**Департамент освіти Вінницької міської ради**

**Міський методичний кабінет**

**Міська альтернативна олімпіада з англійськоїмови**

**для учнів6 – х класів**

**2014 – 2015 навчальний рік**

**SpeakingComprehension**

**Form 6**

**Перелік сфер спілкування**

1. Мій друг (зовнішність, риси характеру).
2. Покупки (відвідування магазину).
3. Традиції харчування в родині.
4. Спорт в нашому житті.
5. Подорож.
6. Лондон - столиця Великої Британії.
7. Київ - столиця України.
8. Моє рідне місто.
9. Мій улюблений шкільний предмет.
10. Я і моя сім'я.
11. Мій робочий день.
12. Пори року.
13. Моє улюблене свято.
14. Мій вихідний день.
15. Мої улюблені шкільні канікули.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 1**

**Travelling**

Two days before our cruise started I had already packed my suitcase. I could hardly sleep the night before, but at last the morning came. Just before I left the house, I received the card from my cousin wishing me a good trip. Then I took my suitcase and went, with my mother, to the school where we had to meet the rest of our party.

The coaches which were to take us to the sea port were already waiting at the school. The teachers who were coming with us were checking our names on lists and handing out labels for our luggage.

When we got to our ship, steamship Devona, everyone looked at her with excitement; we couldn’t wait to get on board. After the ship’s officers had checked our passports, we were shown to our cabins. There were 15 bunks (beds) in each of them. The bunks were in threes. I slept in the top one.

We unpacked our things and went on deck to watch the ship sailing away from the port.

The first day on the ship was very interesting. Everyone wanted to explore the ship. It was quite big and had a marvelous swimming pool. Later we were allowed to go on the captain’s bridge.

Every morning we had the lectures or films about the next port we were to call at. Then we wrote down what we had done on the previous day in a diary. There was a prize for the best one at the end of a trip. We also had two lessons in the morning (History and Geography) and in the afternoon we played games or went swimming.

Nearly every night there was dancing. We had to go to bed at 10 and get up at 8.

There were many shore excursions at the four ports which the ship visited.

What I liked about Stockholm were its modern roads. Three days were spent in Petersburg. Russian children had been invited to come on board the ship and we were impressed by how good their English was. The next port of call was Helsinki. I loved the cobbled streets and the fish market, where they were selling fish straight from the fishing boats. We took hundreds of photographs of different places.

1. **Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**
2. The children got a lot of useful information.
3. They liked St. Petersburg’s roads.
4. Every night there was singing.
5. The children had a lot of trips.
6. The pupils needn’t any documents to get on the ship.
7. Ship’s officers were polite.
8. The best one will be awarded a prize at the end of the trip.
9. The children got up late.
10. The travellers visited only big cities.
11. The pupils met children of different nationalities.
12. **Complete the sentences with the correct word.**
13. What was started two days before the author had packed his suitcase?
14. travelling
15. voyage
16. cruise
17. trip
18. What did the author receive from his cousin?
19. letter
20. article
21. card
22. story
23. What did the author take to school?
24. luggage
25. bag
26. coat
27. suitcase
28. How did the children get to the sea port?
29. by cars
30. by coaches
31. by buses
32. by trams
33. What were the teachers doing when the children gathered together?
34. checking
35. listening
36. writing
37. speaking
38. What feelings did the children experience looking at the ship?
39. delightful
40. hate
41. excitement
42. fear
43. What were the children done after the ship’s officers had checked passports?
44. run to their cabins
45. thrown to their cabins
46. gone to their
47. shown to their cabins
48. What were in threes?
49. bunks
50. tables
51. chairs
52. sofas
53. Where did they go to watch the ship sailing away from the port?
54. bunk
55. cabin
56. street
57. deck
58. Where were the children allowed to go on?
59. bridge
60. luggage
61. car
62. port

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 2**

**The Strong Man**

Many, many years ago there was a man in England who was very strong. Everyone knew him. He often said, “If I ever meet anyone who is stronger than I am, I’m going to give him all the money in my purse.”

One day as he was riding somewhere, his horse lost a shoe.

When the man came to the nearest town, he asked for someone who could shoe his horse.

The smith in that town was very strong, too. The man told the smith to bring him some of the best horseshoes he had.

When the smith brought him some horseshoes, the strong man looked at them, took one of them and said, ”This is a bad shoe. It’s no good for my horse. Haven’t you got anything better? Look!” and he took it in his strong hands and broke it easily. The smith looked at him, but said nothing. Then he brought another horseshoe. The man took it and broke it as easily as the first one. The smith brought him a third one. The strong man broke it too and then said, “I see that you haven’t got any good horseshoes. Don’t you see that I need something really good for my horse? Bring me one more and I will go”. The smith brought a fourth shoe and the strong man gave him some coins.

The smith looked at the coins, took one and said, “This is a bad coin. Haven’t you got anything better? Look!” He took the coin between his fingers and broke it into two. It was now the strong man’s turn to be surprised. He didn’t say anything, but gave the smith another coin. The smith broke it, too. The man gave him a third coin. The smith broke it like the first two and said,” I see that you haven’t got any good coins. Don’t you see that I need some really good ones? So give me one more and we’ll be quits”.

The strong man looked at him and said, “I’ve promised to give my purse to anyone I meet, who is stronger than I am. Here it is. Take it! It’s yours now.”

1. **Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**
2. Many years ago there lived a very strong man.
3. One day the man was riding a bus.
4. When he came to the nearest town he asked for someone to shoe his horse.
5. The smith in the town was not very strong.
6. The man asked the smith to bring him some nice horseshoes.
7. The man took all the horseshoes and broke them.
8. The smith took the coin between his toes and broke it.
9. The strong man was very surprised.
10. The man gave the smith his purse.
11. Now the two men were quits.
12. **Complete the sentences with the correct word.**
13. As the strong man was riding somewhere one day,

A ) he lost his shoe.

B ) he lost his shoes.

C ) his horse lost a shoe.

D ) his horse lost his shoes.

1. When the strong man looked at the horseshoes the smith brought him,

A ) he took one of them and threw it away.

B )he took one of them and asked the smith to shoe his horse.

C ) he took one of them and broke it.

D ) he took one of them and gave it back to the smith.

1. When the strong man broke the shoe,

A ) the smith got angry.

B ) the smith began to laugh.

C ) the smith said nothing.

D ) the smith started fighting with the man.

1. The strong man broke

A ) all the shoes the smith brought.

B ) two shoes.

C ) three shoes.

D ) four shoes.

1. When the man gave the smith a coin,

A ) the smith was glad to get it.

B ) the smith asked for another one.

C ) the smith threw it away.

D ) the smith was upset.

1. The smith

A ) didn’t break any coins.

B ) broke more coins then the man had broken horseshoes.

C ) broke fewer coins than the man had broken horseshoes.

D )broke as many coins as the man had broken horseshoes.

1. When the man saw that the smith had broken his coin,

A ) he was angry.

B ) he was surprised.

C ) he was glad.

D ) he was happy.

1. How much money did the man promise to give?

A ) a lot of money.

B ) all the money.

C ) no money.

D ) a little money.

1. The man lived in

A ) France.

B ) Italy.

C ) Greece.

D ) England.

1. Where did the man keep his money?

A ) in a pocket.

B ) in a purse.

C ) in a bag.

D ) in a bank.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 3**

**Brown Wolf**

John Smith and his wife, Mary by name, lived high up in the mountains. Once, while Smith was hunting deep in the forest, he saw a dog, terribly hungry and tired. There were no villages nearby and he decided to save the dog’s life. He took the dog home. But the animal was so wild that didn’t let Smith and his wife touch him, though he followed them to their house. Smith gave him some fresh meat and left in the house. In the morning he could find neither meat nor the dog. In two days he found the dog in the forest and brought him back home. But the dog ran away again, and it continued for a long time.

At last the day came when the dog stayed in the house. He never let the people touch himself, but Smith and his wife got very much attached to him. They called him Wolf.

Once a man appeared in their place. As soon as the dog saw him he jumped towards the man. Smith noticed that the man had recognized the dog at once.

“His name is not Wolf”, he said, “It’s Brown. This dog is my friend, my true friend. He has known me since he was born”.

“Oh”, cried Mary, “please don’t take him away. We like the dog and he likes us”.

“Are you sure he wants to stay with you?” asked the man.

“Yes, of course”, said Smith. “I’m sure of it”.

“Well”, said the man, “I’ll go away. If he wants to stay, let him stay. But if he wants to go with me, let him go”.

Smith and his wife agreed.

The man walked away and Wolf ran after him and tried to stop him. But the man didn’t stop and the dog ran back to Smith and Mary. He wanted to be both with them and with the man. Mary looked at her husband and smiled. She was happy that their Wolf came back.

But the dog stood for a while and suddenly ran after the man. He ran quicker and quicker and never turned his head.

**Vocabulary:**

**was hunting** – полював

**to touch** – доторкатись

**to followsmb** – слідувати за кимось

**to getattachedto** – прив’язуватись до

**to recognize** – впізнавати

1. **Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. John and his wife Mary lived in the forest.

2. Once, while Smith was hunting in the forest, he found а dog.

3. He took the dog home and gave him some vegetables.

4. In the morning he could find neither the food nor the dog.

5. In a week he found the dog in the forest and brought him home.

6. The dog didn’t let Smith touch himself.

7. The Smiths got attached to the dog and called him Brown Wolf.

8. When the dog saw Smith for the first time, he jumped towards him.

9. A man came to the Smiths and took the dog with him.

10. The dog recognized his old master and ran with him.

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct word.**
2. John Smith and his wife Mary lived in…

a) a village

b) a forest

c) mountains

1. While Smith was hunting, he saw …

a) a dog

b) a wolf

c) a brown wolf

1. John decided to …

a) take the dog home

b) touch the wolf

c) leave it in the forest

1. Smith gave him some fresh meat and ….

a) let him go

b) touched it

c) left it in the house

1. At last the day came when the dog …

a) stayed in the house

b) left the house

c) let the people touch himself

1. A man came to the Smiths and …

a) told his name was Wolf

b) told the dog’s name was Wolf

c) told the dog’s name was Brown.

1. When the dog saw the man …

a) it jumped towards the man

b) began to bark

c) ran with him

1. When the man walked away …

a) Wolf ran after him

b) the dog tried to stop him

c) the Smiths were happy

1. He wanted …

a) to be with the man

b) to be with the Smiths

c) to be both with the Smiths and with the man

1. The dog decide to stay with…

a) the Smiths and the man

b) the man

c) the Smiths

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 4**

**Grokholskyi Palace in Voronovytsia**

Grokholskyi Palace is situated in Voronovytsia, Vinnytsia District, Vinnytsia Region, 23 kilometres southeast of the regional centre.

The palace of the Polish magnate Grokholskyi is located in the middle of an ancient park. It was constructed in the 1770s in the style of early Classicism by the project of the German architect Gedon for the Count FranciscGrokholskyi.

The palace consists of a three-storied central building with symmetrical two- storied wings.

The estate belonged to the Grokholskyi family for about 100 years. The furniture of the palace was wonderful; there was a rich collection of paintings by European artists.

In 1869 MykolaMozhaiskyi bought the palace. But soon he died tragically. His brother OleksandrMozhaiskyi arrived to Voronovytsia. Now he is known as a pioneer of aviation and the inventor of the first Russian aircraft. Mozhaiskyi spent seven years in Voronovytsia. Here he constructed models of aircraft and tested them.

Today the palace houses the Voronovytsia Museum of Aviation and Astronautics. It tells us about the development of aviation from the most primitive models of gliders and airplanes to spaceships.

In the museum there is a memorial room of the Ukrainian kobza player VolodymyrPerepeliuk. He spent many years in Voronovytsia , acted in the local amateur theatre. Then he went to Kyiv. He became an actor for such films as “Taras Shevchenko”, “The Enchanted Desna”, “The Blind Musician”.

**Count** - граф

**Wing -** крило ( будівлі)

**Estate**-помістя, садиба

**Inventor -** винахідник

**Glider**- планер

1. **True or False.**
2. Voronovytsia is a village not far from Vinnytsia.
3. Grokholskyi was a Ukrainian rich man.
4. The Russian architect Gedon built the castle.
5. OleksandrMozhaiskyi made the first Russian plane.
6. You can see arched wings in the palace.
7. The Grokholskyi family was the owners of the palace for one hundred years.
8. The furniture in the building wasn’t rich.
9. Voronovytsia is the home for the Museum of Aviation and Astronautics.
10. A kobza player VolodymyrPerepeliuk didn’t live in Voronovytsia.
11. VolodymyrPerepeliuk acted in the theatre in the village.
12. **Choose the right option.**
13. Grokholskyi Palace is located…
14. outside the park;
15. in Mozhaiskyi Square;
16. in the middle of the park.
17. The architect Gedon built …… in Voronovytsia.
18. the palace;
19. the museum;
20. the church.
21. The palace had a great number of…
22. icons;
23. pictures;
24. coins.
25. OleksandrMozhaiskyi tested the first…
26. plane;
27. balloon;
28. parachute.
29. In Voronovytsia you can visit …
30. the Museum of Aviation and Space;
31. the Museum of Local Lore;
32. the Museum of Aviation and Art.
33. OleksandrMozhaiskyi lived in Voronovytsia…
34. only in summer;
35. for ten years;
36. for seven years.
37. The palace consists of…
38. a central building and an arch;
39. a central building and a gate;
40. a central building and the wings.
41. In the Museum of Aviation there are….
42. models of aircraft;
43. models of bicycles;
44. models of air balloons.
45. VolodymyrPerepeliuk was ….
46. a famous musician;
47. a well-known singer;
48. a famous writer.
49. VolodymyrPerepeliuk went to Kyiv and …
50. spent five years in our capital;
51. played the bandura;
52. acted in Ukrainian movies.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 5**

Thomas Sean Connery, named Thomas after his grandfather, was born in [Fountainbridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fountainbridge), [Edinburgh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh). His mother, EuphemiaMcBain "Effie" (née McLean), was a cleaning woman, and his father, Joseph Connery, was a factory worker and [lorry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorry) driver. Connery claims he was called Sean, his middle name, long before becoming an actor, explaining that when he was young he had an Irish friend named Seamus and that those who knew them both had decided to call Connery by his middle name whenever both were present. When he was 9, during World War II, he earned money as a milk boy (early in the morning before going to school). On Saturdays he went to the cinema. He never finished his school, and when he was 16, he joined the Navy. Connery began [bodybuilding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodybuilding) at the age of 18 and from 1951 time trained heavily with Ellington, a former gym instructor in the British army. Connery was later [discharged](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_discharge) from the navy on medical grounds. At 19 he went to live in London. He became a furniture polisher and a printer. But he decided to become an actor.

To become an educated person, he went to a library and read every day for one year. He read aloud into a tape-recorder to develop his acting voice. After that, he got small parts in films….

Sean Connery made film after film and played all kinds of roles. He was the most famous and popular James Bond. His life has given him the experience he needed to play so many different kinds of people.

1. **True or False**
2. Sean Connery is considered to be the most famous and popular James Bond.
3. He didn’t have any experience to play different roles.
4. When he was nine, he earned money every morning before going to school.
5. He had an English friend when he was young.
6. When he was 16 he finished his school.
7. Sean Connery served in the British Navy.
8. He decided to become an actor after he had come to London.
9. Sean Connery developed his acting voice with reading aloud into tape-recorder.
10. He was an educated person.
11. He was born in the Scottish family.
12. **Choose the right option.**
13. Thomas Connery named Thomas after his…?
14. Grand grandfather
15. Grandfather
16. Grandmother
17. What capital of one of the part of Great Britain was he born in?
18. Edinburgh
19. Cardiff
20. Belfast
21. Who were his parents?
22. simple workers
23. rich people
24. medical workers
25. From what country did he have a friend when he was young?
26. from Ireland
27. Sweden
28. France
29. When Connery began to work?
30. when he was 10 years
31. Before going to school
32. when he was 8
33. What did Connery decide to do when he was 16?
34. joined the Drama club
35. joined the Civic Army
36. joined the Navy
37. What occupation did Connery choose when he was 18?
38. body art
39. bodybuilding
40. identifying body language
41. What field of profession was Connery interested in?
42. cinema and theatre
43. medicine
44. teaching
45. Why did Connery read aloud?
46. he wanted to develop his acting voice
47. he was proud of his voice
48. he wanted everyone to hear him
49. What goal did Connery achieve?
50. he became a producer
51. he became an artist
52. he became an actor

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 6**

**A Glass of Milk**

There was a poor boy who made his living with selling various objects door to door. He was very hungry and felt he couldn’t walk even a few steps. He decided to ask for food at some house. He knocked the door and was stunned to see a beautiful young girl at the door step. In spite of his hunger, he asked a glass of water.

The young girl understood his hunger through his eyes and offered him milk in a huge glass. With astonished look he drank the milk very slowly.

“How much I owe you for this milk?” the boy asked.

The girl replied “I don’t accept anything for kindness”.With a big smile the boy thanked the girl from the bottom of his heart and left the place.

Years passed by. The girl fell ill and was diagnosed with the rarest kind of nervous condition, which was a complicated illness to treat. Once she was taken to a big hospital to study her disease.

Dr. Kevin, a good specialist, had to examine her. As Dr.Kevin entered the patient’s room, he immediately identified who that young woman was!

With all his efforts and knowledge, Dr.Kevin battled hardly with the disease for weeks and months. At last, he won over the disease and the young woman felt pretty well. Everyone praised the doctor, while the young woman was quite afraid about the hospital bill as she had no money to pay.

Dr. Kevin asked the hospital to send the bill to him. The young woman had no idea where to find the money. She was very afraid. One day she received the bill. With lots of fear, she opened the envelope and had no idea how much she had to pay. Her eyes filled with tears and happiness when she opened the bill. She found the bill cancelled and that was the reason for her happiness.

**to stun** – дивувати

**to owe** - бути винним

**a disease** – хвороба

**to identify** – впізнавати

**a bill** – рахунок

**to cancel** – анулювати

1. **True or False**
2. There was a poor boy who made his living with stealing various objects.
3. The boy was very hungry and felt he couldn’t walk even a few steps.
4. The young girl offered the boy a glass of juice.
5. The boy thanked the girl from the bottom of his heart and left the place.
6. After some time the boy became a good doctor.
7. The young girl fell ill and was diagnosed with the rarest kind of nervous condition.
8. Dr. Kevin had to examine the young girl.
9. The doctor didn’t win over the disease and the young woman felt pretty bad.
10. Dr. Kevin asked the hospital to send the bill to him.
11. The young woman had no idea where to find the money.
12. **Choose the right variant.**
13. There was a \_\_\_\_ boy who made his living with selling various objects door to door.
14. rich
15. smart
16. poor
17. small
18. With astonished look the boy drank \_\_\_\_very slowly.
19. coffee
20. tea
21. milk
22. juice
23. With a big smile the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the girl from the bottom of his heart.
24. hugged
25. helped
26. thanked
27. kissed
28. The young girl understood his hunger \_\_\_\_\_\_ his eyes and offered him milk in a huge glass.
29. in
30. with
31. through
32. on
33. With all his efforts and knowledge, Dr.Kevin battled hardly with the disease \_\_\_\_.
34. for days and weeks
35. for weeks and months
36. for years and months
37. for days and years
38. At last, the doctor won over the \_\_\_\_ and the young woman felt pretty well.
39. policeman
40. thief
41. disease
42. enemy
43. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.
44. greeted
45. helped
46. beat
47. praised
48. The young woman was quite afraid about the hospital bill as she had no money to \_\_\_\_.
49. to pay
50. to lend
51. to borrow
52. to find
53. Dr. Kevin asked the hospital to send the \_\_\_\_ to him.
54. food
55. bill
56. money
57. pills
58. With lots of \_\_\_\_\_, she opened the envelope and had no idea how much she had to pay.
59. sadness
60. happiness
61. anger
62. fear

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 7**

Mr. Robinson had to travel somewhere on business, and as he was in a hurry, he decided to go by air. He liked sitting beside a window when he was flying, so when he got on to the plane, he looked for a window seat. He found that all of them had already been taken except for one. There was a soldier sitting in the seat beside this one, and Mr. Robinson was surprised that he had not taken the one by the window but, anyhow, he at once went towards it.

When he reached it, however, he saw that there was a notice on it. It was written in ink and said, «This seat is reserved for proper load balance. Thank you» Mr. Robinson had never seen such a notice in a plane before, but he thought that the plane must be carrying something particularly heavy in its baggage room whichmade it necessary to have the passengers properly balanced, so he walked on and found another empty seat, not beside a window, to sit in.

Two or three other people tried to sit in the window seat beside the soldier, but they too read the notice and went on. Then, when the plane was nearly full, a very beautiful girl stepped into the plane. The soldier, who was watching the passengers coming in, quickly took the notice off the seat beside him — and in this way succeeded in having the company of the girl during the whole of the trip.

1. **True or False**
2. Mr. Robinson was in a hurry and decided to go by air.
3. He found that one window seat had not been taken.
4. The soldier was watching the passengers coming in.
5. A very beautiful girl stepped into the plane.
6. Mr. Robinson liked sitting beside an aisle.
7. Mr. Robinson was happy that the soldier had not taken the window seat.
8. This seat is reserved for an important person.
9. Mr. Robinson had never seen such a brave soldier in a plane before.
10. Other people tried to pass by the window seat.
11. The soldier who was looking through the window quickly took the notice off the seat.
12. **Multiple Choice**
13. As he was in a hurry he decided\_\_\_\_\_.

a) to go by ship

b) to go by air

c) to travel by car

d) to travel on foot

1. He found that all the seats had already \_\_\_\_\_.

a) been taken

b) been dirty

c) been empty

d) been clean

1. When he reached the seat he saw \_\_\_\_\_.

a) that there was nothing on it

b) that there was a bag on it

c) that there was a notice on it

d) that there was a book on it

1. He thought that the plane must be carrying \_\_\_\_\_.

a) something particularly precious in its baggage room

b) something particularly heavy in its baggage room

c) something very dangerous in its baggage room

d) something very bad in its baggage room

1. When the plane was nearly full, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a beautiful child stepped into the plane

b) a strong young man stepped into the plane

c) a very beautiful girl stepped into the plane

d) a very beautiful boy stepped into the plane

1. In this way the soldier succeeded in \_\_\_\_.

a) having the company of a beautiful girl

b) having the company of a talented actress

c) having the company of Mr. Robinson

d) having the company of a young man

1. Mr. Robinson had to travel somewhere\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) for pleasure

b) on business

c) on holiday

d) on an excursion

1. When he reached the window seat he saw a notice written \_\_\_\_\_.

a) in a big letters

b) in red letters

c) in ink

d) in English

1. Mr. Robinson had never seen such a notice \_\_\_\_\_.

a) in a train

b) in a bus

c) in the airport

d) in a plane

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other people tried to sit in the window seat.

a) four or five

b) five or six

c) two or three

d) many

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 8**

**Medzhybizh Fortress “White Swan”**

Medzhybizh Fortress “White Swan” is situated between the two rivers: the PivdennyiBuh and the Buzhok. The location explains the name of the village, meaning “between the two Buhs ”. The fortress is located in Letychiv District, Khmelnytskyi Region, 36 kilometres east of the regional centre.

In 1362 the lands were occupied by Tatars. In 1540 the owner of the fortress was the Polish Hetman of Crown MykolaSeniavskyi. Medzhybizh received the Magdeburg right, and the castle was reconstructed. In the 16th century the fortress was restored, its walls were painted white. The white castle on the PivdennyiBuh received a nickname “White Swan”.

Medzhybizh Fortress is surrounded by high walls of limestone. The arched gate is located in the western part. It was the place for military trainings and parades. On the eastern edge of the castle, opposite the gate, there is the palace.

In the restored buildings there is a historical museum now. The fortress is also the place for musical and historical festivals. A lot of tourists visit Medzhybizh Fortress every year and enjoy its beauty.

**limestone** - вапняк

**arched gate** – ворота у вигляді арки

**edge**- край

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. Podillia is the place of historical events.
3. Lots of people come to see Medzhybizh Fortress .
4. Ukrainian Hetman Khmelnytskyi was the owner of the fortress.
5. The walls were blue, and people called the castle “White Swan”.
6. In the building there is a church now.
7. The arched gate is in the centre of the village.
8. The castle “White Swan” stands on the Buh.
9. You can’t see walls of limestone here.
10. A lot of festivals take place in Medzhybizh.
11. People enjoy the beautiful castle.
12. **Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**
13. The fortress is located not far from…
14. Vinnytsia;
15. Khmelnytskyi;
16. Bar.
17. Medzhybizh Fortress has a nickname:
18. “White Salt ”;
19. “White Stork”;
20. “White Swan”.
21. The name of Medzhybizh means…
22. “ between the two gods ”;
23. “ between the two Buhs ”;
24. “ between the two lakes ”;
25. In 1362 the lands were invaded by…
26. the Egyptians;
27. the Tatars;
28. the Ukrainians.
29. Musical and historical …. are held here, in the castle.
30. battles;
31. events;
32. films.
33. In 1540 the castle …
34. got the Magdeburg right;
35. lost the Magdeburg right;
36. forgot about the Magdeburg right.
37. The arched gate is situated …
38. in the eastern part;
39. in the southern part;
40. in the western part.
41. The palace is located…
42. opposite the park;
43. opposite the bank of the river;
44. opposite the entrance.
45. “White Swan” was the usual place for…
46. military trainings and concerts;
47. festivals and concerts;
48. war trainings and parades.
49. Medzhybizh Fortress is an attraction for …
50. many tourists;
51. many Ukrainians;
52. a lot of builders.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 9**

**The bird’s Lesson**

**Tо teach a lessоn**- провчити когось

**Tо shake**- трясти

**Tо rub**- тертися

There is a big tree in a large forest. In the tree there is a bird’s nest. A bird lives there with her children.

One day an elephant comes to the tree and begins to rub his head against it. The old tree shakes. The little birds look out of their nest and cry, “Oh, mother! What is it? We may fall down!”

The mother bird says to the elephant, “Please, go to another tree! My children are afraid. There are many trees in the forest!”

The elephant does not say anything. He only looks at the bird with his little eyes. The next day the elephant comes again. He comes to the same tree and begins to rub his head against it. The old tree shakes, and the little birds are very much afraid. The mother bird is angry. She cries to elephant, “Don’t shake my tree! Stop it or I shall teach you a lesson!”

But the elephant only laughs, “What can you do to me?”

“You will see”, says the bird. The next day the elephant comes again. He rubs his head against the tree harder than before. The bird then flies into the elephant’s big ear. The elephant shakes his head, but the bird does not come out.

The elephant is very angry. He shakes his head and his big ears, but the little bird does not come out of his ear.

The elephant is very tired. He falls down and begins to cry, “Dear little bird, come out of my ear.” He promises to leave that forest. Then the bird comes out of his ear and flies to her children. And the elephant never comes there again.

1. **True or False**
2. There is a big tree in a large garden.
3. A little bird has a big nest.
4. The elephant comes to the nest every day.
5. The mother bird and her children flew away.
6. The elephant rubs his leg and a head against the tree.
7. The bird asksthe elephant to stop rubbing against the old tree.
8. The elephant laughs at the bird.
9. The bird promises to teach him a lesson.
10. The elephant makes a bird angry.
11. The little bird wins.
12. **Multiple Choice**
13. The elephant…
14. shakes a tree.
15. rubs a tree.
16. waters a tree.
17. The little birds begin to cry because they …
18. want to fly.
19. are afraid.
20. fall down.
21. The mother bird asks the elephant to …
22. go away.
23. stop laughing.
24. stop shaking the tree.
25. The elephant has come to the tree… days.
26. 1
27. 2
28. 3
29. The bird flies into the elephant’s….
30. big mouth .
31. big nose.
32. big ear.
33. The elephant …
34. thinks that hecan teach a lesson.
35. gets angry.
36. wants to help a bird.
37. The elephant gets tired …
38. and begins to cry.
39. and begins tо fall.
40. falls and begins to cry.
41. He asks the …
42. bird to stop flying.
43. little bird to stop crying.
44. little bird to come out.
45. Little birds will never…
46. be afraid.
47. shake the nest.
48. cry.
49. The elephant promises to …
50. come again.
51. stop shaking a tree .
52. to leave that forest

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 10**

**THE MAGIC BASKET**

A Mother and her little son Johnny lived in a small house. They were very poor. The only treasure in their house was a grey goat.

One day the Mother said to Johnny: “We have got no money, we have got no bread. You must go and sell our goat.”

Johnny took the goat and went to the town. On his way, he met a farmer with a large basket in his hands.

The farmer said: “Please, sell me your goat”.

“What can you give me for it?” asked Johnny.

“I can give you this basket”, answered the farmer.

“What can I do with this basket? What good is it for me?” asked the little boy. “What can I put in it? We are a very poor family and we haven`t got anything to eat. We have got no bread, no butter, no eggs, no fruit and no vegetables.”

“The matter is my little daughter is ill,” said the farmer. “She must drink some milk from the grey goat every day or she can die.”

Johnny was a very kind boy. He was sorry for the little girl. He gave his goat to the farmer. Then he took the basket and went home.

When he came back home he showed the basket to his Mother and told her everything.

His mother looked at the basket and said: “What a silly boy you are, Johnny! What good is this basket for us, what can we put in it?”

Suddenly the basket said: “I`m a magic basket. I can help you with your troubles. Saying these words, it jumped from the table and ran out of their house. When the basket came back to their house, it was full of different tasty things. There were bread and butter, eggs, cakes, fruit and vegetables. Now the Mother and Johnny could have their dinner.

“You are a very clever boy, Johnny. Thank you for this magic basket very much”, said the Mother to her son. Since that time, they were not hungry and had always their breakfast, dinner and supper.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. The only treasure in Johnny’s family was a goat.
3. Johnny’s mother decided to sell the goat.
4. A farmer offered money for Johnny’s goat.
5. The boy agreed to take the basket with great pleasure.
6. The farmer wanted to buy a goat because his daughter was ill.
7. Johnny wasn’t a kind boy and didn’t want to sell a goat.
8. When the boy came home the mother was angry with him.
9. It was a magic basket.
10. When the basket came home, there was nothing in it.
11. Johnny’s mother thanked her son for this basket.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. A Mother and her son Johnny lived in a small \_\_\_\_\_\_
14. house
15. cottage
16. building
17. Johnny took the goat and went\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. to the market
19. to the town
20. to the city
21. A farmer wanted to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a goat.
22. money
23. bread
24. basket
25. Johnny’s family was poor and they haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_
26. food
27. clothes
28. domestic animals
29. The farmer decided to buy a goat because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
30. His daughter wanted a goat
31. He wanted to drink milk every day
32. His daughter was ill
33. Johnny was \_\_\_\_\_\_ boy.
34. an angry boy
35. a kind boy
36. a funny boy
37. When the boy came back home he showed the basket to his Mother and \_\_\_\_\_\_
38. told her about a goat
39. told about market where he sold a goat
40. told everything
41. His mother looked at the basket and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. was angry
43. was happy
44. was surprise
45. The basket said that it can \_\_\_\_\_\_
46. Help with troubles
47. make a boy and his mum happy
48. do everything they want
49. Since the time it happened they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
50. not hungry
51. not angry
52. not interested in a basket

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 11**

**THE HOT DOG**

People of different countries have their own favourite food.

Hot dogs came to Ukraine from America. However, its home country is Germany.

In its home country, people called this food frankfurter, after Frankfurt, a German city. Frankfurters first appeared in the United States in 1860. Americans called frankfurters “dachshund sausages”. A dachshund is a dog from Germany with a very long body and short legs. “Dachshund sausage” was a good name for the frankfurter.

Dachshund sausages first became popular in New York, especially at baseball games. Their sellers kept them warm in hot-water tanks. As they walked up and down the rows of people, they shouted, “Get your dachshund sausages! Get your dachshund sausages!” People bought the sausages and put them on buns, special kind of bread.

One day in 1906 a newspaper cartoonist Tad Dorgan went to see a baseball game. When he saw the man selling the dachshund sausages, he got an idea for a cartoon. The next day at the newspaper office, he drew a bun with a dachshund. Dorgan didn`t know how to spell dachshund. So, under the cartoon, he wrote, “Get your hot dog!”

The cartoon was a sensation, and so was the new name. If you go to a baseball game today, you can still see sellers walking around with hot-water tanks. As they walk up and down the rows, they shout: “Get your hot dogs here! Get your hot dogs!”

**Frankfurter** – сосиска (амер.)

**Dachshund** – такса

**Tank** – спеціальна тара для рідини

**Row** - ряд

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. The home country of hot dog is America.
3. In United States, people called this food frankfurter.
4. Frankfurters first appeared in America.
5. A dachshund is a dog from Germany with short legs and a very long body.
6. New York was the first city wheredachshund sausages became popular .
7. Dachshund sausages were especially popular at basketball games.
8. A newspaper cartoonist Tad Dorgan went to a game to make a cartoon about Dachshund sausages.
9. Tad Dorgan firstly mentioned the word “hot dog”.
10. If you go to a baseball game, today you may hear the word “hot dog” from sellers.
11. People bought the sausages and put them on cheese.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Hot dog came to Ukraine from \_\_\_\_
14. America
15. Germany
16. Australia
17. Americans called frankfurters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. hot dogs
19. food for dogs
20. dachshund sausages
21. A dachshund is a dog from \_\_\_\_\_\_ with a very long body.
22. America
23. Germany
24. The USA
25. Dachshund sausages first became popular at \_\_\_\_\_\_ games.
26. basketball
27. baseball
28. football
29. People bought the sausages and \_\_\_\_\_
30. eat them
31. put them on buns
32. gave them to dogs
33. When Tad Dorgan saw the man who sold hot dogs at baseball game, he decided to \_\_\_\_
34. make a cartoon
35. sell them, too
36. make a film
37. At the newspaper office, Tad Dorgan drew \_\_\_\_\_\_ with a dachshund.
38. a bun with a dachshund
39. a bun with meat
40. sausage with bread
41. Dorgan wrote “Get your hot dog!” because \_\_\_\_\_\_
42. he didn’t know the spelling of dachshund
43. he liked this game
44. people told him this name
45. If you go to a baseball game today, you can see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
46. players
47. sellers
48. customers
49. People who sell hot dogs walk with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
50. hot dog tanks
51. hot dog buns
52. tanks with buns

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 12**

**Healthy Food**

***nutrients***- поживні речовини

***saturated*** - насичений

***additives***-добавки

***modified*** - модифікований

***to lead***- призвести

***to supply*** - постачати

***carbohydrates***- вуглеводи

***to cut down***- зменшити

It's very important to choose the right food nowadays. Different types of food contain different nutrients for our body. Some supply us with carbohydrates, some with proteins or fats, some with vitamins and minerals. Many people think that fat is bad for people and they try to cut down on it. There is even a special line of products, called low-fat. The problem is that we do need some kinds of fat, but the saturated fats from animal products, like red meat, butter and cheese, can be really bad for health. Friendly fats can be found in avocados, nuts and seeds, olives and tuna fish and in some other products. Some people cut down on too much sugar and salt, which is also a good idea. One of the healthiest types of food is fruit and vegetables. Such organic products can be only useful if they don't contain any chemicals and additives, which has become a common phenomenon in modern supermarkets. More and more people tend to grow fruit and vegetables in their own gardens, instead of buying them. Another problem is modified food. It's much cheaper than ordinary food that is why people often buy it. From the other hand, modified food can lead to dangerous diseases. The food people eat depends a lot on their culture, religion, beliefs and health. However, some rules are common for everyone. They are: less fat, sugar and salt, and more water, vitamins, fresh fruit and vegetables.

1. **True or False?**
2. Different types of food contain different nutrients for our body.
3. Many people think that fat is good for people.
4. There is a special line of product, called low-fat.
5. We do need some kinds of fat.
6. The saturated fats from animal products can be really bad for health.
7. Friendly fats can be found in avocados, nuts and seeds, olives and tuna fish.
8. One of the healthiest types of food is meat and chips.
9. Modified food is very expensive.
10. Some organic products are useful if they contain chemicals and additives.
11. The food people eat depends a lot on their culture, religion, beliefs and health.
12. **Choose the correct item.**

1. It's very important to choose

a) right food.

1. junk food.
2. fast food.

2. Many people think that fat is ... for people.

1. good
2. normal
3. bad

3. Friendly fats can be found in ...

1. meat, butter.
2. avocados, nuts and seeds.
3. chips and eggs.

4. Organic products can be only useful if they don't contain...

1. any chemicals and additives.
2. fats.
3. vitamins and minerals.

5. Some people cut down on too much...

1. meat.
2. sugar and salt.
3. fats.

6. One of the healthiest types of food is ...

1. nuts and seeds.
2. butter and cheese.
3. fruit and vegetables.

7. More and more people tend to ... fruit and vegetables in their own gardens.

1. grow
2. buy
3. sell

8. Modified food is ... than ordinary food.

1. more expensive
2. free
3. much cheaper

9. People ... buy modified food.

1. never
2. always
3. often

10. The food people eat depends a lot on their...

1. thoughts.
2. culture, religion, beliefs and health.
3. figure.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 13**

**The Day of Terror**

***Shot***- викидати

***Ash***- попіл

***Terrified***- нажаханий

***Erupting***- виверження

It was a hot morning in Pompeii. Livia went to the baker’s shop with Claudius, her younger brother. They smelt the fresh bread and felt very hungry. Livia had some money and bought three loaves of bread.

Livia looked at the high mountain above the town. Her father was a farmer. He grew grapes on the mountain. “That is Mount Vesuvius. It’s a volcano but it’s quiet now,” her father once told her.

Suddenly they heard a terrible noise. Livia dropped the bread and screamed. Red fire shot into the sky. Then a large black cloud of smoke came out of the mountain and covered the sun. It became dark. Next, big hot rocks fell from the sky. People shouted and children cried.

Hot grey ash started to cover the buildings and the people. Claudius hid under a market stall. “Where did my brother go?” shouted Livia. The baker pointed at Claudius. He was terrified. He didn’t speak.

“Quick! Run!” shouted the baker.”The volcano is erupting!” Livia held Claudius’s hand and followed the baker. They ran and ran.

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. The weather was hot in Pompeii.
3. The children went to the shop to buy some bread.
4. The town was near the mountain.
5. The smell of fresh bread made them hungry.
6. Livia’s father grew vegetables on the volcano.
7. Suddenly they heard a terrible sound.
8. The sun disappeared behind the dark smoke.
9. People were surprised and began to shout.
10. Hot rain fell down from the sky.
11. The baker helped to find Claudius.
12. **Choose the correct item.**
13. They were at …
14. the baker’s .
15. the market .
16. in the street.
17. Claudius hadthe … sister .
18. elder
19. younger
20. twin
21. Livia …. the bread and screamed .
22. dropped
23. bought
24. took
25. Livia’s brother was afraid оf the ….
26. eruption.
27. darkness.
28. black smoke.
29. Vesuvius threw red fire, black smoke and …into the sky.
30. white steam
31. hot stones
32. grey clouds
33. The town became grey because of …
34. stones.
35. darkness.
36. ash.
37. The baker couldn’t …. at that moment .
38. move
39. speak
40. run
41. The boy … under the market stall.
42. hid
43. play
44. lay
45. Panic grew and people tried to…
46. escape .
47. hide.
48. follow the baker.
49. People ran away because they were…
50. surprised .
51. terrified .
52. in a hurry.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 14**

**Frez, the Elf**

Once there was an elf named Frez. He got so nervous during Christmas time that hecould eat two lunches at the elf cafeteria at once. He tried to be just too perfect in toymaking and never thought they were good enough for the children. The time for deliveryof the presents was getting closer. Nobody understood why Frez behaved in thatway and why he was asking for a larger elf suit than his size.

Then, one day Santa found out what the problem was and decided to solve it. Frez wasnot a young elf. He needed to feel he was special, so Santa gave him his own projectcalled «special toys». There were lots of broken toys. Frez had to repair them with love.He was so glad to have such a project that he had only one lunch that day because hehad to hurry back to his tasks. Frez is now so glad to transform the broken toys intosomething new. He has stopped eating so much food. He even wears his old suit now.He is happy. Sometimes we need someone’s smile or simple words to join the companyof friends that can make our whole day happy.

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. When Frez was happy, he could eat two lunches at the cafeteria.
3. He tried to be special in toy making.
4. Frez thought his toys were good enough for the children.
5. There was a lot of time for getting ready for Christmas.
6. Santa decided to punish Frez.
7. Everyone knew why Frez behaved in such a manner.
8. The chief elf decided to give Frez his own project.
9. Frez had to fix toys with love.
10. He has stopped eating so much food.
11. Sometimes we need very simple and easy things to make our life happy.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1) Frez was ... .

a) a baby elf

c) a young elf

b) a teenager elf

d) an old elf

2) He got so ... at Christmas time

a) happy

c) sad

b) nervous

d) miserable

3) Frez thought that his toys were ... .

a) wonderful

c) not perfect enough

b) too good for the children

d) magnificent

4) The elf was dissatisfied with ... .

a) his friends

c) the toys he made

b) himself

d) the Christmas season

5) … understood Frez’s behavior at first.

a) Santa

c) Other elves

b) Nobody

d) Everybody

6) ... wanted to make Frez happy again.

a) Nobody

c) Santa

b) Every elf

d) One of his friends

7) Frez needed to feel he was ... .

a) helpful

c) unlike other elves

b) too good for the children

d) kind

8) Frez forgot about having too much food ... .

a) when he made a new doll

c) when he started to fix broken toys

b) when the wagon he made shone brightly

d) when he got a new coat

9) Now the old elf is happy to change the old toys into something ... .

a) useful

c) useless

b) important

d) special

10) Just a couple of words and good friends can ... .

a) make us happy

c) make us feel sad

b) make us join a company

d) teach us a lesson

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 15**

**The Two Travellers**

The two travellers, who were good friends, came to a village in the evening and wanted to stay there for the night. There was a house for travellers in the village. But there was an old custom: travellers may sleep in that house but they must not snore.

‘We’ll kill the man who snores,’ said the chief of the village.

The travellers agreed. They had a good supper there, and then went to sleep. Suddenly one of the travellers began to snore. The other traveller wanted to save him and began to sing. He sang very well. Nobody heard the snoring, they listened to the song. All those nights one traveller snored, the other sang.

In the morning the chief gave them a small bag of money for good singing. The travellers left the village but on the road they began to quarrel.

‘Let’s divide the money,’ said the first traveller. ‘I think I should have the bigger part. You sang all the night because I snored.’

‘But the chief could kill you, because of your snoring. I saved you. I must have the bigger part.’ They quarrelled and quarrelled and could not decide anything.

Can you?

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. The travellers came to a village in the morning.
3. The travellers asked the chief of the village to give them some money.
4. The travellers could sleep in the house but they must not snore.
5. A big bear killed everyone who snored in the village.
6. One of the travellers snored at night.
7. The chief wanted to help the snoring traveller.
8. The other traveller sang at night to save his friend.
9. The traveller sang very well.
10. The chief thanked the travellers for good singing.
11. The two travellers divided the money.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. The travellers came to a village …
14. in the morning
15. in the evening
16. at night
17. There was a house in the …
18. city
19. town
20. village
21. Travellers may sleep in the house but they must not …
22. smoke
23. snore
24. sing
25. The man who will snore, will be …
26. awarded
27. punished
28. killed
29. One traveller wanted to save his friend and began …
30. toread
31. to scream
32. tosing
33. He sang …
34. badly
35. quietly
36. well
37. The chief gave travellers a small bag of …
38. food
39. money
40. stones
41. In the morning the chief gave them money for …
42. loud snoring
43. bad dancing
44. good singing
45. On the road the travellers began …
46. tosing
47. toeat
48. toquarrel
49. One traveller offered another …
50. to divide their money
51. to hide their money
52. to give their money back

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 16**

**Greeting People**

There are several ways of greeting people in the Philippines. An elderly person places his or her right hand on the forehead of a child to «bless» him or her. This is called «mano», and it is also done by godparents to their godchildren. Close friends, relatives and family members greet each other with a kiss on the cheek; while acquaintances give a polite nod or a handshake when acknowledging someone’s presence.

French people greet each other with a handshake; but close friends kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet. They do this gesture when meeting and before leaving. As for addressing people, first names are only used among friends. To show respect for an older woman or man, say «madamme» or «monsieur», respectively.

In Italy friends and family members kiss each other on the cheek when they meet. Close male friends and family members greet each other with an embrace. Formal greetings include a single handshake, and it is expected to say ***molto lieto*** (pleased to meet you) after the introduction.

1. **Are these statements true or false?**
2. People in the Philippines greet each other in one way only.
3. French people kiss each other on both cheeks before leaving.
4. When Italian people meet for the 1st time they kiss each other.
5. «Mano» is usually done by godparents.
6. The acquaintances don’t give a nod
7. Sometimes French people greet with a handshake.
8. Before leaving they don’t shake their hands.
9. The words «madamme» or «monsieur» show the friendship.
10. Close friends greet each other only with a kiss.
11. The phrase «molto lieto» means «pleased see you»
12. **Choose the best variant to answer the question.**
13. The elderly people touch a child when they...
14. want to say goodbye
15. don’t want to bless him or her
16. want to give him or her a blessing
17. greet him or her
18. «Mano» is a
19. placing the hand on the forehead
20. kiss on the cheek
21. greeting people
22. a polite nod
23. French people call their friends....
24. by their surname
25. by their first name
26. by their full name
27. with great respect
28. In France, a usual greeting (not for close friends) includes...
29. a hug
30. a handshake
31. a kiss
32. a bow
33. A usual greeting for close friends includes
34. a handshake
35. a blow
36. a kiss on both cheeks
37. a world «mano»
38. A sign of respect for an older woman includes ... in France/
39. a kiss
40. a polite nod
41. a handshake
42. the word «madamme»
43. A sign of respect for an older man includes…
44. a single handshake
45. a word «monsieur»
46. a kiss
47. a polite nod
48. Family members’ greeting is with…
49. a love
50. a bless
51. a kiss
52. an embrace
53. People in Italy ... use the word molto lieto (pleased to meet you) in formal situations.
54. usually
55. after the first meeting
56. never
57. sometimes
58. In Italy, relatives and friends ... when they meet.
59. say nothing
60. say «Nice to meet you»
61. hug and kiss each other
62. say good

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 17**

**Fear in the Heart**

A mouse was having a very difficult time. He was so afraid of a cat that life had lost all its sparkle and he spent his days in fear and trembling. A magician came upon the terrified mouse. The mouse told him about the constant state of fear and distress. The magician waved his hand and with a magic spell turned the mouse into a cat. Some time later the cat came back. "Life would not be such a torture if l could live without the constant fear of being caught by a dog", said the cat. The magician said a spell, waved his hand over the cat, and the cat became a dog. The dog trotted off but after some days he was back and the problem was still the same- fear. The dog was terrified of tigers. Again, with his magic words and a wave of his hand, the magician transformed the dog into a magnificent tiger.

Now, when the tiger returned to ask for help because he was full of fear and terrified of being killed by hunters, the magician gave up. "Nothing will be of any help", he said, "for you have the heart of a mouse". He decided to change the tiger back into a mouse.

1. **Are these statements true or false?**
2. A mouse had been living happily before he met a magician.
3. He didn't spend time in the constant state of fear.
4. The mouse told the magician about his fear.
5. The magician helped the mouse to become a cat/
6. The cat was not afraid of a dog.
7. The cat became a dog.
8. The dog was terrified of hunters.
9. The tiger wasn't full of fear.
10. The magician decided to transform the liger into a cat.
11. Nothing helped the mouse because of his constant state of fear.
12. **Choose the best variant.**
13. The mouse had difficult times because... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. he was afraid of everything 2. he didn't have a place to live | 1. he didn't have food 2. he couldn't find a cat |

1. One day the mouse met ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a man 2. a friend | 1. a wizard 2. a monster |

1. The mouse told ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a friendship 2. a magic spell; | 1. a fair 2. a torture |

1. At first the mouse was changer into ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a dog 2. a tiger | 1. a cat 2. a bird |

1. For the second time with the help of magic ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a hunter 2. a dog | 1. a tiger 2. a cat. |

1. For the third time the mouse was turned into ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. an elephant 2. a cat; | 1. a dog 2. a tiger |

1. Magic words transformed the mouse ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. only one time 2. tree times | 1. two times 2. four times |

1. Nothing helped the mouse because ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. he was very little 2. he had a little heart | 1. he was always hungry 2. he was always terrified of something |

1. At the end the magician ...

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. went away 2. gave up | 1. ran away 2. waved his hand |

1. The magician decided to ... .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. eat the tiger 2. kill the tiger | 1. kiss the tiger 2. changer the tiger back |

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 18**

**Fast Food**

What is your favorite food? Mostolder people answer «meat or chicken with cooked vegetables and salad». But most kids say that their favourite foods are hamburgers, chips, pizza and cheeseburger. We call this kind of food «fast food».

It is called «fast food» because it doesn’t take a long time to cook it. In most restaurants, people wait for about 20 minutes to get food. But in fast-food restaurants, you can get food in only five minutes.

Many people think that fast food isn’t healthy, but this isn’t always true. It’s important to know what makes food healthy. For example, too much fried food isn’t healthy, so it’s a good idea to mix fried food with things that aren’t fried. If you like hamburgers or fried chicken, have them with vegetables and juice. Have pizza sometimes if like it, but eat it with a salad and juice.

Sometimes, it’s all right to have a sweet dessert at the end of your meal, but don’t always eat cakes, ice cream and sweets. Choose fresh fruits sometimes. They’re very healthy and tasty, too!

1. **Are these statements true or false?**
2. Fast food is always unhealthy.
3. All kids like to eat in fast-food restaurants.
4. Fast foods are cooked quickly.
5. It doesn’t take a long time to get food in a fast-food restaurant.
6. It isn’t healthy to eat a lot of fried foods.
7. It’s healthy to drink juice with your food.
8. Fresh fruits are healthier then cakes or sweets.
9. It’s good for people always to eat cakes or ice cream for dessert.
10. Dessert is the last part of a meal.
11. In fast food restaurants, you can get food in only five minutes.
12. **Choose the best variant to answer the question.**
13. Most kids say that their favourite foods are…
14. chips and pizza
15. vegetables and fish
16. sausages and cabbage
17. It is called «fast food» because it
18. takes 10 minutes to cook it
19. doesn’t take a long time to cook it
20. it takes a long time to cook it
21. In fast-food restaurants it takes to get food
22. in 20 minutes
23. in 5 minutes
24. in half an hour
25. Many people think that … isn’t healthy
26. fast food
27. junk food
28. natural food
29. It’s a good idea to mix … with things cukion are not fried
30. fried food
31. baked food
32. boiled food
33. If you like fried chicken, have them with
34. vegetables and juice
35. cabbage and milk
36. fish and tomatoes
37. Eat pizza with
38. a salad and juice
39. meat and chips
40. potatoes and cucumbers
41. It’s all right to have a sweet … at the end of your meal
42. cake
43. apple
44. dessert
45. Don’t always eat
46. ice-cream and sweets
47. macaroni and chips
48. meat and fish
49. Fresh fruits are …
50. healthy and tasty
51. crunchy and sweet
52. soft and fat

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 19**

**Just a minute**

One day, Fred painted a picture of his family. He wanted to show it to them. Fred's Mum was at her computer.

'Look what I did!,' Fred said.

Just a minute, Fred,' his mother said. 'Have a piece of cake while you're waiting,' she added.

Fred went to the kitchen and ate a piece of cake. Then he ate an apple and some oranges. When he finished eating, Fred went back to the mother's room. His Mum was still working. So he went to find his Dad. Fred's Dad was watering the flowers in the garden.

'Look, what I did!' Fred said.

'Just a minute, Fred,' his Dad said. 'Go to your room and play for a while with your toys,' he added.

Fred went to his room and took out his blocks. He built a big castle with two towers and a bridge. When he finished building, Fred went to see his parents again. But his Mum was still working at her computer and his Dad was still watering the flowers. So Fred went to look for his brothers, which were playing football in the yard.

'Sam! Tom!' Fred said. 'Look, what I did!'

'Just a minute, Fred,' his brothers said. 'The game is almost over.'

But the game went on and on. And on... Fred went back inside the house.

Just before dinner Tom knocked on Fred's door and asked to walk the dog. Fred promised to go down in a minute. But when he came in the kitchen he saw a big puddle on the floor.

'What took you so long?' Sam cried.

'But I only read for a minute,' Fred answered.

'That's longer than a minute,' Sam added.

'Then what is a minute?' he asked.

'A minute is 60 seconds. That's how long it takes the second hand on the watch to go around once,' his Dad explained.

Since then Fred knew just how long a minute was.

***another***— інший

***What took you so long?***— Що тебе так затримало?

***secondhand***— велика стрілка (годинника)

***toexplain***— пояснити

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. One day, Fred painted a picture of his family.
3. Fred's Mum was cooking in the kitchen.
4. Fred's Dad was watering the flowers in the garden.
5. His Dad asked Fred to help him in the garden.
6. Fred had got two brothers and a sister.
7. Fred’s brothers were playing tennis in the yard.
8. Fred asked his brothers to look at his picture.
9. It was Fred’s duty to walk the dog.
10. Fred didn’t know how long a minute is.
11. A minute is 90 seconds.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences**
13. One day Fred painted a picture of his…

a) dog

b) toy

c) family

1. Fred had got…

a) two sisters

b) two brothers

c) brother-twin

1. Fred's Mum was...

a) at the office

b) at her computer

c) at the market

1. Fred's Dad was...

a) in the garden

b) in the forest

c) at the office

1. Parents have no time…

a) to play with Fred

b) to look at his picture

c) to go for a walk

1. Fred's brothers were ... in the yard.

a) playing tennis

b) playing football

c) watering the flowers

1. Tom asked Fred…

a) to air the room

b) to walk the dog

c) to sweep the floor

1. When Fred finished to read the book, he went down...

a) to play football

b) to walk Rex

c) to play with his toys

1. On the kitchen floor he saw...

a) a big puddle

b) Rex

c) a kitten

1. What is a minute?

a) 30 seconds

b) 60 seconds

c) 100 seconds

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 20**

**A Brief History of Pizza**

Pizza has been one of America`s favourite foods for over 50 years. It`s kind of silly to talk about the moment when pizza was “invented”. It gradually evolved over the years, but one thing`s for certain – it`s been around for a very long time. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the Greeks. They called them “plakuntos” and ate them with various simple toppings such as oil, garlic, onions, and herbs. The Romans enjoyed eating something similar and called it “picea”. By about 1000 A.D. in the city of Naples, “picea” had become “pizza” and people were experimenting with more toppings: cheese, ham, and finally the tomato, brought to Italy from Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century. Naples became the pizza capital of the world. In 1889, King Umberto I and Queen Margherita heard about pizza and asked to try it. They invited pizza maker, Raffaelo Esposito, to make it for them. He decided to make the pizza like the Italian flag, so he used red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil leaves. The Queen loved it and the new pizza was named “Pizza Margherita” in her Honour.

Pizza migrated to America with the Italians at the end of the nineteenth century. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened in 1905 at 53 ½ Spring Street, New York City, by Gennaro Lombardi. But the popularity of pizza really exploded when American soldiers returned from Italy after World War II and raved about “that great Italian dish.” Americans are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.

There are a lot of interesting facts about pizza. Americans eat 350 slices of pizza per second. In general, pizza is a $30 billion per year industry. October is a national pizza month in the United States. In America pepperoni is the favourite topping, in Japan – eel, in Russia it`s red herring, salmon and onions, in Brazil they like green peas and in Australia the favourite is pineapple. The English prefer tuna.

1. **Are the statements true or false?**
2. Pizza`s “invention” gradually evolved over the years.
3. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the Italians.
4. Naples became the pizza capital of the world.
5. The first toppings were mushrooms, garlic and herbs.
6. For his pizza Raffaelo Esposito used red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil leaves. It looked like the Italian flag.
7. Pizza migrated to America with the Italians at the end of the eighteenth century.
8. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened in 1905 at 52 ½ Spring Street, New York City, by Gennaro Lombardi.
9. November is a national pizza month in the United States.
10. Italians are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.
11. In Italy pepperoni is the favourite topping.
12. **Choose the correct variant a, b, or c.**
13. Pizza has been one of America`s favourite foods for over … years.
14. 30
15. 40
16. 50
17. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the … .
18. Greeks
19. Italians
20. Romans
21. Pieces of flat, round bread as plates are called … .
22. “plakuntos”
23. “placuntas”
24. “plakuntis”
25. By about 1000 A.D. in the city of Naples people were experimenting with more toppings:… .
26. cheese, olives and the tomatoes;
27. cheese, mushrooms and tomatoes;
28. cheese, ham and tomatoes.
29. … became the pizza capital of the world.
30. Peru;
31. Naples;
32. Mexico.
33. In …, King Umberto I and Queen Margherita heard about pizza and tried it.
34. 1889;
35. 1898;
36. 1989.
37. … are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.
38. Americans;
39. Italians;
40. Japanese.
41. …. In general, pizza is a billion per year industry.
42. $30 billion;
43. $35 million;
44. $53 billion.
45. … is a national pizza month in the United States.
46. September;
47. October;
48. November.
49. In America … is the favourite topping, in Japan – …, in Brazil they like … .
50. pepperoni, salmon, tuna;
51. pepperoni, eel, green peas;
52. pepperoni, herring, pineapple.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 21**

**Food Can Be Dangerous For Your Health!**

When you go to a restaurant, you often think that the food you are ordering is good for you. But many restaurants serve healthy food, like fish or salad, with a sauce or dressing that uses a lot of oil, fat, or sugar. Some food agencies want all restaurants to say in their menus exactly what is in each dish, how many calories, how much fat, and what additives. They think that restaurants don`t give their customers enough information, and that this plan could help people have a healthier diet.

But chefs are not happy with this idea. One top chef said, “People are not stupid. They know that many sauces have butter and cream in them. But if we put on a menu that a dish has 1,000 calories, nobody is going to order it!”

You would think with a name like Cheesecake Factory, the food would be somewhat healthy. And yet — shock horror — two of the restaurant chain’s dishes have made the cut in a yearly round-up of the most unhealthy menu items you can buy in the U.S. Many major restaurant chains across the U.S. seem to be trying to encourage obesity by serving meals that have calorie counts far overrunning the daily recommended amounts. Their meals may smell and look extremely appealing, but they are actually incredibly fattening, bad for you, and only contribute towards the country's severe obesity epidemic.

The dishes with the unhealthiest ingredients are on the list of extreme Eating 'winners', published in the latest issue of Nutrition Action Healthletter. Many of these meals can contain more than 3,000 calories and include strange combinations, such as a milkshake with an apple pie blended in (sometimes almost a heart attack on a plate).

Few people would pour themselves a half-cup of sugar and eat it for dessert. Nor would you (hopefully) sit down and gobble up five breakfast sandwiches with 10 packets of sugar. Yet U.S. restaurants are serving the equivalents of those things every day.

However, many doctors agree with the plan. Bruce Ward, Professor of medicine, said, “People know that cigarettes are bad for them, because it tells you on the pack. But when they go to a restaurant, they often have no idea if the food is healthy or not. Food products that have a lot of calories, fat, and sugar need a health warning, exactly like cigarettes.”

1. **Are the statements true or false?**
2. When you go to a restaurant, you often think that the food you are ordering is bad for you.
3. Some food agencies want all restaurants to say in their menus exactly what is in each dish, how many calories, how much fat, and what additives.
4. Restaurants give their customers enough information about the food to have a healthier diet.
5. Three of the restaurant chain’s dishes have made the cut in a yearly round-up of the most unhealthy menu items in the U.S.
6. The dishes with the unhealthiest ingredients are not on the list of extreme Eating 'winners', published in the latest issue of Nutrition Action Healthletter.
7. Many meals at the major restaurant chains across the U.S. may smell and look extremely appealing, but they are actually incredibly fattening, bad for you.
8. Major restaurant chains in the U.S are serving meals that have calorie counts for the daily recommended amounts.
9. Many restaurants are serving the equivalents of breakfast sandwiches and sugar every day.
10. People often have no idea if the food is healthy.
11. Like cigarettes food products that have a lot of calories, fat, and sugar need a health warning.
12. **Choose the correct variant a, b, or c.**
13. Many restaurants ….
14. serve healthy food.
15. serve only fresh fish and salad.
16. serve healthy food but with unhealthy sauces.
17. Some food agencies want restaurants ….
18. to serve healthy food.
19. to give more information about their dishes.
20. not to use fat and additives.
21. Chefs think that ….
22. people are not going to order their dishes.
23. people are stupid.
24. cream and butter are good for you.
25. … of the restaurant chain’s dishes at theCheesecake Factory have made the cut in a yearly round-up of the most unhealthy menu items.
26. two.
27. three.
28. five.
29. Many major restaurant chains across … seem to be trying to encourage obesity.
30. the United States.
31. the United Kingdom.
32. Ukraine.
33. Many major restaurant chains ….
34. serve the meals that overrun the daily recommended amounts.
35. serve the meals that correspond to the daily recommended amounts.
36. don`t serve unhealthy food.
37. The dishes with the unhealthiest ingredients can containmore than … calories.
38. 1,000.
39. 2,000.
40. 3,000.
41. Some restaurants can serve a milkshake with … blended in.
42. an apple pie.
43. a cheese cake.
44. biscuits.
45. Yet U.S. restaurants are … every day.
46. serving the equivalents of sandwiches and sugar.
47. not serving any equivalents of sandwiches and sugar.
48. are serving only healthy food containing sugar.
49. Doctors think that people ….
50. need more information about calories and fat.
51. need more information about the food they eat.
52. need to stop eating in the restaurants.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 22**

**THE OLYMPICS**

The Olympics have a very long history. They began in776 BC, and took place every four years for nearly 1200 years, at Olympia, in Greece. They included many different kinds of sport: running, boxing, wrestling, the pentathlon (five different sports) and others.

Only Greek athletes were allowed to compete in the Games; women were not allowed to watch them or to take part. The Games took place every four years, and the time between each Games was known as an “Olympiad”.

In 394 AD, the Games stopped and the temple at Olympia was destroyed. Fifteen hundred years later, in 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, invited people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. The first of the modern Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896.

At the fourth Olympics, in 1908, in London, there were more than two thousand competitors, from twenty-two different countries. Since then, the number of athletes competing has become bigger each time. The International Olympic Committee, in Switzerland, decides where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city to be the host: one city for the Winter Olympic and one for the Winter Olympics and one for the Summer Olympics. Nearly 150 countries are members of the International Olympic Committee.

There is a lot of work in preparing for the Olympics. The host city should have very good sports stadiums and an Olympic village for the sportsmen to live during the Games. Host cities often build new sports stadiums, hotels and other buildings. However, when your city is asked to be the host for the Olympic Games, it is very good for it, don`t you think?

**Temple** - храм

**Pentathlon** – п’ятиборство

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. The first Olympics were in Greece.
3. Women took part in the competitions.
4. The first of modern Games took place in Switzerland, in 1908.
5. The International Olympic Committee ask the country to be the host.
6. There are 394 people in the Olympic Committee.
7. Host cities ask the other cities for money to build the stadiums.
8. The Game took place every four years.
9. In 1908 more than two thousand countries took part in the Olympic Games.
10. Baron Pierre de Coubertin was the founder of the Olympic Games.
11. The temple at Olympia was ruined and the Games stopped.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. The Olympics began in \_\_\_\_\_
14. 394 AD;
15. 776 BC;
16. 1908
17. \_\_\_\_\_ were not allowed to compete in the Games.
18. women;
19. pensioners;
20. pupils
21. Baron Pierre de Coubertin was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. a sportsman;
23. an artist;
24. a Frenchman
25. Since 1908 the number of athletes has become \_\_\_\_\_\_
26. the same;
27. smaller;
28. bigger
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decides where each Olympics will take place.
30. the International Olympic Committee;
31. people from other cities;
32. the competitors
33. There are two kinds of Olympic Games: \_\_\_\_\_\_
34. Autumn and Winter
35. Summer and Spring
36. Summer and Winter
37. The Committee asks \_\_\_\_\_ to be the host.
38. a country;
39. a village;
40. a city
41. The sportsmen live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Games.
42. on the stadium;
43. at home;
44. in the village
45. The Olympic Games took place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
46. every twenty years;
47. every four years;
48. every year
49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to compete in the Games.
50. Greek athletes;
51. Athens athletes;
52. Switzerland athletes.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 23**

**Seven Sisters**

Many years ago there lived a beautiful Moon-goddess, called Diana. She liked to hunt and every night she went through the wood on her white horse. Her dog ran after her and seven girl-friends in beautiful white dresses followed her. They were seven daughters of King Atlas, and they ran like the wind.

One night a giant whose name was Orion hunted in the wood. When he saw the seven sisters running there, he wanted to catch one of them and ran after the girls. When the sisters saw that a giant followed them, they were frightened and ran very quickly. They ran through the wood and over the mountains and saw that the giant was still very near. They called Diana and asked her to help them. Diana changed them into birds and suddenly Orion saw seven beautiful birds which rose into the sky. They flew higher and higher and at last became seven bright stars in the sky. The Greek people called them the Pleiades or the Seven Sisters. The myth says that Orion could not forget the beautiful white birds and looked for them all his life. People say that only at the end of his life Orion found them in the sky.

At night when there are no clouds in the sky, you can see the Pleiades. They are a small group of stars very near one another. The seven sisters are always running away from Orion and he will never catch them.

1. **Read the statements and mark them True or False.**
2. In 2901 a beautiful Moon-Goddess lived.
3. Moon- Goddess was called Diana.
4. She liked to play with her dog every evening.
5. Diana went through the wood on her black horse.
6. Her dog ran after Diana every morning.
7. Six girl-friends in beautiful white dresses followed her.
8. The girls were daughters of King Atlas.
9. One night Orion hunted in the wood.
10. The giant wanted to catch one of the girls and ran after them.
11. Diana changed her girl-friends into birds.
12. **Read the text and circle the correct variant.**

1. There were … daughters of King Atlas.

a) two

b) four

c) seven

2. Diana liked …every night.

a) to sleep

b) to hunt

c) to read books

3. The girl-friends ran like….

a) the wind

b) their dogs

c) their white horses

4. When the sisters saw that a giant followed them, they …

.a) were very happy

b) were frightened

c) were angry

5.The girls called Diana and asked her ….

a) to play with them

b) to wait for them

c) to help them

6. Diana changed the girls-friends into the …

.a) red foxes

b) black rats

c) birds

7. They flew higher and higher in the sky and at last they … .

a) disappeared over the mountains

b) became seven bright stars in the sky

c) saw the big giant

8. You can see the Pleiades in the sky… .

a) all day long

b) at night when there are no clouds

c) in the afternoon

9. The myth says that Orion … .

a) could not forget the beautiful white birds

b) didn’t look for the birds all his life

c) was very strong

10) People say that… .

a) it was an interesting myth

b) that only at the end of the life Orion found the beautiful white birds in the sky

c) the stars were very bright

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 24**

**JIM AND DELLA**

**(After “The Gifts of the Magi” by O’Henry)**

Jim and Della were two young people, husband and wife. They loved each other dearly. They lived in a small room in an old house in one of the dirty streets of New York.

They worked from early morning till late at night, but they got very little money for their work. And still they had two things which were very dear to them — Jim's gold watch and Della's beautiful hair. Christmas was coming and Della wanted to give Jim a nice present, but she had no money. She really did not know what to do. She sat on the sofa and began to cry. Suddenly an idea came to her. She got up and stood in front of the mirror and looked at her beautiful long hair. Then she left the house and in a few minutes she was already at the hairdresser's shop.

"Will you buy my hair?" she asked. The hairdresser looked at her hair and said, ''Yes, I will. It's fine hair. I can give you twenty dollars for it." Della was very happy. She took the money and went to buy a present for her husband. In one of the shops she saw a very beautiful watch chain. "I'll buy it. Jim will be very glad", she said to herself. "He needs a chain for his watch".

So Della bought a gold watch-chain as a Christmas present for Jim, When she got home, Jim was already there waiting for her. He looked at his smiling little wife and understood everything.

"Why did you do it?" he asked.

"Dear Jim, my hair will grow and I wanted to give you a pres­ent. Here it is", and she put the watch-chain into his hand.

The beautiful chain, Della's present, was of no use to him. He sold his gold watch to buy a Christmas present for his wife. He took a packet out of his pocket and gave it to Della. She opened it and saw two beautiful combs that she had seen in a shop window and had wanted for so long.

1. **Read to the text and mark this statements True or False**
2. Jim and Della didn’t love each other.
3. They lived in a dirty street of the big city.
4. They had much money because they worked from morning till night.
5. The young people had only two dear things to them.
6. Della wanted to give Jim a nice present for his birthday.
7. The wife sold her hair.
8. When she got money she went to the hairdresser s shop.
9. Jim was in need of watch-chain.
10. The husband didn’t t buy anything for Della.
11. Della got the present she had dreamed for a long time.
12. **Read the text and circle the correct item**
13. Jim and Della were…
14. a brother and a sister;
15. a wife and a husband;
16. two friends.
17. Two young people lived in…
18. America
19. Britain;
20. France.
21. They got… money for their work.
22. little;
23. enough;
24. much.
25. … things were very dear to them.
26. three;
27. many;
28. two.
29. A big holiday was coming. It was…
30. Thanksgiving day;
31. Christmas;
32. Easter.
33. Della sold her hair for …
34. 20$;
35. 30$;
36. 2$.
37. When she sold her hair she was …
38. upset;
39. happy;
40. scared.
41. Jim’s present was….
42. a chain;
43. money;
44. combs.
45. The wife bought a golden…
46. watch;
47. chain;
48. watch-chain.
49. Their presents were …
50. useful;
51. useless;
52. awful.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 25**

**Too well**

Miss Carrington was a famous actress. She began her life in a small village named Cranberry. But that was long ago. Now she was to perform the leading part in a new comedy. A capable young actor Highsmith by name dreamt of being Miss Carrington’s partner in the new play. He told it to the manager. The manager explained to the young actor that if he wanted to play the part he must persuade Miss Carrington to accept him as a partner. The young actor knew very well that it was a part of a young farmer.

The next day he went to Cranberry where he stayed for three days and gathered much information about the life and the people of that small village. Then he returned to the village and went to one of the restaurants where actors usually gathered after the performance. He saw a small party sitting at the table. The star of the party was Miss Carrington. She noticed a poorly dressed man enter the restaurant. He approached the famous actress, greeted her and told her much interesting news about her relatives and friends and friends from Cranberry. The way he spoke made her believe every word he said. She was sure he was a farmer. In the end he told the famous actress, that her mother wanted to see her again before she died. Then he gave her a rose he picked up from a bush in front of her house in Cranberry. Miss Carrington was so touched that she couldn’t help crying. She thanked the young man and invited him to see again at the hotel before he left the city.

The next morning the young actor dressed in the latest fashion went to the hotel. He was sure Miss Carrington would agree to take him as her partner in the play if he told her everything. To his surprise he was told that Miss Carrington had left her native village forever. Highsmith realized that he had acted too well.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Miss Carrington was an unknown actress.

2. She began her life in a small village Wallington.

3. A young doctor dreamt of being Miss Carrington’s partner.

4. The next day a young actor went to Wallington.

5. Highsmith stayed for three days there.

6. He gathered much information about himself.

7. Then he returned to the village and went to one of the restaurants.

8. The star of the party was Highsmith.

9. Miss Carrington believed Mr. Highsmith.

10. Highsmith realized that he had acted too bad

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Miss Carrington began her life … ….

a) in a small village

b) in a small town

c) in the country

2. A capable young actor dreamt of being Miss Carrington…

a) husband

b) partner

c) doctor

3. The young actor knew very well that it was a part of …

a) a journalist

b) an actor

c) farmer

4. Miss Carrington was…

a) the wife

b) the star

c) the housewife

5. She noticed a poorly dressed man enter the …

a) café

b) restaurant

c) shop

6. He told her much interesting … about her relatives and friends.

a) information

b) news

c) facts

7. She was sure he was …

a) a farmer

b) a doctor

c) a journalist

8. The next … the young actor went to the hotel.

a) day

b) evening

c) morning

9. He was sure Miss Carrington would agree to take him as …

a) her teacher

b) her husband

c) her partner

10. To his surprise he was told that Miss Carrington had left for …

a) her native town

b) her native land

c) her native country

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 26**

**The Boy who Saved the Netherlands**

Many years ago in Harlem, Holland, there lived a young boy. His name was Hans and he was eight years old. One autumn day, Hans went across the channel to visit an old blind man. He took the man some biscuits and stayed there for a while. Then, Hans decided to return home.

“Be careful, Hans” said the old man. “The water in the canal usually gets higher in autumn.” On his way home, Hans sang a song, watched the rabbits run around and picked some flowers for his mother. Suddenly, the sky got dark and heavy rain began to fall. Hans felt scared and started to run. Just then, he heard the sound of water flowing away .He looked around carefully, and then noticed a very small hole in the dike.

Hans felt frightened because he knew what could happen. The small hole could get bigger and bigger. Then the dike could burst and flood Holland. Hans knew what to do. He put his finger into the hole, so no more water cold come through it. “Please, someone help me!” Hans shouted. But there was no one to help him. After a while, he began to feel very cold and tired, but he could not leave the dike. All night long, Hans waited and waited…

The next morning, a priest walked by and heard Hans’ cries. “I am trying to stop the water,” the boy said. “Can you help me?” the priest called some other people and they quickly mended the hole. Finally, they took Hans home. Everyone was very proud of that brave boy.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Hans was eighteen years old.

2. Hans lived in Paris, France.

3. One spring day, Hans went across the channel to visit an old blind man.

4. Hans visited a young woman.

5. It started raining that evening.

6. Hans saw a big hole in the dike.

7. Hans didn’t know what to do when he understood what could happen.

8. He put his shoes in the hole in the dike.

9. A burglar walked by and heard Hans’ cries.

10. Everyone was very proud of the young boy.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences or answer the questions.**

1. Hans lived in …

a) Holland

b) Poland

c) Gondola

2. One … day, Hans went across the channel to visit an old blind man.

a) winter day

b) summer day

c) autumn day

3. He took the man some biscuits and stayed there …

a) for a while

b) for a couple of days

c) for a week

4. The water … usually gets higher in that season.

a) in a river

b) in a canal

c) in a lake

5. Suddenly the sky got dark and ... began to fall.

a) heavy snow

b) strong wind

c) heavy rain

6. He looked around and saw … in the dike.

a) a very small hole

b) a very big hole

c) a huge dike

7. Hans felt ... because he knew what could happen.

a) embarrassed

b) frightened

c) shy

8. Hans put his …into the hole.

a) toe

b) finger

c) coat

9. After a while, he began to feel …

a) very hot

b) very cosy

c) very cold and tired

10. The next morning …walked by and heard Hans’ cries.

a) a priest

b) a farmer

c) a sailor

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 27**

**Brave woman**

An Indian woman has killed a leopard that attacked her near her village. Kamla Devi, 56, was on her way to fetch water from a canal in India's northern Uttarakhand state when the big cat jumped on her. She fought the animal for 30 minutes and finally killed it. She is now recovering in hospital. She has many deep bites and cuts on her body and three fractures on her hands. Ms Devi told reporters: "I thought I was dead but I did not lose patience and courage….I fought head on with it for almost half an hour. Then I understood it was dead." She said she tried to stab the leopard with the small sickle she carried for use on her small farm. She remembers smashing some of the animal's teeth during the struggle.

Doctors are surprised she survived the attack. Most people attacked by a leopard have almost no chance of surviving. Her doctor Abdul Rahul said: "She has two fractures on the right hand and one on the left. She also has deep injuries on her head and legs. There are bite marks all over her body." Another doctor said: "The condition of the woman is stable. We have not counted the number of stitches, but there must be more than 100." One of Ms Devi's friends said: "She is very brave. She attacked the leopard and took the fight head on." LakhpatRawat, a leopard expert, told 'India Today': "Walking for one kilometer after the attack, with blood oozing out from her body, speaks a lot about her strong willpower to survive."

**Fractures**- переломи

**Stab**- замахнутисяножем, завдавати удару.

**Sickle**- серп.

**Stitches**-стібки.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. A 26-year-old Indian woman fought and killed a leopard.
3. The fight between the woman and the leopard lasted half an hour
4. The woman never feared for her life during the fight.
5. The woman managed to break some of the leopard's teeth.
6. Doctors are not surprised the woman survived the attack.
7. The woman has injuries to both of her hands.
8. The woman needed more than 100 stitches for her cuts.
9. The woman had to walk for 10 kilometres after the leopard attack.
10. The woman is very courage.
11. People usually don’t survey after attacked by a leopard
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Kamla Devi, 56, was on her way \_\_\_\_\_\_
14. to fresh water
15. to fetch water
16. to vet water
17. to stretch water
18. She has many deep bites and cuts on her body and three \_\_\_\_\_\_ hands
19. fractures on her
20. fracture on her
21. fractured on her
22. fracturing on her
23. I thought I was dead but I did not lose patience \_\_\_\_\_\_
24. or courage
25. end courage
26. in courage
27. and courage
28. The small sickle she carried for use on \_\_\_\_\_\_
29. the small farm
30. their small farm
31. her small farm
32. here small farm
33. She remembers smashing some of the animal's teeth \_\_\_\_\_\_
34. during the struggles
35. during the struggled
36. during the struggling
37. during the struggle
38. Most people attacked by a leopard have almost no \_\_\_\_\_\_
39. chance of survival
40. chance of survive in
41. chance of survives in
42. chance of surviving
43. The condition of the \_\_\_\_\_\_
44. woman is stable
45. woman is staple
46. woman is stay ball
47. woman is stay bill
48. The doctors have not counted the \_\_\_\_\_\_
49. number of snitches
50. number of stretches
51. number of slashes
52. number of stitches
53. The woman walked for one kilometer after the attack, with \_\_\_\_\_\_
54. blood losing out
55. blood fusing out
56. blood oozing out
57. blood boozing out
58. The way the woman acted speaks a lot about her strong
59. willing power to survive
60. willpower to survive
61. will powers to survive
62. wills power to survive

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 28**

**An ill turn**

Miss Martha Marple was 40 years old but she was not married. She had a shop where she sold bread both fresh and stale. Stale bread was cheaper than fresh bread. One man came to Miss Martha’s shop two or three times a week. The man was not young but he was very pleasant. He wore cheap clothes but they always looked nice on him. The man was not healthy. He coughed, his eyes were red. Miss Marple wanted him to recover but she understood that it was difficult for him to go and see the doctor. Doctors and medicine were expensive but the man, Miss Martha decided, was poor. He always bought stale bread and never fresh.

Miss Martha liked the man very much. She wanted to help him but didn’t know how. Once she had an idea. She put some butter in the stale bread. When the old man came to her and asked for his usual stale bread she gave him the stale bread with butter.

The next day the poor man came to the shop. He was very angry. He said he was an architect. “I used stale bread to take away pencil lines. Last night I finished a plan for a new office and began to take away the pencil lines. But your butter! Now I can’t show my plan to anybody! ˮ he said.

1. **Read the text and mark these statements True or False**
2. Miss Martha Marple was a middle-aged woman.
3. She was married.
4. She had a hospital where she sold medicine.
5. She was a greengrocer.
6. The man who came to the women’s shop was not healthy.
7. The man was young but he was not very pleasant.
8. Miss Martha liked the man very much.
9. The man never bought fresh bread.
10. The man liked eating stale bread.
11. The man used stale bread to take away pencil lines.
12. **Read the text and circle the correct option**
13. The woman sold ……
14. vegetables
15. bread
16. medicine
17. She was a …..
18. butcher
19. greengrocer
20. baker
21. The man wore …..
22. cheap clothes
23. expensive clothes
24. dirty clothes
25. The man …..
26. sneezed
27. had a running nose
28. coughed
29. Miss Martha decided that the man was …..
30. poor
31. happy
32. lucky
33. The man always bought ……
34. fresh bread
35. fresh meat
36. stale bread
37. Miss Martha wanted ……
38. to help him
39. to ask him for help
40. to marry the man
41. The woman put some …..
42. honey in the stale bread
43. butter
44. jam
45. The next day the man was …..
46. angry
47. healthy
48. unhappy
49. The man was ……
50. a jeweler
51. a lawyer
52. an architect

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 29**

**Robbie’s Grandfather**

My grandfather lives in the North of England. He is in his early sixties, but he is strong and he still works. He is a Maths teacher. My grandfather is very kind and his pupils like him a lot. They say he is an excellent teacher and they are never tired in his class. He never forgets anything and explains his subject very well. He always speaks in a friendly voice and so they enjoy his lessons.

My granddad lives in the country and every morning, five days a week, gets the bus to school. He doesn’t have to change as the bus takes him right to the school. It’s a through bus. He gets off the bus at half past 8 or there about.

My granddad likes to do many things, but he likes travelling most of all. He often goes to different cities (perhaps once or twice a month) and sometimes he goes to other countries too. He travels by sea, by train or flies. He likes voyages very much and often takes pictures on board the ship. He likes the sea and the wind.

Last month he travelled to Scotland. It was not a lucky trip. He nearly missed his train because he arrived late at the railway station. On the train somebody stole his favourite silver box in which he kept his tobacco. There was no bus or taxi to take him to the hotel where he wanted to stay and he had to go on foot. When he arrived at the hotel he was tired and went upstairs. However his luggage was not there. So granddad went downstairs again, but couldn’t find it. When he did, it was midnight and the lift did not work. So he was very unhappy that night and slept badly.

However in the morning the sun began to shine again and life seemed brighter.

“There is nothing like travelling ˮ, my granddad says. “ You’ll always enjoy it. Only look on the bright side ˮ.

1. **Read the text and mark these statements True or False**
2. Robbie’s grandfather is about 40.
3. He works as a teacher at school.
4. He is a Maths teacher.
5. Robbie’s grandfather is very strict and his pupils don’t like him.
6. He is a villager.
7. He has to change a bus getting to school.
8. Last month he travelled around the country.
9. It was not a lucky trip.
10. On the train somebody stole his luggage.
11. He kept sweets in his silver box.
12. **Read the text and circle the correct option**
13. Robbie’s grandfather lives …..
14. in the North of England
15. in the South of England
16. in the West of England
17. His pupils say he is …..
18. a bad teacher
19. an excellent teacher
20. a strict teacher
21. He is a …..
22. a farmer
23. a gardener
24. a village
25. He works …..
26. four days a week
27. five days a week
28. six days a week
29. He likes …..
30. travelling
31. singing
32. reading
33. He likes …..
34. the sky and the wind
35. the sea and the wind
36. the wood and the wind
37. When he was travelling, he nearly missed his train because …..
38. he was busy at school
39. it rained
40. he arrived late at the railway station
41. Last month he travelled to …..
42. Wales
43. Scotland
44. Northern Ireland
45. Somebody stole his favourite …..
46. silver box
47. umbrella
48. book
49. Robbie’s grandfather arrived very late at night so he had to get to the hotel …..
50. by train
51. on foot
52. by taxi

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 30**

**The History of the London Police**

Today there are policemen everywhere but in 1700 London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.

About three hundred years ago London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes so much as possible.

In 1750 Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called “Bow Street Runners ˮ because they were working near Bow street.

Fifty years later there were 120 Bow Runners but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829 the first metropolitan ( or London ) Police Force was started with 3000 officers.

Most of them were working on foot but a few rode horses. Until1960 all the police in London were men.

Today London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses the pay is even better than for the others.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. Today there aren’t policemen everywhere.
3. A few old women used to protect the city streets at night.
4. People were not paid very much.
5. About three hundred years ago London was very dirty.
6. People stayed in their homes because the weather was bad.
7. Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop stealing.
8. The policemen were called “Bow Street Runners ˮ because they were working near Bow river.
9. The first metropolitan Police Force was started with 2000 officers.
10. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.
11. Today London police are quite well paid.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. In 1700 there were …..
14. policemen everywhere
15. policemen only in London
16. no policemen in London
17. 300 years ago many people …..
18. came to London
19. wanted to leave London
20. had big houses in London
21. Many people were …..
22. rich
23. poor
24. sick
25. There were many ….. in the streets.
26. thieves
27. drivers
28. soldiers
29. The Bow Street Runners …..
30. stole money
31. stopped people stealing
32. paid people to steal
33. In 1800there were …..
34. enough policemen
35. not enough policemen
36. too many policemen
37. The first metropolitan Police Force started to work in …..
38. 1729
39. 1839
40. 1829
41. Of the first Metropolitan Policeman …..
42. all of them rode horses
43. some of them rode horses
44. most of them rode horses
45. Of the first Metropolitan Policemen …..
46. most of them were working on foot
47. all of them were working on foot
48. some of them were working on foot
49. Today police officers who work with horses are paid …..
50. the same as their colleagues
51. more than their colleagues
52. half as much as their colleagues

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 31**

It is nine o'clock on Monday morning at Westpark Comprehensive School. The pupils usually start lessons at this time but today they are in the main hall. They're listening to the headmaster. He has some important news for them.

Kathy, Tim, Julie and her brother, Sam, are in the hall too. They are very good friends. They often meet after school and spend a lot of time together.

'We don't usually meet on Mondays but today I have some important news for you. I'm sure you all know about the football league. Well, our team is the winners,' says the headmaster.

Sam plays for the school football team. He's crazy about football. He practices every day. He often watches football on TV and goes to football matches. He's a great footballer too. Now he's taking the cup from the headmaster.

'Look, Julie, your brother, Sam, is taking the cup from the headmaster,' says Kathy.

'Yes, he's the captain of the team,' says Julie. 'I'm really proud of him.'

'Shh! The headmaster's talking again,' says Kathy.

'Now our team can play in the All-England schools league. But they need a good football pitch,' says the headmaster. Today the workmen from the Brown's Building Company are at school. They're beginning work on the new pitch now!

'It's really great news. The old pitch isn't very good,' says Julie.

'Yes, but look through the window, Julie! Can you see the workmen?' says Kathy.

'Oh, yes, but they aren't working. They're going into Upton Wood next to the school. That's strange,' answers Julie.

'Oh, come on! It's time for the Biology lesson,' says Kathy.

1. **Decide if the following statements are true or false.**
2. It is nine o'clock on Monday morning at WestparkComprehensive School.
3. The pupils usually start lessons at eight o’clock.
4. Today the pupils are on the sports ground.
5. The pupils are listening to the headmaster.
6. The headmaster has some important news for pupils.
7. Kathy, Tom, Julie and her brother Sam are very good friends.
8. The children often meet after school and spend a lot of time together.
9. Tim plays for the school football team.
10. Sam is crazy about football.
11. Now Tim is taking the cup from the headmaster.
12. **Choose the best item to complete each sentence.**
13. It is … o'clock on Monday morning at WestparkComprehensive School.
14. ten
15. eight
16. nine
17. The pupils usually start … at this time.
18. lessons
19. tournament
20. games
21. … are in the main hall.
22. The children
23. The boys
24. The pupils
25. The headmaster has some … for them.
26. news
27. presents
28. information
29. … plays for the school football team.
30. Tim
31. Tom
32. Sam
33. Sam is crazy about … .
34. baseball
35. football
36. handball
37. … is taking the cup from the headmaster.
38. Tim
39. Tom
40. Sam
41. They need a good football … .
42. pitch
43. ball
44. player
45. … can play in the All-England schools league.
46. Sam
47. The school team
48. Tim
49. The workmen are beginning work on the new … .
50. court
51. gym
52. pitch

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 32**

**An Old Tale**

Once a little old woman baked cakes in her oven. She had on a black dress and a small white apron. A red cap was on her head. A poor old man came to her kitchen door and said, “I am hungry, good woman, please give me one of your cakes” But the old woman said, “These cakes are too large for you. I shall bake you a little cake’

So she made a very little cake and put it into the oven. But the cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

“This cake is too large,” said the old woman. Then she made a tiny cake and put it into the oven. But it began to grow bigger. “I shall not give you this cake”, said the old woman, ”it is too large for you”.

Then she made a tiny cake again and put it into her oven. But that cake began to grow bigger and bigger too. “I don’t want to give you any cake,” said the old woman. “I shall eat it but not you. Go away.” So the poor man went away hungry.

Now come the strangest part of the story. As the old woman began to eat her cakes she began to grow smaller and smaller. Her nose became a sharp beak. She looked at her arms. And what did she see? She saw black wings. She looked at her black dress and white apron, but they were all feathers. Now she was a bird. You can see this little bird. He hops up and down trees. People say that the old woman who did not want to give one tiny cake to a poor old man is a woodpecker now.

Apron – фартук

Tiny – крихітний

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Once a poor old woman baked cakes in her oven.

2. She had on a white dress and a small black apron.

3. A red cap was on her head.

4. Once a little poor man came to her kitchen.

5. He asked the old woman to give him one of her cakes.

6. “I shall bake you a large cake”, said the old woman.

7. She put a very little cake into the oven but it began to grow bigger and bigger

8. The woman baked three tiny cakes.

9. She wanted to eat all the cakes herself.

10. A poor old man is a woodpecker now.

1. **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Once a … baked cakes.

a) poor little woman;

b) poor old woman;

c) little old woman.

2. She had on a …

a) red dress and a small white apron;

b) white dress and a small black apron;

c) black dress and a small white apron.

3. The … man asked: “Please give me one of your cakes”.

a) poor hungry;

b) hungry old;

c) poor old.

4. “These cakes are too … for you”.

a) little;

b) large;

c) tiny.

5. So she made a very … cake.

a) big;

b) little;

c) tiny.

6. But the cake began to grow … .

a) bigger;

b) smaller;

c) thinner.

7. “I … you this cake”, said the old woman, ”it’s too large for you.”

a) shall bake;

b) shall not bake;

c) shall not give.

8. The woman didn’t want to … the cake.

a) eat;

b) give;

c) bake.

9. She turned into the bird with … wings.

a) sharp;

b) black;

c) small.

10. The old woman became… .

a) a cake;

b) a man;

c) a bird.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 33**

**Harrods**

London department store Harrods is one of the world’s largest and most famous department stores. With more than a million square feet (90,000 m2) of space, Harrods sells luxury and everyday goods across seven floors and 330 departments.

Its motto is “All things for all people, everywhere” – and the store attracts 15 million customers each year. This world-popular store was established in 1849 by Charles Henry Harrod. Beginning in a single room and employing two assistants and a messenger boy, it mainly sold tea and groceries. Harrods steadily expanded, and by 1880 it was a thriving department store, offering everything from medicines and perfumes to clothing and food and attracted wealthy customers.

In 1883, a fire destroyed the store. The owners fully rebuilt the store, with the help of the famous architect Charles William Stephens, into what it is today. One of the world’s first escalators was presented in Harrods in 1898.

**luxury**- предмети розкоші

**motto**- девіз, гасло

**toemploy**- наймати на службу, роботу

**steadily**- постійно

**toexpand**- розширювати

**to establish**-засновувати

**thriving**-процвітаючий

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. London department store Harrods is one of the world’s biggest and most famous department stores.
3. Harrods sells clothing for the poor and everyday goods.
4. The store attracts 15 million customers each day.
5. At the beginning of the 18th century it mainly sold tea and groceries.
6. Harrods was established by Charles Henry Harrod.
7. By 1880 it was a thriving department store.
8. It was destroyed by a fire.
9. Harrods was fully rebuilt into what it is today.
10. The first escalator was presented in Harrods in 1889.
11. This text is about a shopping mall in London.
12. **Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**
13. The main idea of the text is…
14. all things for everybody, everywhere
15. the fire that destroyed Harrods
16. history of Harrods department store.
17. Harrods was… by Charles Henry Harrod.
18. established
19. built
20. bought
21. London department store Harrods is one of the …department stores.
22. largest
23. smallest
24. beautiful
25. Charles Henry Harrod began with… two assistants and a messenger boy
26. some rooms
27. a single room
28. a large building
29. At that time it mainly sold tea and…
30. clothes
31. books
32. foods
33. By 1880 it was a… department store
34. rich
35. famous
36. thriving
37. It attracted…customers.
38. real
39. pleasant
40. wealthy
41. It was destroyed by a…
42. War
43. people
44. fire
45. Harrods was fully rebuilt by with the help of…
46. the owner
47. the architect
48. workers
49. The first escalator was presented in…
50. 1898
51. 1883
52. 1989

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 34**

**Two Friends**

(After J.K. Jerome)

Many years ago two friends, Joe and Tom, came to a small town. It was very dark when they came to a little inn. They asked for a room with two beds. The owner of the inn showed them a room and gave them a candle because there was no lamp in the room.

When they were going to the room the candle fell out of Joe’s hand. It became very dark. They found the door of the room and went in. They took off their clothes and went to bed. The bed was very big and by mistake they got into the same bed: Tom from one side and Joe from the other.

After a few minutes Joe said, “You know, Tom, there’s a man in my bed. Here are his feet near my face.” “Yes, Joe, there’s a man in my bed too. His feet are near my face too. What shall we do?” “Let’s push them off our beds”. And they began to push each other. After some time the two men fell on the floor. “Joe!” cried Tom. “My man is stronger than I. He has pushed me down to the floor”. “I’m on the floor too”, answered Joe. “I think we must go to the owner of the inn and tell him about it”.

1. **Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

1. The story is about two friends.

2. Joe and Tom asked for two rooms.

3. The owner of the inn gave them the lamp.

4. Joe and Tom went into the room without candle.

5. The friends went to the same bed by mistake.

6. There was a man in their room.

7. Joe and Tom began to push each other.

8. Tom fell on the floor.

9. Joe told that his man was stronger than he was.

10. Two friends wanted to tell the owner about their men in their room.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Tom and Joe came to a little inn…

a) of a small town;

b) of a small village;

c) of a big town.

2. Two friends asked…

a) for a room with one bed;

b) for a room with two beds;

c) for two rooms.

3. The owner of the inn gave the men…

a) a lamp;

b) a lantern;

c) a candle.

4. The candle fell out…

a) of the owner’s hand;

b) of Tom’s hand;

c) of Joe’s hand.

5. The men found…

a) the candle on the floor;

b) the lamp of the room;

c) the door of the room.

6. They… and went to bed.

a) had supper;

b) washed the faces;

c) took off the clothes.

7. The men were…

a) in the same bed;

b) in different beds;

c) in different rooms.

8. Joe said,…

a) “Here are the man’s knees near my face”;

b)“Here are the man’s feet near my face”;

c)“Here is the man’s face near my face”.

9. Two friends began…

a) to push each other;

b) to sleep;

c) to call the owner.

10. Tom and Joe decided…

a) to speak with the owner of the inn;

b) to leave the inn;

c) to go to the other room.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 35**

**A real friend**

**hound** — мисливськийсобака

**muzzle** — морда (собаки)

Many years ago a rich man named Llewellyn lived in the mountains of Wales. He had a little son two years old, whom he loved very dearly. Gelert, a large hound, was always near the boy. He was ready to protect him at any moment.

One morning, as Llewellyn prepared to go hunting, Gelert could not be found, and Llewellyn had to go without him. That day the hunt was not good because his favourite hound was absent. When Llewellyn came home late in the afternoon, Gelert came running to meet him. There was blood on his muzzle and head. Llewellyn hurried to the room where the child slept.

The child could not be seen in the room. The bed, chairs and tables were overturned. Here and there he could see blood on the floor.

Llewellyn turned to Gelert and said, "You have killed my child!" So he killed the dog. But a few minutes later he found his son in his overturned bed. He was all right. Then he saw the body of a large grey wolf lying in a dark corner of the room.

Then Llewellyn understood everything. Gelert had killed the wolf before it attacked the child.

Llewellyn laid a great stone in his yard as a monument to his hound Gelert.

1. **Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**
2. Llewellyn was a rich man.
3. He lived in the mountains of Scotland.
4. He had a big hound.
5. Llewellyn went hunting alone
6. He hurried from the room where the child slept.
7. The bed chairs and tables were overturned.
8. Llewellyn killed the wolf.
9. Then he saw the body of a large hound lying in a dark corner.
10. Llewellyn laid a great monument to his hound.
11. Gelert was ready to save his life.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Llewellyn had
14. a son of two years old
15. two sons
16. a son of twelve
17. Gelert was always
18. near the boy
19. far away from the boy
20. behind the boy
21. As Llewellyn prepared to go hunting Gelert
22. could not be found
23. went with him
24. stayed at home
25. There was blood on his
26. his muzzle
27. his paws
28. his muzzle and head
29. When father came back the child:
30. could not be seen
31. could not be found
32. could not be heard
33. Here and there he could
34. see blood on the floor
35. see overturned furniture
36. see blood on the dog
37. Llewellyn found his son in the
38. overturned wardrobe
39. overturned bed
40. under overturned bed
41. Gelert had killed
42. the wolf
43. the child
44. the hound
45. Llewellyn laid
46. a monument
47. a great stone
48. a great statue to his hound
49. Llewellyn
50. was sorry for his hound
51. was angry with his hound
52. was surprised for his hound

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 36**

**Charles Dickens**

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest novelists in the English language. He wrote about the real world of Victorian England and many of his characters were not rich, middle-class ladies and gentlemen, but poor and hungry people.

His family lived in London. His father was a clerk in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent more money than he earned and he was often in debt. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But suddenly, when he was eleven, his father went to prison for his debts and the family went too. Only Charles didn’t go to prison. He went to work in a factory, where he washed bottles. He worked ten hours a day and earned six shillings (30 pence) a week. Every night, after work, he worked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot the experience. He used it in many novels, especially David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

When he was sixteen, he started work for a newspaper. He visited law courts and the House of Parliament. Soon he was one of the Morning Chronicle’s best journalists. He also wrote short stories for magazines. These were funny descriptions of the people that he met. Dickens characters were full of colour and life – good people were very good and bad people were horrible. His books became popular in many countries and he spent a lot of time abroad, in America, Italy, and Switzerland.

Dickens had ten children, but he didn’t have a happy family life. He was successful in his work but not at home, and his wife left him. He never stopped writing and traveling, and he died very suddenly in 1870.

1. **Arethestatementstrue (T)orfalse (F)?**
2. Charles Dickens is one of the greatest poets in the English language.
3. He wrote about the real world of modern England.
4. His characters were poor and hungry people.
5. His father was a clerk in a bank.
6. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.
7. When Charles was twelve, his father went to prison for his debts.
8. Charles went to prison too.
9. When Charles was sixteen, he started work for a newspaper.
10. He also wrote short stories for magazines.
11. Dickens had ten children, and he had a happy family life.
12. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences.**
13. Charles Dickens is one of the greatest … in the English language.
14. poets
15. journalists
16. novelists
17. Many of his characters were not rich, middle-class ladies and gentlemen, but poor and hungry people.
18. poor and hungry
19. unhappy
20. sad
21. His family lived in … .
22. Liverpool
23. London
24. Wales
25. There were … children in the family, so life was hard.
26. ten
27. nine
28. eight
29. Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very … .
30. clever
31. witty
32. dull
33. Charles went to work in a factory, where he washed ….
34. plates
35. bottles
36. cars
37. He visited law courts and the … .
38. Houses of Parliament
39. Queen's Palace
40. Tower
41. Charles wrote … for magazines.
42. articles
43. short stories
44. poems
45. He spent a lot of time abroad, in America, …, and Switzerland.
46. Spain
47. Norway
48. Italy
49. Dickens was successful in his work but not at home, and his wife left him.
50. happy
51. merry
52. successful

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 37**

**Our Solar system: where we live**

When you look at the sky at night you can see millions of stars, which are known as the Milky Way. Our Sun is one of the 100 billion stars in our galaxy. More than a million Earth-sized planets could fit into the Sun.

The Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit the Sun and get light and heat from it. It takes eight minutes for light to travel from the Sun to Earth, five and a half hours for it to reach Pluto and more than four years to reach the next star, Alpha Centuria.

Each planet moves on its own orbit around the Sun. It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun and it takes Pluto 248 Earth-years to do the same.

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. Venus spins the opposite way to the Earth, so the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. The next planet is ours. It's the only planet that we know has life - maybe there is life on another planet but we don't know yet. Mars is like a bright red star. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system and has fifteen more moons than the Earth. To reach it from the Earth you have to go through the asteroid belt that lies between Mars and Jupiter. Saturn looks beautiful with its coloured rings, but it is very cold and has lots of strong storms. The last three planets are Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Pluto is the farthest. They are all parts of our solar system.

1. **Writeifthestatementsaretrueorfalse.**
2. When you look at the sky at night you can see millions of stars, which are known as the Milky Way.
3. Our Sun is one of the 100 million stars in our galaxy.
4. More than a billion Earth-sized planets could fit into the Sun.
5. The Earth and the other planets in our solar system get light and heat from it.
6. Each planet moves on its own orbit around the Sun.
7. It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun.
8. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
9. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system.
10. Venus is very cold and has lots of strong storms.
11. Pluto is the closest.
12. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
13. When you look at the sky at night you can see … of stars.
14. thousands
15. hundreds
16. millions
17. More than a million Earth-sized planets could fit into the Sun.
18. Pluto - sized
19. Earth-sized
20. Venus – sized
21. … and the other planets in our solar system orbit the Sun and get light and heat from it.
22. the Moon
23. Pluto
24. the Earth
25. It takes … minutes for light to travel from the Sun to Earth.
26. eight
27. ten
28. eighteen
29. It takes … and a half hour for light to reach Pluto.
30. eight
31. seven
32. five
33. … is the closest planet to the Sun.
34. the Earth
35. Mercury
36. Pluto
37. The Sun rises in the … and sets in the east.
38. South
39. north
40. west
41. Mars is like a bright … star.
42. red
43. yellow
44. purple
45. Saturn looks beautiful with its … rings.
46. bright
47. coloured
48. red
49. The last three planets are …, Neptune and Pluto.
50. Venus
51. Mercury
52. Uranus

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 38**

**I Want to Be a Writer**

Many writers are asked the same question. How do I become a writer too? Here are some helpful tips if you'd like to become a writer.

First, write every day. It sounds simple, but it works. Writing is just like swimming or playing soccer. It takes practice. It doesn't matter what you write about, just as long as you write about something. Remember, not every piece of writing will become a polished story. You can choose which ones you'll turn into a story.

You can write your thoughts in a journal. Maybe you'd like to type your thoughts on the computer. Then you can save them and print them out whenever you like.

Next, think about your favorite writers. Who are they? Why do you like them? What makes them so special? Then read a few books they have written. Jot down what you liked about their stories. Was it a certain person in the story? Maybe it was where the story took place. Perhaps the writer captured your interest in a special way.

Finally, share same of your writing with a friend or family member. Every writer needs feedback, even famous ones.

1. **Writeifthestatementsaretrueorfalse:**
2. It sounds simple, but it works.
3. Writing is just like running and playing soccer.
4. It takes time.
5. Remember, not every piece of writing will become a polished story.
6. You can choose which ones you'll turn into a story.
7. Maybe you'd decide to type your thoughts on the computer.
8. What makes them so popular?
9. Perhaps the writer captured your interest in a special way.
10. Every writer needs money, even famous ones.
11. How do I become a writer too?
12. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
13. Many … are asked the same question.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. writers; 2. teachers; | 1. clowns; 2. artists. |

1. Here are some … tips if you'd like to become a writer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. useful; 2. helpful; | 1. important; 2. good. |

1. First, … every day.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. read; 2. print; | 1. write; 2. feel. |

1. You can write your … in a journal.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. wishes; 2. words; | 1. letters; 2. thoughts. |

1. Then you can save them and print them out … you like.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. wherever; 2. whenever; | 1. when; 2. where. |

1. Next, … about your favorite writers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. read; 2. think; | 1. dream; 2. write. |

1. Then read … books they have written.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. several; 2. a few; | 1. few; 2. all. |

1. … what you liked about their stories.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. decide; 2. remember; | 1. find out; 2. jot down. |

1. Finally, share some of your writing with a … or family member.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. friend; 2. cousin; | 1. niece; 2. sister. |

1. Every writer needs … , even famous ones!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. food; 2. help; | 1. money; 2. feedback. |

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 39**

**Commuting**

In Britain the most popular form of transport is the car. People use it for everyday activities such as getting to work, going to the supermarket and taking the children to and from school.

However, in busy city centers, where there are not many parking spaces, people prefer to use public transport such as taxis, buses and trains. In London the Underground is the fastest and most convenient way of getting around.

In the countryside things are not quite the same. People travel by car everywhere as buses and trains are not very frequent.

The Americans, like the British, prefer travelling by car. Families often have two cars and many high school students drive themselves to school. In large cities such as Boston, New York and Washington DC public transport is very good. There are overhead and underground rail systems and a regular bus service. In the countryside, Americans prefer to use their cars to get around because they often have to drive a long distance to get to school or work.

When visiting friends or relatives in another state, Americans usually prefer to travel by aeroplane. This is because the USA is so huge that it can take many days to travel by road or rail.

1. **Writeifthestatementsaretrueorfalse.**

1. In Britain the most popular form of transport is the train.

2. The British use the train for getting to work or going to the supermarket.

3. In most cities in Britain it is difficult to park.

4. In London, the taxi is the fastest way of getting around.

5. In British countryside people travel by car as buses are expensive.

6. Many American families have two cars.

7. The Americans, like the British, prefer travelling by train.

8. In large cities there are overhead and underground bus systems.

9. In the countryside, Americans prefer to use their cars.

10. When visiting friends in another state, Americans prefer to travel by car.

1. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**

1.In Britain the most popular form of transport is the …… .

a) car

b) train

c) bus

2. In Britain people prefer to use ……. in busy city centers.

a) aeroplanes

b) public transport

c) cars

3. In London, ……… is the fastest way to travel.

a) taxi

b) bus

c) the Underground

4. In busy city centers there are not many …… .

a) parking spaces

b) public transport

c) traffic jams

5. The Underground is the most ……… way of getting around.

a) convenient

b) dangerous

c) expensive

6. In British countryside people travel by …….. .

a) buses

b) trains

c) cars

7. American families often have …….. cars.

a) several

b) two

c) many

8. Many American high school students ……….. to school.

a) take the bus

b) drive themselves

c) walk

9. In large cities such as Boston, New York and Washington DC public transport is ….. .

a) very good

b) very bad

c) very cheap

10. In the countryside, Americans often have to …… a long distance to get to school.

a) fly

b) drive

c) walk

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 40**

**Education**

British children must go to school from the age of 5 to 16. Most children go to nursery school or playschool before they start school. Children attend primary school from age 5 to 11 and secondary school or high school from age 11 to 16. Some students leave school at 16. Others stay another two years to attend sixth form. School runs from September until June or July for five days a week. School starts at 9 am and finishes at 3 pm for younger students and 4 pm for older ones. Most secondary school pupils wear a school uniform. Most schools have clubs and societies. Students can play sports, music or visits places of interest.

American children go to school from the age of 5 to 18, but as in Britain, many children attend nursery school first. Children attend elementary school from kindergarten to grade six and secondary school from grades seven to twelve. The school year is the same as in Britain, as is the school week. The hours are slightly different thought. American students attend school from 8.30 am to 3.30 pm. They don’t have to wear school uniform either.

Children in America can go to summer school during the holidays to catch up with their work or take at extra course. There are also clubs and societies for students to join as in Britain.

1. **Writeifthestatementsaretrueorfalse.**

1. British schools start in September.

2. Most British children go to primary school before they start school.

3. Some British students leave school at 16.

4. All British children finish school at 4.00 pm.

5. Most secondary school pupils wear a school uniform in Britain.

6. American students start school at 8.00 am every weekend.

7. American children go to school from the age of 5 to 16.

8. American students don’t wear school uniforms.

9. Children in America never go to summer school.

10. There are after-school clubs in Britain and America.

1. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
2. British children must go to school from the age of 5 to …… .

a) 16

b) 17

c) 11

1. Children in Britain attend …. school from age 5 to 11.

a) nursery

b) primary

c) high

1. School …. from September until June or July.

a) goes

b) does

c) runs

1. Children in America … to wear school uniforms.

a) have

b) don’t have

c) don’t want

1. American children attend secondary school from grades seven to …. .

a) twelve

b) ten

c) eleven

1. Most secondary school pupils in Britain …. a school uniform.

a) have

b) wear

c) don’t wear

1. School in Britain finishes at 3 pm for … students.

a) younger

b) older

c) all

8. Children in America can go to summer school to … with their work.

a) finish

b)continue

c) catch up with

9.There are also clubs and societies for students to join in …. .

a) Britain

b) America

c) Britain and America

10.The school year in America is … as in Britain.

a) the same

b) not the same

c) different

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 41**

**Festivals**

The British celebrate Halloween every 31st October. It is also known as All Hallow’s Eve, which means the day before All Saints’ Day. People believed that ghosts and evil creatures came out on this night and so they tried to scare them away. Today children dress up as witches, ghosts and monsters. They make lanterns from pumpkins and play ‘trick or treat’ with their neighbours. The neighbour can choose to give the children sweets or money as a ‘treat’ or have a ‘trick’, played on them. Everyone has a lot of fun. Many people hold Halloween parties and eat sweets such as toffee apples.

The Americans celebrate Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday in November each year. Early settlers in America couldn’t find enough food to eat and many of them died in the first winter. The Native Americans helped them the next year and they had enough to eat. They had a celebration to give thanks for their survival. Today people remember those difficult times and celebrate by eating a traditional dinner of turkey, stuffing, cranberries, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie. It is a national holiday and schools, offices and many businesses are closed. Families get together and many towns and cities have parades with balloons, floats and people in fancy dress costumes.

1. **Makethesentencestrueorfalse.**

1. The British celebrate Halloween every 31st November.

2. People believed that ghosts and fairies came out on this night.

3. Children go from door to door on Halloween.

4. On Halloween children play ‘trick or treat’ with their neighbours.

5. Only some people hold Halloween parties.

6. Many of early settlers in America couldn’t find enough food and died.

7. The British helped the early settlers in America.

8. Children don’t go to school on Thanksgiving.

9. Thanksgiving is a national holiday, but offices and businesses work.

10. The Americans have parades in the streets.

1. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
2. The British celebrate Halloween every 31st …….. .

a) November

b) October

c) December

1. People believed that ghosts came out on this night so they tried to …… .

a) scare them away

b) treat them

c) trick them

1. On Halloween children … witches, ghosts and monsters.

a) sing about

b) read about

c) dress up as

1. British children make … from pumpkins.

a) lanterns

b) pies

c) sweets

1. People hold Halloween parties and eat … .

a) meat

b) apples

c) sweets

1. The Americans celebrate Thanksgiving in … .

a) winter

b) autumn

c) spring

1. Early settlers had a celebration to give thanks for their ….

a) survival

b) harvest

c) friendship

1. Today … celebrate by eating a traditional dinner of turkey, stuffing, sweet potatoes.

a) the British

b) the Americans

c) the Native Americans

1. The Americans usually have … pie .

a) pumpkin

b) lantern

c) potato

1. …. get together and many towns and cities have parades.

a) People

b) Friends

c) Families

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 42**

**The Loose Button**

George wore a pair of blue shorts around the house. They were old, faded, and ugly, but they were comfortable. And when you are at home, you want to be comfortable. It wouldn't be called "Home, Sweet Home" if you didn't feel comfortable there. But when he put on his blue shorts one morning, the button was just hanging on by a thread. That single button was the only thing that held his shorts up. George could do two things. He could wait until the button fell off. When that happened, it would probably roll under the sofa and be lost forever. Or, he could sew the button on securely before it fell off. He found his sewing kit. He threaded the needle and tied a knot at the end of the thread. Then he started the needle through the cloth. He directed it through one of the holes in the button. Then he reversed direction. He put the needle back through a different hole, and then through the cloth again. He repeated this motion through all four button holes until the button was tight. Then he tied a bunch of knots in the last bit of thread and snipped off the excess thread. He put on the shorts and buttoned the button. It was strong. Good for another ten years, he smiled to himself.

1. **Makethesentencestrueorfalse.**
2. George wore a pair of blue shorts at home.
3. They were new.
4. They were comfortable.
5. The button was just hanging on by a thread.
6. George had some buttons.
7. He could wait until his pants fell off.
8. The button would roll under the sofa.
9. He lost his sewing kit.
10. He tied a knot in the middle of the thread.
11. He started the needle through the cloth.
12. **Choosethecorrectvariant.**
13. … wore a pair of blue shorts around the house.
14. A girl
15. A man
16. My brother
17. At home George preferred to wear … clothes.
18. comfortable
19. new
20. expensive
21. He put on his blue shorts one …
22. evening
23. afternoon
24. morning
25. George could do … things.
26. two
27. lots of
28. three
29. The button could roll under … and be lost forever.
30. the armchair
31. the cupboard
32. the sofa
33. He decided to … the button.
34. glue
35. sew
36. cut off
37. He found his ...
38. scissors and thread
39. needle and thread
40. thread and cloth
41. George tied … at the end of the thread.
42. a knot
43. a lace
44. a bow
45. At the end he … the excess thread.
46. bit off
47. threw away
48. snipped off
49. George buttoned the button the last … years.
50. ten
51. two
52. twenty

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 43**

**Christopher Columbus**

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. While spending most of his early years at sea, Columbus began to believe that he could find a shortcut to the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. Unfortunately, the King of Portugal refused to finance such a trip, and Columbus was forced to present his idea to the King and Queen of Spain. In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to pay for his trip. They gave him a crew and three ships, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. Columbus sailed aboard the Santa Maria.

The trip was long and hard. Many sailors grew restless and wanted to turn around. After two months at sea, land was finally sighted. The ships docked on the island of Hispaniola. Columbus named the native people he saw "Indians", because he believed he had found the shortcut he was looking for. In actuality, Columbus found North America, a brand new continent at that time. Columbus, however, couldn't be convinced. He died with the belief he had found the shortcut to the Indies. Soon, however, other explorers and nations understood the importance of his discoveries.

1. **True (T) or False (F)?**
2. Christopher Columbus was born in Spain.
3. Columbus believed he could find a shortcut to the Indies.
4. The King of Portugal refused to finance such a trip.
5. Columbus received three ships and a crew from the King and Queen of Spain.
6. Columbus sailed aboard the Santa Maria.
7. The journey across the Atlantic took two months.
8. Many sailors grew restless and wanted to turn around.
9. Columbus named the native people he saw "Indians".
10. He died with the belief he had found the shortcut to the Indies
11. Other explorers and nations understood the importance of Columbus discoveries.
12. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
13. Christopher Columbus was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
14. 1555
15. 1775
16. 1451.
17. Columbus began to believe that he could find a shortcut to the Indies by sailing west across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. the sea,
19. the Atlantic Ocean.
20. North America
21. Columbus was forced to present his idea to the King and Queen of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Portugal
23. Italy
24. Spain.
25. Which of the following was NOT one of his ships?
26. Nina
27. Isabella
28. Pinta
29. The trip was long and \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
30. easy
31. hard
32. happy
33. After \_\_\_\_\_\_ months at sea, land was finally sighted.
34. two
35. four
36. five
37. In actuality, Columbus found \_\_\_\_\_ .
38. North America,
39. South America,
40. India
41. He died with the belief he had found the shortcut to the \_\_\_\_\_ .
42. America,
43. Indies
44. Spain
45. Many sailors grew restless and wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ .
46. drink,
47. turn around
48. eat
49. Soon other explorers and nations understood the importance of his \_\_\_\_\_ .
50. trips
51. sailors
52. discoveries.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 44**

**A Lucky Day**

Today was her lucky day. She was late for the bus. But the bus was late, too. So she didn't miss her bus. She was late for work. But her boss was late, too. So her boss didn't know that she was late. She didn't have any cash for lunch. But her friend had a two-for-one lunch coupon. So she got a free lunch. Her boss was feeling a little sick. He told everyone to take the afternoon off. She went to the park. A green piece of paper was under the park bench. She picked it up. It was a $5 bill. She looked around. Where did the money come from? There was no one around. She was the only one in the park. There were some birds and squirrels in the park. But this was not their money. This was her money. It was her lucky money. She went across the street to the liquor store. The lottery jackpot was worth $10 million. She bought five lottery tickets. She knew that one of them would be lucky. This was her lucky day.

1. **True (T) or False (F)?**
2. That day was lucky.
3. She was late for the train.
4. She was late for work.
5. Her boss was not late.
6. She has a lot of cash for lunch.
7. Her friend had a three-for-one lunch coupon.
8. Her boss was feeling a little sick and told everyone to take the afternoon off.
9. She went to the shop.
10. A green piece of paper was on the park bench.
11. The lottery jackpot was worth $10 million.
12. **Choosethecorrectitemtocompletethesentences**
13. The bus was \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) bad

b) in time

c) late

1. She didn't have any cash for \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) dinner

b) lunch

c) super

1. Her boss told everyone to take \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) one day off

b) two days off

c) one week off

1. A green piece of paper was under the park \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) tree

b) car

c) bench

1. It was a \_\_\_\_\_\_bill.

a) $1

b) $50

c) $5

1. There were some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

a) birds and dogs

b) cats and squirrels

c) birds and squirrels

1. She went across the street to the \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) tree

b) liquor store

c) bench.

1. She bought \_\_\_\_\_\_ lottery tickets.

a) ten

b) two

c) five

1. She knew that one of them would be \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) green

b) good

c) lucky.

1. This was her lucky \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) year

b) morning

c) day.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 45**

**William Caxton**

WilliamCaxtonisthefirstEnglishprinter.HewasborninKentin1422.Hisfatherworkedonthefarm.Williamdidnotwanttoworklikehisfather.SohisfatherdecidedthatitwouldbebetterforhissontoliveinLondon.Heworkedinanofficewhichtradedwithdifferentcountries.WilliamlikedtoreadnewbookswhichwereprintedinEurope.

WhenWilliamCaxtonwasthirty,hismasterdied,andhestartedhisownbusinessinBelgium.In1471helefthisbusinessandbegantotranslateFrenchbooksintoEnglish.Hebecameinterestedinprintingandatlasthelearntit.Williamwantedtohavehisownpressonedayandhedid.

In1476hebroughthisprinting-presstoLondon.Printingwassomethingnewatthattimeandmostpeoplethoughtthatitwastheworkofthedevil.Someofthepeoplewantedtobreakhispress.Caxtonprintedhisfirstbookin1477.ItwasthefirstbookprintedintheEnglishlanguage.ThebookwasCaxton'stranslationoftheFrench'TalesofTroy'.

WilliamCaxtonprintedabouteightybooks.Hetranslatedthirty-onebooksfromFrench,Caxtondiedin1491.

1. **True or False.**

1. William Caxton’s dream was to be a farmer.

2. William Caxton was born in Kent in 1422.

3. First he translated books, and then printed.

4. William Caxton knew only English language.

5. He and his master started their own business in Belgium.

6. Caxton printed his first book in 1577.

7. The first printed book in the English language was "Jane Eyre ".

8. Caxton printed more than a hundred books.

9. He translated thirty-one books from French.

10. Caxton died in 1498.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences**

1. Caxton was …

a) a well-known writer;

b) the first English printer;

c) a famous English translator .

2. His father was …

a) a farmer;

b) a lawyer;

c) a merchant.

3. Caxton's father sent him to …

a) Paris;

b) Belgium;

c) London

5. Caxton worked at …

a) a hospital;

b) an office;

c) a book-shop.

5. Caxton started his own business …

a) before his master's death;

b) after his master's death;

c) together with his master.

6. Caxton translated books into …

a) French;

b) French and English;

c) English.

7. He became interested in printing…

a) in France;

b) in Belgium;

c) in London.

8. People …

a) liked his printing-press;

b) were afraid of his printing-press;

c) broke his printing-press.

9 Caxton … 'Tales of Troy'.

a) wrote

b)translated

c) printed

10. William Caxton …

a) printed about 80 books.

b) wrote about 80 books.

c) printed about 18 books.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 46**

**MARCO POLO**

Marco Polo is famous for his journeys across Asia. He was one of the first Europeans to travel in Mongolia and China. He wrote a famous book called 'The Travels'.

He was born in Venice, Italy in 1254. In 1272, when he was only 17 years old, he travelled to Asia with his father and uncle. The journey was very long. They visited a lot of places and saw wonderful things: eye glasses, ice-cream, spaghetti and the riches of Asia.

After three years they entered China through the Great Wall. In 1275 Kublai Khon, the Emperor of China, met the visitors at his Summer Palace in the capital of China at Xanadu. The palace was very beautiful. There were a lot of gold things and silk curtains. The Emperor gave a big banquet. There were more than a thousand people in the palace. On the emperor's birthday 5,000 soldiers rode through the city to the palace on elephants. Marco Polo visited some huge markets, where merchants from all over the world bought and sold all kinds of things. He was happy to see one of the greatest cities of the thirteenth century and spent 18 years in China.

When he returned to Italy in 1295, he became a popular storyteller. People came to his home to hear stories about his journeys in the East. Many of them did not believe him. When he died, he said: 'I haven't told half of what I saw, because no one can believe it.'

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. Marco Polo is famous for his journey across America.
3. He was the only European to travel in Mongolia and China.
4. He is the author of a famous book called "The Travels".
5. Marco Polo was born in Venice. in Italy in 1272.
6. In 1254 Marco Polo travelled to Asia with his father and uncle.
7. In 1275 Kublai Khon, the Emperor of China, met the visitors at his Summer Palace, in the Capital of China at Xanadu.
8. There were less than a thousand of people in the palace.
9. Marco Polo visited some huge markets, where merchants from Europe bought and sold all kinds of things.
10. People came to his home to listen to the stories about his journey in the East.
11. Everybody believed him.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Marco Polo, the famous ...
14. English traveler;
15. Italian scientist;
16. Italian traveler.
17. He travelled to ...
18. America;
19. Asia;
20. Europe.
21. After three years they entered China through ...
22. the Great Wall;
23. the Great Gate;
24. The China Wall.
25. The Emperor of China met the visitors at ...
26. his Summer Palace;
27. his Winter Palace;
28. his Great Palace.
29. The Emperor gave ...
30. a big elephant;
31. a big banquet;
32. a small banquet.
33. On the emperor's birthday 5.000 soldiers rode through the city to the palace on...
34. horses;
35. elephants;
36. camels.
37. Marco Polo visited some ...
38. small markets;
39. famous markets;
40. huge markets.
41. Marco Polo spent 18 years in ...
42. Italia;
43. China;
44. Mongolia.
45. Marco Polo came back to Italy in ...
46. 1272;
47. 1275;
48. 1295.
49. 10. People came to his home ...
50. to see him;
51. to listen to his stories;
52. to meet him.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 47**

**BLUE JEANS**

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Francisco in 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of men were coming to California to dig for gold. And Levi Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is a heavy fabric. So Levi Strauss thought the miners could use the canvas for tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn't find clothes strong enough for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of this canvas and made it into pants. These pants were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.

Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought a fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nimes, a city in France, and was called serge de Nimes. The miners liked this fabric. They called it "denim" (from de Nimes) and bought even more pants from Strauss.

However, denim had no colour. Because of this the denim pants did not look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim blue.

Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is known around the world. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Levi Strauss came to Germany in 1850.

2. There were thousands of men digging for gold.

3. Levi Strauss came to buy canvas.

4. The miners needed clean pants.

5. Strauss made tents from denim.

6. Strauss got the denim from France.

7. Strauss dyed the denim blue.

8. Levi jeans are known all over the United States.

9. Strauss didn’t want to improve his jeans.

10. And jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Strauss was a young…

1. immigrant.
2. person who moves to another country.
3. person who is good at business.

2. Canvas is a heavy…

1. fabric.
2. machine.
3. cloth.

3. The miners … that they didn't have strong clothes.

1. told about problems
2. complained
3. told stories

4.Strauss wanted to … his pants.

1. make them better
2. make them cleaner
3. improve

5. Thousands of men were coming to … to dig for gold.

1. California
2. France
3. England

6. Levi Strauss was a young immigrant from … .

1. France
2. Germany
3. Ukraine

7. Strauss got… .

1. an idea
2. pants
3. gold

8. He wanted to make them even… .

1. worse
2. better
3. less

9. Strauss dyed the denim … .

1. red
2. white,
3. blue.

10. The company he started is... .

1. known around the world
2. unknown
3. known only in France

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 48**

**To Make Everybody Happy**

Kevin lived in a big city and earned his living working for a large company. But Kevin didn’t like living in a city. He didn’t like the noise and the traffic and the crowds in the street. He got so tired of the city that he decided to go away for a short time.

Once he decided to visit his Uncle Ronald who lived in the country and stay with him for a few weeks. It was a very good idea because Uncle Ronald lived in a wonderful little village situated on the bank of a small river. The village consisted of several twin cottages that looked exactly the same and there was a lovely church on the top of the hill. Kevin loved it there so much that he felt sorry he didn’t know much about poetry, so that he could describe the countryside in a poem.

Anyway, Kevin enjoyed his staying in the country. Often he and his uncle went for a walk or for a drive in the car and Kevin was so happy that he sang at the top of his voice and Uncle Ronald sang along. They both laughed and Kevin never felt stupid. Once Kevin noticed a strange thing: whenever they passed somebody, his uncle waved. Kevin was surprised and said, “Uncle Ronald, you know everybody here! Where did you meet all these people?”

“I don’t know all of them”, said his uncle.

“Then, why do you wave to them?” asked Kevin.

“Well”, answered his uncle, “when I wave to somebody and he knows me, he is pleased. But when I wave to someone and he doesn’t know me, he is surprised. So I make everybody happy.”

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Kevin lived in a big city and earned his living working for a small company.

2. Kevin liked living in a city.

3. Kevin got so tired of the city so he decided to go away for a short time.

4. Uncle Ronald lived in the country.

5. The village consisted of several twin cottages that looked exactly the same.

6. Kevin couldn’t describe the countryside in a poem.

7. Anyway , Kevin didn’t enjoy his staying in the country.

8. Kevin and his uncle never felt stupid.

9. Uncle Ronald said, “When I wave to somebody and he knows me, he is surprised”

10. “When I wavy to somebody and he doesn’t know me, he is pleased”, answered Uncle Ronald

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Kevin lived in … .

a) a big village;

b) a small village;

c) a big city;

d) a town.

2. Kevin didn’t like … .

a) working for a large company;

b) having a rest;

c) living in a city;

d) working.

3. Once Kevin decided … .

a) to go away for a long time;

b) to visit Aunt Ronny who lived in the country;

c) to visit Uncle Ronald who lived in the country;

d) to go to the seaside.

4. Uncle Ronald lived in a wonderful little village … .

a) situated on the bank of the small river;

b) situated not far from the city;

c) situated on the bank of the big river;

d) in a wonderful place.

5. There was a lovely church … .

a) on the top of the hill;

b) on the top of the mountain;

c) in the centre of the village;

d) between the cottages.

6. Kevin felt sorry because … .

a) he didn’t know much about poetry;

b) he didn’t know the history of the village;

c) he couldn’t sing ;

d) he couldn’t describe the picture.

7. Often Kevin and his uncle … .

a) sang carols;

b) swam in the river;

c) cried at the top of their voices;

d) went for a walk .

8. Kevin … felt stupid.

a) often;

b) usually;

c) never;

d) always.

9. Once Kevin noticed a strange thing: … .

a) whenever they passed somebody, his uncle waved;

b) whenever they passed somebody , his uncle laughed;

c) whenever they passed somebody, his uncle cried;

d) whenever they passed somebody, his uncle stopped moving.

10. Uncle Ronald said, “When I wave to somebody and he knows me, he … ”.

a) is surprised; b) is pleased;

c) becomes happy; d) becomes angry.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 49**

**The Doctor's Help**

There was a bookseller in a small town who did not like to spend his money. One day a big box of books fell down and hurt his foot.

"Go to the doctor," said his wife, "and show that foot to him."

"No," he said, "I’ll wait until the doctor comes into the shop next time. Then I'll ask him what to do about my foot. If I go to see him, I shall have to pay him."

The next day the doctor came into the shop and bought some books. As the bookseller was wrapping up the books, he told the doctor about his bad foot. The doctor examined it.

"Yes," said the doctor. "You must put that foot in hot water every night. Then you must put some ointment on it."

He took out a piece of paper and wrote a prescription on it. "Buy this and put it on the foot before you go to bed every night," he said.

"Thank you," said the bookseller. "And now, sir, here are your books."

"How much?" said the doctor. "Two pounds."

"Good," said the doctor. "I won't need to pay you anything."

"Why not?" asked the bookseller in surprise.

"You asked me to look at your foot. I did so and wrote out a prescription. If people come to my house, I ask them to pay one pound for a small thing like that. But when I go to their houses, I want two pounds. And I came here, didn't I?"

1. **Write if the following statements are true or false.**
2. There was a bookseller who liked to spend much money.
3. One day a box of books fell on his foot.
4. The bookseller's wife called the doctor.
5. The doctor bought books at the man's shop.
6. The bookseller went to the doctor to show him his foot.
7. The doctor wrote a prescription on a piece of paper.
8. He told the man to put some ointment on the foot.
9. The man had to put his foot in cold water every night too.
10. The bookseller had to pay one pound for the doctor's advice.
11. The doctor paid two pounds for books.
12. **Multiple Choice. Choose the correct item.**
13. The story is about...
14. A man who wrote poems;
15. A man who sold books;
16. A man who bought books.
17. The bookseller lived in ...
18. a big city;
19. a small village;
20. a small town.
21. The man didn't like ...
22. to spend his money;
23. to buy books;
24. to read books.
25. The bookseller... right after that.
26. went to see the doctor;
27. asked his wife to call for the doctor;
28. waited for the doctor in his shop.
29. The man...
30. couldn't walk;
31. didn't want to pay money;
32. decided not to see the doctor.
33. One day the doctor came to the man ...
34. to help him;
35. to buy some books;
36. to see the doctor's wife.
37. The doctor examined his patient...
38. at home;
39. in the hospital;
40. in the shop.
41. The doctor prescribed some ...
42. pills;
43. ointment;
44. cold water baths.
45. The bookseller didn't want to go to the hospital because.
46. he was afraid of doctors;
47. he didn't want to pay money;
48. he couldn't walk.
49. The doctor... for the books.
50. didn't pay anything;
51. paid two pounds;
52. paid one pound

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 50**

**The Geckos**

My grandparents live in Florida. We spent most of holidays at their house. and while there, my favourite activity is to sit by the pool. I say ‘’sit’’ because I rarely swim. I watch my favourite animal runs around the patio. It is the gecko.

Geckos live in most warm climates in North America. They are tiny lizards that live in nature and also with people. The biggest one I have ever seen was about ten inches long. But the book I read on geckos says they can get to be 60 centimeters long. Most though are just a few inches long.

The lizards are usually green, but some geckos appear blue. I have seen a few that have patterns on their backs. What I like most about geckos is how they move. They are very fast. It seems they are either standing perfectly still or sprinting across the patio. They are the best climbers in the world and can stick to most surfaces and even walk on the ceiling.

More interesting still is their climbing ability. They are some of the best climbers in the world. And they can stick to most surfaces. I’ve even seen geckos walk on ceilings before!

Most people welcome geckos, because they eat mosquitoes. My grandparents certainly feel this way. Their patio is covered with geckos and they do not do anything to change the fact.

The only thing I really dislike about geckos is that they do not live by me. However, my grandpa told me that it is not such a bad thing. He suggests that I would likely get sick of the geckos if I saw them every day as he does. I find that very hard to believe.

1. **I.Write if the statements are true or false**
2. The narrator’s grandparents live in the countryside.
3. The narrator often swims in summer.
4. Geckos live in both warm and cold climates in North America.
5. The biggest lizard the narrator has ever seen was 60 centimeters long.
6. Lizards never have patterns on their backs.
7. Geckos are very slow.
8. Geckos run very fast.
9. Lizards can climb very well.
10. Geckos eat grass.
11. There are only a few geckos in the grandparents patio.
12. **Multiple Choice.Choose the correct item.**
13. Geckos range in size from
14. 10 inches to 60 centimeters
15. a few inches to 10 inches
16. a few inches to 60 centimeters
17. What is the narrator most interested in?
18. what geckos eat
19. how they move
20. what their colours are
21. ’’Sprinting’’ means:
22. standing still
23. climbing quickly
24. running very quickly
25. The narrator’s grandparents…
26. don’t like geckos
27. are interested in learning about geckos
28. welcome geckos
29. The narrator’s grandparents live in…
30. Great Britain
31. North America
32. South America
33. What is not said in the text
34. Geckos can have patterns on their backs
35. Geckos can be blue
36. Geckos can have hair on their backs
37. What can’t we find in the text?
38. How geckos climb
39. How they swim
40. How they run
41. People welcome geckos because
42. they can stick to most surfaces
43. they eat mosquitoes
44. they run very quickly
45. The narrator likes to watch
46. geckos
47. mosquitoes
48. birds
49. The narrator learns about geckos
50. reading about them in a book
51. seeing them at the backyard
52. reading and watching them by the pool

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 51**

**The History of an Umbrella**

**pharaoh** – фараон

**ancient** – древній, давній

**afford** – дозволити собі

**slave**– раб

**widelyspread**– широко розповсюджені

**oiledcanvashemisphere**– проолієна полотняна півкуля

**mocking**– насмішкуватий

**fold** – складатися

People began to use umbrellas long time ago. In ancient Egypt pharaohs used umbrellas. The first umbrellas were different from what we have today. They were very heavy. Only rich people could afford them. Usually umbrellas were carried by slaves behind rich people of ancient Rome and Greece. Later umbrellas appeared in China. People used them to protect themselves against hot rays of the sun. But umbrellas were not so widely spread until the 18th century.

Imagine grey rainy autumn day in London, 1750. It was raining hard and there were few people in the streets, but those few were very surprised to see a tall man walking along the street carrying a strange object over his head. It was a stick with an oiled canvas hemisphere which looked like a mushroom. The name of the man was Jonas Hanway. On and on, taking no care of mocking looks, he appeared in the streets of London with “a mushroom” in his hands, which couldn’t fold.

Only in 1852 another English inventor Fox created an umbrella which we call the grandfather of today’s one. Light and comfortable, it has become a devoted friend of people all over the world.

1. **Read the text and mark if the statements are true or false**

1. At first people considered an umbrella to be a strange object.

2. The first umbrellas were not comfortable.

3. Umbrellas first appeared in China.

4. Both slaves and rich people could afford umbrellas.

5. The first umbrellas couldn’t fold.

6. Umbrellas were widely spread in the 17th century.

7. Jonas Hemingway was the name of a man who appeared in the streets of London with “a mushroom” in his hands.

8. The first umbrella looked like a stick with an oiled canvas sphere.

9. Only in 1852 another American inventor Fox created an umbrella which we call the grandfather of today’s one.

10. An umbrella has become a friend of people all over the world.

1. **Choose the right item:**

1. An umbrella looks like … .

a) a sphere;

b) a mushroom;

c) a plate.

2. In ancient Egypt umbrellas were used by … .

a) slaves;

b) gods;

c) pharaohs.

3. A modern umbrella was invented in … .

a) England;

b) America;

c) China.

4. At first people … umbrellas.

a) mocked;

b) hated;

c) liked.

5. People used umbrellas to protect themselves from … .

a) penetrating wind;

b) hot rays of the sun;

c) heavy snow.

6. The first umbrellas were … .

a) light;

b) bright;

c) heavy.

7. People in London were surprised to see … walking along the street carrying something strange.

a) a tall woman;

b) a tall man;

c) a short man.

8. The first umbrella in England started to be used in … .

a) summer;

b) autumn;

c) winter.

9. The grandfather of a modern umbrella was created in … .

a) 1852;

b) 1862;

c) 1952.

10. A modern umbrella is … .

a) light and bright;

b) heavy and bright;

c) light and comfortable.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 52**

**The Cranberry**

The cranberry is a NorthAmerican fruit that grows on a bush. The cranberry is small, round, red, and very bitter. American Indians used the berries for food and medicine. When settles first came from England in the 1600s, they liked these berries, too. The settlers had never seen the berries before. They decided to call them “crane berries,” because birds, called cranes, ate them.

In fact, the cranberry bush grows in only five states: Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. These states have the special conditions that the cranberry bush needs.

Cranberries ripen when the weather starts to become cold. Many people eat cranberries as part of the feast of Thanksgiving in November.

Cranberry growers separate the best cranberries from all the rest. It’s hard to recognize the best cranberries just by looking. So cranberry growers usea special method, which was developed by accident by a man named John Webb.

One day, as John Webb was taking a container of berries down some steps, he spilled the berries. While he was picking them up he noticed something interesting. The bad berries had stayed on the top steps, and the best berries had bounced down all the way to the bottom. Today, cranberry growers use a seven-step test to separate berries. The best cranberries are the ones that bounce down seven steps!

**cranberry**- журавлина

**to spill**- падати

**Crane**- журавель

**to bounce**- стрибати

1. **Read the text and mark if the statements are true or false**
2. The cranberry is a South American fruit that grows on a bush.
3. The cranberry is small, round, red, and very juicy.
4. American Indians used the berries for food and medicine.
5. When settles first came from England in the 1800s, they liked these berries, too.
6. The settlers decided to call them “crane berries,” because birds, called cranes, ate them.
7. Cranberries ripen when the weather starts to become cold.
8. Many people eat cranberries as part of the feast of Christmas in December.
9. It’s hard to recognize the best cranberries just by looking..
10. Today, cranberry growers use a six-step test to separate berries.
11. The best cranberries are the ones that bounce down six steps!
12. **Choose the right variant**
13. The cranberry is a … American fruit that grows on a bush.
14. East
15. West
16. South
17. The cranberry is small, round, red, and very …. .
18. bitter
19. juicy
20. sweet
21. When settles first came from England in the …, they liked these berries, too.
22. 1800
23. 1600
24. 1500
25. The settlers had never … the berries before.
26. cooked
27. seen
28. eaten
29. In fact, the cranberry bush grows in only … states.
30. six
31. five
32. seven
33. Cranberries ripen when the weather starts to become ….
34. cool
35. cold
36. warm
37. Many people eat cranberries as part of the feast of … … …..
38. Thanksgiving in November
39. New Year in December
40. Christmas in December
41. John Webb … the berries.
42. ate
43. spilled
44. washed
45. The bad berries had stayed on the … steps.
46. top
47. middle
48. bottom
49. Today, cranberry growers use a …-step test to separate berries.
50. six
51. seven
52. eight

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 53**

**The Buffalo**

The buffalo is the largest North American animal.it weights as much as 2,000 pounds. It lives with other buffalo in groups or herds. Two hundred years ago, there were 60 million buffalo. They lived all over the centre of North America. There were thousands of herds. One herd was twenty miles long and twenty miles wide. The buffalo followed the grass and the Indians followed the buffalo.

The Indians used the buffalo for many things. They used it for meat. Sometimes they ate fresh meat. Sometimes they dried the meat in the sun. Then they ate it later. The Indians also used the skin, or hide, of the buffalo. From the hide they made tents, clothes, shoes, hats, and rope. They wasted nothing. But times changed.

People from other lands came to America. These immigrants crossed the country in wagon trains. They killed the buffalo for food and hides. More and more people came, everyone wanted leather. Hunters with guns killed the buffalo only for their hides. They wasted everything else. These hunters were very good at their job. By 1900, there were fewer than thirty buffalo alive.

Today, there are about 30,000 buffalo in America. But herds are very small. You can see them in states like Wyoming. Sometimes you can buy buffalo meat at restaurants. But you will never see a herd of buffalo as big as the city.

**Buffalo** – буйвіл, бізон

**Herds** - стадо

**Hide** – шкура, шкіра

1. **Read the text and mark if the statements are true or false**
2. The buffalo is the largest South American animal.
3. It weights as much as 20,000 pounds.
4. It lives with other buffalo in groups or herds.
5. Two hundred years ago, there were 600 million buffalo.
6. They lived all over the centre of South America.
7. There were thousands of herds.
8. One herd was twenty miles long and twenty miles wide.
9. People from other lands came to America.
10. Hunters with guns killed the buffalo only for their meat.
11. Today, there are about 30,000 buffalo in America.
12. **Choose the right variant**
13. The buffalo is the largest … American animal.
14. south
15. north
16. west
17. It weights as much as … pounds.
18. 20,000
19. 2,000
20. 200,000
21. Two hundred years ago, there were … million buffalo.
22. 600
23. 60
24. 6
25. There were … of herds.
26. hundreds
27. thousands
28. millions
29. The buffalo followed the … and the Indians followed the buffalo.
30. fields
31. grass
32. rivers
33. Sometimes they ate … meat.
34. marinated
35. fresh
36. salt
37. People from … lands came to America.
38. nearest
39. far
40. other
41. … crossed the country in wagon trains.
42. Americans
43. Indians
44. Immigrants
45. By …, there were fewer than thirty buffalo alive.
46. 1700
47. 1800
48. 1900
49. Sometimes you can buy buffalo meat at ….
50. cafes
51. restaurants
52. bars

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 54**

**SUSAN’S DAY**

It is Wednesday today. On Monday it was cold and on Tuesday it was raining, but it is a nice day today. The weather is warm and sunny. We didn’t have our Literature class today because our teacher was ill. So I came home earlier than usual and had a lot of time to do my homework and to have a rest. I decided to go shopping with my Mum. I like to go shopping with her.

I always help Mum about the house. I clean the rooms and do the dishes.

We went to our favourite shop and bought a lot of tasty things for my sister’s birthday party. She will be eleven on Saturday. She invited her friends and they will come to us at three o’clock. We bought ice-cream, fruit, cookies and sweets for them. Mum will also make a cake for the party.

I also bought a present for my sister. I love to give her birthday presents. My sister likes drawing and I bought good brushes and paints for her.

1. **True/False**
2. The weather was fine the whole week.
3. On Monday Susan came home earlier than usual.
4. Her English teacher was ill.
5. She decided to go shopping with her mother.
6. Susan doesn’t like to go shopping.
7. Susan always helps her grandma about the house.
8. They went to their favourite shop and bought a lot of tasty things.
9. They bought apples, milk, bread and mineral water.
10. Susan’s sister will be twelve.
11. Mum will make a salad for the party.
12. **Multiple choice**
13. It is … today.
14. Monday;
15. Wednesday;
16. Tuesday.
17. Susan didn’t have her … class today.
18. English;
19. Ukrainian;
20. Literature.
21. Susan had a lot of time … .
22. to do her homework and to have a rest;
23. to skate;
24. to watch TV.
25. Susan always helps Mum … .
26. to make a cake;
27. to clean the rooms and do the dishes;
28. to prepare dinner.
29. Susan’s sister will be … .
30. eleven;
31. five;
32. twelve.
33. The birthday party will be on … .
34. Friday;
35. Saturday;
36. Sunday.
37. Susan’s sister invited … .
38. her friends;
39. her relatives;
40. her classmates.
41. The guests will come … .
42. in the morning;
43. in the afternoon;
44. in the evening.
45. Susan’s sister likes … .
46. writing poems;
47. reading books;
48. drawing.
49. Susan bought … for her sister.
50. a cake;
51. a book;
52. brushes and paints.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 55**

**London Fog**

It was a very foggy day in London. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a foot or so. Buses, cars and taxis were not able to run and were standing by the side of the road. People were trying to find their way about on foot but were losing their way in the fog.

Mr. Smith had a very important meeting at the House of Commons and had to get there but no one could take him. He tried to walk there but found that he was quite lost. Suddenly he bumped into a stranger. The stranger asked if he could help him. Mr. Smith answered he wanted to get to the houses of Parliament. The stranger told him he would take him there. Mr. Smith thanked him and they started to walk there.

The fog was getting thicker with every minute but the stranger had no difficulty in finding the way. He walked along one street, turned down another, crossed a square and at last after about half an hour’s walk they arrived at the houses of Parliament.

Mr. Smith couldn’t understand how the stranger found his way.

“It is wonderful”, he said. “How do you find the way in this fog”?

“It is no trouble at all to me, sir,” said the stranger. “I’m blind”.

**I. True/False**

1. It happened in the capital of Great Britain.

2. The weather was bad.

3. It was raining heavily.

4. It was impossible to see more than a foot or so.

5. People were losing their way.

6. Mr. Smith was on his way home.

7. Mr. Smith met a stranger.

8. The stranger could not speak.

9. No one helped Mr. Smith.

10. To come on time Mr. Smith took a taxi.

**II.Multiple choice**

1. It happened in … .

a) the capital of the USA;

b) the capital of Great Britain;

c) the capital of Canada.

2. It was … .

a) a rainy day;

b) a snowy day;

c) a foggy day.

3. People were trying to find their way …

a) on foot;

b) by bus;

c) by taxi.

4. Mr. Smith wanted to get to …

a) Trafalgar Square;

b) the Houses of Parliament;

c) St. Paul’s Cathedral.

5. Mr. Smith had … .

a) a very important meeting;

b) a birthday party;

c) a very important conversation.

6. Mr. Smith was quite ….

a) busy;

b) lost;

c) angry.

7. Mr. Smith bumped into … .

a) a friend;

b) a stranger;

c) his brother.

8. They decided … .

a) to take a bus;

b) to take a taxi;

c) to go on foot.

9. It took them … to get there.

a) one hour;

b) an hour and a half;

c) half an hour.

10. The man who helped Mr. Smith could not … .

a) hear;

b) see;

c) walk.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 56**

**Elephants**

After the man and the anthropoid age the elephant is the cleverest animal on the Earth. There are many stories about elephant’s mind proving that it is nearly equal to the man’s one. We know much about their help to the man. In India, Sri Lanka, many other countries the elephant is tamed long ago. It is clever and obedient, strong and hard-working. It piles up the logs so carefully as no one could do. It can easily go through impassable jungles, mountains and bogs. People have used it for ploughing, carrying heavy things, gathering fruits, picking up dry branches for fire. We saw elephants making different kinds of tricks in circus.

Elephants have wonderful memory. They can remember the man who treated them badly or well, all their life. They remember the situations and the place where they had accidents or pleasant events.

For example, elephants often have stomach upset and cold. In that case in zoos and circuses they are given quite strong sweet spirits. Elephants like that drink very much and even simulate their sickness to be given the drink once again.

This story happened before the Second World War, in the Dresden Zoo. An African elephant, Jumbo by the name, had a stomach ache. He was put on a diet but he always contrived to snatch a titbit from one of the Indian elephant cows who lived with him. Having noticed that, the doctor did the following: he put the medicine into a piece of bread and gave it to the elephant cow. Jumbo quickly came up to her, pulled out the bread, swallowed it, felt bitter taste and went mad. Since that time the doctor couldn’t appear in Jumbo’s presence. The elephant would pick up stones and throw them into the doctor.

1. **True/False**
2. The elephant is the cleverest animal on the Earth.
3. The elephant is tamed in India, Sri Lanka and many other countries.
4. People have used elephants for heavy work.
5. They have never use elephants for ploughing.
6. Elephants have poor memory.
7. An African elephant Jumbo lived in the Dresden Zoo.
8. Jumbo liked to eat all tasty and delicious things.
9. Jumbo didn’t want to take medicines.
10. He always took away the food from the elephant cows who lived with him.
11. The doctor couldn’t make Jumbo take a medicine.
12. **Multiple choice**
13. Elephant’s mind is nearly equal to…
14. the wild animals
15. the man’s one
16. the child’s one
17. Elephants help to the man ….
18. few years ago
19. long ago
20. few centuries ago
21. These animals are …
22. diligent
23. lazy
24. slow
25. Elephants can make different kinds of …. in circus..
26. tricks
27. work
28. mistakes
29. These animals never forget…
30. other animals
31. good and bad things
32. jungles
33. Elephants often have …
34. stomachache
35. high temperature
36. headache
37. They are given…
38. medicine
39. milk
40. sweet spirits
41. The story happened …. the Second World War.
42. during
43. after
44. before
45. The doctor put the medicine into …
46. a piece of paper
47. a piece of bread
48. the drink
49. Since that time he…
50. was the real elephant’s friend
51. often visited the elephant
52. couldn’t appear in Jumbo’s presence.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 57**

**Food in Britain**

Years ago a Frenchman said that the only way to eat well in Britain was to eat breakfast three times a day. And, let's be honest, most British food was terrible — overcooked vegetables, greasy sausages, boring sandwiches. For a lot of people, eating was something you had to do to survive; it was certainly not an enjoyable experience. But things have changed.

Food has become very important in Britain. TV cooks are more famous than writers and their recipe books are bestsellers.

More of us eat out regularly and we can get excellent food in lots of different kinds of restaurants - French, Indian, Italian, Greek, Thai, Indonesian and even British!

Traditional British pubs serve surprisingly good meals at good prices.

British supermarkets are now full of exotic cooking ingredients, sauces, pasta, cheese, fruit and vegetables.

The British love all kinds of "international" food. The most popular is now pizza and, according to a recent survey, 40% of British families have a curry for Sunday lunch, instead of traditional dishes like roast beef.

We eat less meat and more fresh fruit and vegetables. A growing number of people are becoming vegetarians. Even children know about sugar-free sweets.

That is the good news. Unfortunately, there is also some bad news. As we work harder and have less time, we are eating more and more fast food and doing less exercise. For lunch, many of us have a hamburger or sandwich and when we come home in the evening we put our ready-made dinner into the microwave before sitting down in front of the TV. Meals are no longer a family occasion.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false:**
2. The British eat breakfast three times a day.
3. The British food was nice before.
4. Many people in Britain ate to survive.
5. Drinks have become very important in Great Britain.
6. We cannot get excellent food in different restaurants today.
7. The food in traditional British pubs is very expensive.
8. The British supermarkets have many exotic ingredients.
9. People in Britain don’t like international food.
10. Half of British families have a curry for Sunday lunch.
11. Many people are becoming vegetarians now.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences:**
13. The British have breakfast … times a day.
14. Many
15. Three
16. Once
17. Food in Britain was … \_\_.
18. Awesome
19. Nice
20. Terrible
21. Eating in Britain was not … experience.
22. A complicated
23. An enjoyable
24. A pleasant
25. \_… are more famous in Britain.
26. Cooks
27. Radio cooks
28. TV cooks
29. We can get excellent food in different kinds of … \_.
30. Pubs
31. Canteens
32. Restaurants
33. Traditional English pubs serve food at … \_ prices.
34. Reasonable
35. Good
36. Excellent
37. The British supermarkets are now full of exotic … \_.
38. Animals
39. Plants
40. Ingredients
41. The British like all kinds of … \_ food.
42. Continental
43. Sea
44. International
45. The most popular kinds of food in Britain now are … \_.
46. Roast beef and curry
47. Pizza and curry
48. Pizza and roast beef
49. Meals are not now a \_\_… \_ occasion.
50. Working
51. School
52. Family

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 58**

**Language**

When we want to tell other people what we think, we can do it not only with the help of words, but also in many other ways. For instance, we sometimes move our heads up and down when we want to say ‘yes’, and we move our heads from side to side when we want to say ‘no’.

People who can neither hear nor speak (that are, deaf and dump people) talk to each other with the help of their fingers. People who do not understand each other’s language have to do the same. The following story shows how they sometimes do it.

An Englishman who could not speak Italian was once travelling in Italy. One day he entered a restaurant and sat down at a table. When the waiter came, the Englishman opened his mouth, put his fingers in it, took them out again and moved his lips. In this way he meant to say, “Bring me sometimes to eat.”

The waiter soon brought him a cup of tea. The Englishman shook his head, and the waiter understood that he didn’t want tea, so he took it away and brought him some coffee. The Englishman, who was very hungry by this time and not at all thirsty, looked very sad. He shook his head each time the waiter brought him something to drink. He brought him wine, then beer, then soda-water, but that wasn’t food, of course.

He was just going to leave the restaurant when another traveller came in. when this man saw the waiter; he put his hands on his stomach. That was enough: in a few minutes there was a large plate of macaroni and meat on the table before him.

As you see, the primitive language of signs is not always very clear. The language of words is much more exact.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false**
2. We can tell other people what we think only with the help of words.
3. When we want to say “no” we move our head from side to side.
4. An Englishman wanted to eat.
5. The language of signs is always very clear.
6. The Englishman went to the café.
7. The water couldn’t understand the Englishman
8. The Englishman was a deaf and dump person.
9. The Englishman was travelling in Chine.
10. People who can’t hear are called mute.
11. The Englishman was very hungry.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences**
13. People who can’t hear are called…… .
14. Deaf
15. Blind
16. Mute
17. The man couldn’t speak Italian because he was the …. .
18. Italian
19. Englishman
20. Dump
21. Blind
22. The Englishman was very ……. .
23. Thirsty
24. Angry
25. Happy
26. Hungry
27. The waiter brought the Englishman something to ….
28. Eat
29. Read
30. Drink
31. Smell
32. Another traveller put his hands on his… .
33. Head
34. Stomach
35. Knees
36. Back
37. People who do not understand each other’s language have to … .
38. Use the language of signs
39. Pay money
40. Sing
41. Read the newspapers
42. Another traveller wanted to …… .
43. Sleep
44. Drink coffee
45. Eat something
46. Help Englishman
47. The waiter ……. the Englishman.
48. Could understand
49. Couldn’t understand
50. Helped
51. Kick
52. People …… use the language of signs.
53. Always
54. Never
55. Sometimes
56. People who can’t speak are called ……. .
57. Deaf
58. Blind
59. mute

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 59**

**Heidi**

Heidi was climbing up a steep path to her grandfather’s cottage. He lived in the mountains of Switzerland and had goats. Her Aunt Jane was with her. Heidi had been looked after by Aunt Jane since she was a baby. But now Aunt Jane had a new job in a big city called Frankfurt. She wanted Heidi’s grandfather to look after the child.

Heidi didn’t know it, but her grandfather was an old man who only came down from the mountain to sell cheese. Everyone called him Alm-Uncle, because he lived on the Alm Mountain. At last they reached his cottage. The Alm-Uncle was sitting outside on a bench. He hadn’t seen Heidi for years, and what did he know about little girls? But Heidi was a bright, cheerful child and his heart softened.

The cottage was small but cosy. The only furniture was a table and a chair, and Grandfather’s bed. In a corner stood a ladder. Then it was time to eat. Supper was a large chunk of cheese, a thick slice of bread and a cup of fresh goat’s milk. Everything tasted delicious.

That night Heidi lay in her soft bed listening happily to the wind. Soon she was fast asleep, dreaming of goats and mountains.

**I Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false**

1) Heidi went to her grandfather.

2) Her Aunt Betty was with her.

3) Heidi had been looked after by Aunt Jane since she was a baby.

4) Aunt Jane had a new job in a big city.

5) Aunt Jane wanted Heidi’s grandfather to look after the child.

6) Heidi’s grandfather was a young man.

7) He hasn’t seen Heidi for a year.

8) There was a lot of furniture in the cottage.

9) In a corner stood a ladder.

10) Heidi was happy to stay in the soft bed.

**II Chose the correct item to complete the sentences**

1) This is a story about a little girl called ...

a) Heidi;

b) Pam;

c) Juliet.

2) She ….. a steep path to her grandfather’s cottage.

a) is climbing up

b) was climbing up;

c) has been climbing up.

3) He lived in …..

a) a city;

b) the mountains of Switzerland;

c) in Australia.

4) ….. Aunt Jane was with her.

a) her;

b) his;

c) their.

5) Her grandfather’s name was….

a) Tom;

b) Sam;

c) Alm-Uncle.

6) He was an old man who only came down from the…….

a) ship;

b) mountain;

c) ladder.

7) Heidi was a ….. child .

a) bright;

b) sad;

c) happy.

8) The cottage was…..

a) small;

b) comfortable;

c) small, but cosy.

9) Heidi ate a….

a) chunk of cheese;

b) piece of cake;

c) slice of toast.

10) Heidi lay in her soft bed ….. happily to the wind.

a) listening;

b) to listen

c) was listening.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 60**

**AN ARAB AND HIS SONS**

Far to the East there lived in old days an Arab who had three sons, whom he dearly loved. He had seventeen beautiful horses that he loved.

One day the old man became very ill. Feeling that the end was near, he called his sons to give one - half of his horses, to the second son - one third, and to the youngest – one ninth.

The sons met to divide the horses but they didn't know how to divide them.

"How can I take one half of seventeen horses?" said the eldest son. "I can't divide a living horse in two. "And how can I," asked the second, "take one third of seventeen horses? But this is what my father wanted me to do".

"I also want to do what my father wanted us to. But what is one ninth of seventeen horses?"

At that time an old man came riding on a horse. "May be he can tell us", they said hopefully. They told their story to him.

The man began to think. Several minutes passed before he spoke. At last he said, "Take my horse and there will be eighteen".

They did so. The elder son took one half of the horses. Then the second son called the horses, which he loved best, and the six animals came running to him. And the youngest son took two horses. The sons said lo the man: "You divided the horses wonderfully. Say what you want us to give you for it".

"I shall take all the horses that are left", said the old man and he rode away with his own horse.

**One third**- однатретя

**One ninth**- одна дев’ята

**I. Decide if sentences are true or false.**

1. An Arab had four sons whom he dearly loved.
2. He had seventeen beautiful horses whom he loved greatly.
3. One day he called his youngest son to give him horses.
4. An Arab gave half of horses to the eldest son.
5. The second half of horses he gave to the second son.
6. Only one horse was for the youngest son.
7. The three young Arabs couldn’t divide the horses.
8. The brothers asked an old man to help them to divide the horses.
9. The old man agreed to help the young Arabs because he wanted to get a few horses from them.
10. The old man rode away with his own horse.

**II. Choose the correct answer.**

1.Far to the East lived an Arab who had … whom he dearly loved?

a) four sons;

b) seven sons;

c) three sons.

2.He had … beautiful horses whom he loved.

1. fourteen;
2. thirteen;
3. Seventeen.

3.One day an Arab became…

1. very ill;
2. very old;
3. very happy.

4.Feeling that the end was near he called his …

1. youngest son;
2. his second son;
3. all his sons.

5.The sons met to…the horses.

1. divide horses;
2. divide money;
3. help their father.

6.An Arab gave his elder son …

1. the horses he loved best;
2. half of his horses;
3. six animals.

7.Three brothers asked the old man to help them to …

1. take the horses;
2. choose the horses;
3. divide the horses.

8.The man began to . . .

1. divide;
2. think;
3. speak.

9.The youngest brother took …

a)one third of horses;

b) two horses;

c) all the horses are left;

10. The brothers thanked the old man with . . .

a) one horse;

b) two horses;

c) his own horse.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 61**

**Bullet Trains**

If you visit Japan, you might choose to travel around the country by shinkansen train. These high-speed trains connect the major cities of Japan. They are nicknamed “bullet trains” because they go very fast and have pointy noses like a bullet.

Bullet trains are a good way to travel for several reasons other than their speed. They are very punctual, often leaving on time to the second. They are also comfortable. All the seats face forward, and there is plenty of leg room. Most importantly, bullet trains are very safe. In their 35-year history, there have been only a few accidents and no deaths.

The only downside to bullet trains is that they are expensive. A ticket to travel to another city can cost almost as much as an airline ticket would. However, if you fly, you will land at an airport at the edge of a city. Train stations are usually right in the middle of a city. This means that it is often more convenient to take a bullet train instead of flying, because you will arrive exactly where you want to be.

**high-speed**-високошвидкісний

**nicknamed**-прозвані

**pointy**-загострений

**several**-декілька

**reasons**-причин

**bullet**-пуля

**punctual**-вчасний

**safe**-безпечний

**accident**-нещасний випадок

**downside**-недолік

**bullettrain**-надшвидкісний пасажирський експрес (в Японії)

**shinkansen**- (швидкісний) пасажирський експрес (в Японії)

**I. Decide if sentences are true or false.**

1. They are nicknamed “bullet trains” because they go very fast and have pointy noses like a bullet
2. They are very slow.
3. Bullet trains are very safe.
4. The only downside to bullet trains is that they are cheap.
5. Bullet trains are a good way to travel for several reasons other than their speed.
6. A ticket to travel to another city can cost almost as much as an airline ticket would.
7. Train stations are usually right in the middle of a city
8. These high-speed trains connect the major cities of Spain.
9. In their 35-year history, there have been only a few accidents and no deaths.
10. If you visit Japan, you might choose to travel around the country by shinkansen train.

**II. Choose the correct answer.**

1. If you visit Japan, you might choose to travel around the … by shinkansen train.
2. world
3. country
4. city
5. These high-speed … connect the major cities of Japan.
6. planes
7. bus
8. trains
9. They are nicknamed “bullet trains” because they go very fast and have pointy noses like a …
10. car
11. bullet
12. engine
13. They are very …., often leaving on time to the second.
14. punctual
15. slow
16. fast
17. Train stations are usually right in the middle of a…
18. country
19. town
20. city
21. The only downside to bullet trains is that they are …
22. cheap
23. interesting
24. expensive
25. A ticket to travel to another city can ….almost as much as an airline ticket would
26. cost
27. worst
28. lost
29. Bullet trains are very…
30. dangerous
31. safe
32. cozy
33. If you… you will land at an airport at the edge of a city
34. fly
35. walk
36. swim
37. All the ….face forward, and there is plenty of leg room.
38. seats
39. chairs
40. tables

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 62**

**A Laconic Answer**

In Ancient Greece there was a country that people called Laconia. The people who lived there were brave and fearless. They were good fighters, they were good builders and workmen but they did not like to talk much. They liked to say as few words as possible. They thought it was enough to say one word, or a very short sentence and other people would certainly understand them. Even now we call any very short answer a laconic answer.

Now read a story about the Laconians. The people of Laconia lived peacefully. But one day the King of Macedonia gathered a big, powerful army and decided to make war against Laconia. He planned to take all the riches of the country and to become master of all their lands. But he didn't want to destroy the beautiful town of Laconia, so he first wrote a letter to the people of the country. "Open the gates of your town," he said. "If you open the gates, we shall not destroy your houses and we shan't hurt anybody. But if you don't open the gates yourselves, my army will do it, and we shall burn your town and destroy your houses. If you don't open the gates, we shall kill all the men, women and children in your town."

The king sent the letter, and he didn't have to wait for an answer. It was very, very short, very laconic. There was only one word in it: "if".

**as few words as possible**– якомога менше,

**fearless** – безстрашний,

**fighters** – борці,

**peacefully** – мирно,

**riches** – багатства,

**master** – господар,

**to destroy**– зруйнувати,

**weshan'thurt**– ми не скривдимо,

**if** - якщо

**I. True (T) or False (F)?**

1. In old Greece there was a country that people called Laconia.

2. People who lived there were brave and liked to talk much.

3. They thought it was not enough to say one world.

4. We call any short answer a laconic answer.

5. People who lived in Laconia were good builders and workmen.

6. One day the king of Macedonia decided to make war against Laconia.

7. He did not plan to destroy Laconia he wanted to take all the riches of the country.

8. The people of Laconia were ready to meet the king.

9. The king sent a letter to the people of the country.

10. The answer was very short.

**II.Choose the correct variant.**

1. In Ancient Greece there was … called Laconia.

a) a village,

b) a city,

c) a country.

2. People who lived there were …

a) brave,

b) lazy,

c) poor.

3. People of Laconia lived …

a) peacefully,

b) tearlessly,

c) bravely.

4. But one … the king of Macedonia a gathered a big army.

a) morning,

b) day,

c) evening.

5. He planned to take all … of the country.

a) the boys,

b) the girls,

c) the riches.

6. He wrote … to the people of the country.

a) a note,

b) a letter,

c) a massage.

7. He said: «If you open the gates, we shall not destroy your …»

a) country,

b) houses,

c) forests.

8. The king wanted to become … of all their land.

a) the master,

b) the lord,

c) the owner.

9. The king did not want to wait for …

a) an invitation,

b) an answer,

c) a visit.

10. There was only … word in the answer.

a) two,

b) five,

c) one.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 63**

**The Pond Full of Milk**

Once there was a king who told some of his workers to dig a pond. The pond was dug, the king said that one person from each household had to bring a glass of milk during the night and pour it into the pond. So the pond should be full of milk by the morning.

One man decided not to take the milk to the pond. He thought that since everyone would bring milk, he could just take a glass of water. Because it will be dark at night, no one will notice. So he went and poured the water into the pond. In the morning, the king came to visit the pond and to his surprise the pond was only filled with water! What had happened was that everyone was thinking like the other man «I don’t have to put the milk, someone else will do it».

Dear friends, when you have a responsibility, do not think that others will take care of it. Rather, it starts from you, if you don’t do it, no one else will do it. So, change yourself and that will make a difference.

**To dig – dug-dug** – копати,

**fromeachhousehold** – з кожного господарства,

**to pour** – влити.

1. **True or false.**
2. Thewife of the king told some of his workers to dig a pond.
3. Theking ordered to dig a pond.
4. Theking announced that at night one person from each household had to pour a glass of milk into the pond.
5. Peoplereceived the command and went home.
6. One man poured water instead of milk into the pond.
7. In the morning the king found out that the pond was full of water.
8. In the morning the king came to visit a worker.
9. Everyonewas thinking like that worker.
10. Themoral lesson of this story is you must be attentive.
11. The little for the text can be ‘What is done by night appears by day’.
12. **Choose the correct item.**

1. The text is

1. a newspaper article,
2. a letter,
3. a fable(a story used to illustrate a moral lesson).

2. ... told some of his workers to dig a pond.

1. The wife of the king,
2. The king,
3. The farmer.

3. ... had to bring a glass of milk and pour it into the pond.

1. King’s workers,
2. Оne person from each household,
3. Nobody.

4. The pond was filled with water in the morning because ...

1. The people didn’t have milk to pour into the pond.
2. Everyone hoped to hide a glass of water in the pond of milk.
3. It was the order of the king.

5. The moral lesson of the story is ...

1. you mustn’t do everything yourself.
2. you must remember your duties.
3. you must be careful.

6. The people were supposed to pour milk into the water …

1. at night.
2. in the morning.
3. in the evening.

7. The people poured … into the pond.

1. water,
2. milk,
3. coffee.

8. The text teaches us that ...

1. all is well that ends well.
2. never put off till tomorrow.
3. what is done by night appears by day.

9. The king was surprised that … was full of water.

1. the pond
2. the lake
3. the sea
4. People didn’t do what the king ordered, because they thought that ….
5. somebody else would do it,
6. they didn’t have milk,
7. they had enough water.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 64**

**LOUISE’S OLYMPIC DREAM**

Louise Crandal has been named European Champion twice and has won the Women’s World cup on two occasions.

In 1998, she was awarded her first international championship gold medal in Argentina, beating all the men to do so.

The reason lies in her chosen sport: paragliding. She first discovered the sport in 1992 when she was working in Switzerland as a waitress. Three years later she entered her first competition.

Paragliding first became popular in the 1970s. The first world paragliding championships were help in 1979. Paragliders say that they do their sport simply for the love of flying to get the sport accepted as an Olympic sport.

To be accepted as an Olympic event, a sport must be played in at least 75 countries on at least four continents. There is reason to hope that paragliding will be added to the Olympic list soon because this sport is becoming popular at present.

When this happens, Louise will finally become a household name – at least in her native Denmark. But now she can enjoy watching the Olympics only on TV.

1. **Mark the true (T) and false (F) statements**
2. Louise Crandal hasn’t been named World Champion twice.
3. She has won the Men’s World Cup.
4. In 1998 she was awarded her first international silver medal in Argentina.
5. She first discovered paragliding in 1992.
6. She worked in Switzerland as a stewardess.
7. Paragliding first became popular about 45 years ago.
8. Paragliders do their sport simply for the love of flying.
9. Paragliding is an Olympic sport.
10. To be accepted as an Olympic event, a sport was played in 75 countries.
11. This sport is becoming popular at present.
12. **Choose the right variant**
13. Louise Crandal has been named … Champion twice.

a) World

b) European

c) Asian

1. She has won the world … .

a) prize

b) award

c) cup

1. In 1998, she was awarded her first … medal.

a) gold

b) bronze

c) silver

1. She first discovered the sport ..years before her first award.

a) 6

b) 8

c) 5

1. She worked in … as a waitress.

a) England

b) Finland

c) Switzerland

1. In 1995 she … her first competition.

a) discovered

b) entered

c) lost

1. Paragliding became … in the 1970s.

a) well-known

b)unpopular

c) forgotten

1. The first world paragliding championships were help in … .

a) 1975

b) 1977

c) 1979

1. Paragliders do their sport for … .

a) the love of flying

b) money

c) fame

1. To be accepted as an Olympic event, a sport must be played on at least … .

a) four continents

b) five continents

c) three continents

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 65**

**BLACKIE**

Mr and Mrs Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They had a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of. They could not take him abroad with them. So they looked for a good place to leave him while they were away. At last the family found a place which looked after dogs very well while the owners were away. They took Blackie there just before they left for their holiday, and sadly said goodbye to him.

At the end of their holiday they got back to England very late at night. As they thought that the place where Blackie was staying might be closed at the late hour, they decided to wait until the next morning before going to get him.

So the next morning Mr Brown got into his car and drove off happily to collect Blackie. When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, “Do you know, dear, I don’t think Blackie can have enjoyed his stay at that place very much. He barked all the way home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something.’ Mrs Brown looked at the dog carefully and then answered, ‘You are quite right, dear. He was certainly trying to tell you something. But he wasn’t trying to tell you that he hadn’t enjoyed his stay at that place. He was only trying to tell you that you were bringing the wrong dog home. This isn’t Blackie!’

**I. Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Mr Brown was going abroad for his holiday.
2. Mr and Mrs Brown had a dog called Blackie.
3. The Browns could take their dog abroad with them.
4. They left their dog at home.
5. At last Mr and Mrs Brown found a place which looked after dogs very well, while their owners were away.
6. The Browns got back to England early in the morning.
7. So the next morning Mr Brown drove off happily to collect Blackie.
8. “Do you know, dear, I don’t think Blackie can have enjoyed his stay at that place very much?” said Mr Brown.
9. Mr. Brown looked at the dog carefully.
10. ”This isn’t Blackie,” said Mrs Brown.

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Mr and Mrs Brown had a dog which they…

a) were very fond of;

b) hated him;

c) played with him

1. The Browns found a place which…

a) looked after dogs very well;

b) was far from their house;

c) was in the forest

1. They took Blackie to that place…

a) without his collar;

b) and went to Paris;

c)and sadly said goodbye

1. The Browns got to England…

a) by plane;

b) very late at night;

c) early in the morning

1. They decided…

a) to get money;

b) to visit their children;

c) to wait until the next morning

1. Mr Brown reached home with Blackie…

a) the next morning;

b) at 5 o’clock;

c) when the weather was rainy

1. Blackie barked all the way home in the car as if he wanted…

a) to come back to that place

b) to eat;

c) to tell Mr Brown something

1. Mrs Brown looked at the dog carefully and said to his husband…

a) “You are not right”;

b) “You are right”;

c) “No need to worry”

1. Mrs Brown added that Blackie…

a) was very angry;

b) was trying to tell something;

c ) was happy

1. The dog was only trying to tell Mr Brown that…

a) that place was bad ;

b) he missed his owners;

c) he was bringing the wrong dog home.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 66**

**ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL**

One afternoon some friends of Susan and Derek's telephoned them and invited them for a walk in the evening. They had not seen one another for a long time but Susan had bought tickets for the theatre for that evening. She and Derek wanted to see the play very much because several different people had recommended it to them. However they agreed to meet their friends before the theatre. They all met early in the evening, went into the park, sat down on a bench and talked for an hour. When Susan got up she could not find her handbag. She was very sorry because there was a lot of money in it. But she and Derek decided to go to the theatre and forget about it for a few hours. Then suddenly Susan remembered that the theatre tickets had been in the handbag too. So they could not see the play which had already started by this time. Derek had some money, so they went to a cafe to have supper and later went to the nearest police station. Perhaps they would know something about the handbag. To their surprise Susan's bag was there with everything in it. A child had picked it up in the park and the child's parents had taken it to the police station.

The friends went straight to the theatre and, with the money they thought they had lost, bought excellent seats for all the performances of that month.

1. **Are these statements true (t) or false (f)?**
2. Susan and Derek's friends telephoned them and invited them to go the theatre.
3. Susan had bought tickets for the theatre.
4. They agreed to meet their friend at the theatre.
5. Susan, Derek and their friend had a good time sitting on a bench and talking for an hour.
6. Susan and Derek were very sorry when they couldn't find Susan's handbag with a lot of money and theatre tickets in it.
7. After supper at a cafe they went to the theatre.
8. Susan's bag with everything in it was at a police station.
9. The child's parents took the bag to the police station.
10. The friends didn't want to go to the theatre and came back home.
11. They bought excellent seats for all performance of that month.
12. **Mark the right answer**
13. Some friends of Susan and Derek's telephoned them

a) one morning;

b) one afternoon;

c) one evening.

1. Their friends invited them

a) to go to the theatre;

b) to go for a walk;

c) to sit on a bench.

1. Susan and Derek wanted to see the play very much

a) because several different people had recommended it to them;

b) because their friends had seen it before;

) because they had excellent seats.

1. However they agreed to meet their friends

a) before the theatre in the park;

b)after the theatre in the park;

c) in the evening at a café.

1. They sat down on a bench and talked

a) for two hours;

b) for an hour;

c) for half an hour;

1. When Susan got up, she couldn't find

a) her handbag;

b) her handkerchief;

c) her belt.

1. After talking in the park

a) Susan and Derek went to the theatre;

b) Susan and their friends went to the cafe;

c) Susan couldn't find her handbag.

1. Susan and Derek decided to go to the theatre and forget about the lost for a few hours

a) but Susan recognized the child's parents;

b) but Susan found her handbag on the bench;

c) but Susan remembered that the theatre tickets had been in the handbag.

1. To their surprise Susan's bag was

a) at the child's house with everything in it;

b) at the police station with their keys;

c) at the police station with everything in it.

1. The friends went straight to the theatre and

a) bought excellent seats for all the performances of that month;

b) bought a lot of toys for the child;

c) bought excellent seats for all the performances of that year.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 67**

**Unusual Ways to Get to School**

The children of Los Pinos , Colombio don’t go to school by bus , and don’t take the train .There are only two ways to leave the village - they can walk for two hours or take one minute zipline ride ! Eight children use the zipline every day to go to school and return home. It’s four hundred meters long. People can travel across it at 62 kilometers per hour. It looks like fun, but the river is 360 meters below them when they cross – so it’s scary, too.

If they don’t want to walk for four hours, the only way children from the small village in China can get to school is to climb down long ladders to the valley below. ‘My parents showed me how to do it’, said one little girl. ’’It’s very high. I was scared the first time I did it, but I tried not to look down! The people of the village asked to build a road, but it is too expensive.

For some school children in Libak, Indonesia, getting to school is now a real adventure .There was a bridge across a river near their village, but floods damaged it. That didn’t stop the students – they learnt to hold the ropes and walk carefully along the bridge over the river. One nine-year-old boy says ’ I’ m afraid but I don’t want to miss school !

**I.True or False.**

1. The children of Colombio go to school by bus .

2. There are many ways to get to school.

3. Children walk for two hours or take twenty minutes zipline ride.

4 .The zipline is 360 meters over the river.

5. Children from the small village in China need four hours to walk to school.

6. They must climb down long ladders to the valley below.

7. It is not cheap to build a road from the village to school.

8. The bridge across a river near the village in Indonesia was ruined.

9. They can’t hold the ropes and walk along the bridge over the river.

10. Now children do not go to school.

**II. Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. The children of Colombio use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get to school .

a) a bus

b) a train

c) a zipline

2. It takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zipline ride to leave the village!

a) one minute

b) twenty minutes

c) four hours

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children use the zipline every day.

a) Eight

b) Eighteen

c) All

4. The zipline is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meters long .

a)500

b) 400

c) 100

5. The children from the small village in China have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to school.

a) one way

b) two ways

c) many ways

6. The little girl’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Chinas village showed the short way to school.

a) parents

b) teachers

c) friends

7. The girl was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the first time she climbed down to the valley below.

a) happy

b) afraid

c) sad

8. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build a road through the valley.

a) not expensive

b) cheap

c) not cheap

9. Now it’s a real adventure for children from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to school.

a) Indonesia

b) India

c) Iran

10. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bridge across a river near their village.

a) is

b) was

c) will be

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 68**

**AMISH**

The Amish people are a religious group who came to America from Switzerland and South Germany in the 18th century. They have become very famous by keeping old traditions and refusing to accept new ways of life.

The men wear black hats and have beards, but not moustaches. They all wear homemade clothes, which are blue, green, purple, brown and black in colour. No bright colours are allowed. For this reason they are known as 'Plain People'. The women do not wear any kind of jewellery.

The Amish people do not use electricity. In 1919 Amish leaders decided not to connect to electric power lines. They thought that it wouldn't keep their life simple. Now they have no television, radio, or refrigerators. No telephones. No cars. They drive horses and buggies. They use gas and gas lamps light their homes. The Amish are excellent farmers, but they often refuse to use modern farm machinery.

Children go to Amish one-room schools and learn reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Before and after classes they help their parents to milk cows, gather eggs, feed domestic animals and do gardening. An Amish family usually has between eight and twelve children. Home-produced food is important in supporting large families. Amish culture is unique in American society.

**I. True or False.**

1. The Amish people are a religious group.

2. The Amish people came to Germany from America.

3. They have become very famous.

4. They accept new ways of life.

5. The men wear trendy clothes.

6. Bright colours are allowed.

7. The women like wearing earrings, rings and bracelets.

8. The Amish are awful farmers.

9. They always use modern farm machinery.

10. The pupils attend modern comfortable schools.

**II. Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

**1**. The Amish people appeared in the USA \_\_\_\_.

a) inthe 18th century

b) in the 16th century

c) in the 8th century

**2.** The Amish men have \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) beards and moustaches

b) beards but not moustaches

c) beards, or moustaches

**3.** The Amish people are called \_\_\_\_.

a) ‘Funny People’

b) ' Sad People'

c) 'Plain People'

**4.** The women \_\_\_\_\_jewellery.

a) wear

b) do not wear

c) can wear

**5.** Their clothes is \_\_\_\_.

a) trendy

b) homemade

c) fancy

**6.** They \_\_\_\_\_in their houses.

a) use gas

b) use electricity

c) do not use gas

**7.** Children study \_\_\_\_\_\_ at school.

a ) foreign languages ,sport and arithmetic

b) computer study, sciences and reading

c ) reading, writing, arithmetic and religion.

**8**.Children \_\_\_\_\_\_ in their free time.

a) help their parents

b) play computer games

c) play with friends

**9.** An Amish family usually has \_\_\_\_\_ .

a ) two children

b ) between eight and twelve children

c) one child

**10**.Amish culture is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in American society.

a) ordinary

b) unique

c) usual

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 69**

**THE SHEEP-DOG**

There are many kinds of dogs. But the sheep-dog is the best friend that man has among the animals. It is called a sheep-dog, because it can take care of the sheep. The sheep-dog is very clever and can do many things that other dogs cannot. A sheep-dog lives with the shepherds who go out with the flocks. Often they live in the cabin with their master. The sheep-dogs learn to know each of the sheep in the flock, though there are hundreds of them. In some parts of England the sheep graze on the hill sides where there are no walls or hedges around the pasture. If any of them run away from the flock, the dog starts off after them and soon brings them back. It is also clever enough to count sheep. If one is missing, the dog runs after it, looks everywhere until it finds the sheep. Some dogs learn to open and shut gates.

In winter when the snow lies deep on the ground the sheep-dog has a very hard life. Sometimes it saves the life of the sheep. It scratches away the snow and if it finds a sheep too cold and weak to walk, it runs to the shepherd and brings him to the sheep. Sometimes at night wolves attack the sheep and then the sheep­dog has to fight the wolves till the shepherd comes to his help .The sheep-dog cannot talk, but it understands what his master says when he speaks.

1. **True or False.**

1. The sheep-dog is the worst friend that man has among the animals.

2. The other dogs can do things that sheep-dogs cannot.

3. The sheep-dog is very silly.

4. The sheep-dogs don’t know each of the sheep in the flock .

5. In some parts of Scotland there are no walls or hedges around the pasture.

6. It is so silly that it cannot count sheep.

7. Some dogs learn to open and shut gates.

8. In winter the sheep-dog has a rest.

9. It never saves the life of the sheep.

10. The sheep-dog cannot talk.

1. **II.Choose the correct answer.**

1. What is the best friend of man among the animals?

a) The sheep-dog is.

b) The ship-dog is.

c) The Newfoundland dog

2. Where do the sheep-dogs live?

a) In the house

b) In the cabin with their master

c) In the garden

3. What do the sheep-dogs learn to do?

a) To know each of the sheep in the flock

b) To count the cows

c) To talk

4. How many sheep are there in the flock?

a) There are hundreds of them.

b) There is one hundred of them.

c) There are thousands of them.

5. Where do the sheep graze in some parts of England?

a) On the hill sides.

b) On the fields

c) In the forests

6. What does a sheep-dog do if any of the sheep run away?

a) Sleeps under the tree

b) Soon brings them back

c) Runs away too

7. What does a sheep-dog do in winter when the snow lies deep on the ground?

a) A sheep-dog has a very hard life.

b) A sheep-dog has a rest.

c) A sheep-dog plays with master.

8. What else can a sheep-dog do?

a) It can talk.

b) It can swim.

c) It understands what his master says.

9. Who attacks the sheep at night?

a) Wolves

b) Dogs

c) Bears

10. How does the sheep-dog save the life of the sheep?

a) It runs to the shepherd and brings him to the sheep.

b) It brings the sheep to the shepherd.

c) It begins barking loudly.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 70**

Ben`s father arrived at England from India 25 years ago. He`s a computer engineer.

Ben`s mother is English. She`s a nurse at a hospital in Bristol. They live in a nice detached house in Bath, in the south of England.

Ben is 12 years old. He has two sisters and a brother. The girls are twins. They are 13 years old. His brother Arjuna is 18 and he studies science at the University of Bristol.

Every morning Ben gets up at a quarter to eight. Before he goes to school, he has traditional English breakfast: bacon and eggs; a sausage, tomatoes, toast, honey and coffee. His sisters, Jane and Indira, usually eat only corn flakes with milk for breakfast.

Ben starts school at nine o`clock and finishes at four p.m. He is a very good student and he likes his school very much. His favourite subject is IT. He is also very good at Maths and languages. He doesn`t like History and he isn`t good at it.

In his free time, Ben likes reading spy stories, rollerblading, playing hockey and riding a bike. But his hobby is surfing the Internet and playing games on-line.

On Saturdays he usually has a clean day at home. He does all the household chores himself. The day begins with the tiding up the rooms and dusting the furniture. Ben does the shopping and takes out the rubbish. His mum is very pleased because she can do the ironing and cooking at the same time. She knows that her son helps her better than her daughters. Jane and Indira only wash up after dinner in the kitchen.

1. **Say if the sentences are true or false.**
2. Ben`s mother works at a hospital.
3. Ben spends seven hours at school every school day.
4. Ben`s mother comes from India.
5. Ben is Arjuna`s elder brother.
6. His sisters, Jane and Indira, don`t eat corn flakes with jam for breakfast.
7. He studies History at school.
8. His mum is waiting for her son to clean the rooms.
9. Jane is usually in the kitchen after dinner.
10. Ben has his own bike.
11. He likes playing computer games.
12. **Choose the proper variant.**
13. … is thirteen years old.
14. Arjuna
15. Jane and Indira
16. Ben
17. Ben gets up at … every morning.
18. a quarter to eight
19. a quarter past eight
20. a quarter to nine
21. At school Ben is not good at …
22. Maths
23. Information Technology
24. History
25. Ben never eats … for breakfast.
26. bacon and eggs
27. corn flakes
28. sausages and toast
29. There are … people in Ben`s family.
30. four
31. seven
32. six
33. In his free time Ben doesn`t like …
34. riding a bike
35. reading detectives
36. playing handball
37. Jane and Indira are both elder than Ben because they are …
38. his sisters
39. his twins
40. good looking
41. Ben is a good son for his mum because he …
42. washes up
43. does the cooking
44. tidies up
45. Ben doesn`t … on Saturdays.
46. washes up
47. takes out the rubbish
48. dusting the furniture
49. His mum is very pleased because … .
50. she does the ironing and cooking at the same time
51. her son helps sisters
52. her children clean the rooms

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 71**

Tessa lives in a small village near Norwich, in the east of England. Her dad is an engineer, and her mum is a teacher in a primary school in Norwich. Last year Tessa`s dad got the chance to work in Australia, so the family spent a year in Sidney. It was very interesting, because Sydney is so different from Norwich. It`s a bigger city and much more modern. The weather in Australia is usually much better than in Britain. Tessa spent a lot of time on the famous Bondi Beach. The wildlife is fantastic! The Australian animals are very different from home. Tessa saw hundreds of kangaroos, but she liked koala bears and platypuses best. She knows that crocodiles live in Australia, but she didn`t see any.

Tessa likes to chat in the Internet and she has acquainted with Inna.

Inna lives in Moscow. Her parents are journalists. Last summer Inna went to New York to improve her English in a language school. She was in a class with eight students. They were from different countries: Japan, China, Poland, Switzerland, Brazil, Ukraine and Argentina. The only language they could communicate was English.

New York is very big, very exciting but very expensive! It was easy to travel by subway which was quite cheap. Her favourite place was Central Park, where she went jogging every day. Inna`s course lasted two months. Her English is much better now.

Inna decided to invite Tessa to her country. Tessa agreed with Inna and now she is going to visit Moscow with her parents in three months. The girls are waiting to see each other with great pleasure. They want to tell each other so much interesting.

**I. Say if the sentences are true or false.**

1. Tessa lives in Norwich.
2. Inna is English.
3. Tessa `s parents are rather poor.
4. Last year Tessa lived in the bigger city.
5. In Australia there are many different home animals.
6. Tessa had a fantastic pet, it was a koala bear.
7. Inna is Tessa`s English pen friend.
8. Last year Inna lived in the biggest American city.
9. Inna began to communicate with Tessa through the Internet.
10. Inna travelled a lot around the city especially by metro.

**II.Choose the proper variant.**

1. Who spent the longest time abroad?
2. Tessa
3. Inna
4. Tessa`s dad
5. Tessa didn`t see … in Australia.
6. kangaroos
7. crocodiles
8. koala bears
9. Inna went to America … during last summer holidays.
10. to study a foreign language
11. to see Central Park
12. to make progress in her English
13. On holiday last year Tessa went to …
14. the Bondi Beach
15. the museums
16. the cinema
17. … is a big city in the United States.
18. Sydney
19. Moscow
20. New York
21. In a language school … students studied English.
22. eighteen
23. eleven
24. eight
25. There were students from different countries: …
26. Poland, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Argentina.
27. Poland, Switzerland, Brazil, and Argentina.
28. Poland, Switzerland, Brazil, and Austria.
29. They didn`t communicate their native languages, except …
30. British
31. English
32. Russian
33. Tessa decided to see Inna …
34. in three months
35. in a week
36. next year
37. Tessa`s dad got the chance to work in Australia as …
38. a teacher
39. a veterinary
40. an engineer

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 72**

**The Greatest Present**

Alice didn`t remember her parents. They left her when she was only two. Now she was about seven. She went to school but she didn`t have any friends there. Pupils didn`t want to play with Alice because she was poor and her dresses were very shabby. Alice`s best friend was her 70-year-old granny. They liked to sit near the window every evening and speak about their difficult life and problems.

Best of all Alice liked to listen to fairy-tales her granny told her. She liked to dream of wonderful clothes, warm coats, nice hats but most of all she wanted to have red shoes like the princesses from those fairy-tales. It was her dream, her strong desire…

Time passed very quickly. Winter came. The weather was really beautiful. Alice and her granny sat near the window and read a story about Christmas and its wonders. She said that children always get some presents from somebody on this day.

Alice went to bed early that night, she wanted to dream of red shoes one more. That night she had a long and wonderful dream. When she got up in the morning she saw a box near her bed. She opened the box and couldn`t believe her eyes. There was a pair of red shoes. But it was not a Santa Clause or somebody else who bought these shoes; it was her granny, her best friend and real helper.

1. **Say if the sentences are true or false.**
2. This story is about a little girl who lived with her grandparents.
3. Alice liked to spend her free time with her friends.
4. She liked to discuss all her problems with her granny.
5. Her friends didn`t play with her because of shabby clothes.
6. She wanted to wear smart dresses with fine hats and blue shoes.
7. Alice dreamed to be like a fairy from her favourite fairy-tales.
8. Christmas was coming and the weather was getting fine.
9. Children always wait for surprises from Father Christmas.
10. Boxing Day had come and Alice had got the box full of presents.
11. Among the other Christmas presents there were nice red shoes.
12. **Choose the proper variant.**
13. This story is about a little girl who was only …
14. two years old
15. seven years old
16. eight years old
17. ten years old
18. There were … in her family.
19. two members
20. three members
21. four members
22. five members
23. Alice lived in …
24. a small house
25. a tiny room
26. in a big room
27. in a big house
28. She liked her … best of all.
29. parents
30. grandmother
31. grandfather
32. friends
33. They liked to … in the evening.
34. sleep
35. read
36. play
37. watch
38. Her favourite books were …
39. Children`s stories
40. Adventure stories
41. Animal stories
42. Fairy-tales
43. Her granny was …
44. young
45. old
46. funny
47. bad
48. Alice didn`t dream about the present on Easter, New Year, Valentine`s Day, except …
49. Mother`s Day
50. Father`s Day
51. Halloween
52. Christmas
53. Best of all Alice wanted to have …
54. a nice hat
55. red shoes
56. a wonderful dress
57. black shoes
58. … bought her the present.
59. Santa Clause
60. parents
61. neighbours
62. granny

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 73**

**A Brave Pilot**

Jane lived with her parents in the Far North. But the little girl was ill. She could neither run nor play. She could not eat.

"There is just one thing that will help Jane," said the doctor, "but I haven't got this medicine. We must try to get it as soon as we can. I know what I can do."

The doctor sent a telegram to a doctor in a far-away city. The doctor in the far-away city got the medicine and went to the airport. He told the captain about the sick girl in the Far North, and the captain told his men about her. The weather was very bad, but one of the pilots said at once, "Give the medicine to me. I shall take it to her." He took the medicine and got into his airplane.

The brave pilot flew on and on all day through the snow and the wind. He flew on and on all the night. He did not see any houses, any lights. He saw only snow everywhere.

Jane's father and many other people got up very early that day. They were all waiting for the airplane.

Suddenly they saw it far away in the sky. "There it comes!" cried Jane's father. Soon it landed on the snow. Jane's father ran up to it. The pilot gave him the medicine.

The brave pilot was cold and tired.

But he was happy. He knew that now the girl was safe. Jane's parents invited him into their warm house and gave him a good breakfast. He had a short sleep and then flew back to the far-away city.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. Jane lived with her parents in the Far East.
3. The little girl was ill and couldn’t eat.
4. There was only one medicine that could help Jane.
5. The doctor sent the telegram to another doctor in a neighbouring city.
6. The weather was very bad, but one of the pilots decided to fly.
7. The brave pilot flew through the rain and the wind.
8. He saw only lights everywhere.
9. Jane’s father and other people got up very early that day.
10. The pilot couldn’t bring the medicine.
11. Now the girl was safe.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Jane lived with … in the Far North.
    1. her grandparents;
    2. her parents;
    3. her aunt.
14. The girl was ill and could … .
    1. neither run nor play;
    2. neither eat nor jump;
    3. neither play nor dance.
15. The doctor in the far-away city got the medicine and …
    1. went to the airport;
    2. went to the railway station;
    3. went to the pilot’s house.
16. The weather was very bad, but one of the pilots said …
    1. “I am afraid to fly”
    2. “The matter is not important”
    3. “I’ll take the medicine to the girl”
17. The brave pilot flew ….
    1. all day;
    2. all the night;
    3. all day and all the night.
18. He saw only … everywhere.
    1. snow;
    2. lights;
    3. clouds.
19. Jane’s father and many other people ….
    1. didn’t sleep that night;
    2. got up late that day;
    3. got up very early that day.
20. The plane landed on the …
    1. snow;
    2. ice;
    3. ground.
21. The brave pilot was ….
    1. warm and happy;
    2. cold and hungry;
    3. cold and tired.
22. He was happy because he knew that the girl was …
    1. warm;
    2. safe;
    3. cheerful.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 74**

**The Tortoise and the Hare**

In a forest near a river lived a hare who was very proud of himself. Most of all he liked to talk about the way he could run. Of course, the other hares did not like him and did not want to listen to him.

“I must not boast”, he thought, “then my friends will talk to me again.

But he forgot all about his decision when he saw a tortoise. He looked at her short legs and cried, “Oh, I am so glad that I am not a tortoise!” The tortoise called out to him, “If you can run so fast, let’s have a race.”

The hare began to laugh, “Have a race with you? I can get to the finish and back before you cross the starting line.”

The tortoise said, “Do you see that big tree over there? The finish will be at that tree.”

The tortoise was very clever and she wanted to teach the hare a lesson.

The hare ran off as fast as he could and the tortoise started slowly after him. The hare ran very fast and soon he was not far from the tree. He thought, “I shall wait for the tortoise here and when she comes near enough, I shall run to the finish and be the first.”

But the day was very hot and he soon fell asleep. Some time later he woke. He looked around and saw that the tortoise was nearly at the finish. The other hares were watching her and laughing. The proud hare got up and ran as fast as he could, but the tortoise had already reached the tree. The other hares laughed and said to each other, “He boasted very much, but he couldn’t win a race against a tortoise, who is one of the slowest animals in the forest”.

**Tortoise -** черепаха

**Boast –** вихвалятися

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. In a forest near a lake there lived a hare.
3. The hare was very proud of himself.
4. The other hares did not want to listen to him.
5. The hare decided not to run any more.
6. The tortoise was very tidy.
7. She wanted to teach the hare a lesson.
8. The hare ran very fast and soon he was not far from the river.
9. The day was very cold and the hare fell asleep.
10. When he wokeup, the tortoise was nearly at the finish.
11. The tortoise had reached the finish before the hare did it.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. Where did a hare live?
14. in a forest near a lake;
15. in a field near a river;
16. in a forest near a river.
17. What did he like to talk about most of all?
18. about the way he could dance;
19. about the way he could run;
20. about the way he could jump.
21. What did he decide to do?
22. not to boast anymore;
23. not to talk to his friends;
24. not to go to the forest.
25. Whom did he see?
26. a lion;
27. a tortoise;
28. a fox.
29. What did the tortoise propose the hare to do?
30. a race;
31. a dance;
32. a talk.
33. What did the tortoise want?
34. to teach the hare a lesson;
35. to ask the hare a question;
36. to give the hare a present.
37. What kind of weather was that day?
38. The day was warm.
39. The day was hot.
40. The day was rainy.
41. The hare fell asleep. What did he see when he woke up?
42. The tortoise was sleeping, too.
43. The tortoise was nearly at the finish.
44. The tortoise was far away from the finish.
45. Who was the first to reach the tree?
46. the hare;
47. the tortoise;
48. the lion.
49. Which of the following proverbs makes the best ending to the story?
50. Two heads are better than one.
51. East or west, home is best.
52. Don’t halloo till you are out of the wood.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 75**

**Easier for Me Easier for You**

One day an Englishman looked into his cupboard and saw that he had no bread. So he decided to go to the baker's shop to buy some bread.

When he came to the shop, the baker asked, "Do you want one loaf or two loaves? White or brown bread?"

The man asked for a loaf of white bread. The baker took one from the shelf and gave it to him. The man took it, held it in his hand for a moment, thought a little and then said, "This loaf is not the right weight, it is less than it should be."

"Oh, think nothing of it. It's not so important," said the baker. "It will be easier to carry, won't it?"

The man put the loaf of bread into his shopping-bag and said noth­ing. He counted the money and gave it to the baker. When he was on his way to the door he heard the baker again.

"Just a minute!" he said to the man. "You haven't paid enough. That's wrong. You have given me less money than you should."

"Oh, think nothing of it. It's not so important," said the man, "it will be easier to count, won't it?"

With these words the man went out and shut the door behind him.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. One day a Frenchman looked into his cupboard.
3. He decided to go to the butcher’s shop.
4. The man wanted to buy some bread.
5. The baker gave the man two loaves of white bread.
6. The loaf was more than it should be.
7. The baker said that that was not important.
8. The man began to shout at the baker.
9. The man didn’t pay money for the bread.
10. He said that it would be easier to count money.
11. The man went out of the shop and shut the door behind him.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. One day a man looked into his … .
    1. bread-box;
    2. cupboard;
    3. fridge.
14. The man had … bread.
    1. no;
    2. a lot of;
    3. little.
15. He decided to go to the … .
    1. shop;
    2. market;
    3. supermarket.
16. The man asked for … .
    1. a loaf of white bread;
    2. two loaves of white bread;
    3. some rolls.
17. The baker took a loaf from the … and gave it to the man.
    1. box;
    2. shelf;
    3. cupboard.
18. The man noticed that the loaf was not the right … .
    1. shape;
    2. colour;
    3. weight.
19. The baker … .
    1. gave another loaf of bread;
    2. said that that was not important;
    3. shouted at the man.
20. The man paid … money for the bread.
    1. enough;
    2. less;
    3. more.
21. He heard the baker’s voice again when he ….
    1. was on his way to the door;
    2. went out of the shop;
    3. came home.
22. The man went out of the shop and … .
    1. called the police;
    2. shut the door behind him;
    3. ran away.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 76**

**David Beckham**

**(born 1975)**

David Beckham was born in London, England. When he was a child, he told his teachers that he wanted to be a professional football player. His parents supported the English soccer team Manchester United. Beckham went to many matches with his father and he always dreamed of playing for that team. He was a talented football player as a child and became the best English player under 15 years old in 1990.

The coaches of Manchester United saw David when he was playing football at school and signed a contract to play for them in 1992 when he was 17. In 1995 Beckham won his first English Premier League Championship with Manchester United. He won the championship 6 more times during his 10 year career with Manchester United.

Beckham started to date with a singer Victoria Adams (Posh Spice) in 1997 and the two married in 2000. This made him a huge celebrity, but many fans of the team thought Beckham cared more about being famous than football. In 2003, he became a player of Real Madrid. He played for Madrid for 5 years. In 2007 he signed a 5 year contract with the Los Angeles Galaxy in the United States.

He is now playing for AC Milan and wants to end his contract with the Galaxy. Beckham has also played in many World Cups. He is one of the highest paid athletes in the world. He makes 6.5 million dollars a year playing for Los Angeles. He also has his own perfume, his own clothing line and his own sports academy in the US and in England. With all his businesses and his sports career, Beckham makes more than 700,000 dollars a week. He is worth over 140 million dollars.

**Support**- підтримувати, вболівати;

**Coach**- тренер;

**Sign**- підписати;

**Celebrity**- зірка, відомалюдина.

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. In 2015 David Beckham will be fifty years old.
3. David is an Englishman.
4. He wanted to be a football player from his childhood.
5. He started his professional career when he was 18.
6. David became a married man in 2000.
7. David’s wife is a top-model Victoria.
8. David played for Manchester United for 5 years.
9. He earns 6.5 thousand dollars a year.
10. David has his own sports academy in two countries.
11. He is one of the highest paid athletes in England.
12. **Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**
13. David Beckham was born in…
14. Los Angeles;
15. London;
16. Manchester.
17. David always dreamed of playing for…
18. Real Madrid;
19. Manchester United;
20. Galaxy.
21. He was named the best football player under 15 in…
22. 1990;
23. 1991;
24. 1992.
25. He started to play for Manchester United when he was…
26. 15;
27. 17;
28. 18.
29. Victoria Adams is…
30. a singer;
31. a top-model;
32. a dancer.
33. David’s marriage made him…
34. a huge celebrity;
35. rich;
36. famous.
37. David played for Madrid for…
38. 10 years;
39. 7 years;
40. 5 years.
41. He is one of the highest paid athletes in…
42. the world;
43. England;
44. the USA.
45. David has…
46. his own perfume;
47. his own clothing line;
48. both.
49. Beckham makes more than 700,000 dollars a…
50. month;
51. year;
52. week.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 77**

It was a hot day in August in the year 3089. Joe Plummer, the captain of a spaceship, and his co-pilot Dan were in the commander's office. The commander usually joked and laughed with the astronauts but today he was serious.

“Is there a problem?” asked Joe.

“Last week Spaceship Zeus took off for our space station on Mars but it never arrived,” answered the commander.

“Did it crash?” asked Dan.

“We don't know,” said the commander. “The spaceship was near Mars. Suddenly it disappeared from our computer screen and we lost contact with the captain and co-pilot.”

“What are we going to do?” asked Joe.

“Tomorrow at six o'clock you're going to fly to the space station on Mars,” replied the commander.

“Why do we have to go there?” asked Dan.

“I think you'll find some information about Spaceship Zeus there,” said the commander.

The next day Joe and Dan took off and soon they were near the space station on Mars. Suddenly Dan shouted: “The controls aren't working. They can't see or hear us on Earth!”

Planets, comets and stars flashed in front of the astronauts' eyes and then there was a bright light.

1. **Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. The story didn’t happen in 3089.
3. Joe Plummer is the captain of a spaceship.
4. Joe and Dan went to the commander's office yesterday.
5. Last week Spaceship Zeus took off for another space station.
6. The space station is on Venus.
7. There were three astronauts in Spaceship Zeus.
8. Joe and Dan are going to fly to Pluto.
9. Joe and Tom are going to fly to Mars tomorrow at six.
10. They'll find some information about Spaceship Zeus.
11. Joe and Dan saw a bright light.
12. **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**
13. It was a hot day in …
14. Summer
15. Autumn
16. spring
17. The commander usually joked and….
18. Talked
19. Cried
20. smiled
21. Last week spaceship took off for our space station on…
22. Pluto
23. Venus
24. Mars
25. The commander was very…
26. Happy
27. Shy
28. serious
29. The spaceship Zeus was near…
30. Mars
31. Venus
32. Pluto
33. There were …astronauts in spaceship Zeus.
34. Two
35. one
36. three
37. Joe and Dan went to the commander's office…
38. the day before yesterday
39. yesterday
40. today
41. Joe and Dan are going to fly to Mars tomorrow at…
42. Six
43. Seven
44. nine
45. They'll find some information about…
46. Spaceship
47. Mars
48. astronauts
49. Joe and Dan saw…
50. a bright light
51. another spaceship
52. aliens

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 78**

A mouse was having a very difficult time. He was so afraid of a cat that life had lost all its sparkle and he spent his days in fear and trembling.

A magician came upon the terrified mouse. The mouse told him about the constant state of fear and distress. The magician waved his hand and with a magic spell turned the mouse into a cat.

Sometime later the cat came back. «Life would not be such a torture if I could live without the constant fear of being caught by a dog», said the cat. The magician said a spell, waved his hand over the cat, and the cat became a dog.

The dog trotted off but after some days he was back and the problem was still the same — fear. The dog was ter­rified of tigers. Again, with his magic words and a wave of his hand, the magician transformed the dog into a magnificent tiger.

Now, when the tiger returned to ask for help because he was full of fear and terri­fied of being killed by hunters, the magician gave up. «Nothing will be of any help», he said, «if you have the heart of a mouse». He decided to change the tiger back into a mouse.

1. **Write if the statements are true or false.**
2. A mouse had been living happily before he met a magician.
3. The magician used his magic spell and the cat became a tiger.
4. A mouse was having a very difficult time.
5. A magician came upon and terrified mouse.
6. The magician waved his magic wand.
7. Life would be not such a torture if I could live without the constant fear.
8. The dog trotted off but after some days he was back and the problem was still the same.
9. The dog wasn’t terrified of tigers.
10. Nothing helped the mouse because he was always terrified of something.
11. The tiger was happy in his life because he was the strongest animal.
12. **Choose the correct answers to the following questions**
13. The mouse had difficult times because ...
14. he was afraid of everything
15. he didn’t have a place to live
16. he didn’t have food
17. he couldn’t find a cat
18. One day the mouse met ....
19. a man
20. a friend
21. a wizard
22. a monster
23. At first the mouse was changed into ....
24. a dog
25. a tiger
26. cat
27. a bird
28. For the second time with the help of magic the mouse turned into ... .
29. a hunter
30. a dog
31. a tiger
32. cat
33. Magic words transformed the mouse ....
34. only one time
35. three times
36. two times
37. four times
38. The mouse was so afraid of…
39. a cat
40. a dog
41. a rat
42. a tiger
43. Who helped the mouse?
44. the magic wand
45. the magician
46. the fairy
47. the man
48. Why did the mouse want to became a dog?
49. he was afraid of a dog
50. he was afraid of a lion
51. he was afraid of a cat
52. he was afraid of a tiger
53. What did the magician decide to change the tiger back into …
54. a mouse
55. a lion
56. a dog
57. a rat
58. Nothing helped the mouse because …
59. he was very little
60. he had a little heart
61. he was always hungry
62. he was always terrified of something

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 79**

**NASREDDIN AND THE SMELL OF SOUP**

One day, a poor man, who had only one piece of bread to eat, was walking past a restaurant. There was a large pot with soup on the table. The poor man held his bread over some soup, so the steam from it went into a piece of bread and gave it a good smell. Then he ate some bread.

The restaurant owner was very angry at this and he asked the man for money, in exchange for the steam from soup. The poor man had no money, so the restaurant owner took him to Nasreddin, who was a judge at that time. Nasreddin thought about the case for a little while.

Then he took some money from his pocket. He held the coins next to the restaurant owner’s ear and shook them, so that they made jingling noise.

“What was that?” asked the restaurant owner.

“That was payment for you!” answered Nasreddin.

“What do you mean? That was just the sound of coins!” protested the restaurant owner.

“The sound of the coins is payment

1. **TrueorFalse**
2. The judge in the story had only one piece of bread to eat.
3. The poor man ate some bread but he didn’t eat any soup.
4. The restaurant owner asked the poor man for money in exchange for some bread.
5. The restaurant owner tried to protest again Nasreddin’s decision.
6. Nasreddin was a judge at that time.
7. Nasreddin told the poor man to pay for the smell of soup.
8. A poor man in the story was walking past a shop.
9. The poor man gave his bread to the restaurant owner.
10. The restaurant owner took the poor man to the police.
11. Nasreddin said that the jingling noise of the coins was the payment for the smell of soup.
12. **Choose the correct answer to the question**
13. What food did the poor man have?
14. piece of pie;
15. soup;
16. bread
17. How did the poor man give some bread a good smell?
18. he put his bread into some soup;
19. he held his bread over some soup;
20. he ate his bread and soup
21. Why did the restaurant owner take the poor man to Nasreddin?
22. because Nasreddin was his friend;
23. because Nasreddin was a judge;
24. because Nasreddin was the poor man’s relative
25. What was there inside the pot?
26. tea
27. milk
28. soup
29. Why did Nasreddin shake the coins next to the restaurant owner’s ear?
30. he didn’t want the restaurant owner to see them;
31. so that the coins made a jingling noise;
32. Nasreddin had done it before he gave the coins to the restaurant owner
33. Why did he hold any bread over soup?
34. A) to make it warm;
35. in order to warm his hand;
36. he wanted to make a restaurant owner angry
37. What did the poor man do with any bread?
38. he ate it;
39. he gave it to the judge;
40. he paid for soup with his bread
41. How many characters are there in the story?
42. three
43. two
44. four
45. What was Nasreddin’s job at that time?
46. he was a waiter;
47. he was a sultan;
48. he was a judge
49. What food did the poor man have?
50. soup
51. bread
52. nothing

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 80**

**The Two Angels**

An old angel and a young one decided to go around the Earth to see how people lived there.

In the evening they reached a house where a rich man lived. He hardly wanted to let them in, but eventually agreed. He gave the angels a tiny piece of bread and some water. They slept in the cellar without beds where it was terribly cold. Before they left in the morning the old angel had noticed a hole in the wall and had repaired it. The younger asked him, “Why have you done so?” He answered,

“Things are not always what they seem to be.”

Next evening they knocked at a poor man’s door. He kindly let them in, shared all his meals with them and asked the angels to stay for the night. The angels slept in beds and the poor man with his family slept on the floor. When morning came, the young angel was awoken with the sound of bitter crying. While they were sleeping, the only cow died and now they didn’t have anything to get food and money from. The young angel got very angry and asked the older, “Why have you let their cow die?! At the selfish rich man’s house, where they had everything, you have even repaired the wall! And here, where people were so poor but honest and kind, why couldn’t you save the cow?! ”

The old angel answered, “Things are not always what they seem to be. When we were at the rich man’s house, I noticed a large piece of gold in the wall. I repaired the wall so they would never find that piece of gold.Here, during the night, the Angel of Death came to take away the woman, the poor man’s wife. But I made a bargain with that angel and gave him the cow instead.This means that you should never jump to conclusions because things are not always what they seem to be. Sometimes bad things are not so bad as they seem.”

1. **TrueorFalse**

1. The rich man was very glad to see the angels and willingly let them in.

2. The young angel proved that things were not always what they seemed to be.

3. The poor man offered the two angels to share all his meals with him.

4. The poor man’s cow didn’t die.

5. The young angel said that it hadn’t been fair to let the poor man’s cow die.

6. The old angel repaired the wall at the rich man’s house.

7. It was the old angel who noticed a large piece of gold in the wall.

8. The Angel of Death came to the rich man’s house.

9. The cow died instead of the poor man’s wife.

10. Sometimes it turns out that bad things are good ones.

1. **Choose the right variant**

1. Why did the two angels decide to go around the Earth?

a) to see how well-to-do and poor people live on Earth ;

b) to see how people live there;

c) to provide assistance to people on Earth.

2. What did the old angel repair?

a) a hollow;

b) a picture;

c) a cellar.

3. Where did the angels and the poor man’s family sleep?

a) the angels slept in beds; the poor man’s family stayed in the kitchen ;

b) the angels and the poor man’s family spent the night in the cellar without beds;

c) the angels slept in beds; the poor man’s family slept on the floor.

4. What sound was the young angel awoken with?

a) with the sound of cocks;

b) with the sound of bitter sobbing;

c) with the sound of conversation.

5. When did the young angel get very annoyed?

a) when the old angel repaired a hole in the rich man’s house;

b) when the rich man asked them to sleep in the cellar without beds;

c) when the poor man’s cow wasn’t saved by the old angel.

6. How can you characterize the poor man?

a) agreeable and hard-working;

b) kind-hearted and honest;

c) understanding and loving.

7. How can you characterize the rich man?

a) selfish and greedy;

b) selfish and pessimistic;

c) bossy and determined.

8. Why did the Angel of Death come to the poor man’s house?

a) to take away the hostess;

b) to take away the man;

c) to take away the cattle.

9. What did the old angel have with the Angel of Death?

a) a conclusion;

b) a bargain;

c) an argument.

10. Why shouldn’t you jump to conclusions?

a) because horrible things are always bad ones;

b) because bad and good things happen in our life;

c) because things are not always what they seem to be .

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 81**

**What Can Your Lips Say?**

Forget about fortune tellers and horoscopes! The shape of a person’s lips can say you a lot. The 5000-year-old art of face reading is gaining popularity nowadays. So, take a look at the shape of someone’s lips to find out about his personality…

People with full lips are usually responsible. You can always trust them to do the most difficult tasks. They are also decisive and can make their decisions quickly. On the other hand, they tend to be rather bossy. These men like telling other people what to do!

People who have a thin upper lip and a full lower one are energetic. They work very hard and like participating in a lot of activities. They are ambitious as well and want to be successful in life. However, these people tend to be self-centered. They seem to care only about themselves and sometimes other people’s feelings are forgotten.

People with thin lips are determined; they do all to get what they want. Such people are too careful and do their work with a lot of attention and thought. However, such men tend to be reserved and not to share things, not to show their feelings or waste money.

People who have lips with down-turning corners are very generous. You are lucky if you have got such friends. They love giving things to other people and helping them. Such people are also intelligent and can understand difficult subjects easily and quickly. On the other hand, they get upset easily, so be careful of your words.

1. **True or False**

1. The art of facial reading is very old.

2. It’s possible to find out about a man’s personality according to the shape of the eyes.

3. You can always rely upon responsible people.

4. People with full lips are light-minded and not confident.

5. Self-centered people pay great attention only to themselves.

6. Decisive people are usually ambitious and they want to be successful in their life.

7. Reserved people are very sociable and usually show their feelings.

8. A generous man can give you everything he’s got if you need it.

9. Smart people can’t understand difficult subjects quickly.

10. You can offend a sensitive man easily, so be careful dealing with such people.

1. **Choose the right variant**

1. What is face reading?

a) popular craft;

b) practice and art;

c)experience.

2. Whom can you always trust?

a) people with full lips;

b) people with thin lips;

c)ambitious people.

3. People who have a thin upper lip and a full lower one are …

a) thoughtful;

b) energetic;

c) friendless.

4. What do people with full lips like to tell?

a) what to do;

b) what to decide;

c)what to read

5. What do self-centered people do?

a) they like helping their friends;

b) they always think about their friends’ feelings;

c)they seem to care only about their own matters.

6. Men with thin lips are…

a) careful and determined;

b) generous and sensitive;

c)bossy and decisive.

7. Reserved people usually…

a) understand difficult matters;

b) don’t show their feelings;

c) open-hearted.

8. What shape of lips do generous people have?

a) lips with up-turning corners;

b) lips with down-turning corners;

c) very thin lips.

9. How do intelligent people understand things?

a) slowly and with difficulties;

b) easily and slowly;

c) immediately.

10. Why should we be careful when we speak to sensitive personalities?

a) because they tend to get angry very easily;

b) because it’s easy to make them laugh;

c) because they get depressed easily .

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 82**

**English Cookery and Meals**

**fastidious**— розбірливий, примхливий

**topour**— наливати

**vice versa** — навпаки

The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly.

Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots — and Scotland is the home of porridge — never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee.

For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same.

Lunch is usually taken at one o’clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal — meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o’clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made.

Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa.

Their “high tea” at 5 o’clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.

Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

1. **TrueorFalse**
2. The English are not very fastidious about their meals.
3. The usual meals in Great Britain are lunch, tea and supper.
4. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day.
5. Tea is always accompanied by soup or roasted chicken.
6. The English usually drink tea with lemon.
7. The English never miss lunch.
8. Scotland is the home of porridge.
9. Breakfast time is between 9 and 11 a.m.
10. The English don’t like strong tea.

10.The English never begin dinner with soup.

1. **Choose the right variant**
2. English 5 o’clock tea is called
3. “light tea”
4. “strong tea”
5. “high tea”
6. “hot tea”.
7. Dinnertime is generally about
8. half past seven
9. half past four
10. half past six
11. half past five.
12. Lunch is usually taken at
13. 1 a.m.
14. 12 a.m.
15. 11 a.m.
16. 10 a.m.
17. Almost always people drink tea with
18. lemon
19. honey
20. milk
21. jam.
22. Many people like to begin their breakfast with
23. soup
24. roasted meat
25. porridge
26. pasta.
27. The famous English tea is taken at
28. 5 o’clock
29. 8 o’clock
30. 4 o’clock
31. 6 o’clock.
32. The English are very … about their meals
33. curious
34. fastidious
35. serious
36. generous.
37. Scotland is the home of
38. bacon
39. porridge
40. marmalade with toast
41. coffee.
42. Tea is usually brewed in a
43. spoon
44. cup
45. pot
46. glass.
47. The Scots never put … in the porridge
48. butter
49. jam
50. honey
51. sugar.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 83**

**The Luncheon**

**aluncheon**— пізній сніданок

**caviar** — ікра

**salmon** — лосось

**champagne**— шампанське

**I had my revenge** — Я буввідомщений

This happened many years ago when I lived in Paris and was very poor. A lady had read a book of mine and wanted to have a talk with me. She asked me to give her a small luncheon at a restaurant, which she named. I was very young and I couldn't say "no" to a lady. I had only eighteen francs, all the money till the end of the month. "A small luncheon will not cost more than fifteen francs", I thought.

So we met at the restaurant, which she had chosen.

She was a woman of forty, and she talked a lot. When the waiter brought the menu, I saw that the prices were very high, but she said, "I never eat much for luncheon". And she ordered a piece of salmon.

"Will you have anything while we are preparing it?" asked the waiter.

"No", she answered, "I never eat more than one thing. I want caviar".

I knew that I had not enough money to pay for caviar, but I couldn't tell her that. For myself I ordered the cheapest thing on menu, a beefsteak.

"What will you drink?" I asked her.

"My doctor lets me drink only champagne!"

It seemed to me that my face became white-She ate the caviar, and she ate the salmon, she drank champagne and took a peach, which was not in season. She talked of art, literature and music... But all I wanted to know was what the "small" luncheon would cost me.

"You know", she said as she was eating the ice-cream, "I usually don't eat luncheon. I have a cup of coffee in the morning and then dinner. But if I must eat luncheon, then I never eat more than one thing".

The bill came, and when I had paid it, I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.

I am not a bad man. But I'm glad that today she weighs more than three hundred pounds (about 130 kilogrammes). So I had my revenge at last.

1. **True or False**
2. A poor man was a painter.
3. The young man invited a lady for dinner.
4. The prices at the restaurant were very high.
5. The young man ordered some salmon for himself.
6. The lady didn’t want to eat anything except beefsteak.
7. The waiter brought some champagne for the lady.
8. The lady refused to eat ice-cream because she was on a diet.
9. The bill for the luncheon was very high.
10. The young man enjoyed the luncheon very much.
11. The man is happy because the lady is very fat now.
12. **Choose the right variant**
13. The young man lived in …
14. London;
15. Paris;
16. Rome.
17. The poor man was …
18. a writer;
19. a doctor;
20. a painter.
21. The young man and the lady had … at the restaurant
22. dinner;
23. luncheon;
24. supper.
25. The young man ordered … for himself.
26. some salmon;
27. caviar;
28. beefsteak.
29. The lady talked of …
30. sports;
31. literature;
32. politics.
33. The lady drank …
34. champagne;
35. tea;
36. coffee.
37. The lady took … which was not in season.
38. a peach;
39. an apple;
40. a pear.
41. The prices at the restaurant were …
42. reasonable;
43. low;
44. high.
45. After the small luncheon the man had … in his pocket.
46. enough money;
47. not a penny;
48. 18 francs.
49. The man is … because the lady is very fat.
50. happy;
51. sad;
52. angry.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 84**

**A House in the Sky**

Once upon a time there lived a poor man, Abhilas by name. He was clever and often made jokes at rich people and even at the chief. So they did not like him and wanted to kill him. Once the chief sent for Abhilas and he came to the chief’s house.

"I hear that you are very clever, Abhilas! Can you build me a house in the sky in three days? You may have as many men as you need. If you can't do that my soldiers will kill you."

"I shall build it, my Chief," said Abhilas and went home.

He began to think. Then he made a kite and tied a bell and a long string to it. When the wind blew, the kite rose high up in the air.

But it did not fly far, because Abhilas tied the string to a tree. The next day all the people of the town heard the bell and saw a dark spot in the sky. The chief saw the spot, too. Abhilas came up to the chief and said “Oh, my Chief, the house in the sky will soon be ready. Do you hear the bell? The workers are ringing the bell from the sky. They need some boards for the roof of the house. Please, tell your soldiers to climb up to the sky with the boards."

"But how will my soldiers climb up to the sky?" asked the chief.

"Oh, there is a way up," said Abhilas.

So the chief ordered his soldiers to get some boards and to follow Abhilas. They came to the tree and saw the string there. "This is the way to the sky," Abhilas said. "Climb up the string and you will come to the sky."

The soldiers tried to climb up the string, but could not do that. "Try again, try again! Our Chief will be very angry if you don't carry the boards up to his house in the sky!" said Abhilas.

Then the soldiers went to the chief and said, "Oh, Chief, no man can climb up to the sky!"

The chief thought a little and said, "That's right. Nobody can do that."

Then Abhilas said to the chief, "Oh, my Chief, if you know that, why do you ask me to build you a house in the sky?"

And the chief could give no answer to that. Abhilas went to the tree, cut the string and took away the kite.

1. **True or False**
2. Once upon a time there lived a poor man, Abhilas by name.
3. He was very stupid and often made jokes at rich people.
4. Rich people liked him.
5. The chief ordered to build a house in the sky in three days.
6. Abhilas agreed with him and went home.
7. He made a car and tied a bell and a long string to it.
8. The next day all the people of the town heard the bell and saw a dark spot in the sky.
9. The workers needed some boards for the roof of the house.
10. The soldiers came to the tree and saw the kite there.
11. Abhilas went to the tree, cut the string and took away the kite.
12. **Choose the right variant**
13. Once upon a time there lived Abhilas
14. a rich man
15. a poor man
16. a poor and clever man.
17. Who didn’t like Abhilas?
18. the chief
19. the soldiers
20. all people
21. What did the chief order Abhilas to do?
22. to build the road near his house
23. to build a house in the sky
24. to build a castle
25. The next day all the people of the town heard
26. a loud sound
27. the noise
28. the bell
29. Abhilas asked to tell … to climb up to the sky with the boards.
30. his soldiers
31. the chief
32. his relatives
33. The chief … his soldiers to get some boards and to follow Abhilas.
34. didn’t order
35. ordered
36. asked
37. The soldiers said, "Oh, Chief, … man can climb up to the sky!"
38. each
39. every
40. no
41. …said why he had asked him to build a house in the sky.
42. Abhilas
43. The chief
44. The soldier
45. Finally Abhilas went to the tree and …
46. saw a dark spot in the sky
47. cut the string and took away the kite
48. tied a bell and a long string.
49. And the chief …
50. killed Abhilas
51. killed the soldiers
52. could give no answer to that

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 85**

**At the McDonald’s**

McDonald’s is a joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant. It was opened in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1997.

Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter, get the illustrated menu-card and a girl (or a young man) recommends you dishes, beverages, milk cocktails and dessert and occupy a vacant table. The service is quick and excellent. The quality is first-class!

For a snack you can have single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions, single or double cheeseburger also made from beef, cheese and pickled cucumbers.

For a drink you can order cool beverages – “Coca-Cola”, “Coca-Cola Light”, “Sprite” and “Fanta”. There are milk cocktails with chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup. If you like you can have dinner of “Big Mac”, fried crisp potatoes and cool beverage.

For dessert you can take “Sunday”. It is a soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup. There is also tea and apple pies. Welcome to McDonald’s!

beverage - напій,

tray- таця,

occupy – займати,

quality– якість,

pickled cucumbers - маринованіогірки,

syrup– сироп.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. McDonald’s is a joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant.
3. It was opened in Kyiv on the 24th of August, 1997.
4. Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter.
5. You make your choice, pay the money, and take the tray with your dishes, beverages, dessert and dance.
6. The service is quick and bad.
7. The quality is first-class!
8. For a snack you can have single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions.
9. For a drink you can order cool beverages - “Coca-Cola”, “Coca-Cola Light”, “Sprite” and “Fanta”.
10. If you like you can have dinner of”Big Mac”, fried crisp potatoes and cool beverage.
11. For dessert you can take “Sunday”.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. McDonald’s is a …

a) joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant;

b) joint Ukrainian-English restaurant;

c) joint Ukrainian-Canadian café;

d) joint Ukrainian-American restaurant;

2. McDonald’s was opened …. .

a) in Kyiv on the 24th of August, 1997;

b) in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1997;

c) in Kharkiv on the 24th of January, 1997;

d) in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1979;

3. Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter, get the …

a) Illustrated bill;

b) Illustrated menu-card;

c) Illustrated album;

d) Illustrated post-card;

4. You take the tray with your ….. .

a) plates, cups, glasses;

b) dessert, drinks;

c) dishes, beverages, dessert;

d) your money;

5. The ….is quick and excellent.

a) food;

b) meal;

c) service;

d) menu;

6. The … is first-class!

a) service;

b) menu;

c) tray;

d) quality;

7. For a snack you can have ….. .

a) single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions;

b) milk cocktails with chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;

c) “Coca-Cola”, “Coca-Cola Light”, “Sprite” and “Fanta”.

d) soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup.

8. For a drink you can order …. beverages.

a) hot;

b) sweet;

c) sour;

d) cool;

9. There are milk cocktails with …. .

a) chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;

b) chocolate, cherry and vanilla syrup;

c) chocolate, strawberry and vanilla cheese;

d) chocolate, strawberry and apple.

10. “Sunday” is ….

a) chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;

b) tea and apple pies;

c) soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup;

d) soft ice-cream with chocolate, caramel or strawberry syrup

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 86**

**Unusual Present**

Once upon a time in a small village there lived a young man. His name was Jack. He had a wife and old parents. The family was so poor that there were no nice things in their house. One day Jack went to town to look for a job. Some time passed and he came back with a box full of presents for everybody. He gave his mother a shawl, his father a warm cap and a shirt, his wife a beautiful dress.

All of them liked the presents very much and were glad to have them. But Jack's wife wanted to know what else there was in the box. So, when Jack went to see his friends, she opened the box and saw a beautiful young woman in it. She got very angry and began to cry. When her father-in-law heard it, he asked why she was crying. She told him she was so angry because there was a young woman in the box. The old man thought it was strange and decided to look at the young woman. But when he opened the box, he saw no young woman there. An old man was looking at him from the box.

Jack's father told his daughter-in-law that there was an old man in the box and not a young woman. But she didn't believe him and went on crying. She said Jack didn't love her. When Jack's mother heard about the young woman's story, she didn't believe her either. She looked into the box and saw an old woman there.

So they began to look into the box in turn. Soon Jack returned home, and when he came into the room, he saw his wife, his mother and father at the box. He laughed at them because they didn't know what they saw in the box.

What was in the box? Can you guess?

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Jack was an unemployed young man.

2. He went to town to have a rest.

3. Jack was married and had three children.

4. His wife was a beautiful young woman.

5. Jack came back home with a lot of presents.

6. Jack s wife didn't want to know what there was in the box.

7. Jacks father saw the old man in the box.

8. Jack's mother didn‘t want to look at the box at all.

9. Jack returned home and was very angry.

10. You have got such thing at home, haven't you?

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
2. Once upon a time in a … there lived a young man.

In a big town;

In a small village;

In a big city.

1. He had…

3 children;

A wife;

A wife and old parents.

1. He gave his wife…

A beautiful dress;

A shawl;

A bag.

1. One day Jack went to town …

To go for a walk;

To study;

To look for a job.

1. Why Jack’s wife was crying?

She saw herself in the box;

She saw a young woman in the box;

She saw an old man in the box.

1. There were no nice things…

In the box;

In the house;

In the room.

1. Whom did Jack see into the room when he returned home?

His brother;

His sister;

His wife, mother and father.

1. How did they begin to look at the box?

One by one;

In turn;

Together.

1. What was there in the box?

A present;

A vase;

A mirror.

1. Did they know what was in the box?

Yes, they did;

No, they didn’t ;

They guessed.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 87**

**ALI BABA AND FORTY THIEVES**

Ali Baba was such a poor man that he had only one shoe for his two feet and even mice in his house were hungry.

One day his wife said, “We have no food in the house, no rice, no potatoes. Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.”

Ali was a lazy man. He looked for leaves for about ten minutes and then he climbed a tree to sleep. He was afraid of wolves. When he woke up he was surprised to see forty thieves on forty horses. They stopped in front of the big rock.

“Open, Sesame!” shouted the leader. A door in the rock opened. The thieves carried sacks full of gold into the cave. When they had finished, the leader shouted, “Close, Sesame!” and the door closed. As soon as the thieves had disappeared, Ali Baba jumped down from the tree and said, “Open, Sesame” and went into the cave.

There were shelves all around the walls. The shelves were full of sacks which were full of gold. Ali took a sack home with him.

One of the thieves saw Ali’s footprints on the sand. He followed them to Ali’s home. He took out his knife and made a cross on the door.

“Now I shall know which house it is”, he said. He rode off to get the other thieves but Ali had seen the thief.

He and his wife took the brooms and swept away the footprints. Then he made crosses on every door in the street. But they never found Ali – or the gold. And Ali and his wife lived happily ever after.

**Sack**- мішок

1. **True or False**
2. Ali Baba hadn’t shoes for his two feet.
3. His wife was going to make some soup from the leaves.
4. In 10 minutes Ali brought the leaves to his wife.
5. Forty thieves were surprised to see a man in the tree.
6. The thieves’ sacks were full of gold and silver.
7. Ali opened the cave saying, “Open, Sesame”.
8. Ali Baba went into the cave when the thieves had disappeared.
9. Ali Baba was lazy and he didn’t take a sack of gold home.
10. Ali was found because of his footprints on the sand.
11. The thieves didn’t find Ali and his wife because they saw crosses on each door in the street.
12. **Multiple Choice**
13. Ali Baba was…
14. stupid and lazy;
15. poor and lazy;
16. stupid and poor
17. His wife wanted to make…
18. some soup from potatoes;
19. some soup from leaves;
20. some soup from rice
21. Ali Baba climbed a tree…
22. to see forty thieves;
23. to sleep;
24. to collect leaves
25. Ali was afraid of…
26. his wife;
27. wolves;
28. thieves
29. The cave was opened with…
30. the key;
31. the words;
32. the action
33. The leader of the thieves shouted to open the cave. . .
34. “Sesame, open!”;
35. “ Open, Sesame”;
36. “Don’t close, Sesame!’
37. The thieves …
38. carried sacks full of gold into the cave;
39. carried sacks full of gold out of the cave;
40. didn’t find sacks full of gold
41. There was … in each sack.
42. much rice;
43. much leaves;
44. much gold
45. … made a cross on the door with the knife.
46. The leader of the thieves;
47. One of the thieves;
48. Ali Baba
49. At the end of the story the thieves …
50. found Ali and his wife;
51. found Ali but didn’t find their gold;
52. found neither Ali nor gold

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 88**

**Alligators**

The boys now returned to their tent. They lay down on the grass and talked about bears and alligators. As Paul was a young naturalist he knew a lot of interesting things about alligators. Here is what he told his brother about them.

He said that they were found in the rivers of Africa, in South and North America and in the West of India. There were a lot of alligators in the Ganges and other Indian rivers.

An alligator itself is long but his legs are very short. Alligators cannot turn round quickly, and it is easy to hunt them on land. One must only keep away from the alligator's big teeth and strong tail. He can even kill a man with it.

Alligators lay eggs as big as those of geese and put them in the sand where they are warmed by the heat of the sun. The number of eggs is often nearly two hundred.

"Is it true that old father alligators eat their own young ones?" asked Paul's brother.

"Yes, it is true. I saw it myself. The first concern of the mother is to get young alligators to the water where she can hide them better from their father but still many of the young are eaten by old alligators.

"When the young ones grow up they run away from their fathers as they are quicker in their movements. Small alligators often ride on the backs of their fathers. They know that the fathers cannot do anything with them in that situation."

"They can eat anything that comes in their way," added Paul, "but fish is their favourite food. They usually eat very slowly. Alligators don't need mush food. They sleep during the winter without any food."

1. **True or False.**
2. The boys now returned to their house.
3. They lay down on the bed.
4. They talked about bears and alligators.
5. As Paul was a young communist.
6. Alligators cannot turn round quickly.
7. There were a lot of alligators in the Ganges and other American rivers.
8. They were found in the rivers of Africa, in South and North America and in the West of India.
9. The number of eggs is often nearly three hundred.
10. They cannot eat anything.
11. They sleep during the winter without any food.
12. **Choose the right option.**
13. The boys now returned
14. to their house
15. to their tent
16. to their town
17. He knew a lot of interesting things about
18. alligators
19. horses
20. birds
21. He said that they were found in the rivers
22. Europe
23. America
24. Africa
25. There were a lot of alligators in the …. and other Indian rivers.
26. Amazon
27. Ganges
28. Thames
29. An alligator itself is long but his legs are
30. very short
31. very long
32. They have not legs
33. Alligators lay eggs as big as those
34. hen
35. geese
36. duck
37. They are warmed by the heat of the
38. lamp
39. sun
40. moon
41. The number of eggs is often nearly
42. two hundred
43. four hundred
44. one hundred
45. What is your favorite food alligator?
46. fruits
47. fish
48. plants
49. They sleep during the ….. without any food.
50. summer
51. spring
52. winter

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 89**

**The Day of the Street Well**

**tasty** — смачний

**a kettle** — чайник

**mud** — бруд, сміття

**to help oneself** — пригощатися

**a bottom** — дно

I always spend my summer holidays in the village where my grandmother Nelly lives. The village is very big and beautiful. There is no river, but there is a large pond just in the centre of the village. I had a very nice time in the village: swam and fished in the pond, went to the forest to gather mushrooms, berries and nuts and rode a bike. Of course, I helped my grandmother about the house and in the garden. Sometimes my grandmother asked me to bring some water from the well that is situated in the street. We have the well in our yard too, but the water in it isn't very tasty. The water in the street well is so sweet, cold and fresh, that we always use it for drinking.

One day, it was on the tenth of August, my grandmother told me: "Today is a holiday. All people who live in our street and use the water from the street well will celebrate its Day". In the morning some men and boys cleaned the well. They took out almost all water from it and then took out some sand and mud left in the well, but then the streams began their work and the water appeared. The girls decorated the well with flowers and put a wooden cover on it.

In the evening my grandmother asked me to bring a bucket of water from the street well. Then she lay a big table in the garden under an old apple-tree She put many cups, saucers and plates on the table, in the middle of the table there was a large teapot. Later our neighbours came. The women brought dif­ferent pies and cakes, the men brought some kettles with boiled water. The water was from our street well, of course.

The holiday started. All the people drank tea and helped themselves with cakes and pies. They thanked the well for its wonderful water.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. The boy always spends his summer holidays in his grandmother's village.

2. The boy swam in the river together with the village friends.

3. The children often went to the forest for berries, mushrooms and nuts.

4. The boy helped his grandmother to bring water from the well.

5. The well was in the yard of the neighbours.

6. The water in the street well was very sweet and cold.

7. The people of the village celebrate the Day of the Street Well.

8. This holiday is on the tenth of July.

9. Inthe morning some boys and men cleaned the well.

10. The girls helped the men to clean the well.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. The boys always spends his summer holidays in…

a) the mountains

b) at the seaside

c) in the country-side

2.The water in the street well is…

a) cold

b) warm

c) dirty

3.The well is situated…

a) in the neighbor’s yard

b) in the street

c) in the centre of the village

4.They celebrated…

a) the Village Day

b) the Street Day

c) the Well Day

5. The girls decorated the well with …

a) leaves

b) lights

c) flowers

6. Grandmother lays a table…

a) in the living room

b) in the garden

c) in the yard

7. The water in the Granny’s well is…

a) not very tasty

b) sweet

c) hot

8. In the evening grandmother asked the boy …

a) to lay the table

b) to bring some water

c) to go shopping

9. The holiday started in …

a) the morning

b) the afternoon

c) the evening

10. All the people drank …

a) tea

b) water

c) juice

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 90**

**History Jokes**

His name was Fleming, and he was a poor Scottish farmer. One day, while trying to make a living for his family, he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby boy. He dropped his tools and ran to the boy. There, mired to his waist in black muck, was a terrified boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the boy from what could have been a slow and terrifying death.

The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's place. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy farmer Fleming had saved.

"I want to repay you", said the nobleman. "You saved my son's life". "No, I can't accept payment for what I did", the Scottish farmer replied, waving off the offer. At that moment, the farmer's son came to the door. "Is that your son?" nobleman asked. "Yes", the farmer replied proudly. "I'll make a deal. Let me take him and give him a good education. If the fellow is anything like his father, he'll grow to a man you can be proud of".

And that he did. In time, farmer Fleming's son graduated from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and went on to become known in the world as the noted Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Years afterward, the nobleman's son was close to death from pneumonia.

What saved him? Penicillin. The name of the nobleman? Lord Randolph Churchill. His son's name?

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**
2. At the beginning of the story, the farmer was bathing in a river.
3. There must have been an accident with a little boy.
4. The action takes place nowadays.
5. The farmer's children were all girls.
6. The little boy's father wanted to give the farmer a sum of money.
7. The farmer accepted payment for a saved boy.
8. The farmer seemed to know the importance of knowledge.
9. The nobleman's prediction did not come true.
10. The boy glorified his family name.
11. Sometimes wonderful coincidences happen in life.
12. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
13. ***It may be inferred from the text that the Fleming family lived***
14. In the south of Great Britain
15. in the north of Great Britain
16. in the centre of Great Britain
17. outside Great Britain
18. ***The farmer must have been***
19. Kind and wealthy
20. noble and proud
21. Hardly able to make ends meet
22. idle and suspicious
23. ***One can make a conclusion that the saved boy's father was***
24. a successful farmer
25. a good hunter
26. an aristocrat
27. a beggar
28. ***The farmer's son must have been***
29. worth pride
30. a wonder kid
31. a nobleman
32. from Ireland
33. ***The nobleman's offer was***
34. rather stupid
35. just and generous
36. not worth considering
37. never accepted
38. ***After receiving his education, young Fleming was supposed to***
39. work with customers
40. sell medicines
41. look for criminals
42. treat patients
43. ***Alexander Fleming discovered***
44. a penny ceiling
45. a pan sealing
46. penicillin
47. pennies while pealing
48. ***Fleming's discovery made him .***
49. cruel and dangerous
50. famous worldwide
51. thrilling and exciting
52. quite boring
53. ***The word "sir" before Fleming's name may mean that he***
54. became as. noble as Churchill
55. came from Syracuse
56. performed in a circle
57. was a sergeant in the-British Army
58. ***One can understand from the text that***
59. the Flemings and the Churchills were close friends
60. Alexander Fleming may not necessarily have seen Winston Churchill after the childhood accident
61. Winston Churchill almost died from the medicines given by Fleming
62. Alexander Fleming was Winston Churchill's personal doctor

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 91**

**Which is Better?**

There was once a man who had three sons, and all of them loved the same girl. Each of them asked the girl the same question, "Will you marry me?" All of them were clever, handsome and strong. The girl liked each of the three young men very much and could not decide which of them was the best.

One day the father of the three brothers said, "Here is some money for you. You will go on a long travel. While you are traveling, you must look for a very, very useful thing. When you find it, you will buy it and bring it home." The three brothers traveled for a very long time, and they bought three very useful things.

The first young man bought a magic carpet. On it he could fly to any place in no time. The second brother bought a magic looking glass. When he looked into it, he could see anyone and everything that he wanted to see. The third bought a magic lemon. The juice of that lemon could make a dying man or woman well again.

The three brothers came together and showed their things to one another. Then one of them said, "We are far from our home and from our dear girl. Let us look into the looking-glass and see her."

The second brother took out his looking glass, and they all looked into it. They saw that the girl was very ill. Then the first brother asked the other brothers to sit down on his carpet, and all of them were at the girl's house in no time. The third brother cut his lemon and gave the juice to the girl. The girl drank it, and she was well again. The young men were very happy. "Now which of us will you marry?" they asked the girl. "I thank you all, my dear friends", answered the girl. "One of the brothers saw me in his looking-glass, and that helped to save my life. His looking-glass is a very useful thing, and he will have it forever. Another brother brought all three of you here on his carpet, and that helped to save me, too. It is also a very useful thing, and he will have it forever. And one of you gave me the lemon juice, and now I am well again. But he has no lemon now. He gave all he had to save me. I will be his wife." And the other brothers said, "Yes, the girl is right."

**I.Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. The girl liked her brother.

2. Each brother had to buy something useful.

3. The sons bought three useful things.

4. The first son got a magic carpet.

5. The looking glass was big and nice.

6. The third brother bought a magic lemon.

7. The carpet could fly into space.

8. Each brother didn’t want the other brothers to see the thing he had bought.

9. The brothers decided to fly home and save the girl.

10. The girl liked the looking glass best of all

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. The girl liked…
   1. the brothers’ father
   2. the man’s sons
   3. to ask questions
2. The brothers were…
   1. handsome, strong and foolish
   2. strong, intelligent and good looking
   3. handsome, clever and weak
3. The brothers…
   1. left for a long travel
   2. spent much money traveling for a long time
   3. went to look for a magic lemon
4. They showed each other the thing they had bought…
   1. at home
   2. being far from home
   3. in the girl’s house
5. The sons brought home…
   1. a carpet, a looking glass and a fruit
   2. a lemon, a carpet and glasses
   3. a looking glass, a carpet and lemons
6. A carpet could…
   1. take anyone to any place very quickly
   2. make a room more personal
   3. could fly to a faraway country in two days
7. The juice of the lemon could…
   1. make dead any man or woman
   2. be drunk with tea
   3. make very ill person well again
8. The brothers looked into the looking glass and saw that…
   1. the girl was drinking lemon juice
   2. the girl was dead
   3. the girl was sick
9. The young men were happy to see…
   1. their father who was well again
   2. the things they had bought
   3. the girl who was not ill
10. The girl decided to marry the young man who…
    1. hadn’t left any magic thing for himself
    2. had seen her ill in his looking glass
    3. had let the brothers get home on his carpet

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 92**

**The Dust**

Mr. White was sitting on a train which was travelling from Glasgow to London. The train was quite empty and quiet so Mr. White was finding the journey enjoyable and relaxing.

At Birmingham, a man with a long beard got onto the train. He looked a little eccentric. He had pink trousers, a yellow shirt with a green tie, a silver hat, orange socks and bright red shoes.

After a few minutes the man opened a small brown bag and took out some fine white powder. It looked like chalk dust. He started to throw the powder around the railway carriage. He continued doing this for about five minutes. Then he smiled to himself and sat down. Mr. White ignored him and kept on reading his newspaper.

However twenty minutes later the man took out his bag again and sprinkled the white powder around the carriage. Mr. White continued to ignore the man. However the man kept scattering his powder around the carriage every twenty minutes and this began to irritate Mr. White. After two hours Mr. White asked angrily,

"Excuse me, but what are you doing?"

The man stopped throwing the white powder and said,

" Look in my bag, sir. This powder is no ordinary powder. This is ANTI-TIGER DUST. It's very special, very rare and very expensive."

In an irritated voice Mr. White shouted, "But why are you throwing it around this railway carriage?"

"Ah," said the man. "By sprinkling it around the carriage I am keeping all the tigers away." Mr. White was astonished. How could anybody be so stupid, he thought to himself. He protested to the man,

"But there are no tigers around here!"

The man smiled and said, “that shows you how good my dust is”

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Mr. White was travelling by train which was crowded inside.

2. At Birmingham a man with extraordinary appearance got onto the train.

3. From his bag he took out some light liquid.

4. Mr. White was keeping silence for two hours.

5. Mr. White was interested in strange man’s actions.

6. The strange man kept scattering his powder until Mr. White was furious.

7. Mr. White didn’t shout.

8. The powder wasn’t cheap.

9. There were some tigers in the carriage.

10.The man with ANTI-TIGER DUST was a magician.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**
2. The train was ….
3. quiet
4. empty
5. quiet empty and quiet
6. A strange man looked eccentric because of
7. his clothes and glasses
8. haircut and beard
9. clothes and beard
10. After a few minutes he began…
11. to clean the train
12. to read the newspaper
13. to litter in the train
14. This man seemed to be ….
15. sad
16. frightened
17. happy
18. what happened some time later?
19. Mr. White met with a man
20. Mr. White pretended that he didn’t see his actions
21. Mr. White cleaned the carriage
22. After two hours Mr. White asked…
23. what was the time
24. if he liked the weather
25. what his actions meant
26. The man explained that…..
27. he tried to protect everybody from germs
28. he tried to cast a spell
29. he tried to protect them from tigers
30. This powder was….
31. rare and cheap
32. expensive and ordinary
33. special and rare
34. What was the reaction of Mr. White?
35. he was surprised and interested
36. he was embarrassed and frightened
37. he was angry and astonished
38. At last Mr. White said that ….
39. the tigers were at the next carriage
40. he wanted to buy this dust
41. the tigers were far away

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 93**

**THE TREASURE**

Simon Dalton sat unhappily at the kitchen table with his parents. It was the middle of August and it was very hot. They all wanted to go on holiday but they just didn’t have enough money. Simon finished his breakfast and went into the garden. Buster, his huge dog, followed him joyfully. Simon lay on the grass. He felt bored. He looked around the garden looking for something to do. Suddenly, he had an idea. “Come on, Buster! Let’s plant some trees!” Simon took a spade and started digging. Suddenly, his spade hit something hard. It was the top of a small wooden box. He kept digging until he could pull the box out. It took him a long time. He tried to open it but it was locked, so he broke it with his spade. When he opened the box he could not believe his eyes. The chest was full of ancient coins. “Mum! Dad!” he shouted loudly. “Come and see! It looks like treasure!” “It is,” his dad said. “It’s gold!” The Daltons took the treasure to the local museum and they were delighted to receive a reward. Simon was in all the newspapers and they even interviewed him on TV. A week later, Simon was on a beautiful beach in Florida, one of the warmest states of their country. He enjoyed swimming. His idea of planting trees wasn’t such a bad one, after all! He looked at his parents and smiled happily. This was going to be a great holiday.

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1.Simon and his parents lived in England.

2.Simon decided to put new trees in the ground.

3.Simon had a little dog for a pet.

4.Simon’s father helped him to open the chest.

5.The Daltons went to the beach in autumn.

6.It was difficult to pull the box out of the ground.

7.The box that Simon found was made of gold.

8.The Daltons kept the treasure at home.

9. The Daltons received a reward.

10. The idea of planting trees wasn’t such a bad one.

1. **Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1.Simon and his parents lived in …

a) France

b) The USA.

c) England

2. . It was the middle of …..

A) June

b) April

c) August

3. They all wanted to go on holiday but they just didn’t have enough….

a) money

b) wish

c) time

4. Simon felt ….

a) happy

b) bored

c) excited

5. Simon took a spade and began…..

a) digging

b) eating

c) listening to music

6. Simon found a…..

a) a big box

b) a white cat

c) a small box

7. He found …..

a) treasure

b) diamonds

c) ancient coins

8.The Daltons took the treasure to the local …..

a) museum

b) shop

c) post

9. Simon and his family went to…..

a) Miami

b) Florida

c) Kyiv

10. His idea …… wasn’t such a bad one, after all!

a) of going abroad

b) of earning some money

c) of planting trees

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 94**

**Last Will**

Mr. Brown was a very rich and mean man. When he died he had ten million pounds in the bank. He had only two relatives, his sons Joseph and Oliver who pretended to get this money. They were twins. They were so alike that nobody could tell who was who. Joseph and Oliver left home when they were twenty year old. When the two brothers heard about their father's death, they went to his house right away. Their father's lawyer Miss Smith met them.

She said, "Come into the library, I must read you your father's will. Your father made a very short will. It is in three parts. Part one says, ’I leave all my money to my son Oliver". The lawyer turned to the twin brothers and asked, “So which one of you is Oliver?”

Both of the sons said: “I am. I’m Oliver!”

Miss Smith was angry: “One of you must be a liar.”

Then she began reading the second part of the will. It said: “If there is any argument about which son is real Oliver, then I leave all my money to Joseph!” Once again the lawyer asked; “Which one is Joseph?” “I am!” cried the two sons with one voice.

The lawyer was very angry. She cried: “But a minute ago you both were Oliver! You are liars!”

Then she began reading the third part of the will. It said: “If both my sons turn out to be liars then I leave all my money to Miss Smith, my faithful lawyer.”

So the twins left the house without a penny. The clever will had shown that both of them were liars. But it was Miss Smith who tricked them because Mr. Brown had never made a will!

1. **Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Many people pretended to get Mr. Brown’s money.

2. Joseph and Oliver were twins.

3. The father’s will had three parts.

4. Mr. Brown left all his money to his sons.

5. Both brothers were liars

6. Miss Smith was a faithful lawyer.

7. Mr. Brown’s will was very clever.

8. The twins got no money.

9. Miss Smith was very smart.

10. Mr. Brown had never written the will.

1. **Choose the correct answer.**

***1. How much money did Mr. Brown have?***

a) ten million dollars;

b) ten million hryvnias;

c) ten million pounds.

***2. Where did Mr. .Brown save his money?***

a) in the library;

b) in the bank;

c) in his lawyer’s house.

***3. Why could nobody tell which of the brothers was Oliver and which was Joseph?***

a) they were much alike;

b) they were brothers;

c) they were relatives.

***4. Who was very rich and mean?***

a) Oliver;

b) Joseph;

c) Mr. Brown.

***5. At what age did the twins leave home?***

a) ten;

b) three;

c) twenty.

***6. Where did Miss Smith read the will?***

a) in the kitchen;

b) in the living-room;

c) in the library.

***7. Who got the money in the first part of the will?***

a) Oliver;

b) Joseph;

c) Miss Smith.

***8. Who got the money in the second part of the will?***

a) Oliver;

b) Joseph;

c) Miss Smith.

***9. Who got the money after reading the will?***

a) Oliver;

b) Joseph;

c) Miss Smith.

***10. Why did the lawyer get the money?***

a) because the twins were liars;

b) because the lawyer tricked them;

c) because Mr. Brown had no money.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 95**

**Free-diving**

As a child, Tania Streeter always loved swimming in the sea. She grew up in the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean. She could always dive the deepest for seashells. But she didn’t know then that she could dive deeper than anyone else in the world.

In 1997 Tania joined a class in free-diving. It is a new sport. It is very dangerous, because you dive with no oxygen. There were only men in the class and no-one wanted to dive with her because she was a girl. But her class was surprised when they saw how long she could swim underwater. Her teachers wanted to train her. A few months later, Tania started breaking records.

She could swim underwater for nearly six minutes with one breath!

Last year she broke the world free-diving record. She dived 121 metres with one breath.

Now Tania is not going to break anymore records. She is going to wait and see if anyone breaks her last record. In the future she is going to teach free-diving.

Seashells- мушлі

Oxygen- кисень

To break records-побити рекорди

Breath- подих

**I.Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. As a child, Tania Streeter always loved sailing in the sea.
2. She grew up in the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean.
3. She couldn’t always dive the deepest for seashells.
4. In 2007 Tania joined a class in free-diving.
5. This sport isn’t very dangerous, because you dive with oxygen.
6. There were only men in the class.
7. Her teachers wanted to train her.
8. Five months later, Tania started breaking records.
9. Last year she broke the world free-diving record.
10. She dived 111 metres with one breath.

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. … Tania Streeter always loved swimming in the sea.

**A** As a teenager

**B** As an adult

**C** As a child

1. She could always dive the deepest for …

**A** seashell.

**B** pearls

**C** stones

1. She could … than anyone else in the world.

**A** swim fast

**B** dive deeper

**C** sail better

1. … Tania joined a class in free-diving.

**A** In 1997

**B** In 1897

**C** In 1999

1. There were … in the class and no-one wanted to dive with her.

**A** only women

**B** only boys

**C** only men

1. Her class … when they saw how long she could swim underwater.

**A** was happy

**B** was surprised

**C** wasn’t surprised

1. … Tania started breaking records.

**A** Five months later,

**B** Ten months later,

**C** A few months later,

1. She could swim underwater for … with one breath!

**A** nearly six minutes

**B** nearly seven minutes

**C** nearly ten minutes

1. Last year she broke the world …

**A** free-diving record.

**B** free**-**swimming record

**C** free-snorkeling record.

1. In the future she is going …

**A** to travel around the world

**B** toteach free-diving

**C** to sail the sea

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 96**

**Christmas Pudding**

Pudding began to appear in the sixteenth century. There is a legend about how such pudding came into being.

One Christmas Eve an English king lost his way in a forest. He had only a little food for his journey. He knocked on the door of a woodman’s cottage and asked for food and shelter. The woodman was very poor and didn’t have much to offer. So he mixed together all the food he had in the house. The result was a mixture of flour, eggs, apples, dried plumps, sugar and brandy. This mixture was boiled in a cloth and a delicious pudding was invented.

Pudding became the customary Christmas dessert. But in 1664 the Puritans banned it as a “ lewd custom”.

It was George I who, having tasted and enjoyed plum pudding, re-establish it as part of the Christmas feast in 1714.

**I.Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. The English king lost his way in a town.
2. The king knocked on the door of the woodman.
3. The king asked for some water to drink.
4. The woodman was rich enough to offer the king something to eat and drink.
5. The pudding consisted of many ingredients.
6. The mixture was boiled in a cloth.
7. King George I banned the customary Christmas dessert.
8. The Puritans called the Christmas dessert a ‘lewd custom’.
9. King George I tasted and didn’t enjoy plum pudding.
10. The customary Christmas dessert was re-established in 1714.

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. When did pudding begin to appear?
2. in the seventeenth century;
3. in the sixteenth century;
4. in the eighteenth century.
5. Why did the king knock on the door of the woodman?
6. because he wanted to invite the woodman to his place;
7. because he wanted to ask for food;
8. Because he wanted to ask for food and shelter.
9. Where did an English king lose his way?
10. in the field;
11. in the town;
12. in the forest.
13. Who was very poor?
14. the king;
15. woman;
16. the woodman.
17. What did the woodman do with the food?
18. he fried all the food;
19. he gave the food to the king;
20. he mixed together all the food.
21. Where did the woodman boil the pudding?
22. in the clothes;
23. in the cloth;
24. in the dress.
25. What did the pudding consist of ?
26. It consisted of flour and butter;
27. of eggs and apples;
28. of many different ingredients.
29. What did become the customary Christmas dessert?
30. it was a tasty cake;
31. it was fancy bread;
32. it was a pudding.
33. Why did the Puritans ban the customary dessert?
34. because they didn’t like puddings;
35. they called it a ‘lewd custom’;
36. they could not cook it.
37. Who re-established pudding as part pf the Christmas feast?
38. George I;
39. Edward I;
40. Elizabeth II.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 97**

**An Adress Without a Letter.**

Before 1840 there were no stamps. In those days people usually paid a lot of money for a letter when they received it. That is why the poor did not write to one another often. But when they sent or received a letter, it was a very important thing for them and many people knew about it.

There is a story from that time about a letter to a poor woman. One day the postman came to her house to bring her a letter. He told the woman to pay a lot of money which she did not have. She looked at the letter and gave it back to the postman. “I cannot pay for it”, she said. Just at that moment a man heard the conversation between the postman and the woman. He came up to the woman and said, “Let me pay for the letter. I have money and I want help you”.

Then he gave the postman the money he wanted to get from the woman. «I thank you very much”, said the woman, «but you should not pay for the letter. It is from my brother. He sends me one letter every three months. He does not write about himself and his family, he writes only address on the letter. Then I know that he is well, and as I cannot pay for the letter, I give it back to the postman».

**I.Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Before 1840 there were no stamps.

2. In those days people didn’t pay money for a letter.

3. That is why the poor always write to one another.

4. One day a postman came to the house of a rich woman.

5. She didn’t have money to pay for the letter.

6. The woman gave the letter back to the postman.

7. A man paid for the letter.

8. The letter was from her sister.

9. Her brother writes only the address on the letter.

10. The woman knows that her brother is ill.

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1.Before 1840 there were no…

a)letters;

b)stamps;

c)money.

2. People paid a lot of money when they…

a)sent a letter;

b)read a letter;

c)received a letter.

3.People write letters very seldom because…

a)they couldn’t read and write;

b)there were no post at that time;

c)it was very expensive;

4.When people received a letter, it was a very… thing for them.

a)happy;

b)important;

c)difficult.

5.There is a story about a letter to…

a)a poor woman;

b)a young woman;

c)a young man.

6.One day a postman came to her house and brought her…

a)a telegram;

b)a parcel;

c)a letter.

7. The woman…

a)paid money and took the letter;

b)didn’t pay money and didn’t take the letter;

c)wanted to take the letter but didn’t pay money.

8.A man wanted to pay for the woman’s letter because…

a)he was very sorry for the poor woman;

b)she asked him very much to do that;

c)he wanted to read the letter.

9.Her brother sent her a letter…

a)once a month;

b)twice a month;

c)once in three month.

10.The woman knew that her brother was well because…

a) he wrote about himself and his family;

b)he wrote only his address on it;

c)he wrote only the woman’s address on the letter.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 98**

**Rebecca’s Great Week**

On Sunday evening Rebecca was reading a great book. 20 pages before the end of the book her mother said, "Time for bed, Rebecca." But Rebecca told her that she wanted to finish the book. Her mother said, "Ok, one more hour!" This was only the beginning of a great and perfect week.

On Monday morning they had a painting competition at school and Rebecca won the prize for the best picture. Everybody told her what a great painter she was. She was very proud.

On Tuesday, Rebecca had a History test at school. She was scared that she would get a bad mark. When she got to school, her classmates told her that there would be no test, because the teacher was ill until next week. Rebecca thought, "I feel I really have to study for the test now." And she was very happy that there was no test that day. On Thursday afternoon, Rebecca went to her best friend Anna's birthday party. She was having an amazing time because Anna got a small rabbit as a birthday present from her parents. Anna, Rebecca and the other kids played with the rabbit all afternoon. Rebecca thought, "I feel ashamed but I'm a bit angry that I don't have a rabbit too."

But the best moment was when Anna's parents called to talk to Rebecca's mother on Sunday. Rebecca was nervous because she couldn't understand why Anna's parents wanted to talk to her mother. Perhaps she had done something wrong at the party? After a while, Rebecca's mother came in and said, "Well, honey, it seems as if your week will become even better. I guess you now have a new friend, Anna's rabbit! Anna is allergic to rabbits and so her parents asked me if you wanted to have it. Knowing you, sweetheart, I just said “YES“.

**Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. Rebecca was reading a book on Saturday.
2. Rebecca wanted to read 20 pages before going to bed.
3. Next day they had a painting competition.
4. Rebecca won the prize for her reading.
5. Rebecca was scared to get a bad mark in an English test.
6. There was no test because Rebecca was ill.
7. Anna's birthday party was on Thursday.
8. Anna’s best present was a rabbit.
9. Rebecca has done something wrong at the party.
10. Anna’s parents gave the rabbit to Rebecca.

**Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. On Sunday, Rebecca was…
2. watching TV.
3. reading a book.
4. listening to music.
5. Rebecca won aprize for…
6. the best picture.
7. the best test.
8. the best song.
9. Rebecca was very...
10. ashamed.
11. bored.
12. proud.
13. She didn’t have a History test because ….
14. she was sick.
15. her teacher was sick.
16. she didn’t go to school.
17. She went to Anna’s birthday party on …
18. Wednesday.
19. Thursday.
20. Saturday.
21. At Anna’s party the children played ..
22. with a clown.
23. soccer.
24. with a rabbit
25. Rebecca felt … because she would like to have a rabbit too.
26. confused
27. lousy
28. ashamed
29. On Sunday she was happy because she got
30. Anna’s rabbit.
31. a new dress.
32. some sweets.
33. Anna …
34. is allergic to rabbits;
35. likes to play with rabbits very much;
36. likes to eat rabbits
37. Anna’s parents wanted…
38. to argue with Rebecca’s mother;
39. to buy a rabbit;
40. to talk to her mother.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 99**

**“Wrong Way Corrigan”!**

Douglas Corrrigan was a pilot from the USA. In 1938 he bought a small old plane for $ 150. He decided to fly from New York to Los Angeles. He looked at his map and planned the journey. But on the day of his flight, the weather was very bad. He couldn’t see very well, and he went the wrong way. He turned left, not right.

He flew across the Atlantic Ocean. He only had a map of the USA with him, and he didn’t have any food or water. He finally landed 28 hours and 13 minutes later. But he wasn’t in Los Angeles, of course. He was in Dublin, Ireland.

The people of Dublin were very surprised to see him. Lots of journalists came to interview him and the story of his amazing story was in the newspapers the next day. When Douglas Corrrigan finally returned to New York, his friends had a big party for him. And after that, everyone always called him “Wrong Way Corrigan”!

**I.Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. In 1938 he bought a small old helicopter for $ 150
2. He decided to fly from Los Angeles to New York.
3. He looked at his map and planned the journey.
4. He turned left, not right.
5. He flew across the Pacific Ocean.
6. He didn’t have any food or water.
7. He finally landed 28 hours and 13 minutes later.
8. The people of Dublin were very happy to see him.
9. When Douglas Corrrigan finally returned to New York, his friends had a big party for him.
10. And after that, everyone always called him “Wrong Way Corrigan”!

**II.Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. Douglas Corrrigan was a … from the USA.

A policeman

B pilot

C farmer

2. In 1938 he bought a small old plane for …

A $ 150

B $ 50

C $ 250

3. He decided to … from New York to Los Angeles.

A ride

B swim

C fly

4. He looked at … and planned the journey.

A plane

B his map

C watch

5. But … of his flight, the weather was very bad.

A the next day of his flight

B on the day of his flight

C before the day of his flight

6. He couldn’t … very well, and he went the wrong way.

A He couldn’t see

B He couldn’t sleep

C He couldn’t seat

7. He only had … with him.

A a flag of the USA

B a postcard of the USA

C a map of the USA

8. He finally landed … later.

A 28 hours and 13 minutes later.

B 18 hours and 23 minutes later.

C 82 hours and 13 minutes later.

9. He was in Dublin, Ireland.

A in Los Angeles, Ireland.

B in Dublin, the USA.

C in Dublin, Ireland.

10. And after that, everyone always called him “Wrong Way Corrigan”!

A “Wrong Way Corrigan”!

B “Right Way Corrigan”!

C “Well Done Corrigan”!

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Variant 100**

**The Gold Fish**

An American, an Englishman and an Italian were having a voyage over the sea. Suddenly something happened and the ship began to sink. They were very fortunate. They could swim themselves to the nearest small island.

Soon they discovered there was nobody on the island. On one hand, they were very happy they stayed alive, but on the other hand they were unhappy because nobody came to rescue them.

They lived on the island for one year.

One day an American went fishing. He caught a gold fish. The three men were very happy because they could have a very tasty supper.

Suddenly the fish said, "Please, don't eat me — I can give each one a wish."

The American said, "I want to be in my house with my family and have a supper." And he appeared at home.

The Italian said, "I want to be in Rome and see my beautiful city." And he appeared in Rome.

The Englishman thought for several minutes. He felt himself alone now without his friends.

"I am rather lonely here. Can you bring back my two friends?"

In a second the American and the Italian were back on the island again!

***fortunate*** — щасливий; такий, якому щастить

***toappear***— опинятися

***todiscover***— відкривати, з'ясовувати

***torescue***— рятуватися

***tosink***— тонути

**Write T if the statement is true according to the text and F if it is false.**

1. An American, an Englishman and a Canadian were having a voyage over the sea.
2. Suddenly something happened and the ship began to sink.
3. There were many people on the island.
4. They believed that somebody could rescue them.
5. They lived on the island for one year.
6. One day an Englishman caught a gold fish.
7. The Gold Fish promised to give each one a wish.
8. The American wanted to be at home with his family.
9. The Italian asked to send him in Paris.
10. The Englishman was happy to stay alone.

**Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.**

1. An American, an Englishman and an Italian were having … over the sea.

a) a trip

b) a voyage

c) a journey

1. Suddenly something happened and the ship began to…

a) sink

b) sail

c) turn around

1. Soon they discovered there was nobody on the…

a) party

b) island

c) ship

1. They were unhappy because nobody came to … them.

a) help

b) talk

c) rescue

1. They lived on the island for …

a) one year

b) one month

c) five years

1. One day an American went…

a) swimming

b) playing football

c) fishing

1. He caught…

a) a gold fish

b) a mouse

c) a snake

1. The gold fish promised to give each one…

a) a house

b) a wish

c) a supper

1. The American wanted to be … with his family.

a) at home

b) on the island

c) in New York

1. The Englishman felt himself… without his friends.

a) happy

b) alone

c) unhappy