



Zombie Potion Smoothies

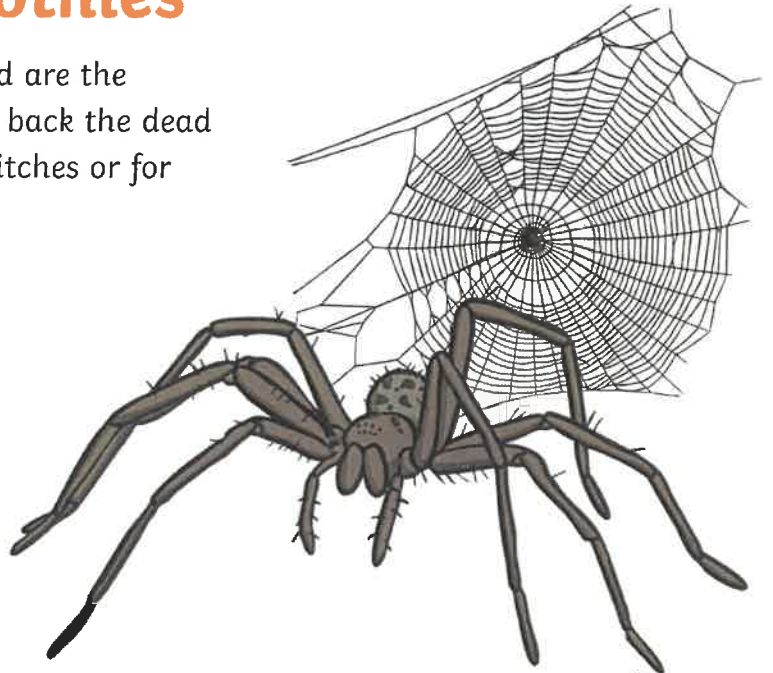
Zombie potion smoothies of the spooky kind are the scariest recipes you'll ever find. They bring back the dead like you've never seen – they're great for witches or for Halloween.

You'll need...

A swirl of envy and a dose of spite,
The sting of a hornet and a spider's bite.

An irritating itch and a drop of rage,
Pent-up frustration locked inside a cage.

A pinch of fury and a hint of greed,
Bags of betrayal and a hate-filled seed.



Q1: What do you need a 'pinch of' for this recipe?



Q2: *An irritating itch and a drop of rage.*

What do you think the word 'irritating' means in this line?



Q3: Why do you think that this recipe is 'great for witches or for Halloween?'



A Witch's Stew



3 You will need:

- 11 • 6 cups of goo from a frog's nose
- 19 • 1 level teaspoon of slime from inside a troll's ear
- 28 • 3 fingernails that belong to a goblin
- 37 • 1 pumpkin that has gone a bit too soft

40 What to do:

- 51 1. Get a big pot and hang it over the fire.
- 60 2. Mix the goo and the slime together to form a soup and tip it into the pot.
- 69 3. Snap the fingernails into small chunks and toss them into the pot.
- 82 4. Scoop the seeds out of the pumpkin and mix them into the soup.
- 89 5. Let the pot boil for 5 days.
- 94 6. Grab a big bowl and some fresh bread. It is time to tuck in!
- 96
- 104
- 111
- 117
- 119



Questions



1. Which word is used to describe the pot?



2. How many cups of goo do you need?
Tick one.

- ☐ 3
☐ 5
☐ 6



3. Number these steps from 1–3 to show the order that you need to do them in.

- ☐ Snap the fingernails.
☐ Let the pot boil.
☐ Scoop out the seeds.



4. Why might a witch need a pumpkin that is soft?

Halloween: A Spooky Secret



There was a girl called Jane. Her mum and dad loved Halloween and always looked forward to it. They put lots of decorations up in the house.

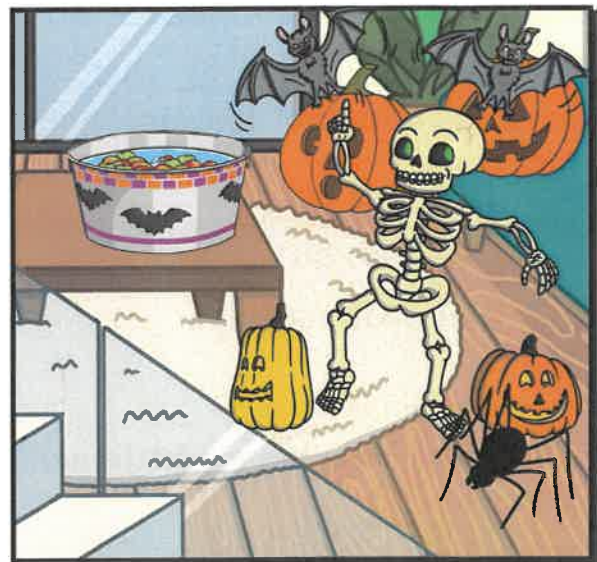
Jane did not like Halloween. She was scared. She did not like to dress up but every year her mum got her a new outfit. She had been a witch and even a skeleton.



Mars



Jane and her mum went trick-or-treating. This was the bit that really scared Jane. She did not want to knock on doors and see people dressed up. She held her mum's hand tightly.



They had a little party and played games when they got home. Jane liked this bit.

Questions

1. Who looked forward to Halloween? Tick one.

- ☐ Jane
- ☐ her mum and dad
- ☐ all of them

2. They **loved** Halloween. Which word means the same as 'loved'? Tick one.

- ☐ adored
- ☐ disliked
- ☐ detested

3. Jane always dressed up as a witch. Is this **true** or **false**? Tick one.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

4. Why did Jane not like Halloween? Tick one.

- ☐ She was too old.
- ☐ She thought it was silly.
- ☐ She was scared.

5. When did they have a little party? Tick one.

- ☐ before trick-or-treating
- ☐ at the same time as trick-or-treating
- ☐ after trick-or-treating

Earth

Halloween



Many people immediately think about costumes, scary movies and trick-or-treating when they think of Halloween on 31st October each year. Yet, did you know that the history of Halloween could go back thousands of years?



Samhain Practices

Some people think that the ancient Celts were frightened by the thought of evil spirits roaming the Earth. It is thought that they would light bonfires on hilltops to scare the ghosts away. It is also thought that they might have worn masks or costumes so that ghosts would not know who they were.

Pumpkins were not brought to the UK until the 16th century. Before this, vegetables would be carved with spooky faces. People often used turnips or swedes. They would be left outside of the home to scare away any spirits that got too close.

There were also lots of mythical monsters spoken about on Samhain. Pookas were said to be goblins that could change shape. The Dullahan was the Headless Horseman and Lady Gwyn would roam the Earth looking for lost travellers.

All of these things show that the costumes, monsters and carved vegetables of modern-day Halloween can also be seen when we study Samhain.

Samhain

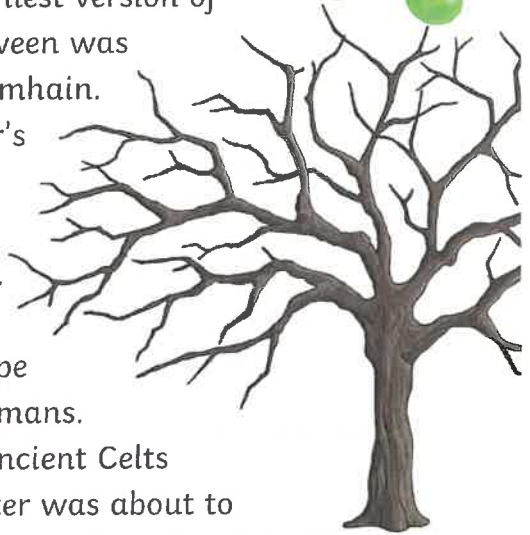
It is thought that the earliest version of what we now call Halloween was the ancient festival of Samhain.

Samhain means 'summer's end' and it is a festival that was first written about in the 9th century.

The ancient Celts were people who lived in Europe in the time before the Romans.

Samhain reminded the ancient Celts that the cold, harsh winter was about to begin and that many crops and people might die.

Samhain itself is usually on 1st November but celebrations often begin after the sun has set on 31st October. The ancient Celts thought that those who had died during the last year would be able to return to visit their homes.



Disclaimer: Serious and/or upsetting topics may emotionally affect your students due to past experience. You should consider whether this content is appropriate and provide adequate support available for those affected.

Questions

1. What was a Pooka said to be? Tick one.

- ☐ a kind of vegetable
- ☐ a goblin that could change shape
- ☐ a woman roaming the Earth
- ☐ a festival

2. Where are the ancient Celts said to have lit bonfires? Tick one.

- ☐ outside their homes
- ☐ near costume shops
- ☐ in the countryside
- ☐ on hilltops

3. Number the facts from 1-4 to show the order that they appear in the text.

- ☐ Vegetables would be carved with spooky faces.
- ☐ There were lots of mythical monsters spoken about on Samhain.
- ☐ The ancient Celts were people that lived in Europe in the time before the Romans.
- ☐ It is thought that the ancient Celts would light bonfires on hilltops to scare the ghosts away.

4. Draw **four** lines and match each date to the correct fact.

the 9th century

the 16th century

1st November

31st October

This is when pumpkins were first brought to the UK.

This is the date that modern-day Halloween is celebrated on.

This is when Samhain was first written about.

This is the date that Samhain itself is usually on.