



READING COMPREHENSION

9TH FORM



Sport and healthy lifestyle

The fitness boom of the past decades led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and activities. Those who pursue the latest fitness fashion are convinced that staying in good physical form requires much more than regular exercise and balanced meals. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. A lot of health and fitness club, and public leisure centers indicate the popularity of sports during the past thirty years. There are many opportunities for keeping fit. First of all it's necessary to do exercises. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Popular running competitions are now held everywhere. The big city marathons have become sporting events. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the modern life. Many sports activities have become part of daily Russian life. Football has always been the most popular sport among boys. Playing football is healthy, football also bring people close because in order to win people have to work as a team. The best way to avoid depression caused by the city life is doing exercises. Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. It's important to get slim. Some people eat nothing but fruit for several days. But it won't be of any use without proper exercises. Besides to avoid serious disease one should give up smoking. Smoking should be banned in all public places.

As for me, I'm interested in different kinds of sport. At school we have physical training lesson twice a week. I like to ski in winter. Sometimes the whole family goes skiing at the weekend. In summer I like to swim. I also do some cycling. I'm very fond of hockey. I try to watch every hockey match on TV.

Post-reading task

Choose the correct variant

1. The fitness boom of the past _____ led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and activities.
a) years b) days c) weeks d) decades
2. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an _____ part of their lives.
a) essential b) integral c) important d) necessary
3. A lot of health and fitness club, and public leisure centers _____ the popularity of sports during the past thirty years.
a) show b) present c) indicate d) describe
4. Playing _____ is healthy, _____ also bring people close because in order to win people have to work as a team.
a) football b) basketball c) volleyball d) tennis
5. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the modern _____.
a) pastime b) routine c) life d) order
6. Besides to avoid serious _____ one should give up smoking.
a) disease b) illness c) pain d) problem
7. Taking _____ is only one part of keeping fit.
A) regular food C) medicine
B) exercises D) drugs
8. Smoking should be banned in all public _____.
a) spaces b) places c) areas d) territories
9. A lot of health and fitness club, and public leisure centers indicate the popularity of sports during the past _____ years.
a) 20 b) 40 c) 50 d) 30
10. The best way to avoid _____ caused by the city life is doing exercises.
a) depression b) stress c) relaxation d) irritation
11. I also do some _____.
a) swimming b) surfing c) cycling d) athletics
12. Popular running competitions are now held _____.
a) nowhere b) anywhere c) whenever d) everywhere
13. There are many _____ for keeping fit
a) possibilities c) responsibilities
b) offers d) opportunities
14. Football has always been the most popular sport among _____.
a) girls b) boys c) old people d) men
15. In summer I like to _____.
a) surf b) swim c) skate d) sledge

Black Friday

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as "Viernes Negro." And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

Post-reading task

Choose the correct variant

1. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?
 - a. They want people to enjoy the holidays.
 - b. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
 - c. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
 - d. They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.
2. Which is **not** true about Black Friday?
 - a. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
 - b. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
 - c. Black Friday is a national holiday.
 - d. Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.
3. Where does the name Black Friday come from?
 - a. The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
 - b. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
 - c. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
 - d. The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.
4. Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.
 - b. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.
 - c. Black Friday is a really disappointing time of the year.
 - d. Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.
5. Which country does **not** participate in Black Friday?
 - a. France
 - b. Costa Rica
 - c. Brazil
 - d. United Kingdom
6. Which happened first?
 - a. Stores tried to rename the day after Thanksgiving "Big Friday."
 - b. Black Friday events began happening in Australia.
 - c. Police began calling the day after Thanksgiving "Black Friday."
 - d. Black Friday became the busiest shopping day of the year.
7. Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?
 - a. Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot
 - b. Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year
 - c. Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know
 - d. Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day
8. Which best describes the overall structure of the fifth paragraph?
 - a. chronological order
 - b. problem and solution
 - c. compare and contrast
 - d. order of importance
9. Which was **not** cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?
 - a. Stores run out of high demand items quickly.
 - b. Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.
 - c. There are large crowds and lots of shoving.
 - d. Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.
10. Which best explains why Costa Ricans call Black Friday "Viernes Negro"?
 - a. Costa Rican stores don't want the shopping day associated with American violence.
 - b. *Viernes Negro* sounds more exotic and exciting than *Black Friday*.
 - c. Costa Ricans want to establish their own shopping tradition.
 - d. This is how you say "Black Friday" in Spanish, the language of Costa Rica.

Fear and Phobia

Fear is a normal and healthy part of life. Fear plays an important role in keeping us from entering harmful situations and helping us decide when to get out of situations that are not necessarily the best. Under normal circumstances, fear can be managed through reason and logic. It does not take over our lives or cause us to become irrational. A phobia, however, twists the normal fear response into something that is difficult or impossible to control.

Normal Response to Fear

It is easy to become afraid of almost anything. Fear is generally, although not always, based on a negative experience with the object in question. For example, if you were attacked by a dog as a child, you may be afraid of dogs today. Sometimes fear is learned from someone else, such as a child who is afraid of spiders because of her mother's reactions.

Whatever the object of fear is, you may become distressed or uncomfortable when you confront that object. If you are afraid of flying, for example, you may become nervous or anxious when you board an airplane. You may self-medicate, perhaps by taking some pills before the flight, but you are able to manage your symptoms and get on with your life. You may prefer to travel by car or train, but will fly when it is necessary or practical.

Phobic Response

If you have a diagnosable phobia of a specific object or situation, your response will be more extreme. Using the fear of flying example, if you are able to board the plane at all, you will sweat, shake, cry or have other serious physiological responses.

You will likely be miserable during the entire flight, as every bit of turbulence renews your panic.

If your phobia is more severe, you will simply be unable to board a flight at all. You will go far out of your way to avoid flying; even canceling vacations or business trips if there is no alternate form of transportation. You may be unable to even visit an airport to drop off or pick up a friend. You may even become anxious when planes fly overhead.

Fear vs. Phobia

Besides the severity of your fear, it is important to consider its source. If you have a simple fear, you will not spend much time thinking about that fear. It will only affect you when you are forced to confront it, such as actually boarding a plane.

If you have a phobia, you are likely to develop a fear of fear itself. You may begin to worry that something will happen to trigger your fear. You may start to change your daily routine in an effort to avoid any possible triggers.

Getting Help

Phobias are highly individualized in symptoms and severity and cannot be self-diagnosed. The above are a few guidelines to help you decide whether to seek help, but it is important to realize that your symptoms may vary from those listed here. If you believe that you may have a phobia, it is very important to see a mental health professional right away. He or she will provide an accurate diagnosis and develop a treatment plan that is right for you.

Post-reading tasks

I. Answer the questions:

1. What is fear (phobia)?

2. Is it difficult to control fear?

II. Insert the correct words and word combinations

diagnosis	treatment plan	physiological responses	trigger
anxious	object of fear	nervous	spiders

1. Whatever the _____ is, you may become distressed or uncomfortable when you confront that object.
2. Using the fear of flying example, if you are able to board the plane at all, you will sweat, shake, cry or have other serious _____.
3. Sometimes fear is learned from someone else, such as a child who is afraid of _____ because of her mother's reactions.
4. He or she will provide an accurate _____ and develop a _____ that is right for you.

5. If you are afraid of flying, for example, you may become _____ or _____ when you board an airplane.
6. You may begin to worry that something will happen to _____ your fear.

III. TRUE or FALSE statements:

1. Phobias are highly individualized in symptoms and severity and can be self-diagnosed.
2. If you have a phobia, you are likely to develop a fear of fear itself.
3. Fear is a abnormal and healthy part of life.
4. You will likely be anxious during the entire flight, as every bit of turbulence renews your panic.
5. You may even become anxious when planes fly overhead.
6. You may prefer to travel by car or train, but will fly when it is necessary or practical.
7. You may start to change your daily routine in an effort to avoid any possible ways.

Granny Morgan

Andy and Kate were pleased. Today was Friday, and that was the day when Gran came to tea. Of all their relatives, they liked their grandmother the best. She was good fun.

Granny Morgan was sitting at the kitchen table when they came in. There was a big plate of banana sandwiches in front of her.

“Hello, Gran!” said Andy.

“Hello, you two. How was school today?”

“OK, thanks,” said Kate.

“And how was your trip to the National History Museum?” she asked.

“Oh, that was great,” said Kate. “We had a wonderful time.”

“We saw some fantastic dinosaurs but I liked the gorillas best,” he said. He took another sandwich.

“I remember when I was a young girl; I often went to museums and art galleries. One day I met Picasso in an art gallery in the south of France.”

“I don't believe you!” said Kate.

“Yes, I did. It's true. Picasso was a charming man. He asked me to tea.”

Kate liked her grandmother's stories, but she wasn't sure if they were true but they were always exciting!

Post-reading tasks

Exercise 1. Say, why the children like their grandmother's company.

Exercise 2. Correct the statements.

1. Granny Morgan came to dinner.
2. The children visited the National Gallery.
3. The boy liked the elephants at the museum.
4. Granny met Picasso in Paris.
5. The children were sure that their grandmother's stories were true.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Why were Kate and Andy pleased?
2. When did their grandmother usually come to tea?
3. Where was she sitting when they came in?
4. What sort of sandwiches were there on the table?
5. How many sandwiches did Andy take altogether?
6. What did Andy like best at the Natural History Museum?
7. What else did he see there?
8. Who did Granny Morgan meet at an art gallery?
9. What did Kate think of her grandmother's stories?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences according to the text «Granny Morgan».

1. Andy and Kate were _____ on Friday.
2. Granny is good _____
3. We had a _____ at the museum.
4. We saw some _____ dinosaurs, but _____
5. One day I met Picasso in _____ in the South of France.

A Letter

Dear Irina,

Thank you for your letter. I would like to know a bit more about your school activities. Do you have parties at school? What are they like? Our parties are not always interesting. Some are amusing and some are boring. The best we had was on the Valentine's Day. We all loved it very much. It was a costume party. I had a butterfly suit on with big black-and-red wings.

We have pinned up funny posters on the walls in the rest room. The most interesting part of it was the mail. I got five Valentine's Day, cards. I think the big card was from Joe. I went all red when I opened it. There was a big satin elephant holding a bunch of plastic flowers in its trunk and these words: "Sharon, I love you." I also wrote ten cards to boys and girls just for fun, and of course one to Joe. You can guess what I wrote in it. We also sang and danced at the party. How do your parties go?

Post-reading tasks

Exercise 1. Write what Sharon liked about the St. Valentine's Day party most of all.

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are true or false.

1. All parties in the English school are interesting.
2. All the children liked the party on the Valentine's Day.
3. The party was held in the classroom.
4. Sharon got a bunch of flowers from Joe.
5. Sharon wrote ten cards to boys.
6. They sang and danced at the party.

Exercise 3. Give yes / no answers to the questions.

1. Does Sharon like parties?
2. Are all English school parties amusing?
3. Was the party she described a costume party?
4. Did Sharon get a card from Joe?
5. Does she love Joe?
6. Did she write a card to Joe?

The Boy and the Door

There was a small shop in a little street in an old town. In the shop there were beautiful things made of silver and gold. The small shop had a door that opened on the little street. The shopkeeper was standing at the open door.

“Come and buy! Come and buy!” called the shopkeeper. “Come into my shop and see all the beautiful things!” again he called. “Come in!

I shall show you beautiful things made of silver and gold.”

One day the shopkeeper had to go away to the king’s palace. The king wanted a beautiful gold ring and a silver cup from the shop. The shopkeeper called the boy who worked for him. “I’m going to the king’s palace,” he said. “You must stay here. Do not leave the door of the shop whatever happens. Do you understand?”

“Yes, I understand,” said the boy.

The shopkeeper went away, and soon he came to the king’s palace. He gave the king the ring and the cup. Then he went home. Soon he was back at his shop. He stopped and looked up in astonishment. “What is this?” he cried. “Why are so many people going into my shop?” Then the shopkeeper saw that the door of the shop was gone and so was the boy who worked for him.

Just then, the shopkeeper saw the boy. He was in the street near the shop. The boy had the shop door on his back. He was standing in the square looking at some men who were doing tricks.

The shopkeeper ran to the boy. “I told you not to leave my shop,” he cried.

“No,” said the boy. “You told me not to leave the door. I did just as you said. I did not leave the door. I have the door here with me.”

Post-reading tasks

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer to the questions.

1. What did the shopkeeper sell? food / things
2. What were the things made of? glass / metal
3. Where did the shopkeeper go one day? market / palace

4. What did the shopkeeper tell the boy to do? not to leave the door / not to leave the shop
5. What did the shopkeeper see when he came back? the shop was closed / the shop was open
6. Where was the boy standing? in the shop / in the square
7. Did the boy understand the shopkeeper's words exactly? yes / no

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. It was a big new shop.
2. The shopkeeper usually stood at the open door.
3. The things in the shop were beautiful and expensive.
4. The shopkeeper asked the boy not to leave the door.
5. The shopkeeper went to the king's palace.
6. When the shopkeeper came back, his shop was ruined.
7. The boy took the door with him.
8. The boy did what the shopkeeper had told him.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What did the shopkeeper do to attract clients to his shop?
2. Why did the shopkeeper go to the palace?
3. What was the boy doing when the shopkeeper came back?

Environment

Human-made noise pollution in the Earth's oceans and seas is becoming a serious threat to sea wildlife. Scientists report that there is hardly an underwater place left where sea mammals can live in peace and quiet. Dozens of species of whales, dolphins, turtles and other creatures depend on sound in their communication, finding mates and hunting for food. So noisy environment is making it difficult to lead a normal life. This is according to a report from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), called «Ocean Noise: Turn it Down». The environmental group says noise from shipping, oil and gas surveys, and offshore construction and water sports has reached dangerous levels for sea life.

The IFAW says the distance over which blue whales can communicate is down by 90 per cent. It also reports that in the past decade, many whales have become beached after being disorientated because of loud noise. The group also warns that noise pollution is only going to get worse. There are 90 survey ships active in the oceans today. In addition, the number of ships sailing the seas will double by 2025. Mark Simmonds, an IFAW spokesman, said, «Man-made noise is already causing a kind of acoustic fog», and called for a «response to noise pollution in the underwater».

Task 1. Read the text above. For (1—7) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

- 1) The noise humans make is harmful for creatures living in the oceans.
- 2) There are very few quiet places left in the oceans.
- 3) Sound doesn't help sea animals to hunt for food and look for a mate.
- 4) The distance over which blue whales can communicate has become larger.
- 5) Noise pollution can mean whales lose their way and die on beaches.
- 6) The number of ships on the seas is not going to change in the next 20 years.
- 7) Mark Simmonds, a IFAW spokesman, said it's very foggy in the oceans.

Pollution

Road pollution is a serious danger to children's health. Researchers from the University of California spent 13 years studying children who lived within 500 metres of busy roads. They found that most of the 3,600 children in the study had weak lungs. Researchers said this meant the children could have breathing problems for the rest of their lives.

The main author of the study W. James Gauderman and his team conducted their research on youngsters who lived near busy roads and in high-pollution areas. Once a year, the team measured the children's lung power. It checked how much air the children could release in one breath and how quickly it could be released. The team found that by their 18th birthday, children who lived within 500 metres of a highway breezed out three per cent less air compared with children who lived one-and-a-half kilometres away. Further, the highway children's lung power was seven per cent weaker in the rate at which they could breeze out. Gauderman said that: «Even if you are in a relatively low regional pollution area, living near a road produces lung problems».

About a third of the children moved away from busy roads during the study but stayed near the same area. Their lungs developed more healthily.

Task 1. Read the text above. For (1—7) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, and F if it is false.

- 1) Researchers monitored different children for 30 years.
- 2) The text doesn't say how many children in the study had lung problems.
- 3) Living near a busy road doubles the chances of lung damage.
- 4) Researchers tested the children's lungs on a monthly basis.
- 5) Children living 500 metres from busy roads had 30 % less lung power.
- 6) Living near a busy road is still bad even if it's in a low-pollution area.
- 7) Children who moved away from roads still suffered lung problems

Famous People

Task 1. Read the text below. Match choices (A—E) to (1—5).

- A) Work Is Honourable
- B) Some People Go through Life Hating and Avoiding Work
- C) So the Question You Must Ask Is «Why Do People Do It?»
- D) Work Gives You a Sense of Purpose
- E) Work Is a Means to Develop Character

A week has 168 hours. If you sleep eight hours a day, that leaves 112 hours per week of active time in your life. If you work about 50 hours a week, that is almost half of your week's active time. This is a very significant part of your life that you spend working.

1 () One simple answer is that most people need to earn money. But many billionaires, like Bill Gates, Larry Ellison and Warren Buffett, spend a significant amount of their time working, probably more than most people. And yet, they don't need any money. Let's look at the advantages work can give us.

2 () Many people go through their working life thinking about retirement. They think about the day when they will just be able to sit back, relax and take it easy. But when the day arrives they enjoy the first few months of their newly found freedom and stress-free living, but after a while they start losing their sense of purpose. Their work gave them a sense of being important that they now miss, and they start to feel worthless.

3 () In many lines of work, you have to deal with people and their personalities, egos, beliefs, cultures, politics, habits, and all of the struggles and joys that make up the human existence. You also face conflicts and hard choices. As you gain experience in your work, you develop character. You learn how to deal with different types of people and different situations.

4 () When you do a good job, you feel a sense of pride and achievement. Being able to work in whatever capacity, is an honourable activity.

5 () But I haven't seen a successful person yet that does not do any type of work. Work is the very essence of what success is about

SUCCESS

Task 1. Read the text below. Match choices (A—E) to (1—5).

A) Some of Your Thoughts and Ideas Are Rather Stable and Permanent in Nature

B) Success Is in Your Mind

C) Get in the Habit of Writing

D) Take Time to Think

E) However, There Are Thoughts and Ideas Which Are Usually Temporary

1 () Regardless of your definition of success, most people would agree that success starts with your thoughts, your ideas and your beliefs — in other words, your mind. It is a great feeling to realize that with the power.

2 () These are the beliefs, the habits, the behaviour, and all the other details of the mind that make up the core of who you are. Knowledge, skills and abilities are other components of your mind that have a somewhat stable character. So a person's beliefs, habits, personalities, knowledge, skills and abilities are important components of success that will not disappear or be lost in a passing moment.

3 ()

These are the ideas that pass through your head in a moment of inspiration. Most people don't pay much attention to these temporary thoughts when your mind reveals to you something that could result in a good opportunity.

4 ()

Successful people understand the importance of spending quality time doing high-level thinking. You should plan to have a time period of at least 30 minutes to one hour each day when you are alone and your mind is free from fuss and disorder. Use this time to let your mind flow and reveal to you the interesting ideas which you may dismiss when you are busy with other things. When those thoughts come to you, don't reject them. Let them fill your mind with the possibilities and with your dreams of success.

5 ()

You never know when great ideas will pop in your head. Therefore, it is very important that you always carry with you a notebook and pen to write down your ideas as soon as they come to you. This notebook can also be very useful for writing down observations that will help you become successful. If you run into a successful person that you admire, write down the habits and qualities, or anything else about this person. If you observe something that is done with excellence, or high quality, be it a product or a service, write it down.

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated in the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren (1632s 1723) who was not only an architect but also one of the best geometers of his day, a mathematician and astronomer.

It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral which is the greatest of English Churches. It is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

The Cathedral is 515 ft long and 180 ft wide. Its famous dome is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's in Rome.

The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are classic Renaissance. In one of the twin baroque towers there is one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighting 17, 5 tons.

Inside there is a wonderful mixture of architectural work, paintings, mosaics and statues which are monuments to generals and admirals who are buried there and among them admiral Nelson and the Duke of Wellington (under his command the army of the allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).

When Christopher Wren was 90 he was carried here once a year so that he could see his beautiful work. He himself is buried in the Cathedral. There is no monument to Christopher Wren but on his tomb in the centre of the Cathedral there is an inscription which reads: "If you seek a monument, look around". The inscription is in Latin.

St. Paul's Cathedral was partly destroyed in 1941 by a direct hit from bombs. After the war it was restored.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 2) Sir Christopher Wren.
- 3) Renaissance architecture.
- 4) **Christopher Wren's masterpiece.**

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

In one of the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral one can see ...

- 1) one of the largest bells in the world.
- 2) the monument to Christopher Wren.
- 3) the tombs of Nelson and Wellington.
- 4) the largest church dome in the world.

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren who was not only an architect but also one of the best writers of his day.
- 2) **The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's.**
- 3) The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are baroque and classic Renaissance.
- 4) Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where there is a beautiful monument to him with an inscription in Latin.
- 5)

IV. What explain the inscription: "IF you seek a monument, look around"?

- 1) **Christopher Wren needed no monument but his beautiful work - St. Paul's Cathedral.**
- 2) Christopher Wren is buried there (there is a grave of his in St. Paul's Cathedral).
- 3) There are many remarkable things in the Cathedral to look at.
- 4) In the Cathedral there are many **monuments to famous people.**

V. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Christopher Wren was carried here once a year.
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral was restored after World War II.
- 3) It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral.
- 4) Great Paul weight about 17, 5 tons.

1) 4, 3, 2, 1

2) 3, 1, 2, 4

3) **3, 4, 1, 2**

4) 1, 4, 3, 2

VI. Which word is different?

1) church

2) cathedral

3) monastery

4) **residence**

The City

The City occupies a site which was Norman London. It is a very small part of London (only one square mile). About ten thousand people live in the City but about 500,000 of them work there.

The City can still show the remains of its defensive wall and some other signs of the Roman time. In other parts of the City almost every stone, every wall, every house is Saxon or Norman or connected with some famous man, book or historical event.

The City of London was described by a Roman historian as a “busy emporium for trade and traders” and this description could have been applied to it at any time since then. The City still remains one of the most important commercial centres in the world.

All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City, which is represented by three buildings: the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor lives. This is a big house built in 1739s53 which reminds us of Greek temple. The Lord Mayor also receives the guests of London there.

The Bank of England or as the Londoners call it “The Old Lady” is 250 years old and is a huge building seven storeys high. It is one of the most important banks in the world.

The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire and three times rebuilt. It is a place of business and public meetings.

There are also a lot of insurance companies, offices and churches in the City.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) historical and business importance of the City.
- 2) Lord Mayor's residence.
- 3) principal business buildings of the City.
- 4) the territory and the population of the City.

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

The City is a commercial and business part of London as ...

- 1) about ten thousand people live there.
- 2) all the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.
- 3) it is an area with a long history.
- 4) many offices, insurance companies, banks are concentrated there.

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) The City is a recently built part of London where one can't see any signs of ancient time.
- 2) The Mansion House reminds us of a Greek temple.
- 3) Many people live in the City but only a few of them work there.
- 4) Londoners call the Royal Exchange “The Old Lady” because it is a huge building seven storeys high.

IV. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) The Mansion House is a residence of Lord Mayor.
- 2) The Lord Mayor receives the guests of London in the Mansion House.
- 3) The Mansion House was built in the eighteenth century.
- 4) There are a lot of insurance companies and offices in the Mansion House.

V. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) The City of London was described by a Roman historian.
- 2) In the City one can see many signs of the Roman time.
- 3) The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire.
- 4) All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.

VI. What word is different?

- 1) famous 2) well-known 3) notorious 4) popular

William Shakespeare (1564s – 1616)

William Shakespeare, the greatest English writer of drama, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon. We do not know everything about Shakespeare's early life. But we know that he studied at the Grammar School in Stratford, and that he became interested in the theatre when he was still a boy.

In 1586 Shakespeare went to London, where he worked in the theatre for some years before he began to write his own plays.

Shakespeare soon became well-known in London literary circles. Every play that he wrote was good news to the people of the capital. Queen Elizabeth liked Shakespeare's plays, and the actors were often invited to play before the Queen and later before King James - a great honour in those days. By the end of the 16th century, Shakespeare and his friends had enough money to build their own theatre - the famous Globe Theatre.

But we must not think that Shakespeare had no difficulties in his life. Less talented writers, whose plays were worse than his, often quarreled with Shakespeare and attacked him, the actors in his own theatre sometimes turned against him.

People in our Country love and honour Shakespeare. Many say that they love him for his wonderful optimism: in his light comedies and even in his tragedies he seems to promise a better and brighter future for all mankind.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) Shakespeare's life.
- 2) the life of English people in Shakespeare's time.
- 3) the queen's and king's life.
- 4) the writers who lived in England in the 16th century.

II. Complete the sentence.

Shakespeare was especially good at...

- 1) novels.
- 2) detective stories.
- 3) mystery plays.
- 4) dramas.

III. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) In his childhood Shakespeare got interested in the theatre.
- 2) The King and the Queen of England liked his plays.
- 3) Shakespeare was widely known only for his Globe Theatre.
- 4) Shakespeare had difficulties in his life.

IV. Answer the question.

What kind of man was Shakespeare?

- 1) He was a man who liked to quarrel with people.
- 2) He was a man who was fond of saving money.
- 3) He was a man who tried to perform only in the king's palace.
- 4) He was a man who had wonderful optimism.

V. Why do you think Shakespeare is well-known throughout the world?

- 1) He was an English writer.
- 2) His actors disliked him.
- 3) He built his own theatre.
- 4) He wrote a lot of brilliant plays.

VI. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

People in our country love and honour Shakespeare.

- 1) envy 2) respect 3) read 4) remember

Shaw Wrote a Play

Once a poor flower-girl, quite by chance, overheard a conversation between two gentlemen. One of the gentlemen was a professor of phonetics. He was saying to the other that he could teach an uneducated person to speak good English. The girl was very much interested in what they were talking about. She tried to hear every word.

The fact was that she had for a long time been thinking of learning to speak correctly, and now she saw an excellent chance for herself. If she improved her manner of speaking the owners of the big flower shop would give her a job. She asked the two gentlemen to buy a few flowers from her and tried to speak to them but they didn't listen to her and soon went away.

The next day the girl came to the professor's house and asked him to give her lessons. The professor was very much surprised. At first he refused to teach her, saying that it was no use even trying, but then he agreed.

The results of the first lesson were poor. She couldn't produce proper English sounds and was tired of endless exercises. But soon the professor discovered that she was a clever girl. She took a great interest in her lessons and never missed a chance of practicing the sounds. As a result, her English became so good that the people who met her thought that she was a real lady.

The story of the girl can be found in one of Bernard Shaw's most popular plays.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) a poor girl who worked hard at her English.
- 2) the work of the professor of phonetics.
- 3) the life of the rich gentleman.
- 4) the work of the flower-girl.

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

The flower-girl wanted to...

- 1) get money from the two gentlemen.
- 2) learn where the two gentlemen lived.
- 3) take phonetics lessons.
- 4) give phonetics lessons.

III. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) The professor of phonetics gave lessons.
- 2) The flower-girl wanted to get a good job.
- 3) The professor could teach anyone to speak good English.
- 4) The professor wanted to get money from the girl.

IV. Answer the question.

What kind of man was the professor?

- 1) He was a man of his word.
- 2) He was a famous man.
- 3) He was a lazy man.
- 4) He was a poor man.

V. How can you explain why the girl started visiting the professor's house?

- 1) She wanted to find a rich husband.
- 2) She wanted to get a job in his house.
- 3) She wanted to improve her phonetics.
- 4) She wanted to spend time with a nice mail.

VI. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

She never missed a **chance** of practicing the sounds.

- 1) an occasion 2) an opportunity 3) an event 4) a case

Modern football

Although modern football began in nineteenth-century England, the English didn't invent football: they simply gave it rules. Human beings have always liked kicking round objects. Two and a half thousand years ago the Chinese played a game called Tsu-Chu, which means 'to kick a ball made of leather with the feet'.

A Roman stone carving from Yugoslavia, from around the year 200 AD, shows a man holding a type of football and the Greeks are known to have played a game called episkyros. Although the details are unknown, it's certain that these games were all played by two teams.

There are records of football being played in the twelfth century on the streets of London. King Edward II banned (stopped) it in 1314, saying, 'There is a great noise in the city caused by hustling (fighting) over large balls'. Later kings also banned the game without much success. By the sixteenth century it had become very rough (dangerous). Most games were played in villages with as many as 500 people in each team. They played from midday until sunset.

By the nineteenth century only the rich private schools were playing football. Each had its own set of rules which made games between schools impossible. In 1862 a set of ten rules were written down - five of these are in use today. The first competition cup, the Football Association Cup, was started in 1872. League football began in 1888 and teams formed all over England, involving everyone, not just the rich. By 1900 English sailors had taken the game to other countries. In 1930 the first World Cup match was played: it was won by Uruguay. (England didn't enter until 1950). Now the World Cup is the focus of football. The final match is watched on TV by almost half the world's population. Football is certainly the world's most popular sport.

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) The invention of football game.
- 2) The most popular sport.
- 3) The history of football.
- 4) The first World Cup match.

II. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) Tsu Chu is a Chinese handball.
- 2) King Edward II was fond of playing football.
- 3) Episkyros was played by two teams.
- 4) Football game was unknown in England in the 12th century.

III. Complete the sentence according to the text.

King Edward II banned (stopped) the game in 1314 because of...

- 1) a great noise in the city.
- 2) bad weather.
- 3) his illness.
- 4) its unpopularity.

IV. Find the wrong answer to the question.

Why did football games become very dangerous by the 16th century?

- 1) Too many people took part in playing football.
- 2) The game was played without rules.
- 3) People played football from midday until sunset.
- 4) Villagers were fond of playing football.

V. Answer the question.

Who won the first World Cup match?

- 1) English sailors took part in the first World Cup match and won it.
- 2) The first World Cup match was won by China.
- 3) British team won the first World Cup match.
- 4) The winner of the first World Cup match was Uruguay.

VI. What word is different?

- 1) game 2) play 3) match 4) competition

Rowing

There is no sporting event in Britain enjoying greater attraction than the boat race.

Rowing has a long history in England. It was first started in the 18th century. At that time the boats took part in processions on the Thames. In the 19th century people started to use the boats for racing not only in London, but also in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The first boat race between these two famous schools took place at Henley in 1829. Nearly every year since then there has been a boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

It takes place on the Thames during the spring vacation at the end of March or the beginning of April.

The crews of the boats, chosen from the members of the college Boat Club, train together for twelve weeks before the race. There are eight oarsmen and a cox in each boat. They are known as Blues because they wear blue jackets called blazers.

The Boat Race is a London festival. On Boat Race Saturday the banks along the Thames and the bridges are crowded with people who come out to watch the race. Those who stay at home watch it on TV. However, even those with no particular interest in rowing like to know the result of the Boat Race.

At Oxford and Cambridge those students who represent their university in some sport are awarded "a blue", that is, the right to wear a blue cap and scarf (dark blue for Oxford, light blue for Cambridge). This gives them great social position.

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) London festival
- 2) The Thames
- 3) Sporting event
- 4) Boat Races

II. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) Rowing a boat has a long tradition in England.
- 2) Rowing is a new kind of sport in England.
- 3) Boat races between Oxford and Cambridge take place twice a year.
- 4) People started to use the boats for racing in Oxford in the 18th century.

III. Find the wrong answer to the question.

When do boat races between Oxford and Cambridge take place?

- 1) during the spring holidays
- 2) in May
- 3) at the beginning of April
- 4) at the end of March

IV. Complete the sentence according to the text.

On a day of Boat Race the banks of the Thames are full of people because...

- 1) rowing has few fans.
- 2) Boat Race is an exciting competition.
- 3) people want to know what has happened.
- 4) many people want to go boating.

V. Answer the question.

Who is allowed to wear “a blue”?

- 1) the winners of the Boat Race
- 2) the participants of the Boat Race
- 3) the members of the Boat Clubs
- 4) the students who represent their university in some sport

VI. What word is different?

- 1) crew 2) oarsmen 3) cox 4) blazer

Sherlock Holmes

With the words “Elementary, my dear Watson...” the most famous detective of all times, Sherlock Holmes, starts to explain something to his friend, Dr. Watson. That phrase has now entered the English language

Sherlock Holmes first appeared in 1882. He became famous in ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’. After that came the whole series of books about him: “The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes”, “The Return of Sherlock Holmes”, “The Hound of the Baskervilles” and many others. Many thousands of books about Sherlock Holmes are still sold every year.

Who invented Sherlock Holmes? Arthur Conan Doyle was his inventor. He was a doctor. In 1882 he moved from Scotland to England to set up a practice. One of the doctors he worked for, Dr. Joseph Bell, was the model for Sherlock Holmes's friend, Dr. Watson. Conan Doyle's medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories.

Conan Doyle started the fashion of the detective story. Today the fashion goes on.

And what sort of man is Sherlock Holmes? We learn a lot about him from the stories in which he appears. He is a quiet man, who only speaks when he has something to say. He smokes a pipe (he has a collection of them). He plays the violin. He carries a large magnifying glass. He lives at 221B Baker Street in London.

If you go to London, you will not be able to find 221 B Baker Street. But instead, you can go to a pub called the “Sherlock Holmes”. In that pub there is a room exactly like Sherlock Holmes's room at 221B Baker Street as described in Conan Doyle’s stories. On the walls there are drawings from the original editions about Sherlock Holmes.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) Sherlock Holmes's work.
- 2) the most famous detective and his inventor.
- 3) Dr. Watson's medical practice.
- 4) Conan Doyle's education.

II. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) Dr. Watson was Dr. Bell's assistant.
- 2) Dr. Watson was Conan Doyle's friend.
- 3) Dr. Watson was Conan Doyle's book character.
- 4) Dr. Watson was Sherlock Holmes's relative.

III. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Dr. Watson was Sherlock Holmes's friend.
- 2) Conan Doyle was a doctor.
- 3) There is 221 B Baker Street in London.
- 4) The fashion of the detective stories goes on.

IV. Complete the sentence.

Conan Doyle is known to everybody as...

- 1) the author of books about Sherlock Holmes.
- 2) a talented doctor.
- 3) a good friend of Dr. Joseph Bell.
- 4) a man who opened a pub in Baker Street.

V. Answer the question.

When did Sherlock Holmes use the phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson “?

- 1) after he gave Watson the explanation of his guess
- 2) if he wanted Watson to investigate the crime himself
- 3) before he began to explain something to Watson
- 4) if Watson asked him how to find the criminal

VI. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Doctor Watson and Sherlock Holmes
- 2) Conan Doyle and Dr. Joseph Bell
- 3) Conan Doyle's Family
- 4) Conan Doyle and His Characters

TITANIC

On a beautiful afternoon, in a year long gone, a big ship set out on its first voyage from England to America. It was a new ship called the “Titanic”.

For two days the “Titanic” went on its way over the sea. Then entered an ice-field and was hit by an iceberg.

Everyone was told to come out of their rooms. The men were putting the lifeboats over the sides of the ship down into the water. Then all the women and children were helped into the lifeboats.

A woman came to the side of the ship. Her two children were in oil, of the lifeboats, and she was very much afraid.

“My children are in the lifeboat. I must go with them!” the woman called to the people in the lifeboat.

“There's no more room,” someone called out. “If we take one more the lifeboat will sink.”

There was a young woman in the lifeboat called Miss Evans. When she heard the woman calling, she stood up in the lifeboat and touched one of the men on the arm.

“Let me get back on to the ship,” she said. “Let that woman take my place. I have no children.”

“The ship is sinking,” said the man. “You know that?”

There was no time to talk. People helped Miss Evans to get back on to the ship. Very soon after that there was a great noise, and the “Titanic” went down under the water.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) a voyage from England to America.
- 2) brave sailors.
- 3) a new ship called the “Titanic” .
- 4) The courage of Miss Evans.

II. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) The “Titanic” left America.
- 2) The “Titanic” went to England.
- 3) The “Titanic” left for America.
- 4) The “Titanic” sailed in the direction of England.

III. Complete the sentence.

In the lifeboat there was ...

- 1) not a room for a single person.
- 2) nobody to take care of the children.
- 3) no food and water.
- 4) not enough fresh air.

IV. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Miss Evans was a young woman.
- 2) Miss Evans knew that the ship was sinking.
- 3) Miss Evans had no children.
- 4) Miss Evans got into another lifeboat.

V. Answer the question.

Why did Miss Evans get back to the ship?

- 1) She left her documents there.
- 2) She wanted to continue her voyage.
- 3) She gave her place in the lifeboat to the children's mother.
- 4) She thought that the lifeboat could sink.

VI. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) The "Titanic" Voyage
- 2) A Courageous Woman
- 3) In the Ocean
- 4) A Big Iceberg

Family Affairs

Jane is twenty-one years old. She works at an office in the centre of London. She is a typist. Although her work is over at five o'clock in the afternoon she comes home rather late. Jane is going to marry a respectable gentleman who is fifteen years older than she is. But her mother is is upset about it. She doesn't think that Jane can be happy with Mr. Dobson. She wants her daughter to marry a younger man.

One evening Jane comes home at eleven o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Ogden is still up. She comes into the hall to meet her daughter.

"I don't want you to marry Mr. Dobson," she says.

"What do you mean?" the daughter asks.

"I think it's better if you marry a man who hasn't so much money."

"Oh, that's all right", the daughter says. "He is not going to have so much money for long."

I. Why does Jane come home late?

- 1) She works overtime.
- 2) She meets her boyfriend.
- 3) She visits her friends.
- 4) She has German classes.

II. How many years is Jane's fiance older than she is?

- 1) 20 years
- 2) 15 years
- 3) 10 years
- 4) 5 years

III. Who does Mrs. Ogden want her daughter to marry?

- 1) a younger man
- 2) an older man
- 3) a richer man
- 4) a foreigner

IV. What's wrong with Mr. Dobson in the mother's opinion?

- 1) He doesn't love Jane.
- 2) He has no house of his own.
- 3) He is poor.
- 4) He has a lot of money.

V. Mrs. Ogden is still up means:

- 1) Mrs. Ogden doesn't want to sleep.
- 2) Mrs. Ogden is not sleeping.
- 3) Mrs. Ogden isn't going to bed.
- 4) Mrs. Ogden is still upstairs.

The Discovery of America

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. He was born in Italy. His father and both grandfathers were cloth makers. Columbus was a seaman and made many sea voyages.

Most people in Columbus 's days thought that the earth was flat and they did not believe that beyond the Atlantic Ocean lay India.

In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave Columbus money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. There were 3 caravels: *the Santa Maria*, *the Nina* and *the Pinta*. After sailing 4,000 miles he reached some land. The crew saw something like a white cliff and cried out: "Tierra! Tierra!" Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land – a new continent. It was America. Columbus named the land they reached San Salvador ("Holy Savior"). People began to speak about the land as "The New World".

European people came to the New World for many reasons. Some hoped to find gold and silver. Priests and missionaries came to bring to Christian religion to the Indians. Among those who came for freedom was a small group of English people called Pilgrims. They wanted to start a new life and to have no religious problems they had in English. In 1620 on the ship "Mayflower" they landed in the northeast of America. They set up a colony and called that part of the country "New England".

I. Write if the following information is true (T) or false (F):

1. The USA was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
2. Columbus was a cloth maker.
3. Most people in Columbus's days believed that beyond the Atlantic Ocean lay India.
4. Columbus sailed 4,000 miles to reach a new land.
5. All European people came to the New World to find gold and silver.
6. The first English settlers in America called Pilgrims set up a colony.

II. Answer the following questions in Russian:

1. Who discovered America?
2. The King and the Queen of what country gave Columbus money for voyage?
3. How many caravels were there?
4. How did Columbus name the land he had reached?
5. What reasons did European people come to the New World for?
6. How did the Pilgrims reach America?

Going in for Sports

At the end of the week Father usually gets good ideas. Last Saturday when he was looking through the newspaper he found an article about skiing. He read it and said: "I don't remember when we last went skiing. What about trying it tomorrow?"

Everybody liked the idea so we started our preparations immediately. All of us wanted to look smart. Jane took out her sports clothes. Mother sent me out to buy skiing caps. When I came back she was mending Father's old trousers. She got angry when she saw the caps as they were all the same colour.

Late at night our clothes were ready and we could go to bed.

At 10 o'clock in the morning I suddenly woke up. The women were still sleeping. "Wake up everybody," I shouted. "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom. "What about skiing?" I asked Father who was coming out of the bathroom. He paid no attention to my words. At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual and suddenly exclaimed: "Look, they say, swimming is the best way of losing weight. What about trying it?"

I. Answer the questions.

1. Where did the father get his idea of skiing from?
 - 1) a newspaper article
 - 2) a television programme
 - 3) a sports review
 - 4) a radio report
2. Why did the family start their preparations immediately?
 - 1) They were a sporty sort of people.
 - 2) They wanted to look smart.
 - 3) They liked the idea of skiing.
 - 4) They didn't want to waste time.
3. What happened in the morning?
 - 1) The family went skiing.
 - 2) The family went swimming.
 - 3) The family was ready for skiing.

4) The family wasn't going to ski.

4. What did the father say to the boy's question about skiing?

1) He asked him to stop joking.

2) He didn't say anything.

3) He told her so that he didn't like the idea of skiing.

4) He answered that they would go skiing next Saturday.

II. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Continuous.

1) I don't remember when we last went skiing.

2) "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom.

3) At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual.

4) Swimming is the best way of losing weight.

III. To 'mend' trousers means:

1) to clean

2) to wash

3) to press

4) to repair

Blind People

Blind people can learn to type by feeling the keys but they can't find and correct a mistake. In order to help blind people use a computer Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that reads aloud what has been typed.

He added a voice to a cheap microcomputer. "The computer is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed and to read what is displayed on the computer screen - it can be a letter, a word or whole sentences. It is programmed to pronounce English words. If a word is not in its memory the computer spells it. Any mistakes can easily be corrected. When the text is complete, a printed copy can be made in the usual way.

The system has won a prize and is already in use, so blind students at a college in Wales can use computers. Dr. Vincent is now working at an optical sensor that can recognize printed words and read them aloud.

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Dr. Vincent's help
- 2) Talking typewriter
- 3) Computers for Welsh students
- 4) Correction system

II. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. It is difficult for blind people to use a computer because ...
 - 1) they can't spell English words.
 - 2) they can't see and correct mistakes on the screen.
 - 3) they can't learn to type.
 - 4) they can't work with CD User Guide.
2. Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that ...
 - 1) easily corrects mistakes.
 - 2) makes printed copies in the usual way.

3) reads aloud what is displayed on the computer screen.

4) can translate what has been typed into any foreign language.

3. Dr. Vincent is now developing a new optical system that ...

1) can recognize and read aloud printed words.

2) is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed.

3) can be used at a college in Wales.

4) will win a prize.

III. Find the sentence with the verb in the Present Indefinite Passive.

1) It can be a letter, a word or whole sentences.

2) "The system has won a prize and is already in use.

3) It is programmed to pronounce English words.

4) If a word is not in the memory the computer spells it.

IV. Choose the correct form.

Some years ago blind students at a college in Wales ... use computers.

1) can

2) can't

3) could

4) couldn't

The phonograph

The phonograph was invented quite by accident. In 1876 Thomas Edison moved to Menlo Park, New Jersey, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There Edison worked on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell system.

In that laboratory a year later Edison invented the phonograph while trying to improve a telegraph repeater.

He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater to produce a recording that could be played back. After some improvements to the machine he recited “Marry Had a Little Lamb” and played the recognizable reproduction of his voice back to the astonished audience.

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Thomas Edison's research laboratory
- 2) Improvements in the Telephone and Telegraph
- 3) The history of Menlo Park
- 4) A Surprise Invention

II. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. File invention of the phonograph ...

- 1) was quite unplanned.
- 2) was Edison's principle project.
- 3) was surprising to no one. 4) took many years.

2. The phonograph was made ...

- 1) with a telephone needle and a recorder.
- 2) from only a telephone diaphragm.
- 3) with only a telegraph repeater.
- 4) from a combination of telephone and telegraph parts.

3. After Edison made improvements to the machine, he ...

- 1) made the reproduction of his voice recognizable.
- 2) used a carbon transmitter.
- 3) read a children's rhyme.

4) reproduced the audience's voice.

III. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Indefinite Passive.

1) A year later Edison invented the phonograph while trying to improve a telegraph repeater.

2) There Edison worked on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell system.

3) The phonograph was invented quite by accident.

4) He recited "Many Had a Little Lamb".

IV. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

He played the recognizable reproduction of his voice back to the astonished audience.

1) frightened

2) amazed

3) irritated

4) tired

Charlie Chaplin

This is a story that Chaplin liked to tell about himself. It happened after the great actor had become world famous.

A theatre announced that a competition would be held to see who could act like Charlie Chaplin. Those taking part had to dress like Chaplin, walk like Chaplin and act one of the roles in a Chaplin film.

When Charlie Chaplin heard about the competition he decided, as a joke, to take part in the competition himself. Naturally, he kept his plan a secret from everybody.

When the results of the competition were announced Chaplin said: "I didn't know whether to feel angry or only surprised. I didn't win the first prize. But after thinking about it, I decided that it would be best to laugh."

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. This is a story which...

- 1) Chaplin was fond of telling.
- 2) is written by Chaplin's friend.
- 3) was announced at the competition.
- 4) happened before Chaplin had become world famous.

2. People who took part in the competition had to...

- 1) sing songs.
- 2) keep it a secret.
- 3) imitate Chaplin's manners.
- 4) dance.

3. When the results of the competition were announced Chaplin learnt that...

- 1) his new film was a success.
- 2) he had won the first prize.
- 3) he had not won the first prize.
- 4) he had won the second prize.

4. When Chaplin learnt the news he decided...

- 1) to be angry.
- 2) to keep it a secret.
- 3) to tell everybody about it.
- 4) to laugh.

II. Find the wrong sentence.

- 1) Chaplin didn't take part in the competition.
- 2) Chaplin didn't allow to hold this competition.
- 3) Chaplin didn't know about the competition.
- 4) Chaplin didn't tell anybody about his plans.

III. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

Those taking part had to dress like Chaplin, walk like Chaplin and act one of the roles in a Chaplin **film**.

- 1) play
- 2) picture
- 3) cinema
- 4) performance

Unpleasant case (1)

A few years ago I lost all my money in some business operations. So I decided to go to Lympne and write a play. This unwritten drama was my little reserve for a rainy day. This rainy day had come.

I got a cottage near the sea. The window at which I worked looked over the marsh, but the view on the marsh was beautiful. It was from this window that I first saw Mr. Cavor. He was a short man. He was gesticulating with his hands and often looked at his watch. This happened on my first day in Lympne. Next evening the man reappeared, and again the next evening and almost every evening when there was no rain.

On the fourteenth evening when he appeared I went to the place where he always stopped. “One moment, sir,” said I, “is it your time for exercises?” “Yes, it is. I come here to look at the t”. We talked a little, then wished each other good evening and both went our way.

(After H. G. Wells)

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author wanted to write a play because lie...

- 1) needed money.
- 2) had nothing to do.
- 3) wanted to open some business.
- 4) wanted to become famous.

2. The author first saw Mr. Cavor...

- 1) when it was raining hard.
- 2) from the window of his study.
- 3) on his second day in Lympne.
- 4) when he was walking over the marsh.

3. The author first talked to Mr. Cavor...

- 1) two weeks later.
- 2) three days later.
- 3) after the sunrise.

4) the same day when he saw him.

II. Choose the correct article.

After our first talk I knew little about Mr. Cavor. But I understood that he was ... serious man.

1) the 2) - 3) a 4) an

III. Choose the correct variant.

The author lost ... money in some business operations.

1) little 2) a little 3) many 4) much

IV. 'For a rainy day' means:

1) на случай дождя

2) на всякий случай

3) на черный день

4) на будущее

UNPLEASANT CASE (2)

One evening Mr. Cavor invited me to see his work and I went to his house. It was large and simply furnished. Mr. Cavor had no servants, there were only his three assistants who helped him in his work. But all the intellectual work was done by Mr. Cavor. The object of Mr. Cavor's research was a substance that had to be «opaque» to all forms of radiant energy. “Radiant energy”, he told me “is something like light, or heat, or Rontgen rays.” He thought he would be able to make such substance with the help of a new element which he had found.

Since that day we met almost every evening. Mr. Cavor lectured me on physics and I learnt a lot of interesting and unusual things.

His ideas interested me very much and I could not work at my play any longer. My head was busy with other things. I thought how to apply this substance to every branch of industry. Some days later I went to Mr. Cavor and told him that I wanted to be his fourth assistant.

substance – вещество

opaque – непроницаемый

rays – лучи

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author went to Mr. Cavor's laboratory because...

- 1) he wanted to know everything about Mr. Cavor's invention.
- 2) Mr. Cavor invited him.
- 3) he wanted to speak to Mr. Cavor about the play he was writing.
- 4) he wanted to write an article about Mr. Cavor.

2. Mr. Cavor's object of research work was...

- 1) a kind of radiant energy.
- 2) light, heat and Rontgen rays.
- 3) a new element.
- 4) a new substance.

3. Since the day of the author's visit to Mr. Cavor's laboratory...

1) the author got very interested in Mr. Cavor's invention and wanted to describe it in his play.

2) the author could not work at his play any longer.

3) Mr. Cavor asked him to become his fourth assistant.

4) they seldom met.

II. Choose the correct articles.

... possibilities of ... Substance opaque to heat and gravitation had no limits.

1) a, the 2) -, the 3) the, a 4) the, the

III. Change the sentence from Passive into Active:

All the intellectual work was done by Mr. Cavor.

1) Mr. Cavor had done all the intellectual work.

2) Mr. Cavor has done all the intellectual work.

3) Mr. Cavor did all the intellectual work.

4) Mr. Cavor was doing all the intellectual work.

IV. 'To apply' means:

1) to use 2) to sell 3) to offer 4) to examine

Alfred Nobel

After inventing dynamite Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he realized its destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest of this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

I. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place?

- 1) in 1895 2) in 1901 3) in 1962 4) in 1968

2. Why was the Nobel prize established?

- 1) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
2) to resolve political differences
3) to honor the inventor of dynamite
4) to spend money

3. In which area have people received awards since 1968?

- 1) literature 2) peace 3) economics 4) science

4. In how many fields are prizes given?

- 1) four 2) five 3) six 4) ten

II. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Alfred Nobel became a very rich man after inventing dynamite.
- 2) Nobel preferred to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
- 3) Awards vary in monetary value. 4
-) Some people have won two awards.

III. Choose the correct variant.

Americans have won numerous science awards, but ... literature prizes.

- 1) many 2) little 3) much 4) few

Mr. Sellyer is selling books

One day I went to a bookshop to look through the new books. The manager of the bookshop, Mr. Sellyer, showed me to the back of the bookshop where I could find some interesting books.

While I was looking through the books, I could watch Mr. Sellyer at work and see some of his methods.

Every customer who entered the shop went away with the book *Golden Dreams*. To one lady the manager sold *Golden Dreams* as the reading for a holiday, to another as the book to read after the holiday, another bought it to read on a rainy day and the fourth as the right book for a fine day. Every time Mr. Sellyer recommended the book to his customers he added that his wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was the best book of the season and he also liked it very much.

When I was leaving the bookshop I went up to the manager and asked him, "Do you like the book yourself?"

"Dear me!" said the manager, "I've no idea of the book, I've no time to read every book I'm selling."

"And did your wife really like the book?"

"I am not married, sir," answered the manager smiling.

(After Stephen Leacock)

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author came to Mr. Sellyer's shop...

- 1) to buy the book *Golden Dreams*.
- 2) to see Mr. Sellyer and his wife.
- 3) to find some interesting book.
- 4) to speak to Mr. Sellyer about the customers.

2. Mr. Sellyer recommended the book *Golden Dreams* to his customers because...

- 1) he was load of the book.
- 2) his wife enjoyed reading the book.
- 3) he wanted to sell the book.
- 4) the book was new and interesting.

3. When I asked Mr. Sellyer if he liked the book he answered that...

- 1) he preferred humorous books and this book was a love story.
- 2) he liked it very much because it was the right book for a rainy day.
- 3) he thought it was the best book for holiday time.
- 4) he didn't know anything about the book as he hadn't read it.

II. Find the right statement.

1. 1) Mr. Sclyer and his wife liked the book *Golden Dreams* very much.

2) Mr. Sclyer's wife didn't like the book *Golden Dreams*.

3) Mr. Sellyer's wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was tile best book of the season.

4) Mr. Sellyer didn't have a wife and he didn't know anything about the book *Golden Dreams*.

2. 1) Every customer who entered the shop went away with *Golden Dreams*.

2) Nobody bought the book *Golden Dreams*.

3) Only one lady decided to buy the book *Golden Dreams* because the manager told her that it was a love story.

4) Everybody wanted to buy the book because the critics said that it was the best book written by the writer.

III. Choose the correct variant.

The manager answered smiling that...

1) he is not married. 3) he hadn't been married.

2) he was not married 4) he hasn't been married.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The University of Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century. It was formed on the model of European continental universities, in particular that of Paris. Until the fifteenth century the history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Isaac Newton - professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral ones.

In the 19th century there were built a number of laboratories for natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory opened in 1871, which was organized by the well-known Scottish mathematician and physicist James Clerk Maxwell. It was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

Today it is one of the greatest physical laboratories known throughout the world. The Laboratory is widening its contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The University of Cambridge was founded according to...
 - 1) the model of Oxford University.
 - 2) the model of European continental universities.
 - 3) the plan of Isaac Newton.
 - 4) the plan of Henry Cavendish.
2. In the 19th century the candidates for degrees more often had to...
 - 1) write serious tests.
 - 2) take oral examinations.
 - 3) work in one of the laboratories of the University.
 - 4) take part in some research projects.
3. The Cavendish Laboratory is known throughout the world because...
 - 1) James Clerk Maxwell and Henry Cavendish worked there.
 - 2) it is more than one hundred years old now.
 - 3) it has contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.

4) many research conferences were held there.

II. Find the right statement.

1. 1) Cambridge University was as significant as Oxford from the very beginning of its foundation.
2) Cambridge University was not very significant at the time of its foundation.
3) Cambridge University was not very significant until the laboratories for natural science had been built.
4) Cambridge University was not as significant as that of Paris.
2. 1) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the German scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.
2) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 17th century Henry Cavendish.
3) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century James Maxwell.
4) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

III. Find the wrong variant.

- 1) In the 19th century new laboratories for natural sciences were built.
- 2) In the 19th century there were many laboratories for natural sciences.
- 3) In the 19th century a lot of laboratories for natural sciences were opened.
- 4) In the 19th century a few laboratories for natural sciences were closed.

Economy wasted trip

An Englishman who was in France wanted to go back to England by sea. But he had very little money. He had so little money that he could pay only for the ticket. As he knew that the trip would last only two days, he decided not to eat during these days.

As he took a ticket and got on the ship the next morning, he tried not to hear the bell for breakfast. When dinner time came, he was very hungry; but he didn't go to the dining-room. In the evening he was still more hungry, but when the waiter came to invite him to have supper, the Englishman said that he was ill.

The next day the Englishman was half-dead and couldn't stand the hunger any longer. "I shall go and eat even if they kick me out into the sea", said he to himself. So he went to the ship dining-room and had his dinner. In the evening he had supper but was very much afraid of his future because he didn't pay for the meals. At last he addressed the waiter and said: "Bring me the bill, please". – "What bill?" asked the waiter. – "For the supper and dinner I had in your dining-room". – "Don't trouble, Sir. You paid for your meals when you bought the ticket".

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1) The Englishman wanted to go back to England
 - a) by air
 - b) by sea
 - c) by car
- 2) The Englishman decided not to go to the dining-room because
 - a) he wasn't hungry
 - b) he cooked meals himself
 - c) he had no money to pay for meals
- 3) When the waiter came to invite him to have supper
 - a) the Englishman said that he was ill
 - b) the Englishman pretended that he was sleeping
 - c) the Englishman didn't answer
- 4) The Englishman was afraid of his future because
 - a) the meals were bad
 - b) he didn't pay for the meals
 - c) the storm had begun

II. Define the statements T/F

1. The Englishman had very little money.
2. The Englishman wasn't hungry during the journey.
3. The next day the Englishman went to the dining-room to have dinner.
4. The Englishman had to pay for the meals.

In a Small Town

Toscanini was a great musician. He lived in America. One day he came to a very little town. He was walking along the street when he saw a piece of paper in one of the windows. He read:

MRS.SMITH.MUSIC LESSONS.

TWO DOLLARS A LESSON.

Then Toscanini heard the music. Somebody was playing Tchaikovsky.

“Mrs. Smith is playing,” he thought, “she isn’t a very good musician. She doesn’t play Tchaikovsky well. I must show her how to play it.”

He went up to the door of the house and rang. The music stopped and soon a woman opened the door.

“Are you Mrs. Smith?” asked Toscanini. “My name is Toscanini and I want to show you how to play Tchaikovsky.”

Mrs. Smith was very glad to meet the great musician. She asked him to come in. Toscanini played Tchaikovsky for her and went away.

A year later Toscanini visited the same town again. When he went up to the house where he had played Tchaikovsky the year before he again saw a piece of paper. Now it read.

MRS.SMITH. (TOSCANINI’S PUPIL)

MUSIC LESSONS.

FOUR DOLLARS A LESSON.

1. Put “+” if the sentence is right and “-“if it is wrong.

1. Toscanini came to a very little town.
2. He liked how Mrs. Smith was playing.
3. He wanted to play the piano for her.
4. Tchaikovsky visited Mrs. Smith one day.
5. Mrs. Smith was a teacher of music.

2. Write the sentences in the right order.

1. Mrs. Smith was very glad to meet the great musician.
2. He lived in America.
3. The music stopped and soon a woman opened the door.
4. The music stopped and soon a woman opened the door.
5. “Mrs. Smith is playing,” he thought, “she isn’t a very good musician.

3. Answer the questions.

1. Where did Toscanini live?
2. Toscanini was a great musician, wasn’t he?
3. Did he want to show Mrs. Smith how to play?
4. What did he see in one of the window?
5. Did he think that Mrs. Smith was playing well?

4. Write down the ending of the sentence.

1. One day he came...
2. I must show her...
3. The music stopped and soon...
4. Toscanini played Tchaikovsky for ...
5. Four dollars...

5. Make up 5 questions to the text.

My GRANDPARENTS

My grandparents were married for over half a century, and played their own special game from the time they had met each other. The goal of their game was to write the word “Shmily” in a surprise place for the other to find. They took turns leaving “Smily” around the house, and as soon as one of them discovered it, it was their turn to hide it once more.

They dragged “Smily” with their fingers through the sugar and flour containers to wait whoever was preparing the next meal. They smeared it in the dew on the windows overlooking the patio where my grandma always fed us warm, homemade pudding with blue food coloring. “Shmily” was written in the steam left on the mirror after a hot shower, where it would reappear bath after bath. At one point, my grandmother even unrolled an entire roll of toilet paper to leave Shmily on the very last sheet.

There was no end to the places “Shmily” would pop up. Little notes with “Shmily” scribbled hurriedly were found on dashboards and car seats, or taped to steering wheels. The notes were stuffed inside shoes and left under pillows. “Shmily” was written in the dust upon the mantel and traced in the ashes of the fireplace. This mysterious word was as much a part of my grandparents’ house as the furniture.

It took me a long time before I was able to fully appreciate my grandparents’ game. Skepticism has kept me from believing in true love- one that is pure and enduring. However, I never doubted my grandparents’ relationship. They had love down pat. It was more than their flirtatious little games; it was way of life. Their relationship was based on a devotion and passionate affection which not everyone is lucky enough to experience.

Grandma and grandpa held hands ever chance they could. They stole kisses as they bumped into each other in their tiny kitchen. They finished each other’s sentences and shared the daily crossword puzzle and word jumble. My grandma whispered to me about how cute my grandpa was, how handsome an old man he had grown to be. She claimed that she really knew “how to pick ‘em”. Before every meal they bowed heads and gave thanks, marveling at their blessing: a wonderful family, good fortune, and each other.

But there was a dark cloud in my grandparents’ life: my grandmother had breast cancer. The disease had first appeared ten years earlier. As always, Grandpa was with her every step of the way. He comforted her in their yellow room, painted that color so she could always be surrounded by sunshine, even when she was too sick to go outside.

Now the cancer was once again attacking her body. With the help of a cane and my grandfather’s steady hand, they still went to church every morning. But my grandmother grew steadily weaker until, finally, she could not leave the house anymore. For a while, Grandpa would go to church alone, praying to God to watch over his wife. Then one day, what we all dreaded finally happened. Grandma was gone. “Shmily. It was scrawled in yellow on the pink ribbons of my grandmother’s funeral bouquet. As the crowd thinned and the last mourners turned to leave, my aunts, uncles, cousins, and other family members came forward and gathered around Grandma one last time. Grandpa stepped up to my grandmother’s casket and, taking a shaky breath, he began to sing to her. Though his tears and grief, the song came, a deep and throaty lullaby.

Shaking with my own sorrow, I will never forget that moment. For I knew then that, although I couldn’t begin to fathom the depth of their love, I had been privileged to witness its unmatched beauty. S-H-M-I-L-Y: See How Much I Love You

Thank you , Grandpa and Grandma, for letting me see.

Laura Jeanne Alien

1. Answer the questions.

1. What was the goal of the game have been played by the grandparents?
2. Where could this mysterious word be found?
3. What disease had grandmother?
4. What song did grandfather sing to grandma when she had died?
5. What color did grandpa paint their room when grandma was sick and why?

2. Find sentences which prove that grandparents had true love.

3. Write the sentences in the right order.

1. The grandpa sang a lullaby to grandma on her grave when she died.
2. The author of this story was proud to witness the beauty of true love.
3. The grandparents were married about fifty years.
4. As usually grandpa helped her every step of the way.
5. I never doubted my grandparents relations.

4. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Thomas Coryate

In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy. He liked the country and noted down every interesting thing he found. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others. In his diary Thomas wrote, "When the Italians eat meat, they use small forks. They don't eat with hands because, as they say, do not always have clean hands".

Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks.

At home Thomas gave a dinner party to show the invention to his friends. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a fork and began to eat like they did in Italy.

Everybody looked at him in surprise. When he told his friends what it was, they all wanted to take a good look at the strange thing. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange people because the fork was very inconvenient.

Thomas Coryate tried to prove the opposite. He said it was not nice to eat with one's fingers because they were not always clean.

Everybody got angry at that. Did Mr. Coryate think that people in England always had dirty hands? And weren't the ten fingers they had enough for them?

Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very easy to use the fork. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.

Only fifty years later people in England began to use forks.

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy.
2. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others.
3. He said it was not nice to eat with one's fingers because they were not always clean.
4. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why did the Italians eat with the forks?
2. What did he give at home to show the invention of the Italians?
3. Why did his friends begin to laugh?
4. When did people in England begin to use forks?

3. Correct according to the contents of the text :

1. They eat with the hands because, as they say, do not always have clean hands.
2. Everybody got happy at that.
3. Only seventy years later people in England began to use forks.
4. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a knife and began to eat like they did in Italy.

4. Put 5 questions to the text.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain. London is a very old town. London is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it. After many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages are the names of the streets in modern London-Kensington, Westminster.

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. The city of London is the business centre. East End includes the poor districts. West of London is the West End where rich people live.

Trafalgar Square is in the centre of the West End of London. In the centre of Trafalgar Square there is the column made of granite. On the top of the column there is a 17-foot-tall statue of Admiral Nelson who defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1809. The total high of the monument is 184 feet (44 meters). On the pedestal is a bronze relief cast from a captured French cannon, representing Nelson's victory.

On the North side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery.

The National Gallery has one of the finest collections of pictures in the world. Trafalgar Square is one of the busiest place in London, where people go to and from the work, it is hard to cross the street.

1. Answer the following questions

1. What is the capital of Great Britain ?
2. How many years is London?
3. What includes the poor districts?
4. Where do rich people live?
5. Where is the Admiral Nelson column?

2. Continue the following sentences

1. On the top of the column ...
2. London is two...
3. On the north side...
4. The total high...
5. There were...

3. Define the statements T/F

1. London is a new town.
2. London is on the Thames.
3. The West End of London is a place where rich people live.
4. In London there aren't a lot of squares and parks.

The Christmas

No one _1_ for sure who decorated the first Christmas tree . The _2_ of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and _3_ it at Christmas started in Germany. One _4_ says that Martin Luther started the practice. Luther was an important Christian _5_ . According to the story, he noticed the starlit sky as he walked home one Christmas Eve about the year 1513. He thought the stars looked as if they were shining on the branches. When he arrived home, Martin Luther placed a small fir tree _6_ his house. He decorated it with lighted candles.

Decorating Christmas trees became _7_ in Germany. Prince Albert of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, the German husband of Queen Victoria, took the tradition to England. Both German and English people brought it to America. And now nearly every family in Great Britain and the USA has a _8_ tree.

The biggest Christmas tree in Britain is put up in Trafalgar Square in _9_ .

The people of Norway still give this tree every year to the _10_ to thank them for helping Norway against Hitler in the second World War.

1. Chose the right answer:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) knows | b) begins | c) decides | d) is |
| a) tree | b) legend | c) story | d) custom |
| a) showing | b) giving | c) putting | d) decorating |
| a) story | b) legend | c) fairy | d) novel |
| a) man | b) saint | c) leader | d) woman |
| a) inside | b) outside | c) upside | d) offside |
| a) comfortable | b) beautiful | c) public | d) popular |
| a) Christmas | b) fir | c) pine | d) birch |
| a) London | b) Paris | c) Moscow | d) Madrid |
| a) French people | b) British people | c) Irish people | d) Russian people |

2. Answer the questions:

1. Where was started the tradition of decorating Christmas tree?
2. Who started this tradition?
3. Who brought it to Britain?
4. Why do people of Norway still present a tree to Britain?

3. Ask 5 questions .

THE STORY OF MY TROUBLES

From my childhood I was an easily taught and obedient boy. My kindness was so noticeable that my friends made fun of me. I was especially fond of animals and had a great number of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and playing with them. My character did not change much when I grew up.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own. Seeing my love for pets she never lost a chance of getting the most pleasant animals. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This cat was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, quite black and surprisingly clever. In speaking of his cleverness, my wife, who was a superstitious woman, often mentioned the old popular belief, which considered all black cats to be in disguise.

Pluto- this was the cat's name-was my favourite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he followed me everywhere about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted for several years, during which my character (I blush to confess it) had changed for the worse. I became day by day more moody and irritable. It often happened that I hurt the feelings of others; I suffered myself as I was rude to my wife. At last I even hit her.

My pets, of course, could feel the change in my character. In fact, I began to treat them cruelly. As for Pluto, I held back from cruelty as I did treat cruelly the rabbits, the monkey, or even the dog when they came in my way. But my illness took hold of me- for what other illness is like alcohol!- and at last even Pluto ,who was now becoming old, even Pluto began to feel the effects of my temper.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of pets do they have?
2. What was the cat's name?
3. What illness had the author?
4. Was he a kind man?
5. How long did their friendship last?

2. Ask questions.

1. Yes/No
2. Who
3. Where
4. or
5. “tag” question

3. Translate:

1. I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own.
2. Our friendship lasted for several years, during which my character (I blush to confess it) had changed for the worse.
3. In speaking of his cleverness, my wife, who was a superstitious woman, often mentioned the old popular belief, which considered all black cats to be in disguise.

CONTENTS

1. *SPORT AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE*
2. *BLACK FRIDAY*
3. *FEAR AND PHOBIA*
4. *GRANNY MORGAN*
5. *A LETTER*
6. *THE BOY AND THE DOOR*
7. *ENVIRONMENT*
8. *POLLUTION*
9. *FAMOUS PEOPLE*
10. *SUCCESS*
11. *ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL*
12. *THE CITY*
13. *WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564s – 1616)*
14. *SHAW WROTE A PLAY*
15. *MODERN FOOTBALL*
16. *ROWING*
17. *SHERLOCK HOLMES*
18. *TITANIC*
19. *FAMILY AFFAIRS*
20. *THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA*
21. *GOING IN FOR SPORTS*
22. *BLIND PEOPLE*
23. *THE PHONOGRAPH*
24. *CHARLIE CHAPLIN*
25. *UNPLEASANT CASE (1)*
26. *UNPLEASANT CASE (2)*
27. *ALFRED NOBEL*
28. *MR. SELLYER IS SELLING BOOKS*
29. *THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE*
30. *ECONOMY WASTED TRIP*
31. *IN A SMALL TOWN*
32. *MY GRANDPARENTS*
33. *THOMAS CORYATE*
34. *LONDON*
35. *THE CHRISTMAS*
36. *THE STORY OF MY TROUBLES*