't see you later, will you call me? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

Take note: the zero conditional and time

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which are always true. We use **the present tense**, but we are talking about **all time** (past, present and future).

If you multiply 10 by 10, it makes 100.

Plants grow when they get water and sunshine.

Take note: the first conditional and modals

We can use **modals** instead of **will** in first conditional sentences. For example, we can use **may**, **might**, **can** or **should**. We use **may** or **might** in the main part to show we are less certain than **will**, **should** to give advice, and **could** for possibility.

We might go shopping later if we have enough time.

If you don't feel well, you should stay at home tonight.

When we finish our homework, we could watch TV.

Spoken English

In the first conditional, we often use the short form **'ll** in the main part instead of **will**. This short form can sometimes be difficult to hear, but it's important to include the **'ll** sound. If you use the present tense in both parts, your sentence will sound like a zero conditional – and it won't be grammatically correct!

If we miss our flight, we'll take the next one. (Not: ... we take the next one.)

They'll meet us at the airport if we arrive late. (Not: They meet us at the airport ...)

Multi-word verbs - Meaning and use

A multi-word verb is a verb plus a word such as **in**, **on**, **out**, **up**, **away**, **off** and **down**. We often think of these words as prepositions, but here they behave like adverbs. The adverb sometimes extends the meaning of the verb on its own.

- *It's so annoying. Jason **keeps** phoning me all the time.*
- *It's so annoying. Jason **keeps on** phoning me all the time.*

Here, the phrasal verb **keeps on** means **continues**. It has the same meaning as **keeps** but is slightly stronger. Other phrasal verbs that extend the meaning of the main verb are **hurry up** and **sit down**.

Many verbs can go with different adverbs and the adverbs can completely change the meaning of the verb.

- *'When did you **break up**?'*
- *'Oh, I **broke off** our engagement ages ago. He **broke down** when I told him.'*

In this conversation, **break up** means **separate**, **broke off** means **ended** and **broke down** means **became very upset**. The meanings are different from the verb **break**.

Some phrasal verbs are intransitive (they have no object) for example: **keep on** and **hurry up**. Other phrasal verbs are transitive: they can be followed by a direct object, but not an object pronoun.

- *I **broke off** our engagement ages ago*
- ***NOT:** I broke off it.*

However, you can often put an object pronoun in the middle of a phrasal verb, between the verb and the adverb.

- ‘Guess what! Rob **asked me out** yesterday!’

Some verbs have three parts to them, an adverb and a preposition.

- ‘Ah! I’ve seen you talking to Rob a lot recently. You seem to **get on with** him really well.’

Form

No object

My car broke down.

No object

My car **broke down**.

Noun object

Mark **broke out of** prison.

Object pronoun after the verb

Last week Ismail **broke up with** her.

Object pronoun in the middle

They were engaged, but they **broke it off**.

Take note: phrasal verbs with direct objects

With phrasal verbs, (but not prepositional verbs), the noun object can usually go before or after the adverb.

- I **broke off** our engagement. / I **broke** our engagement **off**.

Pronunciation

For most phrasal verbs, the main stress is on the adverb.

- When did you break **up**?’

- *'Oh, I broke **off** our engagement ages ago. He broke **down** when I told him.'*

This is the same for three-part verbs.

- *I'm so **looking forward to** it!*

But for prepositional verbs, the stress is often on the main verb, not on the preposition.

- *I really can't **deal** with it.*

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TODA MATÉRIA, História do Halloween, Disponível em:

<https://www.todamateria.com.br/historia-do-halloween/#:~:text=A%20brincadeira%20consiste%20em%20pedir,a%20quem%20negar%20as%20guloseimas.&text=As%20casas%20e%20as%20ruas,rosto%20e%20com%20velas%20dentro>. Acesso em 16 de outubro de 2022

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