New Year Celebrations Around the World
Directions: Circle the letter next to the answer that completes each sentence.

1. Ancient Egyptians celebrated the New Year ____________.  
   a. in the spring, when crops started to grow  
   b. in the fall, when the harvest completed the growing season  
   c. in the winter, when the earth was quiet

2. January is named after the Roman god Janus, who is shown as a(n) ____________.  
   a. harvest god  
   b. infant god  
   c. two-headed god

3. The Jewish New Year is celebrated in _____________.  
   a. the winter  
   b. the spring  
   c. the fall

4. On New Year’s Day in British Columbia and some other places, the polar bear swim takes place when people ____________.  
   a. buy extra fish for polar bears  
   b. visit polar bears at the zoo  
   c. go swimming outside

5. The song “Auld Lang Syne” comes from _____________.  
   a. Scotland  
   b. Germany  
   c. France

6. “Auld Lang Syne” roughly translates as _____________.  
   a. “Happy New Year”  
   b. “Good Luck and Blessings”  
   c. “The Good Old Days”

7. The first Tournament of Roses Parade was held in _____________.  
   a. 1896  
   b. 1912  
   c. 1946
Name _______________________________________  Date __________________

New Year Celebrations Around the World (continued)

8. The Chinese New Year takes place in late January or early February and ends with ____________.
   a. the battle of the dragons
   b. the festival of lanterns
   c. the dance of the flowers

9. New Year's Day is also ____________.
   a. Eastern Orthodox Christmas
   b. Twelfth Night
   c. the last day of Kwanzaa

10. In Spain on New Year's Eve, it is traditional to eat 12 ____________ at midnight.
    a. olives
    b. almonds
    c. grapes