**TechmasterEnglish - Reading 3**

**Level 1: Beginner**

### **FRY AN EGG**

**Complete text with the correct verb form (past simple)**

**S**he **poured (pour)** a little vegetable oil into the frying pan. Then she turned**(turn)** on the stove. She took **(take)** an egg out of the refrigerator. She  cracked **(crack)** the egg into a small bowl. She put **(put)** the eggshells into the kitchen trash bag. She waited **(wait)** for the oil to get hot. She poured the raw egg into the pan. After about two minutes, she flipped **(flip)** the egg over and cooked it for another two minutes. She turned **(turn)** off the stove and took the fried egg out of the pan. She put **(put)** the egg on a small plate. She **sprinkled** **(sprinkle)**pepper and salt on the egg. She took **(take)** a fork out of the kitchen drawer. She walked **(walk)** over to the dining room table with her fork and plate. She tasted **(taste)** the egg. It was delicious.

**Level 2: Intermediate**

# **Read this article and do the exercises below:**

# **HAPPY HALLOWEEN!**

**L**ike many other holidays, Halloween has evolved and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago people called the Celts lived in what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France. November 1 was their New Year's Day. They believed that the night before the New Year (October 31) was a time when the living and the dead came together.

More than a thousand years ago the Christian **church** named November 1 All Saints Day (also called All Hallows.) This was a special holy day to honor the saints and other people who died for their religion. The night before All Hallows was called Hallows Eve. Later the name was changed to Halloween.

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits of the dead would visit the earth on Halloween. They worried that evil spirits would cause problems or **hurt** them. So on that night people wore **costumes** that looked like ghosts or other evil creatures. They thought if they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and not harm them.

The tradition of Halloween was carried to America by the immigrating Europeans. Some of the traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe some people would carry lanterns made from turnips. In America, pumpkins were more common. So people began putting candles inside them and using them as lanterns. That is why you see Jack 'o lanterns today.

These days Halloween is not usually considered a **religious** holiday. It is **primarily** a fun day for children. Children dress up in costumes like people did a thousand years ago. But instead of worrying about evil spirits, they go from house to house. They knock on doors and say "trick or treat." The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick or treater.

### **Match each orange word in the article with its definition below:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a building for public Christian worship
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to cause bodily injury to; injure
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of, pertaining to, or concerned with religion
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fashion of dress appropriate to a particular occasion or season
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_essentially; mostly; chiefly; principally

### **Decide True (T) or False (F):**

1. The Celts thought the spirits of dead people returned to the earth on October 31st.

2. The Celts created All Hallows.

3. All Hallows is on October 31st.

4. The word Halloween comes from the word Hallows eve.

5. A thousand years ago Europeans wore costumes to get candy.

6. Americans still carve turnips to use as lanterns.

7. Today Halloween is especially for children.

8. Children get candy by saying "trick or treat."