

**SPEAKING COMPREHENSION**

**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.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 1**

**HE KNEW THE NAME**

The name of Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian singer, is well-known all over the world. He sang almost in all countries of Europe. He sang in Russia, in France, in Germany, in Spain and in many other countries. People liked his singing and the concert halls where he sang were always full.

Though Caruso was very famous he often said, "No man is so well-known as he thinks he is".

One day when he came to the United States to give some concerts, he was driving to New York. His car broke down just when he was passing a farm. Caruso did not know how to repair the car, so he asked the farmer to do it. The farmer agreed.

While the farmer was repairing the car, Caruso entered the farmer's house to rest there. Soon the farmer finished his work and entered the house too.

"Your car is ready, sir", he said, "Now you can drive on".

Caruso paid the farmer for his work and presented him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name on the photograph and cried out, "Oh, what a luck! You are Robinson Caruso! I've never dreamed to receive the greatest traveler in the world in my poor house!"

**TASK 1**

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

1. Enrico Caruso is well-known all over the world.
2. Enrico Caruso sang only in Italy.
3. People didn't like his singing.
4. Caruso often said "No man is so well-known as he thinks he is".
5. One day he came to the United States.
6. His car broke down when he was passing a farm.
7. Caruso knew how to repair the car.
8. While the farmer was repairing the car, Caruso went for a walk.
9. Caruso thanked the farmer for his work.
10. The farmer knew the famous singer.

**TASK 2**

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

1. Enrico Caruso, the famous ....
  - a) Italian singer;
  - b) Italian traveler;
  - c) English writer.
  
2. He sang in all countries of ...
  - a) the United States;
  - b) Europe;
  - c) Russia.
  
3. The concert halls where Caruso sang were always ...
  - a) full;
  - b) empty;
  - c) small.
  
4. He came to the United States ...
  - a) to give some lectures;
  - b) to give some concerts;
  - c) to explore new lands.
  
5. His car broke down just when he was ...
  - a) driving to San-Francisco
  - b) passing a farm;
  - c) driving to Italy.
  
6. Caruso couldn't repair the car by himself, so he asked ... to do it.
  - a) a repairman;
  - b) a passer-by;
  - c) a farmer.
  
7. While the farmer was repairing the car, Caruso ...
  - a) gave a lecture at a local university;
  - b) entered the farmer's house to rest;
  - c) gave a concert at the local concert hall.

8. Soon the farmer finished his work and ...

- a) entered the house;
- b) went for a walk;
- c) drove away.

9. Caruso paid the farmer for his work ...

- a) by presenting him his photograph;
- b) with a great some of money;
- c) by singing him a nice song.

10. The farmer said, "I've never dreamed to receive the greatest ... in the world in my poor house!"

- a) singer;
- b) traveler;
- c) writer.

## **AN ADDRESS 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 send 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 to 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 my 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".

**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.

## **TASK 2**

**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 sends her a letter ...

- a) once a month;
- b) twice a month;
- c) once in three months.

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.

Eating is fun, especially when you are hungry. Most people have a favourite food. Some people enjoy eating sweet things like cakes, chocolates and ice cream. Other people enjoy savory foods like cheese and meat. Enjoying eating is our body's way of making sure that it gets the things it needs to work properly.

Food helps us to keep warm, talk, run and do all the other things we do. It helps us to grow and stay healthy.

Vitamins also help us to be healthy. Scientists name vitamins after the alphabet. All of them are very important, for example: vitamin C keeps our skin and gums healthy. We can find it in fresh fruit and green vegetables, such as oranges, lettuce. Brussels sprouts and spinach also contain a lot of vitamin C.

Vitamin D helps our bones to grow strong and hard. But we can also get vitamin D if we eat fish, milk, butter, cheese and margarine. Some people buy pills and tablets containing vitamins. But most of us get more than enough of them from our food.

So people must eat healthy food to be in a good form.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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



1. Eating is interesting.
2. Most people have favourite food.
3. People don't like eating sweet things.
5. Food helps us to keep cold.
6. Vitamins help us to be healthy.
6. Scientists name vitamins after the alphabet.
7. Vitamin C can be found in fish, milk, butter, cheese and margarine.
8. Vitamin D helps our bones to grow strong and hard.
9. Some people buy pills and tablets containing vitamins.
10. People must eat unhealthy food to be in a good form.

## TASK 2

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

1. Eating is ...
  - a) fun;
  - b) interesting;
  - c) bad.
2. Food helps us to ...
  - a) be healthy;
  - b) grow and stay healthy;
  - c) get vitamins.
3. Some people enjoy eating ...
  - a) vegetables;
  - b) fruits;
  - c) sweet things.
4. Other people enjoy ... food like cheese and meat.
  - a) savory;
  - b) healthy;
  - c) unhealthy.
5. Vitamins help us to be ...
  - a) healthy;
  - b) ill;
  - c) clever.
6. ... name vitamins after the alphabet.
  - a) doctors;
  - b) teachers;
  - c) scientists.
7. We can find vitamin ... in fresh fruit and green vegetables.
  - a) A;
  - b) D;
  - c) C.
8. Vitamin ... helps our bones to grow strong and hard.
  - a) B;
  - b) C;
  - c) D.
9. Some people buy ... containing vitamins.

- a) pills;
- b) fruits;
- c) vegetables.

10. People must eat healthy food to be ...

- a) in a good form;
- b) strong;
- c) ill.

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".

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

**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.

## TASK 2

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

1. On Sunday, Rebecca was...
  - a) watching TV.
  - b) reading a book.
  - c) listening to music.
2. Rebecca won a prize for...
  - a) the best picture.
  - b) the best test.
  - c) the best song.
3. Rebecca was very...
  - a) ashamed.
  - b) bored.
  - c) proud.
4. She didn't have a History test because ....
  - a) she was sick.
  - b) her teacher was sick.
  - c) she didn't go to school.
5. She went to Anna's birthday party on ...
  - a) Wednesday.
  - b) Thursday.
  - c) Saturday.
6. At Anna's party the children played ..
  - a) with a clown.
  - b) soccer.
  - c) with a rabbit
7. Rebecca felt ... because she would like to have a rabbit too.
  - a) confused
  - b) lousy
  - c) ashamed
8. On Sunday she was happy because she got
  - a) Anna's rabbit.
  - b) a new dress.
  - c) some sweets.

9. Anna ...
- a) is allergic to rabbits;
  - b) likes to play with rabbits very much;
  - c) likes to eat rabbits
10. Anna's parents wanted...
- a) to argue with Rebecca's mother;
  - b) to buy a rabbit;
  - c) to talk to her mother.

Every family has a lot of work to do in the house. All day long the members of the family are busy doing one thing or another.

It takes a lot of time to do the rooms, to cook meals and to wash up. That's why we use different devices: a microwave oven to cook meat and vegetables, a vacuum cleaner to remove dust and dirt from carpets, rugs and floors, a washing machine to wash clothes and other things.

Besides different household chores every family has its traditions. They concern the celebration of holidays.

There are many holidays that are widely celebrated in Ukraine. Some of them are especially honoured.

First of all, it is New Year's Day. It is a favourite holiday of many families.

They usually get together, have a big dinner with a wide selection of tasty food and drink.

Another great holiday is Christmas celebrated on the 7th of January. It is a custom to cook twelve dishes for supper on Christmas Eve: kutia, varenyky, salted fish and others. Most of the dishes are national and special.

Easter, the holiday of celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, is the time of giving and receiving presents which traditionally took the form of an Easter egg. The Easter egg and special Easter cake are the most popular emblems of this religious holiday. Children like this holiday very much.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Every family has a lot of time to rest.
2. To do work about the house we use different devices.
3. Every family celebrates holidays in its own way.
4. Many holidays in Ukraine are especially honoured.
5. Christmas is celebrated in spring.
6. Easter is the holiday of celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
7. It is a custom to cook twenty dishes for supper on Christmas Eve.
8. Easter is the time of giving and receiving presents.
9. Families have a big breakfast on New Year's Day.
10. Most of the dishes are international and special on Christmas Eve.

## TASK 2

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

1. We use a vacuum cleaner...
  - a) to wash up;
  - b) to clean floors;
  - c) to wash clothes.
2. Household chores include...
  - a) giving and receiving presents;
  - b) cooking and washing;
  - c) cooking and eating
3. Christmas is celebrated on...
  - a) January 7;
  - b) January 17;
  - c) March 7.
4. For supper on Christmas Eve people usually cook ... dishes.
  - a) two;
  - b) twenty;
  - c) twelve.
5. The most popular Easter emblems are...
  - a) kutia and varenyky;
  - b) eggs and a special cake;
  - c) eggs and salted fish.
6. Easter presents have the form of...
  - a) an Easter egg;
  - b) an Easter cake;
  - c) an Easter basket.
7. Families ... the celebration of holidays.
  - a) follow;
  - b) honour;
  - c) concern.
8. Most of the dishes are ... and special.
  - a) national;
  - b) international;
  - c) traditional.

9. Families have a big dinner with a ... selection of tasty food drink on New Year's Day.

- a) wise;
- b) wide;
- c) widely.

10. Special Easter ... is one of the most popular emblems of Easter.

- a) bread;
- b) cake;
- c) dish.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 6**

Once upon a time a poor old man was cutting in the forest when he found a spring of cold water. He drank a little water from it as it was a hot day and was thirsty. Then he saw his face in



the water and was surprised to find that he had suddenly grown young. In great joy the man ran home to tell the news to his wife.

When he ran into his little cottage, his wife couldn't recognize him. He told her that he was really her husband. She began to cry, because she was afraid that such a handsome young man would not love an old woman.

"But you must drink this wonderful water too," he cried. "We'll both be young. I can show you the spring. Go there at once, while I remain to guard the cottage."

An hour passed, two hours passed, a long time, but the woman did not return.

"What is the matter with her?" he thought.

The man went to her. He found the spring, but his wife wasn't there. He loudly called her name, but there was no answer. Suddenly he heard pitiful yells from under a bush. He looked there and saw a baby girl crying bitterly. The poor woman had drunk too much water.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. A man was cutting in the forest.

2. He found a cool river.
3. The man was thirsty.
4. The water was warm in the spring.
5. When the man drank, he grew young.
6. The man lived in a big house.
7. The man had changed himself without any help.
8. The man lived alone.
9. His wife recognized him at once.
10. His wife was glad that her husband had grown young.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The man was...
  - a) young
  - b) middle-aged
  - c) old
  
2. The man ... in the forest.
  - a) was walking
  - b) was cutting
  - c) was sleeping
  
3. When he saw his face in the water, he...
  - a) was surprised
  - b) was glad
  - c) was angry
  
4. The man had changed...
  - a) at once
  - b) in ten minutes
  - c) in an hour
  
5. When his wife saw him changed she...
  - a) was glad
  - b) cried
  - c) was angry
  
6. His wife was afraid her young husband wouldn't...
  - a) love her
  - b) live with her
  - c) help her
  
7. The man decided...
  - a) to remain at home to sleep
  - b) to go with her wife to the forest
  - c) to remain to guard the cottage
  
8. In a long time the woman...
  - a) didn't return
  - b) return home young
  - c) return home old
  
9. The man found his wife...

- a) under a bush
- b) at the spring
- c) in the spring

10. The wife had changed into...

- a) a young girl
- b) a baby girl
- c) a pretty woman

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 7**

**THE KILLER WHALE**  
**Story By: Andrew Frinkle**

**Form 6**

<b>manatee</b> -морська корова; <b>beluga</b> - білуга; <b>tuxedo</b> -смокінг; <b>coax</b> – домагатися; <b>leap</b> -стрибок; <b>squawk</b> -пронизливо кричати; <b>launch</b> -спускати(судно) на воду;	<b>feat</b> -майстерність, вправність, мистецтво; <b>agile</b> -рухливий; <b>bullet</b> -куля; <b>fierce</b> -лютий; <b>seal</b> - тюлень; <b>predatory</b> -грабіжницький; <b>marine</b> -морський
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When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Beluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening until closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water.

Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him how fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water.

In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain – even more dangerous than sharks.

The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favorite animals as a job.

For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future!

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Greg went to the park near his house.
2. Favourite Greg's animal is killer whale.
3. The playfulness and beauty of whales amazed Greg.
4. Greg thought that whales were fast like a bullet
5. Whales ate fish and other snacks.
6. In the wild they could eat seals, sea lions, small whales.
7. The teeth of whales were white and sharp.
8. The Killer Whale inspired Greg to learn more about the sea.
9. Greg wanted to become a marine biologist.
10. Greg's future job helped him learn all the animals in the sea.

## TASK 2

Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

1. Where is Greg going?
  - A. the zoo
  - B. the park
  - C. the aquarium
  - D. the sea
2. What is Greg's favorite animal at the aquarium park?
  - A. seals
  - B. manatees
  - C. dolphins
  - D. killer whales
3. Greg compared whales with
  - A. zebra
  - B. tuxedo
  - C. penguin
  - D. all the given variants are correct.
4. Which of these is NOT a reason why Greg likes killer whales?
  - A. their speed and power
  - B. their colors
  - C. their slowness
  - D. their intelligence
5. Whales could eat
  - A. fish
  - B. snakes
  - C. other whales
  - D. all the variants are correct.
6. Even though they look cool and nice, Greg knows Killer Whales are what?
  - A. fierce predators
  - B. cute
  - C. friendly
  - D. very humorous
7. Whales had
  - A. white teeth
  - B. sharp teeth
  - C. predatory teeth

- D. variants B and C are correct
8. Greg knew that whales were
- A. pets
  - B. wild animals
  - C. aquarium animals
  - D. homeless animals.
9. What does Greg want to do some day?
- A. swim with the killer whales
  - B. be a marine biologist
  - C. feed the whales
  - D. take pictures of the whales
10. What did Greg love to do in the park?
- A. watch at the whales
  - B. play with the whales and other sea animals
  - C. walk in the park
  - D. communicate with different people.

**instead of** - замість чогось;

**poultry** - домашня птиця;

**bean** - квасоля;

**present** –присутній, теперішній, справжній;

**consists of** – складатись із .

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs — boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes — boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee — black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables — potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice-cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families. But the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people, have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later — between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1.Englishmen have 4 meals a day .

- 2.The first meal of the day is lunch .
- 3.The breakfast may consist of tea and bread – and – butter
- 4.Sometimes Englishmen drink something at lunch.
- 5.The third meal of the day is tea.
- 6.Only the whole family is present at tea .
- 7.The fourth meal of a day is supper .
- 8.Dinner may consist of soup, fish or meat with vegetables.
- 9.The usual time for dinner is 7 o'clock in the evening.
- 10.English have supper at the end of their working day.

## **TASK 2**

### **Choose the suitable variant to the given statements**

1. Englishmen start breakfast at :
  - a. 7 o'clock in the morning
  - b. 8 o'clock in the morning
  - c. 9 o'clock in the evening
  - d. 8 o'clock in the evening
  
2. Instead of porridge at breakfast people can choose :
  - a. fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits
  - b. boiled or fried, carrots and beans
  - c. coffee
  - d. boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam
  
3. Lunch may start at
  - a. 8 o'clock in the evening
  - b. 10 o'clock in the morning
  - c. 12 o'clock
  - d. 1 o'clock in the afternoon
  
4. At lunch people drink
  - a. juice or lemonade
  - b. coffee or tea
  - c. water
  - d. all the given variants are correct
  
5. 5 o'clock tea consists of
  - a. just coffee
  - b. just tea
  - c. tea and biscuits
  - d. tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam
  
6. Tea – time is the best time to spend it with
  - a. family
  - b. friends
  - c. visitors
  - d. all the variants are possible
  
7. At the end of the talk of the dinner Englishmen have
  - a. coffee
  - b. tea
  - c. black or white coffee
  - d. cold tea



8. The fourth meal of the day is
- supper
  - dinner
  - breakfast
  - lunch
9. People who live in towns and cities have
- breakfast instead of lunch
  - lunch instead of breakfast
  - dinner instead of lunch
  - supper instead of dinner
10. Supper is to be present
- the end of the working day
  - at 7 o'clock in the evening
  - between 5 and 6 o'clock
  - isn't present

<b>coast</b> - узбережжя;	<b>fill up</b> – заповнювати;
<b>government</b> – адміністрація;	<b>completely</b> - повністю;
<b>column</b> – колона;	<b>to head</b> - іти, стояти спереду;
<b>dome</b> - купол, баня, склепіння;	<b>herd</b> - стадо;
<b>honor</b> - чесність,благородство;	<b>buffalo</b> –бізон.

Jamie got a new camera for her birthday. She had always liked taking pictures, but this was special. She was going on a trip with her family to Washington D.C. and down the east coast. Along the way, she wanted to take pictures to remember her trip. The first place they stopped along the way was a beach in North Carolina. The sands were white and the water was clear. She took a great picture of the sky, the ocean, and the land. She really enjoyed swimming in the salty ocean water, too. Next, they moved along to Washington D.C., where there were tons of things to see. There were monuments, museums, and all sorts of government buildings. She got a great shot of the capital building. It had very impressive columns and a very nice dome. Then they moved on to some of the monuments. Some of them were in honor of some of our most famous presidents. Others honored the soldiers who gave their lives in wars. They were very beautiful and peaceful. It was hard not to fill up her camera with pictures of them.

With only a few quick stops in museums and at a few national parks on the way home, Jamie filled her camera completely.

It was finally time to head home. It was hard to go, but she knew there would be more trips to wonderful places like Washington D.C., our nation’s capital. Next year she hoped to go out west. She wanted to see the Hoover Dam and the Grand Canyon. Maybe she could see some of the Rocky Mountains or herds of wild buffalo. With a camera, there was no end to what she wanted to see, because each trip and each place was a new set of pictures!

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. Jamie got a new cell phone.

2. She was going on a trip to Washington.
3. She wanted to take a lot of pictures to remember the trip.
4. The first place to take pictures was the Washington University .
5. She saw all the sorts of government buildings in Washington .
6. Jamie filled her camera completely at the end of the trip .
7. Next year Jamie hoped the Hoover Dam and the Grand Canyon.
8. She also hoped to see some of the Rocky Mountains or herds of wild buffalo this year .
9. She knew there would be more trips to wonderful places like Washington D.C.
10. With a camera, Jamie wanted to take some more pictures of new places and trips.

## **TASK 2**

**Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.**

1. What did Jamie get for her birthday?
  - A. a cell phone
  - B. a camera
  - C. a computer
  - D. a video game system
  
2. Where was her family going on a trip?
  - A. Chicago
  - B. New York
  - C. Washington D.C.
  - D. Philadelphia
  
3. In North Carolina enjoyed swimming in the
  - A. salty ocean water
  - B. swimming pool
  - C. sea
  - D. bath
  
4. What didn't Jamie take pictures of in Washington D.C.?
  - A. the capital building
  - B. monuments
  - C. museums
  - D. the beach
  
5. Some monuments Jamie saw in Washington were devoted to
  - A. soldiers
  - B. famous presidents
  - C. movie stars
  - D. A and B
  
6. Where does Jamie want to go next year?
  - A. East
  - B. West
  - C. South
  - D. North
  
7. Jamie is going to have a new trip with her
  - A. bicycle
  - B. camera
  - C. car
  - D. cell phone

8. What is NOT one of the things Jamie wants to see out west?
- A. Grand Canyon
  - B. Hoover Dam
  - C. Canada
  - D. Rocky Mountains
9. Next year Jamie also hopes to see
- A. herds of wild buffalo
  - B. all the wild animals
  - C. famous movie stars
  - D. zoo animals.
10. Jamie takes pictures because
- A. the girl wanted to be a professional photographer
  - B. she liked taking pictures
  - C. her family makes her take pictures
  - D. she wants to show the photos to her friends

<b>rough</b> — скуповджений, <b>to stroke smb.</b> — гладити когось <b>head collar</b> — ошийник <b>to be caught in the fence</b> — заплутатись в огорожі	<b>to unhook</b> — відчепити, звільнити <b>to pat</b> — злегка поплескувати, гладити <b>to wave one's stick</b> — махати палицею <b>to get rid of</b> — позбутися <b>to grab</b> — швидко схопити
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Let's visit Apple Tree Farm. There are Mrs. Boot and Mr. Boot, the farmers. They have got two children, called Tom and Sam and a dog called Poppy. Once Mr. Boot, Tom and Sam went for a walk. Suddenly they saw a new pony.

'She belongs to Mr. Stone, who has just bought Old Gate Farm,' said Dad. The pony looked sad. Her coat was rough and dirty. She looked hungry. Tom tried to stroke the pony.

'She is not very friendly,' said Tom.

'Mr. Stone says she is bad tempered' said Mr. Boot.

Sam decided to feed the pony. Every day he brought her apples and carrots. But she always stayed on the other side of the gate. One day Sam went to visit the pony with Tom. But they couldn't see the pony anywhere. The field looked empty.

'Where is she?' asked Sam.

Tom and Sam opened the gate. Poppy ran into the field. Tom and Sam were a bit scared.

'We must find the pony', said Sam.

'There she is,' said Tom. The pony caught her head collar in the fence. She was eating the grass on the other side when the children saw her. Tom and Sam ran home to Mr. Boot.

'Please, come and help us, Dad,' said Tom. 'The pony is caught in the fence. She will hurt herself.' Mr. Boot came up to the pony. He unhooked the pony's head collar from the fence.

'She is not hurt,' said Dad.

'It's all right,' said Tom, patting the pony. 'She just wants to be friends'. Suddenly they saw an angry man.

'Leave my pony alone,' said Mr. Stone. 'And get out of my field.'

He waved his stick.

'I'm going to get rid of that nasty animal he said. Tom grabbed his arm.

'Oh, you mustn't hit the pony,' he cried.

'Come on, Tom,' said Mr. Boot. 'Let's go home'. Next day there was a nice surprise for Tom and Sam. The pony appeared at Apple Tree Farm.

'We've bought her for you' said Mrs. Boot. Their children were very glad to have a new friend.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Mrs. Boot and Mr. Boot were the doctors.

2. They had got four children.
3. One day Mr. Boot and his sons saw a little puppy.
4. The pony was very hungry.
5. Every day Sam brought the pony apples and carrots.
6. The pony caught her head collar in the fence.
7. Tom and Sam ran home to see Mrs. Boot.
8. Mrs. Boot unhooked the pony's head collar from the fence.
9. Mr. Stone decided to get rid of that nasty animal (the pony).
10. Mr. Boot and Mrs. Boot bought the pony for their children.

## TASK 2

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

1. Mrs. Boot and Mr. Boot, the fanners, have got...
  - a) two daughters;
  - b) two sons;
  - c) a son and a daughter.
  
2. One day Mr. Boot and his sons saw....
  - a) a cow;
  - b) a dog;
  - c) a pony.
  
3. The pony belonged to....
  - a) Mr. Smith;
  - b) Mr. Stone;
  - c) Mrs. Johnson.
  
4. The pony looked...
  - a) sad and hungry;
  - b) happy;
  - c) clean and tidy.
  
5. Sam decided to ... the pony.
  - a) stroke;
  - b) feed;
  - c) fondle (пестити).
  
6. Every day he brought her....
  - a) cabbage;
  - b) onions;
  - c) apples and carrots.
  
7. Children couldn't see the pony anywhere because she....
  - a) ran into the wood;
  - b) ran into the field;
  - c) caught her head collar in the fence.
  
8. The children asked ... to come and unhook the pony's head collar from the fence.
  - a) Mrs. Boot;
  - b) Mr. Stone;
  - c) Mr. Boot.
  
9. Mr. Stone looked ... when he saw his pony,

- a) happy;
- b) sad;
- c) angry.

10. One morning ... appeared at Apple Tree Farm,

- a) a new horse;
- b) the pony;
- c) a puppy.

<b>to lay</b> — знести	<b>to untie oneself</b> — відв'язатися
<b>hid himself</b> — сховався	<b>sparkling</b> — мерехтливий
<b>tied himself</b> — прив'язав себе	<b>serpent</b> — змія
<b>to drop</b> — спускатися	<b>precious</b> — дорогоцінний

Once upon a time, in a faraway eastern country, in Baghdad city, there lived a sailor. His name was Sinbad. He liked to sail to strange countries. Sinbad lived in great poverty. He wanted to make the great fortune. He decided to go to sea, and then set sail.

The voyage started pleasantly enough. But after some days a great storm blew up and his ship came to a wonderful island. As he sat foot on it, Sinbad wondered what he would find in this strange island. That's why he climbed up a high palm tree and in the distance he saw a big bird's egg. Sinbad wondered what bird could lay such a big egg. Suddenly he saw a bird flying in the sky. It was a huge bird called the Roc. It was so big that it could carry an elephant. It was the most gigantic and legendary bird of the Orient. Sinbad hid himself not far from the egg as the Roc sat on it. Then he had an idea!

Could he use the bird to escape from the island? He tied himself to the leg of the huge bird. When the Roc flew off, Sinbad went with it. He was surprised. The bird flew higher and higher, until they were lost in the clouds.

Suddenly they began to drop. The bird flew down and down, and Sinbad saw a lovely valley below. The Roc landed very softly and Sinbad quickly untied himself. Then he looked around in astonishment. The valley was covered with huge sparkling stones. They were diamonds.

But oh, no! The treasure was guarded by an angry serpent who opened up its great jaws and was ready to eat him up. But Sinbad succeeded in tricking the serpent and escaped with precious stones in his pockets.

Luckily, a whale took him back at all speed to Baghdad, his native city. He gave a diamond to each member of his family. With the rest of the diamonds Sinbad built a very beautiful palace. Some time passed and Sinbad wanted to have a new voyage and more adventures.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Once upon a time in Rome there lived a sailor.



2. He wanted to make the great fortune.
3. He decided to go to sea and then set sail.
4. One day his ship came to a wonderful seaport.
5. In the distance Sinbad saw a big bird.
6. The bird was so small that it couldn't even fly in the sky.
7. The Roc brought him on a lovely valley.
8. The valley was covered with huge diamonds.
9. They were guarded by an angry eagle.
10. A whale took him back to Baghdad.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Sinbad the Sailor lived ....
  - a) in an island;
  - b) in Baghdad;
  - c) in the mountains.
  
2. Sinbad liked ....
  - a) to collect precious stones;
  - b) to swim in the river;
  - c) to sail to strange countries.
  
3. Sinbad was ....
  - a) a very rich man;
  - b) a very poor man;
  - c) a very strong man.
  
4. Where did his ship come to one morning?
  - a) It came to a beautiful island;
  - b) It came to a big city of Baghdad;
  - c) It came to a big seaport.
  
5. In the distance Sinbad saw....
  - a) a serpent;
  - b) a whale;
  - c) a huge bird's egg.
  
6. What did Sinbad decide to do?
  - a) to break the egg;
  - b) to tie himself to the leg of the bird;
  - c) to kill the bird.
  
7. Where did the Roc carry Sinbad?
  - a) It carried him to a lovely valley.
  - b) It carried him to a strange island.
  - c) It carried him to his native city.
  
8. The treasure was guarded by ... .
  - a) an eagle;
  - b) a serpent;
  - c) a monkey.
  
9. Who helped Sinbad to go back to his native city Baghdad?

- a) an eagle;
- b) the Roc;
- c) a whale.

10. What did he do when he returned home?

- a) He did not give anything to each member of his family.
- b) He dug his treasure in the ground.
- c) He gave a diamond to each member of his family.

<b>ass</b> — осел <b>prey</b> — здобич <b>to hold elections</b> — вибирати, обирати <b>to fetch</b> —привести ( <i>когось</i> ) <b>to bray</b> — кричати, ревіти ( <i>про осла</i> )	<b>to stack</b> — складати в копицю, скирдувати <b>hay</b> — сіно <b>to deserve</b> — заслужити, бути гідним <b>to do smth for the sake of</b> — робити щось заради чогось <b>pitchfork</b> — вила
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One day an Ass was driven out into a forest glade by his master and left there by himself to feed on the grass.

Then a Wolf who was very hungry, and was out in search of prey in the forest, came out into the glade and saw the Ass!

‘The Lord be thanked!’ said the Wolf to himself. ‘I won’t be going hungry much longer.’

But the Ass had seen the Wolf too and was trying to think how to escape before being eaten by him. The Wolf came up to him, and the Ass said:

‘Hello, there! I have been waiting for you for three days.’ The Wolf was surprised.

‘What did you want me for?’ he asked.

‘They are holding elections to the village council, and they could not decide for a time who was to be the village head. But then someone named you, and the others were very happy about it and sent me to fetch you so that you might be placed in office’.

‘How lucky for you that you found me!’ said the Wolf.

‘Yes, I’m so glad I did! Get on my back and I’ll take you to the village.’

The Wolf climbed on the Ass’s back, and as soon as they got to the village the Ass began braying loudly. The villagers came running, and they were all amazed to see a Wolf on an Ass’s back! They fell on him with sticks and stones and the Wolf ran away.

He came to a field, and there was a man at work there stacking hay. Seeing the Wolf, the man stopped working and hid behind the stack. And the Wolf, who had eyes for nothing but the stack, made straight for it.

‘If I could just crawl as far as that hay stack there,’ said he to himself, ‘I need a rest!’

He reached the stack, climbed up onto it and lay down.

‘Now, what made me want to become the village head for?’ he asked himself. ‘My grandfather never was one, and my father never was one either. What I deserve is another beating so that I will not be so foolish again! I have thrown away my life just for the sake of being the village head.’

But it was too late to realize it. The man who was hiding behind the stack heard him, he raised his pitchfork and ran the Wolf through with it, and the Wolf fell back and breathed his last.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. One day the Ass was driven out into a forest glade by his master.

2. Then a Wolf who was very hungry and was out in search of prey in the forest saw the Ass.
3. The Ass hadn't seen the Wolf and continued eating the grass.
4. The Wolf was very glad to see the Ass.
5. The Ass said to the Wolf that he had been sent to fetch the Wolf so that he might be the village head.
6. The Wolf liked such an idea.
7. When the villagers saw an Ass on the Wolf's back they fell on him with sticks and stones.
8. They made the Wolf run away.
9. When the Wolf came to a field he saw a man stacking hay there.
10. Then the man raised his pitchfork and ran the Wolf through with it.

## TASK 2

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

1. One day an Ox was driven out into ... by his master.
  - a) a field
  - b) a valley
  - c) a forest glade
  
2. He was left there ... on the grass.
  - a) to play
  - b) to die
  - c) to feed
  
3. The Wolf came out into the forest glade....
  - a) in search of prey
  - b) in search of his brothers
  - c) to play there with his friends
  
4. The Ass said to the Wolf that he had been waiting for him for three days because....
  - a) he wanted to play with him
  - b) he was asked to fetch the Wolf so that he might be the village head
  - c) he had never seen the wolves in his life
  
5. As soon as they got to the village the Ass began ... loudly.
  - a) crying
  - b) singing
  - c) braying
  
6. The villagers fell on the Wolf with....
  - a) pitchforks
  - b) hoes
  - c) sticks and stones
  
7. The Wolf came to a....
  - a) glade
  - b) valley
  - c) field
  
8. There was a ... .
  - a) a man stacking hay
  - b) a woman scything the grass
  - c) another ass
  
9. The Wolf who had eyes for nothing but ..., made straight for it.

- a) prey
- b) hay
- c) a man

10. 'I have thrown away my life just for the sake of being ....'

- a) rich
- b) not hungry
- c) the village head

Dick was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay for his education. In spite of this, he managed to get to the university, but it was so expensive to study there that during the holidays he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to earn enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butchers shop during the daytime and another in a hospital at night. In the shop, he learnt to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts. In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butchers shop and at the hospital, Dick had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Dick had to help to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Dick, that finished her. "No, no!" she cried. "Not my butcher! I will not be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. Dick had to work to pay for his education.

2. He did not manage to get to the university because the education was expensive.
3. He got two jobs at the same time to earn enough money for his studies.
4. Dick managed to get a job in a butchers shop during the day time.
5. He got another job in a café at night.
6. In the shop he helped the butcher to do the accounts.
7. In the hospital he was allowed to do only the simplest jobs.
8. Dick had to wear a suit at both of his jobs.
9. One evening at the hospital he had to carry a woman to the operation room.
10. The woman fainted away because she thought Dick was going to do the operation.

## **TASK 2**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Why did Dick have to work in his spare time and during his holidays?
  - a) to pay for his education;
  - b) to send money to his family;
  - c) to buy a new car.
  
2. How many jobs at the same time did he find it necessary to get?
  - a) one job;
  - b) two jobs;
  - c) three jobs.
  
3. Where did Dick manage to get a job?
  - a) in a butchers shop;
  - b) in a hospital;
  - c) in a butchers and in a hospital.
  
4. What did the boy do in the shop?
  - a) he sold meat;
  - b) he cut meat up quite nicely;
  - c) he did all the serving.
  
5. What job was he allowed doing in the hospital?
  - a) to lift people from one floor to another;
  - b) to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another;
  - c) to help the doctor to treat people.
  
6. Did Dick have to wear white clothes at both jobs?
  - a) Yes, he did.
  - b) No, he did not.
  - c) Yes, he had.
  
7. What did Dick have to do one evening?
  - a) to help to carry a woman from her bed to the operation room;
  - b) to help to lift a man to another floor of the hospital;
  - c) to help to carry a woman to her doctor.
  
8. One.....Dick was at the hospital.
  - a) day;
  - b) morning;
  - c) evening.
  
9. Dick wanted to help ... in the hospital.

- a) a woman;
- b) a man;
- c) women.

10. Why did lady faint away?

- a) she was feeling frightened at the thought of the operation;
- b) she thought that she would die;
- c) she knew Dick as a butcher and she did not want to be operated by him.



In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by mixing coca leaves and cola nuts. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as a medicine to cure all kinds of problems. Pemberton called his all-purpose medicine “Coca-Cola”. When few people bought Coca-Cola, Pemberton sold the recipe to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler decided to sell Coca-Cola as a soda- fountain drink instead of a medicine. At soda fountains in drugstores, the syrup was mixed with soda water to make the drink Coca-Cola. Candler advertised a lot and his syrup to many drugstores. Soon everyone was going to soda fountains and asking for Coca-Cola. Candler saw no reason for putting Coca-Cola into bottles. But the two businessmen thought this would be a good idea. They got permission from Candler, and before long they became millionaires. As of 1903, coca leaves were no longer used in Coca-Cola. The exact ingredients used and their quantities are not known – the Coca-Cola company keeps its recipe a secret. World War I helped make Coca-Cola popular outside the United States. The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of the drink to U.S. soldiers fighting in Europe. Coca-Cola became very popular with the soldiers – so popular that the U.S. Army asked the company to start ten factories in Europe. After the war, these factories continued to make Coca-Cola. Today, there are Coca-Cola factories around the world.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. Coca-Cola was first used as a medicine.

2. The brown syrup called Coca-Cola was a mix of coconuts and coffee.
3. People mixed Coca-Cola syrup with milk.
4. Before Coca-Cola was in bottles, people went to drugstores to drink it with soda water.
5. World War II made Coca-Cola popular outside the USA.
6. The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of Coca-Cola to soldiers fighting in Europe.
7. Asa Candler decided to put Coca-Cola into bottles.
8. Coca leaves are still used to make Coca-Cola.
9. Nobody knows exactly how to make Coca-Cola.
10. Coca-Cola is only made in America.

## TASK 2

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

1. A person who sells medicines is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) druggist;
  - b) millionaire;
  - c) businessman;
  - d) addict.
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sweet, heavy liquid that tastes good.
  - a) Syrup;
  - b) Cola;
  - c) Soda;
  - d) Milk.
  
3. Pemberton sold Coca-Cola to make people well and \_\_\_\_\_ their problems.
  - a) keep;
  - b) find out about;
  - c) mix;
  - d) cure.
  
4. A medicine that cures many things is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) popular;
  - b) free;
  - c) all-purpose;
  - d) aspirin.
  
5. The different things that are mixed together to make Coca-Cola are its \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) ingredients;
  - b) ideas;
  - c) sodas;
  - d) liquids.
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of ingredients is the amount you put in.
  - a) factory;
  - b) colour;
  - c) permission;
  - d) quantity.
  
7. Not many people knew about Pemberton's syrup \_\_\_\_\_ bought it.
  - a) a lot;
  - b) few;
  - c) all;
  - d) most.

8. The way Coca-Cola's ingredients are put together is its \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ingredients;
- b) recipe;
- c) soda-fountain;
- d) bottle

9. People find out about things to buy by looking at\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) recipes;
- b) advertisements;
- c) articles;
- d) the monitor.

10. People drink soda from a bottle instead of going to a soda fountain store to drink it because\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) it tastes;
- b) they collect bottles;
- c) it's the law;
- d) it's easier to do.

William Caxton is the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1422. His father was a farmer. William did not want to become a farmer like his father. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office which traded with different countries. William liked to read new books which were printed in Europe. When William Caxton was thirty, after his master's death he started his own business in Belgium. In 1471 he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He became interested in printing and at last he learnt it. William wanted to have his own press one day and he did.

In 1476 he brought his printing – press to London. Printing was something new at that time and most people thought that it was the work of the devil. Some of the people wanted to break his press. Caxton printed his first book in 1477. It was the first book printed in the English language. The book was Caxton's translation of the French "Tales of Troy".

William Caxton printed about eighty books. He translated thirty – one books from French. Caxton died in 1491.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. William Caxton is the first English writer.

2. He was born in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
3. William came from a very rich family.
4. He liked the profession of his father.
5. The boy studied at university in London.
6. A lot of books were printed in English at that time.
7. William's master died when William was thirty.
8. William printed his first book in Belgium.
9. People were afraid of his printing press.
10. He translated books from French.

## TASK 2

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

1. William Caxton was the first English\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) writer;
- b) poet;
- c) printer.

2. His father was\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a doctor;
- b) a printer;
- c) a farmer.

3. In London William worked\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in the book-shop;
- b) in an office;
- c) at the factory.

4. He liked to read books printed in\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in America;
- b) in Asia;
- c) in Europe.

5. When William was thirty\_\_\_\_\_ died.

- a) his mother;
- b) his father;
- c) his master.

6. He started his own business at the age\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) of twenty;
- b) of thirty;
- c) of forty.

7. Later he left his business and began\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to print books;
- b) to write books;
- c) to translate books.

8. William decided to have\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a printing press;
- b) a bookstore;
- c) a publishing house.

9. Caxton printed his first book\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in the 14<sup>th</sup> century;
- b) in the 15<sup>th</sup> century;
- c) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

10. It was the first book printed\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in Europe;
- b) in the English language;
- c) in France.

**Form 6**

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 16**

Moscow is the capital of Russia and is on the river Moskva. It is a huge city with a population of 11.2 million. It's perhaps surprisingly, the most expensive city in Europe and the second most

expensive city in the world after Tokyo. It is also the city with the most billionaires in the world; in 2004 it had 33, two more than New York City.

There is something for everyone; famous places include the Kremlin, Red Square with the onion domes of St Basil Cathedral, the Zoo, the Bolshoi Theatre with its world-famous ballet company and the Ostankino Tower ( a television and radio tower) – Moscow’s tallest building at 577 metres. Winter, when the streets are under snow, is definitely the best time to visit this beautiful city. It can be extremely cold, with temperatures as low as -25 degrees Celsius, but it is very romantic.

There are four airports. Moscow also has the busiest metro system. It began in 1935 and now has 11 lines with more than 150 stations. Many of them have art and mosaics and look like museums. Nine million passengers use the metro every day and there are trains every 50 seconds during the busiest times. There are two international airports.

Moscow is an exciting, lively city with so much to offer. Come and see it for yourself. You’ll love it!

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. There are two rivers in Moscow.

2. Tokyo isn't the least expensive city in the world.
3. New York has the biggest number of billionaires.
4. You can go to a ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre.
5. Moscow is very romantic in summer.
6. The Ostankino Tower is very high.
7. The metro is very busy during the rush hours.
8. There is one train every minute.
9. You can fly to Moscow.
10. Moscow is a great city to visit.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Russia's capital stands on the
  - a. river;
  - b. lake;
  - c. sea
  
2. Moscow is a
  - a. a large city;
  - b. medium city;
  - c. a tiny city
  
3. The capital of Russia has
  - a. extremely high prices;
  - b. quite low prices;
  - c. common prices
  
4. Moscow is known to have
  - a. the biggest number of rich people;
  - b. billions of beautiful places;
  - c. the third part of the billionaires
  
5. People can see a(n) in the Red Square.
  - a. onion like cupolas;
  - b. lot of onion sold everywhere;
  - c. onion colour buildings
  
6. The tallest building is housing
  - a. Radio and television center;
  - b. ballet company;
  - c. Ostankino tower
  
7. Winter is definitely the for visiting the city.
  - a. most wonderful period;
  - b. least romantic time;
  - c. suitable time
  
8. Moscow has
  - a. a well developed air connection system;
  - b. well air conditioning system;
  - c. system of transportation
  
9. Metro is



- a. the most popular transportation mean;
- b. the busiest place for sightseeing;
- c. the worst crowded place in Moscow

10. Moscow offers a(n)

- a. great opportunity to go sightseeing for everyone;
- b. excellent choice of things to do;
- c. plenty of places to travel to

Have you ever heard of school at home? No, we don't mean doing your homework at home—we mean having all your lessons at home! Every day in Australia, hundreds of children have school in their home! Why? Well, to answer this question you should look at the map of Australia. It's very big. It's the sixth largest country in the world. Eighty-five percent of people live in towns and cities next to the sea, so you can travel for thousands of kilometres and never see anyone. Outside the cities, the land in Australia is mainly hot desert. But there are also some people who live in the middle of the country. The middle of Australia is called the "outback". It's very big and hot. In the outback, families often live very far from each other. Many children live hundreds of miles from any primary or secondary school! Schoolchildren in the outback often have to use the internet to study. These pupils have lessons every day. They stay at home and they go online!

Children who have school on the internet must study the same subject as other pupils in Australia but of course they don't have to wear a uniform. They mustn't forget to do their homework every day—just like other children.

Every day, the students of the outback meet each other. Three or four times a year, for one week, the home-school pupils travel for many hours to spend time with their teachers and classmates. Peter is a student who studies online. What advice does he have for home-school students? 'That's easy! You should have a very good computer. Thanks to your computer you can stay in touch with your teachers and your friends. It's very, very important!'

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. All children in Australia have school at home.

2. Children in the outback often live very far from school.
3. The pupils who have school online must study the same subject as other children in Australia.
4. Children in the outback feel very lonely.
5. Some parents are not happy with the lessons on the internet.
6. Peter thinks that home-school pupils must have a good computer.
7. Children who live far from school have lessons every day.
8. Three or four times a year the home-school pupils spend time with their teachers and classmates.
9. The home-school pupils meet each other every day.
10. The pupils who have school online must wear school uniform.

## **TASK 2**

### **Choose the suitable variant to the given statements**

1. School at home means
  - a) to do lessons at home
  - b) to have lessons at home
  
2. Hundreds of children have school in their home
  - a) every day
  - b) five days a week
  
3. Schoolchildren in the outback often have to use
  - a) books and radio
  - b) email, radio and television
  
4. The “outback” is called:
  - a) the land outside the cities
  - b) big cities in Australia
  
5. The home-school pupils meet
  - a) each other every day.
  - b) their teachers every day.
  
6. Pupils travel for many hours
  - a) to enjoy picturesque scene
  - b) to see their teachers and classmates.
  
7. The home-school pupils spend time with their teachers and classmates.
  - a) three or four times a year
  - b) two or three times a year
  
8. Peter thinks that home-school pupils must have
  - a) good memory
  - b) good computer
  
9. The pupils who have school online must
  - a) study different subjects
  - b) study the same subjects
  
10. The land in Australia is mainly
  - a) the outback

b) big cities and towns

The legend about the right hand which we can see on the Irish coat of arms is said to have come in the following way.

The Vikings from Scandinavia on their way to Greenland in the 8th-10th centuries stopped over in Ireland to fill their boats with food and water. Once on returning home two Viking chiefs decided that one of them would become the king of Ireland. As the Vikings did not fight among themselves, it was decided that the first one to touch the Irish soil would become the King. They set off in their big boats, the race between the two big boats was very even and each crew did everything to win the race. When they were quite close to the shore Hereon O'Neil (that was the name of the Viking chief that later became the King) cut off his right hand and threw it on the land. It is due to this that the red right hand has been a part of the coat of arms of Ireland ever since.

Numerous legends are connected with St. Patrick who was known for his wonderful power. Perhaps the best known legend is that he cleared Ireland of snakes. The story goes that one old snake-the king of snakes-resisted him; so he made a box and invited the snake to enter it. The snake refused saying it was too small; but St. Patrick said it was large enough to be comfortable. At last the snake got into the box to prove that it was too small. At that moment St. Patrick shut the box and threw it into the sea. The other snakes jumped into the water after their king and drowned.

Well, the fact remains that there are no snakes in Ireland and probably there never were, but the legend lives in the folklore of the Irish.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. One of the Irish legends says how the hand appeared on the Irish coat of arms.

2. The Vikings from Scandinavia on their way to America stopped over in Ireland.
3. Two chiefs arranged to fight to choose the future king of Ireland.
4. St. Patrick is described as a mighty person in many Irish legends.
5. St. Patrick invited the snake into the box to prove that it was large enough to be comfortable.
6. We can see the red snake on the Irish flag.
7. When Vikings were ready to step on the shore one of the chiefs cut off his hand and threw it on the land.
8. The other snakes jumped into the water and swam to another island with their king.
9. Vikings tried to win the race setting off in their big boats.
10. The legend says that one old snake agreed to enter the box made by St. Patrick.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. As the Vikings did not fight among themselves, it was decided to organize ... to choose the future king of Ireland.
  - a) the boat race
  - b) the concert
  - c) the fishing competition
  
2. To become the King , Heremon O'Neil ...
  - a) cut off his right hand
  - b) cleared Ireland of snakes
  - c) cut off his rival's hand
  
3. Numerous legends are connected with St. Patrick who was known for ...
  - a) he was a king of Ireland
  - b) his wonderful power
  - c) his nice boat
  
4. The old snake got into the box to prove that ...
  - a) he was smarter than others snakes
  - b) the king of snakes can swim
  - c) it was too small
  
5. The Vikings on their way to Greenland stopped over Ireland ...
  - a) to fill their boats with food and water
  - b) to fill their boats with boxes
  - c) to drown the snakes
  
6. The red right hand is a part of the coat of arms of Ireland because ...
  - a) it is a symbol of friendship
  - b) future king cut off his hand
  - c) St. Patrick drowned the snakes with his right hand
  
7. St. Patrick cleared the country of snakes after he ...
  - a) invited the old snake to the boat
  - b) drowned the king of snakes
  - c) sent the box with snakes away
  
8. The story goes that one old snake ...
  - a) made a box and invited everybody to enter it
  - b) disagreed to enter the box
  - c) asked St. Patrick to make a box

9. After the snake got into the box...

- a) St. Patrick cut off his right hand
- b) St. Patrick shut the box and threw into the sea
- c) the other snakes jumped into the water

10. Once on returning home...

- a) two Vikings decided to take part in the boat race
- b) the Vikings decided to fill their boats with water and food
- c) the Viking chiefs agreed to govern the country together

George Washington's birthday is celebrated on the third Monday in February in most states. However, in fifteen other states, it is celebrated with the birthday of another famous president, Abraham Lincoln. This is because Washington's Birthday comes so soon after Lincoln's. This birthday is called Washington-Lincoln Day or Presidents' Day.

George Washington was the first president of the United States of America. He is known as "the father of the country". Many cities, towns and schools are named after Washington. His picture is on the quarter and the dollar bill. The Washington Monument is very famous. On his birthday, Americans have parades, banquets, give speeches and tell stories about Washington.

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732. His father was a rich plantation owner. When George was twenty, he inherited a large estate and eighteen slaves.

In 1774, George became the leader of the American Army in the War of Independence against England. The winters were very cold and the soldiers had no food or warm clothes. They lost many battles. George kept the army fighting. Finally, the Americans won the war, and the United States of America became a country.

George became president in 1789 and was elected again in 1793. He was a very good president. Congress said that Washington was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. George Washington's birthday is celebrated in all countries.



2. Abraham Lincoln and George Washington were born on the same day.
3. Washington-Lincoln Day is celebrated in fifteen states.
4. George Washington's portrait is on the dollar bill.
5. George Washington became a rich plantation owner when he was twenty.
6. Twenty slaves worked on Washington's plantation.
7. The War of Independence was between America and England.
8. The weather was suitable for American soldiers.
9. American soldiers lost the War of Independence.
10. George Washington was elected a president twice.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. George Washington's birthday is celebrated in ...
  - a. winter
  - b. spring
  - c. autumn
  
2. Abraham Lincoln was ...
  - a. the first president
  - b. a famous American
  - c. another famous president
  
3. George Washington was called "the father of the country" because he ...
  - a. was the first president
  - b. lived in America
  - c. was a rich man
  
4. Many ... are named after Washington.
  - a. museums and schools
  - b. cities and towns
  - c. streets and bridges
  
5. The word "quarter" means ...
  - a. a stamp
  - b. a symbol
  - c. a coin
  
6. Slaves are ...
  - a. free people
  - b. white people
  - c. people owned by others
  
7. The War of Independence was against ...
  - a. America
  - b. England
  - c. Europe
  
8. The American soldiers were ... during the war.
  - a. hungry
  - b. happy
  - c. confident
  
9. America became a country after...

- a. the Americans had lost many battles
- b. George Washington had become a president
- c. the victory in the war

10. George Washington is in the hearts of his ...

- a. children
- b. countrymen
- b. soldiers

One Christmas morning the snow was lying so thick that Mum said: “David, go and sweep the garden path, will you? Otherwise Grandma will never get to the door when she comes for Christmas lunch”.

David muttered and grumbled. He had just opened his presents and longed to play with his new computer game.

“Must I?” he said.

“Just think of poor Grandma struggling up the path in thick snow, said Dad, “She may fall down and hurt herself”.

David put on his old holey green sweater and his boots. He got a long broom and began to sweep the path. It’s not like Christmas at all, he thought. It could be any old day. People shouldn’t have to work at Christmas.

Just then a little robin flew on to a twig nearby.

David looked at the robin sadly. “How would you like it, Robin”, he said, “If you were all warm and comfortable and ready for Christmas fun and you had to go out to sweep the path?”

Come to think of it, thought David, a robin is never warm and comfortable. He has to live outside all the time.

The little robin suddenly opened his beak and began to sing. And what a lovely song it was! A real Christmas carol! David cheered up immediately. If a little robin on a frozen twig could be cheerful, then so could he!

David set to work willingly. He swept a lovely clear path to the door, and then, tingling with the warmth that hard work brings, he went inside to enjoy the rest of Christmas.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. There was much snow on Christmas Morning.

2. Grandma had to come for Christmas dinner.
3. David wanted to play computer games.
4. David was eager to sweep the garden path.
5. The boy obeyed his parents.
6. David thought that people didn't have to work at Christmas.
7. Robins are always warm and comfortable.
8. Robin's song was lovely and cheerful.
9. Robin's song cheered David up.
10. David enjoyed Christmas.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Christmas is celebrated in ...
  - a. winter
  - b. autumn
  - c. spring
  
2. David's parents asked him to ...
  - a. clean the room
  - b. sweep the path
  - c. sweep the garden
  
3. The family waited for ...
  - a. Grandmother
  - b. Grandfather
  - c. Grandparents
  
4. Grandma may ...
  - a. fall ill
  - b. break her leg
  - c. fall down
  
5. David put on his ...
  - a. sweater and boots
  - b. jacket and shoes
  - c. coat and hat
  
6. In his work the boy used ...
  - a. a stick
  - b. a broom
  - c. a brush
  
7. Robin is ...
  - a. a squirrel
  - b. a mouse
  - c. a bird
  
8. Robins live ...
  - a. inside
  - b. in cages
  - c. outside
  
9. Robin sings opening his ...

- a. beak
- b. lips
- c. mouth

10. Christmas carol is ...

- a. a song
- b. a present
- c. a fairy tale

When God created the earth and all the beautiful things in it, he also created many unusual animals. One of these animals has become the object of our love and affection. It reflects many childhood memories. It is the lovable koala.

Many people think the koala is a bear because he was the inspiration for the “Teddy Bears” we all love. The koala is really a marsupial. That is the name for animals that carry their young in a pouch. The name koala means “drinks no water”. The koalas very seldom drink water because they get all their moisture and nourishment from the eucalyptus leaves they eat.

Koalas have soft, gray fur, fuzzy little ears, and big, black rubbery noses. Their eyes look like two black buttons. A koala has no tail, but he does have long, sharp claws to climb with. They have fingers and toes, and usually weight between 18 and 25 pounds. They stand about 2 foot tall and move very slowly when on the ground.

Koalas are found only in Australia where they live in eucalyptus trees. During the day they curl up in the fork of the tree and sleep. At night they climb onto the brunches to eat the tender, juicy leaves of the tree. Many people claim that koalas smell like cough drops. That is the result of the oil in the eucalyptus leaves, which is used to make cough drops.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Koalas are unique animals.

2. Koalas are loved by all.
3. The koala is a bear.
4. Koalas carry their young in a pocket.
5. Koalas drink a lot of water.
6. Koalas eat leaves and branches of the eucalyptus tree.
7. A long tail helps koala to climb the trees.
8. Usually koalas weigh between 8 and 12 kilos.
9. They can run fast when they are on the ground.
10. Koalas live in Australia and India.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. God created the earth, all beautiful things and ... animals.
  - a. usual
  - b. unusual
  - c. beautiful
  
2. The koala is the object of ...
  - a. love and affection
  - b. entertainment
  - c. joy
  
3. The koala is ...
  - a. a marsupial
  - b. an insect
  - c. a bear
  
4. The koala means ...
  - a. drinks a lot of water
  - b. drinks no water
  - c. drinks milk
  
5. The koalas get all they need from ... they eat.
  - a. the flowers
  - b. the branches
  - c. the leaves
  
6. Nourishment means ...
  - a. food
  - b. living
  - c. clothes
  
7. Koala's eyes look like two ...
  - a. gray buttons
  - b. black buttons
  - c. brown drops
  
8. A koala has ...
  - a. long sharp claws
  - b. a long tail
  - c. a short tail
  
9. Koalas sleep ...

- a. at night
- b. in the morning
- c. during the day

10. People say that koalas smell like ...

- a. snowdrops
- b. cough drops
- c. roses



O. Henry was the pen-name of William Sidney Porter. He was the American writer who first developed the short story into a recognized kind of literature. The stories by O. Henry are well known for their surprise endings.

William Sidney Porter was born in 1862 in North California. His mother died when he was 8 years old. He left school at the age of 15 to work in his uncle's drug-store.

Five years later he moved to Texas. There he got married, worked in a local bank and bought a weekly newspaper.

Then he was accused of stealing money from the bank where he had worked in 1897. Porter was sentenced to prison.

He started to write when he was in prison. His first story was published in a National Magazine in 1898. He was released from prison in 1901. Porter went to New York City. He published his stories under the pen-name O. Henry. No one knows where he got that name. O. Henry published about 600 stories during his life. He wrote so quickly that he could produce one story a week.

Porter tried to forget his past but could not. He didn't have good friends. He began to drink too much alcohol. His second marriage failed. He died of tuberculosis in 1910. He was 48 years old.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

- 1) Henry was the pen-name of Walter Scott.

- 2) He was the American writer.
- 3) The stories by O. Henry are well known.
- 4) William Sidney Porter was born in 1862 in Southern California.
- 5) His mother died when he was 16 years old.
- 6) He got married in Texas.
- 7) Porter was sentenced to prison.
- 8) He was released from prison in 1901.
- 9) O. Henry published about 6000 stories.
- 10) O. Henry had many good friends.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) O. Henry was the pen-name of.....
  - a) Charles Dickens
  - b) William Sidney Porter
  - c) Arthur Conan Doyle
  - d) Walter Scott
  
- 2) He was the.....writer
  - a) German
  - b) French
  - c) English
  - d) American
  
- 3) William Sidney Porter was born in.....
  - a) 1962
  - b) 1862
  - c) 1762
  - d) 1764
  
- 4) He was born in .....
  - a) Canada
  - b) France
  - c) England
  - d) North California
  
- 5) He left school at the age of....
  - a) 10
  - b) 14
  - c) 15
  - d) 13
  
- 6) William worked at his..... drug-store.
  - a) brother's
  - b) uncle's
  - c) grandfather's
  - d) mother's
- 7) He got married in....
  - a) Rome
  - b) Los-Angeles
  - c) Texas
  - d) California

8) O. Henry started to write when he was.....

- a) travelling
- b) 50
- c) a boy
- d) in prison

9) Porter didn't have good.....

- a) friends
- b) shoes
- c) relatives
- d) wives

10) O. Henry died when he was.....

- a) 42
- b) 40
- c) 48
- d) 50

Pizza has a long history. The ancient Greeks first had the idea of putting vegetables on large flat pieces of bread and pizza ovens have been found in the ruins of Roman cities. But for centuries one important ingredient was missing — the first tomatoes were brought to Europe only in the 16th century from South America. In the 19th century Rafael Esposito, a baker from Naples, began to sell the first modern pizzas. He was asked to bake a special pizza for a visit by the Italian King and Queen in 1889, and so the first pizza Margarita was created, named after the Queen. Pizza became a favourite dish in Italy, but only after the Second World War, when thousands of American soldiers went home from Europe, pizza really became an international dish. Soon there were, pizzerias all over the USA, and American chains like Pizza Hut, spread the idea around the world. Today the average American eats over 10 kilograms of pizza a year and the world's largest pizza (measuring 30 metres! across) was baked not in Italy but in Havana, Cuba!

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

- 1) Pizza has a long history.

- 2) The Ancient Greeks first had an idea of putting fruits on large flat pieces of bread.
- 3) Pizza ovens have been found in the ruins of Roman cities.
- 4) The first tomatoes were brought to Europe only in the 16th century from the South America.
- 5) In the 19th century Rafael Esposito, a baker from Naples, began to sell the first modern cakes.
- 6) The first pizza Margarita was named after the Italian Queen.
- 7) Pizza became a favourite dish in Spain.
- 8) After the First World War pizza really became an international dish.
- 9) Today the average American eats over 200 kilograms of pizza a year.
- 10) The world's largest pizza was baked in Havana.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) The ancient Greeks first had an idea of putting....on large flat piece of bread.
  - a) fruits
  - b) vegetables
  - c) tomatoes
  
- 2) Pizza ovens have been found in the ruins of .....Cities.
  - a) Roman
  - b) Spain
  - c) African
  
- 3) The first tomatoes were brought to Europe from.....
  - a) America
  - b) South Africa
  - c) South America
  
- 4) In the 19th centuries Rafael Esposito began to sell the first.....
  - a) modern pizzas
  - b) cakes
  - c) rolls
  
- 5) Pizza became a favourite dish in...
  - a) Spain
  - b) France
  - c) Italy
  
- 6) The first pizza Margarita was named after...
  - a) the King
  - b) the Queen
  - c) the Queen's son
  
- 7) After the ... Pizza really became an international dish
  - a) First World war
  - b) Second World war
  - c) Third World war
  
- 8) Soon there were pizzerias all over...
  - a) the USA
  - b) the world
  - c) Italy
  
- 9) Today the average American eats over the 10 kilograms of pizza ....

- a) a month
- b) a year
- c) a week

10) The world's largest pizza was baked in .....

- a) Havana
- b) Italy
- c) German

Many years ago tea was unknown in European countries. Many people didn't even know the word tea. But drinking tea was very popular in the East.

Once, a young sailor came back from India. He was the only son of an old woman and every time he returned from a faraway country he brought his mother a present. Of course he tried to bring her something unusual that she could show to her friends. That time he brought her a box of tea.

The old woman didn't know anything about tea. But she liked the smell and invited all her friends to come and try it. When her guests arrived, she invited them to the dinner table. The old woman treated them to cakes and fruit and tea leaves.

When the sailor entered the room and saw a big plate filled with tea leaves, he understood everything. He smiled when he saw his mother's friends eating tea leaves with butter and salt. They pretended they liked it. But it was clear they didn't enjoy eating tea leaves. "Where is the tea, mother?" the sailor asked. His mother pointed to the plate in the middle of the table. "No, these are only the leaves of the tea," the sailor said. "Where is the water?" "The water?" his mother asked. "I have thrown the water away, of course."

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

- 1) Many years ago tea was unknown in European countries.

- 2) Once a young sailor came back from Italy.
- 3) Every time he returned from a faraway country he brought his mother a present.
- 4) He brought his mother a box of sweets.
- 5) A mother liked the smell of tea and invited her friends to come and try it.
- 6) When the sailor entered the room he saw a big plate filled with tea leaves.
- 7) He smiled when he saw his mother's friends eating tea leaves with butter and bread.
- 8) It was clear the guests didn't enjoy eating tea leaves.
- 9) The son asked his mother about the water for tea.
- 10) The woman answered that she has thrown the water away.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) Many people didn't even know the world .....
  - a) coffee
  - b) juice
  - c) tea
  
- 2) Once a young sailor came back from ....
  - a) India
  - b) Italy
  - c) France
  
- 3) Every time he returned from a faraway country he brought his mother....
  - a) a present
  - b) a souvenir
  - c) money
  
- 4) That time he brought her a box of....
  - a) sweets
  - b) biscuits
  - c) tea
  
- 5) The old woman didn't know anything about....
  - a) juice
  - b) tea
  - c) coffee
  
- 6) When her guests arrived, she invited them....
  - a) to the kitchen
  - b) to the living-room
  - c) to the dinner table
  
- 7) The old woman treated her guests to cakes and fruit and.....
  - a) tea leaves
  - b) biscuits
  - c) sweets
  
- 8) When the sailor entered the room he saw a big plate filled with.....
  - a) fruit
  - b) sweets
  - c) tea leaves
  
- 9) He smiled when he saw his mother's friends eating tea leaves with.....



- a) butter and salt
- b) butter and bread
- c) butter and sugar

10) His mother answered that she has thrown.....

- a) the tea leaves away
- b) the water away
- c) the sugar away.

This story happened when I was a very little boy. I had a friend whose name was Jim. One day Jim came to our house and said: “Please come to my birthday party”. We shall have tea and a big birthday cake». I liked birthday cakes very much, and I wanted to go to the party too.

I came to the birthday party with a big Teddy bear — the present for Jim.

Then the other children came and played in the garden. They played hide-and-seek. They sang songs and danced. But I didn’t want to play. I didn’t want to dance and to sing. And Jim didn’t want to play. We wanted the cake.

«I can show you the birthday cake», said Jim.

So we went to the dining room and there on the table we saw a beautiful birthday cake with chocolate roses on it. «Oh, I like chocolate roses very much! » I said. «I can give you a little rose», said Jim.

Jim gave me one rose and I ate it. Than he took one rose and ate it up. I ate three roses and Jim ate three roses, and there was chocolate on our faces and hands. Then we went into the garden to play with other children.

When Jim’s mother saw us, she got very angry. She told Jim to go to bed and she told me to go home. I was sick all night.

I am not a little boy now, but I don’t like chocolate roses even today.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. This story is about Jim’s family.

2. Jim invited the boy to his birthday party.
3. Children spent time in the garden.
4. A big car was the present for Jim.
5. The boys met with the clowns.
6. The boys wanted to eat the birthday cake.
7. There were a lot of small flowers on the cake.
8. Children ate the cake and went to the garden to play.
9. Jim's mother was proud of the boys.
10. The author of the story doesn't like to eat chocolate roses even today.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The boy wanted to go to
  - a) a party
  - b) a garden
  - c) school
  
2. The boy came to birthday with
  - a) his mother
  - b) the present
  - c) the rose
  
3. Jim's present was
  - a) a big teddy bear
  - b) a big birthday cake
  - c) a big book
  
4. Children had
  - a) bad marks
  - b) a lot of presents
  - c) a lot of fun
  
5. The boys wanted
  - a) to play hide-and-peek
  - b) to dance
  - c) to eat the cake
  
6. The cake was
  - a) in the dining room
  - b) in the garden
  - c) in Jim's room
  
7. The boys were dirty with
  - a) ice-cream
  - b) mud
  - c) chocolate
  
8. The boy was ... all night.
  - a) at home
  - b) ill
  - c) visiting Jim
  
9. The story happened when

- a) the boys were small
- b) children came to the birthday party
- c) Jim's mother came

10. Jim's mother

- a) gave them a cup of tea
- b) was glad at the boys
- c) was angry at the boys

Robin Hood is a legendary hero of England. He lived in the twelfth century. The legend said Robin Hood lived in Sherwood Forest with his merry men.

Robin Hood and his merry men took money from the rich and gave it to the poor. There are many stories about them. Here is one of them.

One day Robin Hood was walking through the Forest with his men when he saw a young man. The young man was wearing a very fine red coat and singing merrily. The next morning Robin Hood saw the same young man without his fine coat. The young man was looking very sad. Robin Hood sent Little John to bring the young man. When the young man came to Robin Hood the latter asked him, "What is your name?" The young man answered that his name was Allan-a-Dale. Then Robin Hood asked: "Have you any money?" Allan-a-Dale answered, "I have only five shillings and a ring that I have kept for seven years. I wanted to marry a nice young girl. Yesterday I went to marry her, but her father is against it. He wants to marry her to a rich old man. Now I am unhappy."

Robin Hood asked the young man: "What will you give me and my merry men if we help you to get your girl back again?" Allan-a-Dale had neither money nor gold, but he promised to be Robin Hood's true servant. So Robin Hood decided to help Allan-a-Dale and they all went to the town where the girl lived.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. The story is about Robin Hood and his friends.

2. There are a lot of poems about Robin Hood.
3. Sherwood Forest was the place for playing with Robin's merry men.
4. Robin Hood helped poor people.
5. Robin Hood and his men met with Allan-a-Dale in the forest.
6. The young man was rich and noble.
7. Allan-a-Dale wanted to marry a nice girl and had a lot of money.
8. Robin Hood promised to help the young man.
9. The young man gave his own house to Robin's friends.
10. Allan-a-Dale's bride lived in the village.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Robin Hood is the legendary hero of ...
  - a) Australia
  - b) Great Britain
  - c) America
  
2. He lived in ...
  - a) the 12<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  
3. Robin Hood and his men ...
  - a) gave money to the poor having taken it from the rich
  - b) took money from the poor and gave it to the rich
  - c) gave their money to the poor
  
4. Once Robin Hood saw a young man ... who was singing ...
  - a) in a red coat, sadly
  - b) in a very fine red coat, merrily
  - c) in a very nice coat, gaily
  
5. The next morning the young man looked ...
  - a) unhappy
  - b) merry
  - c) without his fine coat
  
6. Robin hood asked the young man ...
  - a) where he was going
  - b) his name
  - c) why he was without his fine red coat
  
7. The young man had ... and a ring for his girl.
  - a) 5 shillings
  - b) 15 shillings
  - c) 50 shillings
  
8. The girl's father ...
  - a) didn't want his daughter to marry the young man
  - b) didn't want his daughter to marry a rich man
  - c) didn't want his daughter to become rich
  
9. The young man promised ... if he helped him to get his girl back.

- a) to be Robin Hood's good friend
- b) to be Robin Hood's true servant
- c) to be Robin Hood's true adviser

10. They all went to the town where ...

- a) the girl's family lived
- b) the rich people lived
- c) the girl studied

Once upon a time, there was a flock of doves that flew in search of food led by their king. One day, they had flown a long distance and were very tired. The dove king encouraged them to fly a little further. The smallest dove picked up speed and found some rice scattered beneath a banyan tree. So all the doves landed and began to eat.

Suddenly a net fell over them and they were all trapped. They saw a hunter approaching carrying a huge club. The doves desperately fluttered their wings trying to get out, but to no avail.

The king had an idea. He advised all the doves to fly up together carrying the net with them. He said that there was strength in unity.

Each dove picked up a portion of the net and together they flew off carrying the net with them. The hunter looked up in astonishment. He tried to follow them, but they were flying high over hills and valleys. They flew to a hill near a city of temples where there lived a mouse that could help them. He was a faithful friend of the dove king.

When the mouse heard the loud noise of their approach, he went into hiding. The dove king gently called out to him and then the mouse was happy to see him. The dove king explained that they had been caught in a trap and needed the mouse's help to gnaw at the net with his teeth and set them free.

The mouse agreed saying that he would set the king free first. The king insisted that he first free his subjects and the king last. The mouse understood the king's feelings and complied with his wishes. He began to cut the net and one by one all the doves were freed including the dove king.

They all thanked the mouse and flew away together, united in their strength.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. This story is about a flock of parrots.



2. The birds had flown a long distance one day.
3. The smallest dove found a lot of bananas.
4. The doves were trapped in a hunter's net.
5. They could not flutter their wings.
6. The king advised to cut the net together.
7. The hunter clapped his hands in astonishment.
8. A mouse was a friend of the dove king.
9. The birds needed the mouse's help.
10. Unity is the main idea of this tale.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. A flock of doves flew to search of ...
  - a) a mouse
  - b) a hunter
  - c) food
  
2. The birds led by ...
  - a) their king
  - b) their queen
  - c) their true friend
  
3. The doves sat on the tree because they ...
  - a) were glad to see each other
  - b) were tired
  - c) wanted to eat
  
4. Suddenly the ... caught them.
  - a) a hunter
  - b) a lion
  - c) a mouse
  
5. The king advised the birds ... together.
  - a) to speak
  - b) to cry
  - c) fly up
  
6. The flock of doves picked up ...
  - a) a net
  - b) some food
  - c) a hunter
  
7. They flew ...
  - a) to their nests
  - b) over the villages and towns
  - c) over hills and valleys
  
8. The mouse gnawed ...
  - a) the wings
  - b) the net
  - c) the tree
  
9. The birds were ...
  - a) free

- b) happy
- c) together

10. ... thanked the mouse.

- a) The king
- b) The smallest dove
- c) All doves

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!

**Form 6**

### **TASK 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.

## **TASK 2**

**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.

Many years ago in Haarlem, Holland, there lived a young boy. His name was Hans Brinker and he was eight years old. One autumn day, Hans went across the canal 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 the 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. Then, the dike could burst and flood Holland! Hans knew what to do. He put his finger in the hole, so no more water could come through it. "Please, someone help me!" Hans shouted. But there was no one there 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'm 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 little boy!

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. A young boy who lived in Holland was eight years old.

2. The boy took some biscuits and went to his friend.
3. Hans was scared because of rain.
4. Hans saw a small hole in the dike.
5. He was not afraid and knew what to do.
6. Hans shouted and people came to help him.
7. The priest heard the boy's cries.
8. The priest could the boy himself.
9. The people mended the hole for a long time.
10. Hans was a real hero.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The story happened in...
  - a) autumn;
  - b) summer;
  - c) spring.
  
2. An old blind man lived...
  - a) in the forest;
  - b) across the canal;
  - c) across the river.
  
3. The water was higher in the canals in...
  - a) autumn;
  - b) summer;
  - c) spring.
  
4. The boy stayed with the old man...
  - a) for a long time;
  - b) not so long;
  - c) for a while.
  
5. When the boy was returning home...
  - a) he picked some flowers for his mum;
  - b) he ate some biscuits;
  - c) he watched the foxes.
  
6. The boy started to run because of...
  - a) the darkness of the sky;
  - b) heavy rain;
  - c) forest animals.
  
7. Hans felt frightened because...
  - a) he looked around carefully;
  - b) he heard the sound of the water flowing away;
  - c) he noticed a very small hole in the dike.
  
8. The brave boy wanted to help his country so he...
  - a) started to run;
  - b) began crying;
  - c) put his finger in the hole.
  
9. When the boy was cold and tired he...

- a) went home;
- b) didn't leave the dike;
- c) saw some people who helped him.

10. The brave boy waited for help...

- a) for a while;
- b) all night long;
- c) for a few minutes.



<b>thrush</b> – дрізд <b>magpie</b> – сорока <b>twigs</b> - гілля	<b>starling</b> - шпак <b>blackbird</b> – чорний дрізд <b>turtle-dove</b> - горлиця
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Once upon a time all the birds came to the magpie and asked her to teach them how to build nests. The magpie was the cleverest bird of all at building nests. So she put all the birds round her and began to show them how to do it. First of all she took some mud and made a sort of round cake with it.

“Oh, that’s how it’s done,” said the thrush and it flew away. And so that’s how thrushes build their nests.

Then the magpie took some twigs and put them round in the mud.

“Now I know all about it,” says the blackbird, and he flew away. So that’s how the blackbirds make their nests.

Then the magpie put another layer of mud over the twigs.

“Oh that’s quite clear,” said the wise owl, and it flew away. And owls have never made better nests since.

After this the magpie took some twigs again.

“That’s very interesting!” said the sparrow, and it flew away. So sparrows make rather untidy nests to this day.

Well, then the magpie took some feathers and lined the nest very comfortably with it.

“That suits me,” cried the starling, and it flew away. And starlings have very cozy nests.

So every bird took away some knowledge, but none of them waited to the end. Meanwhile the magpie went on working without looking up till the only bird stayed. It was a turtle-dove. At last the magpie looked up and saw nobody near her but the silly turtle-dove. She got angry and flew away. And that is why different birds build their nests differently.

### TASK 1

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

1. Once the magpie was asked to build a house.

2. The cleverest bird refused to help others.
3. The magpie made the nest from the mud and twigs.
4. The thrush began to help the magpie to build the nest.
5. Blackbird was sitting up to the end and was watching.
6. The nests of the sparrows are rather untidy.
7. Everything was obvious for the owl.
8. Till the time the magpie finished her work there was no bird, except the turtle-dove.
9. The magpie got angry because of the fact that any bird did not wait till the end.
10. The story told us why all the birds build similar nests.

## TASK 2

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

1. The cleverest bird at building nests is....
  - a) an owl
  - b) a turtle-dove
  - c) a magpie
  - d) a sparrow
  
2. The magpie use ... to make a sort of round cake.
  - a) dust
  - b) snow
  - c) mud
  - d) sand
  
3. The first bird said: ....
  - a) "Oh, that's how it's done"
  - b) "Oh, you do it wrong"
  - c) "Oh, I don't understand how it is done"
  - d) " Oh, I will not do it"
  
4. After the blackbird understood everything it ... away.
  - a) run
  - b) swam
  - c) sprang
  - d) flew
  
5. For building the nest the magpie also used ....
  - a) twigs and feathers
  - b) threads and needles
  - c) nails
  - d) grass and leaves
  
6. Such type of birds as starling has very ... nests.
  - a) large
  - b) comfortable
  - c) uncomfortable
  - d) practical
  
7. While the magpie was working without looking up, ...remained.
  - a) the only bird
  - b) three birds
  - c) two birds
  - d) no birds

8. The turtle-dove ....
- a) was sleeping
  - b) was very attentive
  - c) was singing
  - d) didn't pay any attention
9. The magpie ...when it noticed that all its listeners were gone, except one.
- a) became very happy
  - b) did not pay attention
  - c) got angry
  - d) was confused
10. There are lots of birds and their nests are all ....
- a) wonderful
  - b) different
  - c) similar
  - d) tidy

**coward** – боягуз

**improve** – покращувати

**coincidence** - співпадіння

A son and his father are walking on the mountains. Suddenly, his son falls, hurts himself and screams: “AAAAAhhhhhhhhhh!”

To his surprise, he hears the voice repeating somewhere in the mountain: “AAAAAhhhhhhhhhh!”

Curious he yells: “Who are you?”

He receives the answer: “Who are you?”

And then he screams to the mountain: “I’m proud of you”

The voice answers: “I’m proud of you”

Angered at the response, he screams: “Coward!”

He receives the answer “Coward!”

He looks to his father and asks: “What’s going on?”

The father smiles and says: “My son, pay attention”

The man screams again: “You are a champion!”

The voice answers: “You are a champion!”

The boy is surprised but does not understand.

Then the father explains: “People call this Echo, but really this is Life.

It gives you back everything you say or do.

Our life is simply a reflection of our actions. If you want more love in the world make more love in you heart. If you want more competence in your team, improve your competence.

This relationship applies to everything, in all aspects of life. Life will give you back everything you have given to it. Your Life is not coincidence. It’s a reflection of you.”

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. A boy and a man are running through the forest.

2. When the boy screams he hears the voice of his father.
3. Young fellow is curious and decides not to stop shouting.
4. As the boy does not hear the answer to his question he calls the voice “coward”.
5. The owner of the voice is really a coward.
6. Father decides not to repeat the boy’s mistakes.
7. The boy’s father shouts that he is a champion.
8. The voice that does not want to show itself is an echo.
9. The man explains to his son that the life is not like an echo.
10. If someone wants the world to be kind and full of love he must be the same of himself.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The boy begins to scream because he ....
  - a) is happy
  - b) hits himself
  - c) is looking for his father
  - d) is frightened
2. In the answer to the boy the voice ....
  - a) repeats the same as the boy tells
  - b) shouts very loudly
  - c) mumbles something
  - d) keeps silence
3. The son is ... because of the “dialogue” between him and a stranger.
  - a) shocked
  - b) angry
  - c) satisfied
  - d) tired
4. The man explains that it is ....
  - a) the voice of other traveler
  - b) his illusion
  - c) his reflected voice
  - d) the voice of his life
5. In the story the reflected voice is compared with ....
  - a) love
  - b) boomerang
  - c) mirror
  - d) life
6. Father gives the explanation of the life as ....
  - a) a difficult thing to understand
  - b) the same as we do and think
  - c) a line of unrelated events
  - d) a long lesson
7. Due to the explanation of the man if people want more love in the world they should ....
  - a) do the same in their hearts
  - b) always be gentle and smiling
  - c) be cruel to each other
  - d) not hurt anyone

8. If someone wants something to become more in his life he should ... it.

- a) ask for
- b) steal
- c) borrow
- d) improve

The boy's father is ... person.

- a) stupid
- b) happy
- c) wise
- d) boring

10. The life is an echo. It ... everything we do or say.

- a) takes
- b) gives back
- c) hides
- d) gets

a landscape - пейзаж  
to admire – захоплюватися

Last week Jane got an invitation from her former school friend Helen to come to see her. Helen married Ralph Burton and they lived in their new house. Jane was interested to see their new house.

Their house was in a quiet street far from the centre of the town. There was a small garden and a garage near the house. There were three rooms, a bathroom, and a lavatory in the house.

The living-room looked empty. There was a wall-to-wall carpet and not much furniture. The crystal vase that Jane brought as a present made the room look more personal.

The dining-room had little furniture too. There was a table, four chairs and a cupboard there. There were no pictures on the wall. Ralph's friends brought a landscape and it gave to the room a real character.

The bedroom had only a double bed and a dressing table with a stool. There were orange curtains with red spots on the windows.

The guests admired the Burtons' house and were full of helpful advice how to furnish the room.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Jane received an invitation because her friend was going to get married.

2. The Burtons lived in a new house.
3. Their house had all modern conveniences.
4. It was near the quiet centre of the town.
5. The living-room was full of furniture.
6. The carpet in the living-room was large.
7. There weren't any curtains in the house.
8. The Burtons' friends didn't give them any presents.
9. The guests liked their house.
10. Everybody of the guests was ready to give a piece of advice how to furnish the rooms.

## **TASK 2**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Who sent an invitation to Jane?
  - a) Ralph;
  - b) Helen;
  - c) John.
  
2. Where was Helen's house?
  - a) in a quiet street far from the centre of the town;
  - b) in a quiet street near the centre of the town;
  - c) in a noisy street far from the centre of the town.
  
3. What was there near the house?
  - a) a small garage and a big garden;
  - b) a big garden and a garage;
  - c) a small garden and a garage.
  
4. Was there a lot of furniture in the living-room?
  - a) No, there wasn't much.
  - b) Yes, there was.
  - c) Yes, there were.
  
5. What furniture was there in the bedroom?
  - a) a bed and a chest of drawers;
  - b) a double bed and a dressing table;
  - c) a double bed and a coffee table.
  
6. What was there in the dining-room?
  - a) a table, five chairs and a cupboard;
  - b) a table, four armchairs and a cupboard;
  - c) a table, four chairs and a cupboard.
  
7. What presents did their friends bring?
  - a) a landscape and a glass vase;
  - b) a landscape and a crystal vase;
  - c) a watercolour and a crystal vase.
  
8. What room did the vase make more personal?
  - a) a living-room;
  - b) a dining-room;
  - c) a bedroom.
  
9. Were there any pictures on the wall?



- a) Yes, there were some.
- b) No, there weren't any.
- c) No, there wasn't any.

10. Did they admire the Burtons' house?

- a) No, they didn't.
- b) Yes, they did.
- c) No, they were not.

Britain has quite a cold climate. The weather there is often rainy and cloudy. Most people believe that in Britain it rains all the time, but it is not true. It rains just as much in many other European countries as it does in Britain.

November and December are the wettest months. The sky is grey and cloudy most of the time. It is often windy and the leaves fall from the trees. Spring isn't very warm and it rains a lot. Summer is usually warm and sunny, but sometimes it is cloudy and rainy.

The British weather is difficult to predict. You never know what weather to expect in Britain. Sometimes it rains during the summer. In winter it snow too, but it doesn't usually last very long. Britain is warmer than other northern countries because of the warm air that comes from the Atlantic.

But one thing is certain – you always need to carry an umbrella with you, just in case it rains. The British like their weather and always discuss the weather forecast with pleasure. Their national saying is there is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. The weather in Britain is often rainy and cloudy.

2. Most people believe that in Britain it rains all the time.
3. It snows in Britain just as much as in many other European countries.
4. The first winter month is the wettest one.
5. The sky is often grey and cloudy.
6. November is a windy month.
7. Summer sometimes is cloudy and rainy.
8. Summer months are usually warm and sunny.
9. You always know what weather to expect in Britain.
10. In winter it snows too.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Britain has quite a ... climate.
  - a. dry
  - b. mild
  - c. cold
  
2. The sky is ... and cloudy most of the time.
  - a. dark
  - b. grey
  - c. blue
3. The leaves ... the trees.
  - a. fall from
  - b. fly on
  - c. fall down
  
4. Spring isn't very ... and it rains a lot.
  - a. windy
  - b. warm
  - c. cold
  
5. Britain is ... than other northern countries.
  - a. warmer
  - b. colder
  - c. hotter
  
6. The warm air comes from the ....
  - a. Gulf Stream
  - b. Atlantic
  - c. English Channel
  
7. British always need to carry ... with them.
  - a. raincoats
  - b. boots
  - c. umbrellas
  
8. The British like their ....
  - a. weather
  - b. country
  - c. customs
  
9. They discuss the weather forecast with ....

- a. each other
  - b. pleasure
  - c. foreigners
10. There is no bad weather, there is bad ....
- a. rain
  - b. shoes
  - c. clothes

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about eight million people.

London is divided into the following parts: the City, Westminster, the West End, and the East End.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. A lot of banks, offices and companies are situated there. As Englishmen say, they “make money” in the City. One million of people come to this part of London to work.

There are some famous ancient buildings in the City. The most impressive one is St. Paul’s Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built in the seventeenth century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the governmental part of London.

Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its huge bell, known as Big Ben.

The West End is the richest part of London. It is a symbol of wealth. The best hotels, restaurants and shops can be found there.

The biggest museum in London is the British Museum, situated not far from Trafalgar Square. In the East End there are a lot of factories, workshops and docks where working people live.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. London is political, economic and commercial centre.

2. Its population is about eighteen million people.
3. The head of London is the City.
4. St. Paul's Cathedral is one of the greatest of English churches.
5. The Tower of London is a prison now.
6. The West End is the richest part of London.
7. The biggest hotels, restaurants and shops can be found in the West End.
8. The British Museum is situated not far from the Trafalgar Square.
9. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the seventh century.
10. The East End is the poorest part of London.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The Tower of London was founded by ....
  - a) Julius Caesar
  - b) William the Conqueror
  - c) Jack London
  
2. ... is the governmental part of London.
  - a) the City
  - b) Westminster
  - c) the West End
  
3. English kings and queens have been crowned in ....
  - a) Westminster Abbey
  - b) St. Paul's Cathedral
  - c) the Tower of London
  
4. The ... tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell.
  - a) London
  - b) prison
  - c) clock
  
5. The ... museum in London is the British Museum.
  - a) most famous
  - b) most interesting
  - c) biggest
  
6. The West End is a symbol of ....
  - a) health
  - b) wealth
  - c) intelligence
  
7. London is one of the ... cities in the world
  - a) smallest
  - b) biggest
  - c) largest
  
8. Englishmen say, they ... in the City.
  - a) spend money
  - b) make money
  - c) lose money
  
9. There are some famous ancient ... in the City .

- a) monuments
- b) squares
- c) buildings

10. the East End is a part where working people ... .

- a) live
- b) work
- c) rest

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. They consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousands small islands.

Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland (on the island of Great Britain) and Northern Ireland (on the island of Ireland). Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river while the Thames is the deepest one. The north of Scotland is mountainous and it is called the Highlands, while the south with beautiful valleys and plains is called the Lowlands. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1,343 m).

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean, and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid. It's often foggy and rainy. Sometimes it rains so heavily that Englishmen say, "It rains all dogs and cats". The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. It seldom snows heavily, frost is rare. January and February are the coldest months.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80% of people live in cities and towns.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. The United Kingdom is situated on the British banks.



2. Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.
3. The Thames is the longest river.
4. The south of Scotland with its beautiful valleys and plains is called the Highlands.
5. The driest period is from March to June.
6. The United Kingdom is one of the world's biggest countries.
7. Ben Nevis is situated in Scotland.
8. Mountains are very high .
9. The capital of the United Kingdom is Belfast.
10. The Population of Great Britain is over 57 million.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. United Kingdom consists of ... large islands.
  - a) two
  - b) three
  - c) four
2. There are a lot of ... in Great Britain
  - a) seas
  - b) lakes
  - c) rivers
3. The Severn is the ... river.
  - a) shortest
  - b) longest
  - c) deepest
4. The ... of Scotland is mountainous.
  - a) north
  - b) east
  - c) south
5. The ... in Britain is usually described as cool.
  - a) water
  - b) weather
  - c) climate
6. The ... months are from October to January.
  - a) coldest
  - b) wettest
  - c) driest
7. The climate is ... the whole year.
  - a) mild
  - b) humid
  - c) dry
8. Sometimes it rains so ....
  - a) heavily
  - b) strong
  - c) much
9. January and February are the ... months.

- a) warmest
- b) coldest
- c) wettest

10. About ... people live in cities and towns.

- a) 80%
- b) 90%
- c) 70%

**seasoned** – приправлений,здобрений  
**estimates** - оцінки  
**profitable** –прибутковий вигідний  
**diverted** - відволікатись

Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday that Americans celebrate on the fourth Thursday in November. This autumn festival is traditionally celebrated with family and friends over a big meal that takes hours to prepare.

The meal usually includes turkey served along with dishes like cranberries, sweet potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie. The turkey is usually seasoned and roasted in an oven, but some people fry the bird in oil or cook it on a grill or in a smoker.

The National Turkey Federation estimates that Americans ate forty-six million birds for last year's holiday. The government expects turkey production to increase two percent this year. About two-thirds of the turkeys raised in the United States came from six states: Minnesota, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and Indiana.

Turkey is eaten all year, and Americans have been eating more of it over the years, though chicken, beef and pork are still more popular. Federation president Joel Brandenberger says twenty-twelve will not be as profitable for turkey farmers as the last two years were. Feed costs are up while turkey prices are about the same. "Corn is our number one feed ingredient, and the drought has obviously increased the price of corn dramatically and, frankly, the fact that an ever-increasing amount of the corn crop is being diverted to ethanol production also has increased the cost of corn. So that's created some difficulty for the industry this year."

The Pilgrims' feast in sixteen twenty-one is often considered the nation's first Thanksgiving. The Pilgrims were early settlers of Plymouth Colony in what is now Massachusetts. They held a three-day feast to celebrate a good harvest. However, other European settlers in North America also held ceremonies of thanks. These included British colonists in Virginia in sixteen nineteen. In eighteen sixty-three, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln declared the last Thursday of November as a national day of thanksgiving. In nineteen thirty-nine, as the Great Depression was ending, President Franklin Roosevelt established the holiday on the fourth Thursday. He did not want to shorten the Christmas holiday shopping season in years when November has a fifth Thursday.

The season traditionally begins with a busy shopping day on the Friday after Thanksgiving, although some stores are now opening on the holiday itself.

One of America's founders, Ben Franklin, thought the turkey would better represent the country as its official bird than the bald eagle. But Joel Brandenberger disagrees.

"I think we're better off having the bald eagle on our coins and the Thanksgiving turkey on our dinner table

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. This festival is traditionally celebrated with family and friends in the fall over a big meal that takes hours to prepare.
2. Many dishes like cranberries, potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie are on the festive table.
3. The methods of cooking for festive turkey are basting , grilling , smoking , frying ,
4. Turkey is less popular then other sorts of meat eaten all year.
5. The prices for crops are increasing every year.
6. Feeding problems are connected with the maize using for other aims
7. The Pilgrims' feast in the sixteen century is often considered the nation's first Thanksgiving
8. Depression was ending, President Franklin Roosevelt established the holiday on the last Thursday in November
9. He wanted to make longer the Christmas holiday shopping season in years when November has a fifth Thursday.
10. Thanksgiving turkey is one of the official birds of the American nation.

## TASK 2

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

1. Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday that Americans celebrate on ...Thursday in November
  - a) last
  - b) fourth
  - c) the last
  - d) the fourth
2. The meal usually ... turkey served along with dishes like cranberries, sweet potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie
  - a) enclose
  - b) contents
  - c) take in
  - d) span
3. The turkey is usually ... and roasted in an oven, but some people fry the bird in oil or cook it on a grill or in a smoker.
  - a) acid
  - b) bitter
  - c) salted
  - d) flavored
4. The government expects turkey production to ... two percent this year.
  - a) to up
  - b) to speak
  - c) to discuss
  - d) to make
5. About two-thirds of the turkeys ... in the United States came from six states: Minnesota, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and Indiana.
  - a) elevated
  - b) grown
  - c) linked
  - d) made
- 6 .The main food for turkey is ...
  - a) maize
  - b) seeds
  - c) bread
  - d) wheat.

7. The Pilgrims' feast in sixteen twenty-one is often considered the ... first Thanksgiving
- a) people
  - b) American
  - c) settler
  - d) forefathers
8. The Pilgrims lived in ...
- a) Missouri
  - b) Virginia
  - c) Minnesota
  - d) Massachusetts.
9. President ... established the holiday on the fourth Thursday
- a) Lincoln
  - b) Bush
  - c) Roosevelt
  - d) Kennedy
10. Thanksgiving turkey is one of the ... birds of the American nation.
- a) official
  - b) festival
  - c) national
  - d) better

Lighthouses are built along coasts to signal to passing ships. Lighthouses are tall buildings of wood or stone or brick with large bright lights on top. Every night they shine lights to warn ships about dangerous areas where there are rocks, low water levels, or strong currents. The lighthouses along North Carolina's coast are recognized as signs of safety for travelers

The lighthouses shine their signals to prevent more wrecks. Many ships and lives have been saved because of the United States Life Saving Service and workers at lighthouses. Each island of the Outer Banks has its own lighthouse with a special design and history. In addition, each lighthouse has its own signal which boats see from a distance. The different light signals help sailors identify their position from the land. This helps them judge if they are close to dangerous water passages. Today, the light signals work on an electrical timing system.

In the past, workers living in the lighthouses had to turn the lights on and off.

Many people agree that the most recognized lighthouse in America is at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The building stretches 58 meters in the air – making it the tallest brick lighthouse in the country. It was completed in 1870. Its signal shines a white light every seven-and-a-half seconds. The most northern lighthouse on North Carolina's Outer Banks is at Currituck Beach. Like the other lighthouses along the coast, the Currituck Beach Lighthouse still serves as an aid to sailors. The lighthouse runs its light signal from sunset to sunrise. The signal is three seconds on, 17 seconds off. The light can be seen as far away as 33 kilometers. The lighthouse runs its light signal from sunset to sunrise. The signal is three seconds on, 17 seconds off. 37 kilometers from land are able to see the signal.

The Currituck Beach Lighthouse remains unpainted to help tell it apart from other lighthouses along the coast. This also gives visitors a strong sense of the one-and-a-half-million bricks used to build the building, which stands 47 meters in the air. The Currituck Beach Lighthouse was completed in 1875. It was the last major brick lighthouse built on the Outer Banks. Visitors are permitted to climb the top. Historians believe more people have read about, painted or taken pictures of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse than any other lighthouse in North America. It is the picture on the official documents of the United States Lighthouse Service. It is also a memorial to hundreds of men and women who worked to make North Carolina's coast safe for sea travelers.

Wild horses run free near the Currituck Beach Lighthouse. Horses are not native to North America. Yet for more than 400 years, these animals have run unrestricted along the northern Outer Banks. Historians are not sure how the horses first arrived in America. They believe either Spanish or English settlers transported them. The wild horses are called Barbs. They are known for their size, their ability to work hard, their easy movement, and their long lives.

**Form 6**

### **TASK 1**

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

1. Lighthouses are built along coasts giving the signs to passing ships.
2. Lighthouses are made of natural materials
3. Every night they shine lights to prevent dangerous accidents.
4. The lighthouses have their own history and look and signals.
5. Lighthouses help to understand the place near the shore by the turning the lights on and off.
6. The highest lighthouse was built in the US in 1875.
7. Lighthouses work from dusk till morning.
8. Barbs are known for their size their ability to work hard, their easy movement, their long lives.
9. It was the last major lighthouse built on the Outer Banks.
10. The Currituck Beach Lighthouse remains the monument to hundreds of men and women who worked to make North Carolina's coast safe for sea travelers.

## TASK 2

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

1. Lighthouses are tall buildings of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) wood
  - b) stone
  - c) brick
  - d) timber, stone or brick
2. Every night they shine lights to \_\_\_\_\_ ships about dangerous areas
  - a) show
  - b) make
  - c) beware
  - d) look
3. The lighthouses along North Carolina's coast are recognized as signs of safety for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) voyagers
  - b) pilgrims
  - c) people
  - d) men
4. In addition, each lighthouse has its own \_\_\_\_\_ which boats see from a distance
  - a) light
  - b) signs
  - c) style
  - d) desk
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the tallest brick lighthouse in the country.
  - a) Currituck Beach
  - b) Cape Hatteras
  - c) North Carolina's
  - d) Outer Banks
6. The Currituck Beach Lighthouse was completed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1875
  - b) 1870
  - c) 1876
  - d) 1970
7. The Currituck Beach Lighthouse remains unpainted to help tell it apart from other lighthouses along \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) beach

- b) bank
- c) coast
- d) side

8. For more than 400 years, these \_\_\_\_\_ have run unrestricted along the northern Outer Banks

- a) horses
- b) camels
- c) creatures
- d) mammals

9 Visitors are permitted to climb \_\_\_\_\_

- a) horses
- b) bricks
- c) top
- d) coast

10. Horses are not native to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Asia
- b) Australia
- c) North America
- d) South America



People who came to Britain for the first time find some of the customs new and interesting. The English do not shake hands each time when they meet. When you go to a friend's house for a meal, it is not a custom to say Thank you at the end of the meal as in most European countries. Here you wait until you are leaving to go home and then thank your friends for their invitation.

Very few people even people with quite a lot of money have servants in their homes. It's very difficult to find a good servant and to find a good servant is even more difficult. They also want too much money for their job. So families do most of the housework themselves and husbands usually work as much as wives. Most of the housework is done on Saturday mornings or afternoons when nobody work.

English people do not talk as much as Europeans do. If you travel by train for an hour; people will not talk to you during the journey. And if you are not silent they will think you are not being polite. This is true about everything. But on the whole the English are very friendly. If you ask them the way to some place they will tell you everything you must know.

In every street in London you will find a policeman. They are always ready to help. When you have a problem, you can ask a policeman and he will do all that he can do. Most of them are tall and good-looking men, but there are also some women. The policemen and policewomen usually walk around the city, but they can have a motorbike or a car if they want to get to some places very fast.

**Form 6**

**TASK 1**

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

1. Some British customs and traditions are modern and interesting.
2. It is not a custom to say Thank you at the end of the meal and leaving the house.
3. You thank your friends for their invitation coming to them.
4. Having a good servant at home is very difficult
5. All members of the families work about the house.
6. English people are much resaved
7. People in the British trains do not speak for long hours of the trip.
8. The British policemen are always ready to help.
9. The English people are kind and hospitable.
10. Most of the policemen are male.

## TASK 2

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. What do tourists find strange in Britain?
  - a) manners
  - b) customs
  - c) traditions
2. When do you usually say thank you if you have a meal at a friend's house?
  - a) at the end of the meal
  - b) at the end of the party
  - c) leaving home
3. Do all rich people have servants?
  - a) yes
  - b) no
  - c) its difficult
4. Who do most of the work at home?
  - a) servants
  - b) wives
  - c) families
5. Why do people do most of the housework on Saturdays?
  - a) they like it
  - b) they are at home
  - c) nobody works
6. Why mustn't you talk to people in train?
  - a) it's a rule
  - b) it's a custom
  - c) no need
7. Whom can you ask the way on the street?
  - a) female
  - b) people
  - c) male
8. Who must you ask for help if you have a problem in London?
  - a) men
  - b) women
  - c) policemen

9 .Who works in the police?

- a) male
- b) female
- c) both

10. Why do the police use cars and motorbikes?

- a) for riding
- b) for learning
- c) for getting very fast

A mouse had a very difficult time. He was so afraid of a cat that his life was bad and he spent his days in fear and trembling. One day a magician came upon the terrified mouse. The mouse told him about his state of fear and distress. The magician waved his hand and with a magic turned the mouse into a cat.

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

The dog ran away but after some days he was back and the problem was still the same – fear. The dog was afraid 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 stopped. «Nothing will be of any help», he said, «because you have the heart of a mouse». He decided to change the tiger back into a mouse.

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

1. A mouse had a happy life.
2. The mouse was terrified of dogs.
3. A magician helped the mouse.
4. The cat didn't want to be caught by dogs.
5. The cat became a tiger.
6. The dog wasn't afraid of tigers.
7. The magician transformed the dog with his magic words.
8. The tiger killed the hunters.
9. The magician didn't help the tiger.
10. The tiger had the heart of a mouse.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The mouse had difficult times because ....
  - a) he was afraid of everything
  - b) he didn't have food
  - c) he didn't have a place to live
  - d) he couldn't find a cat
  
2. One day the mouse met....
  - a) a man
  - b) a wizard
  - c) a friend
  - d) a monster
  
3. The magician used his... to help the mouse.
  - a) head
  - b) heart
  - c) hear
  - d) hand
  
4. At first the mouse was changed into....
  - a) a dog
  - b) a cat
  - c) a tiger
  - d) a bird
  
5. For the second time with the help of magic the mouse turned into....
  - a) a hunter
  - b) a tiger
  - c) a dog
  - d) a cat
  
6. The cat was afraid to be caught by...
  - a) a mouse
  - b) a dog
  - c) a hunter
  - d) a tiger
  
7. The dog was afraid of ...

- a) tigers
  - b) magicians
  - c) cats
  - d) mice
8. Magic words transformed the mouse ....
- a) only one time
  - b) two times
  - c) three times
  - d) four times
9. Nothing helped the mouse because ....
- a) he was very little
  - b) he was always hungry
  - c) he had a little heart
  - d) he was always terrified of something
10. At last the magician decided to change the tiger into...
- a) a mouse
  - b) a dog
  - c) a cat
  - d) a man

## THE LUCKY SEED

A long time ago a farmer took a big bag of seeds to sell at the market. Suddenly, his cart's wheel hit a big stone. Bump! One of the seeds fell out of the bag, and on the hot, dry ground. "I'm scared", said the seed. "I need to be under the soil." Just then a cow walked on the seed and pushed it into the ground.

"I am thirsty," said the seed. "I need some water to help me grow." Just then it started to rain.

The next morning the seed had a little green shoot. All day it sat in the sun and grew taller and taller.

The next day it had its first leaf. This helped it to catch sunlight and grow. That evening a hungry bird tried to eat it. But the seed had roots to help it to stay in the ground.

Many years of sunshine and rain passed. The seed became a plant, and then the plant became a tree. Today if you visit the countryside you can see the tree. It is big and strong, and now makes seeds of its own.

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

1. A long time ago a farmer went to the market.
2. One seed fell on the cold ground.
3. The seed wanted to be under the soil.
4. A horse walked on the seed and pushed it into the ground.
5. Firstly the seed had a little green shoot.
6. The next day it had its first flowers.
7. The leaf helped it to catch sunlight.
8. A hungry bird tried to water the plant.
9. The plant became a big and strong tree.
10. Now the tree has its own seeds.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. A long time ago a farmer wanted took a big bag of seeds to sell at the market ....
  - a) to buy the seeds
  - b) to find the seeds
  - c) to sell the seeds
  - d) to plant the seeds
2. One seed fell out of the bag ...
  - a) on the hot, dry ground.
  - b) on the cold, dry ground.
  - c) on the hot, wet ground.
  - d) on the cold, wet ground.
3. The seed needed to be...
  - a) on the soil
  - b) under the soil
  - c) without the soil
  - d) in the bag
4. Just then ... walked on the seed and pushed it into the ground.
  - a) a cow
  - b) a horse
  - c) a cat
  - d) a goat
5. The next morning the seed had ...
  - a) a little flower
  - b) a little leaf
  - c) a little seed
  - d) a little shoot
6. The little seed needed ... to help it grow.
  - a) some food
  - b) some seeds
  - c) some water
  - d) a farmer
7. That evening a hungry ... tried to eat it.



- a) bird
- b) cow
- c) horse
- d) farmer

8. The seed had ... to help it to stay in the ground.

- a) leaves
- b) water
- c) sunlight
- d) roots

9. Today if you visit the countryside....

- a) you can see the flower
- b) you can see the tree
- c) you can sell the seed
- d) you can't see the tree

10. The big and strong tree now makes ... of its own.

- a) rain
- b) seeds
- c) sunlight
- d) soil

**Variant 41**  
**THE MAN WITH TWELVE JOBS**

Seumas McSporran is a very busy man. He is 60 years old and he has twelve jobs.

He is a postman, a policeman, a fireman, a taxi driver, a school-bus driver, a boatman, an ambulance man, an accountant, a petrol attendant and a barman. Also, he and his wife, Margaret, have a shop and a small hotel.

Seumas lives and works on the island of Gigha in the west of Scotland. Only 120 people live on Gigha, but in summer 150 tourists come by boat every day.

Every weekday Seumas gets up at 6.00 and makes breakfast for the hotel guests. At 8.00 he drives the island's children to school. At 9.00 he collects the post from the boat and delivers it to all the houses on the island. He also delivers the beer to the island's only pub. Then he helps Margaret in the shop.

He says: 'Margaret likes being busy, too. We never have holidays and we don't like watching television. In the evenings Margaret makes supper and I do the accounts. At 10.00 we have a glass of wine and then we go to bed. Perhaps our life isn't very exciting, but we like it.'

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

1. Seumas McSporrán comes from Scotland.
2. He has twenty jobs.
3. He and his wife have a shop and a pub.
4. Only 120 people live on the island.
5. In winter 150 tourists come by boat every day.
6. Seumas makes dinner for the hotel guests.
7. He delivers the post to all the houses on the island.
8. There is only one pub on the island.
9. They go to bed at 10 o'clock.
10. Their life is very exciting.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Seumas has ... jobs.
  - a) twenty
  - b) ten
  - c) twelve
  - d) thirteen
2. Seumas lives and works on the island of Gighain ...
  - a) the east of England
  - b) the west of Scotland
  - c) the south of Wales
  - d) the north of Ireland
3. In summer ... tourists come by boat every day.
  - a) 120
  - b) 140
  - c) 130
  - d) 150
4. He makes breakfast for ....
  - a) his wife
  - b) island's people
  - c) the hotel guests
  - d) the schoolchildren
5. At 8.00 he drives the island's children ...
  - a) to school
  - b) to the cinema
  - c) to the hotel
  - d) home
6. At 9.00 he ... the post from the boat.
  - a) makes
  - b) serves
  - c) delivers
  - d) collects
7. Seumas helps Margaret in...
  - a) the post

- b) the shop
- c) the pub
- d) the school

8. In the evenings Margaret makes supper and Seumas...

- a) drives the island's children to school
- b) collects the post from the boat
- c) does the accounts
- d) delivers the beer to the island's only pub

9. They never have holidays and they don't like...

- a) being busy
- b) watching television
- c) working in the hotel
- d) making breakfast

10. At 10.00 we have ...and then we go to bed.

- a) a glass of wine
- c) a cup of tea
- b) a cup of coffee
- d) a glass of water

## Variant 42

### CATCHING BUTTERFLIES

It was summer now. The children were happy. There was a big field near their town. They went to the field to catch butterflies.

“Wow! Look! What a beautiful butterfly!” cried Noisy. “I think, I can catch it!” Noisy ran after the butterfly. She ran and shouted, “Oh, how fast it is flying! What beautiful spots it has got!”

“Noisy, be quiet!” said Clever. “Don’t shout all the time! The butterfly can hear you.”

“Nonsense,” said Noisy. “First, I can’t be quiet because I’m noisy. Second, the butterfly can hear me but it can’t understand that I want to catch it!”

“Why?” asked the children.

“Because it doesn’t speak English!”

“No, it doesn’t speak English but it can understand English!” said Clever. “It is an English butterfly. My dog is English, too. She doesn’t speak English but she understands it very well.”

“Oh, really?” asked Noisy. “Then I must learn French or Spanish! I hope our butterflies can’t understand these languages!”

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

1. It was autumn.
2. The field near the town was big.
3. They went to the field to catch butterflies.
4. Clever ran after the butterfly and shouted.
5. The butterfly can hear you.
6. The butterfly doesn't speak English.
7. It is an English butterfly.
8. Clever's dog understands her.
9. Noisy wants to learn French or Spanish.
10. She hopes our butterflies can't understand foreign languages.

## **TASK 2**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. What season was it?
  - a) autumn,
  - b) spring,
  - c) winter,
  - d) summer.
  
2. Where did the children go?
  - a) to the river,
  - b) to the forest,
  - c) to the mountain,
  - d) to the field.
  
3. What did they see in the field?
  - a) cows,
  - b) birds,
  - c) goats,
  - d) butterfly.
  
4. Who ran after the butterflies?
  - a) Noisy,
  - b) Clever,
  - c) Funny,
  - d) Slow.
  
5. Why couldn't Noisy catch the butterfly?
  - a) because the butterfly was flying.
  - b) because she ran and shouted.
  - c) because the butterfly understood her.
  - d) because the butterfly was beautiful.
  
6. Why couldn't the butterfly understand Noisy?
  - a) she spoke English,
  - b) she spoke loudly,
  - c) the butterfly doesn't understand English.
  - d) the butterfly is an insect.
7. What pet did Clever have?
  - a) a cat,

- b) a butterfly,
- c) a dog,
- d) a parrot.

8. Why did Clever's pet understand English?

- a) it speaks English.
- b) it is English.
- c) it understands English.
- d) it loves Clever.

9. What languages must Noisy learn?

- a) French,
- b) Spanish,
- c) English,
- d) French or Spanish.

10. When can we catch butterflies?

- a) when we speak foreign language,
- b) when we speak English,
- c) when we don't shout,
- d) when butterflies don't understand us.

## Variant 43

### LITTLE WOMEN

On a cold evening in December the girls are sitting near the fire in the dining - room. Their mother has not come home yet, and the girls are talking about the New Year and the presents they want to give to their mother.

Margaret, or Meg, as her sisters call her, is a very nice girl. She is sixteen years old. Meg teaches small children in the family of their friends. She gets some money for her work and helps her family. Meg is going to be a teacher.

Josephine, or Jo, is fifteen. She is tall and thin with long thick hair. Jo wants to write stories and be a writer. Now she works at the house of an old woman. She looks after the woman, helps her in the house, reads books to her and gets some money for her work.

Elizabeth, or Beth, is thirteen. She is a tall girl with brown eyes. Beth likes music and is learning to play the piano. She wants to teach music. She helps their mother in the house - dusts the tables, the chairs and the bookcases, sweeps the floor and washes the plates.

Amy is twelve. She has fair hair and large blue eyes. Amy goes to school. Some girls laugh at her old dresses and she does not like school. She wants to be an artist. Amy helps her mother in the kitchen.



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

1. On a cold evening in December the girls are sitting by the fire in the dining - room.
2. The girls are talking about Christmas.
3. Meg is six years old.
4. Meg teaches small children in the family of their friends.
5. Meg is going to be a painter.
6. Jo is tall and thin with long thick hair.
7. She works at the house of a young woman.
8. Beth is fond of music.
9. She helps her mother in the house.
10. Amy wants to be an actress.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The girls are talking about ....
  - a) the presents
  - b) their problems
  - c) the books.
  
2. Meg teaches small children in the family of their .....
  - a) teachers
  - b) relatives
  - c) friends
  
3. Meg is going to be ....
  - a) a painter
  - b) a teacher
  - c) a musician
  
4. Jo wants to write ... and be .....
  - a) stories; a writer
  - b) compositions; teacher
  - c) stories; painter
  
5. She gets some ... for her work.
  - a) cheese
  - b) milk
  - c) money
  
6. Beth is learning to play ....
  - a) the guitar
  - b) the piano
  - c) the violin
  
7. Amy ... school.
  - a) goes to
  - b) doesn't go to
  - c) works at
  
8. She ... school.
  - a) likes

- b) doesn't like
- c) hates

9. Amy wants to be ....

- a) a teacher
- b) a musician
- c) a painter

10. The girls help their ... in the house.

- a) mother
- b) grandmother
- c) friend

## Variant 44

### THE STORY OF DICK

Dick was a little boy. His mother and father died. He was very poor. He had no friends. His only friend was his cat whom he loved dearly.

One day Dick heard that life was very easy in London, that all the people in London were very good and kind, that the streets of London were full of gold. "Let's go to London," Dick said to his cat. "All right, let's go there," said his cat.

But when they arrived in London, they, of course, didn't see the streets full of gold. They didn't see anybody who wanted to help them.

At last Dick found a job on one of the ships ready to sail to foreign countries.

"May I take my cat with me?" Dick asked the captain. "Certainly, and I think you will have a wonderful travel," said the captain.

And it was a wonderful travel. The captain was a good old kind man. He told Dick stories about strange lands and strange people, about strange plants and strange animals.

One day there was a storm in the sea. The ship was driven into a strange country. The people who lived in that country had red skins.

The captain of the ship sent beautiful presents to the King and the Queen of that country. Then they invited the captain to their palace.

It was a beautiful palace. There were a lot of different tasty things on the table for the King, the Queen and the captain. But suddenly hundreds of rats ran into the room and began to eat all the tasty things.

"This happens every day," said the King. "We don't know what to do. Nobody can help us."

So the captain sent for Dick and his cat. When the cat saw the rats, she jumped from Dick's arms and soon all the rats were dead.

The King and the Queen were so pleased that they gave Dick twelve bags of gold and many other presents.

When Dick came back to London, he was very rich and he had his cat with him. He married a beautiful girl. And three of them lived happily together.

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

1. Dick was very rich.
2. One day Dick heard that life was very easy in Paris.
3. Dick and the cat went to London.
4. They saw a lot of gold in the streets of London.
5. Dick found a job on a ship.
6. The captain of the ship was a young man.
7. The captain told Dick stories about strange lands, people, plants and animals.
8. The King and the Queen invited the captain to the theatre.
9. The captain saw hundreds of monkeys in the room.
10. The King and the Queen gave Dick twelve bags of gold and many other presents.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Dick's friend was ....
  - a) a dog
  - b) a cat
  - c) a hamster
  
2. Dick heard that all people in ... were ...
  - a) Paris, aggressive
  - b) Kyiv, clever
  - c) London, good
  
3. The streets of the city were full of ...
  - a) gold
  - b) silver
  - c) bronze
  
- 4) Dick and his friend didn't see anybody who wanted ... them.
  - a) to sing for
  - b) to build a house
  - c) to help
  
5. Dick found a job on one of the ... ready to sail to foreign ....
  - a) boats, villages
  - b) ships, countries
  - c) rafts, jungles
  
6. One day there was ... in the sea.
  - a) a storm
  - b) a party
  - c) an iceberg
  
7. The ship was driven into ... country.
  - a) a well known
  - b) a far away
  - c) a strange
  
8. ... and ... invited the captain to the palace.
  - a) Dick, his friend

- b) The King, the Queen
- c) Nick, his parents

9. Hundreds of ... came into the room.

- a) dogs
- b) mice
- c) rats

10. When Dick came back to London he was ....

- a) very rich
- b) very poor
- c) very funny

## **Variant 45**

### **CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS**

Christmas season is the most festive time of the year in Britain and the United States.

Students at schools and colleges usually have 2 weeks' vacation, beginning before Christmas and ending soon after New Year.

Although no one knows exactly when Jesus was born. Christians everywhere in the world celebrate his birthday on December 25.

This day was a festival long before Christianity because ancient people believed this was the time when the sun god started his journey back to earth and it was a custom to give presents to each other.

Now children are told that Santa Claus or Father Christmas in a red suit, a red hat and with long white beard puts presents for them into their stockings by the fireplace.

The winter traditions of decorating homes with evergreens began in ancient times too. English people decorate their homes with mistletoe, holly and other evergreens. Many people send Christmas cards to each other.

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

1. Christmas season is the happiest time of the year in Britain and the United States.
2. Students at schools and colleges usually have 2 weeks' tour.
3. Everybody knows that Jesus was born on December 25.
4. Ancient people believed the sky god started his journey back to earth.
5. Ancient people had a custom to give presents to each other at Christmas.
6. Nowadays Santa Claus wears red trousers, a white shirt and a red cap.
7. Santa Claus puts the presents for children into their bags. -
8. The winter traditions of decorating homes with evergreens began in old times.
9. English people decorate their homes with mistletoe and holly.
10. English people exchange Christmas cards.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Christmas season is ... time of the year in Britain and the United States.
  - a) the saddest
  - b) the most festive
  - c) the worst
2. Students have 2 weeks' ... beginning ... Christmas and ending soon after New Year.
  - a) vacation; before
  - b) vacation; after
  - c) tour; before
3. ... knows exactly when Jesus was born.
  - a) Santa Claus
  - b) no one
  - c) everyone
4. Christians everywhere in the world celebrate Christmas on December ... .
  - a) 26
  - b) 25
  - c) 24
5. It was a custom ... presents to each other.
  - a) to give
  - b) to sell
  - c) to draw
6. Ancient people believed this was the time when the sun god started his ... back to earth.
  - a) journey
  - b) project
  - c) tour
7. Santa Claus wears a red ..., a red ..., with ... white beard.
  - a) suit; cap; short
  - b) suit; scarf; long
  - c) suit; hat; long
8. Santa Claus puts presents for children into their ... by the ....
  - a) bags; fireplace

- b) stockings; fireplace
- c) stockings; armchair

9. The winter traditions of decorating ... with evergreens began in ancient times.

- a) gardens
- b) yards
- c) homes

10. English people send Christmas ... to each other

- a) newspapers
- b) magazines
- c) cards



## Variant 46

### FILM TECHNOLOGIES TODAY

**background** – фон, задній план

**to create** - створювати

**an empty stage** – пуста сцена

**human** – людський

Many people are involved in making a film – the actors, the director, the cameramen and many others. These days computer programmers are also very important, because computer technology has totally changed the way films are made.

Today, most films have fantastic special effects that were all created by computers. It has become common to mix real actors with computer-generated backgrounds. For example, two hundred and fifty computer programmers worked for two years to create the fantasy world of Star Wars. ‘The actors often had to act on an empty stage,’ explains Lucy Cook, special effects expert. ‘They were filmed against a blue screen and the computer-generated background was added later’.

The film Shrek introduced new computer-generated special effects. Shrek is a story about a monster who lives alone in a wood. There are also two ‘human’ characters, the evil Lord Farquaad and the beautiful Princess Fiona. All the characters in Shrek were created by computers, but they look real. Even the expressions on their faces change like real people’s! Computers were also used to create a whole forest. The trees look just like real trees, with billions of leaves that actually move in the wind.

It is now also possible to create ‘virtual actors’.

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

- 1) Many people are involved in making a film.
- 2) Computer technology hasn't totally changed the way films are made.
- 3) Most films have fantastic special effects that were all created by cameramen.
- 4) It has become common to mix real actors with robots.
- 5) Two hundred and fifteen computer programmers worked for two years to create the fantasy world of Star Wars.
- 6) The actors often had to act on an empty stage.
- 7) The computer-generated background was added later.
- 8) Shrek is a story about a monster who lives alone in a palace.
- 9) All the characters in Shrek were created by computers.
- 10) It is impossible to create 'virtual actors' now.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) Many people are involved in making a film – ....
  - a) the actors, the director, the cameramen and many others;
  - b) the actors, the director, the captains and many others;
  - c) the actors, the directors, the cameramen and many our students
  
- 2) Today, most films have fantastic special effects that were all created ....
  - a) by cameramen;
  - b) by computers;
  - c) by actors
  
- 3) It has become common to mix real actors with ....
  - a) computer-generated backgrounds;
  - b) computer-generated ideas;
  - c) computer-generated animals
  
- 4) For example, two hundred and fifty computer programmers worked for two years to create the fantasy world of ....
  - a) Cinderella;
  - b) Shrek;
  - c) Star Wars
  
- 5) 'The actors often had to act on an empty stage,' explains Lucy Cook, ....
  - a) special effects expert;
  - b) special film expert;
  - c) special police expert
  
- 6) 'They were filmed against ... the computer-generated background was added later'.
  - a) blue sky;
  - b) a blue car;
  - c) a blue screen
  
- 7) Shrek is a story....
  - a) about two monsters who live together in a wood;
  - b) about a monster who lives alone in a wood;
  - c) about a monster who lives alone in a palace

8) All the characters in Shrek were created by computers, but they look ....

- a) unusual;
- b) unreal;
- c) real

9) Computers were also used to create a whole ....

- a) forest;
- b) world;
- c) palace

10) It is now also possible to create ....

- a) 'virtual people';
- b) 'virtual actors';
- c) 'virtual weapon'

## Variant 47

### THE RED RACING CAR

**both** - обидва

**perhaps** - можливо

**to save** – зберігати, рятувати

**to pick up** – піднімати

Steven Lees and his best friend Matt Keane were looking in the toy shop window one afternoon on their way home from school. There were some fantastic racing cars in the window. Both Steven and Matt liked them a lot and both boys wanted one.

It was Matt's birthday the following week. His mum and dad might buy him a racing car for his birthday. But Steven's birthday was in six months' time. How could he get one of these cars? His parents wouldn't buy him one, he was sure. Perhaps he should save his pocket money. But that would take ages. And he wanted it now!

The two boys said 'goodbye' at Matt's house and Steven walked up the street to his house. Just as he arrived at his garden gate, Steven noticed a piece of paper on the ground. Steven couldn't believe his eyes! When he looked more closely, he saw that it was a 50\$ note!

Steve bent down and picked up the money. What should he do with it? Should he tell his mum? Should he take it to the police, or should he go back to the toy shop and buy the racing car? Steven didn't think for long. He turned round and went back to the shop. He chose the red racing car.

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

- 1) Steven Lees and his best friend Matt Keane were looking in the toy shop window.
- 2) They were looking in the toy shop window on their way to school.
- 3) There were some fantastic racing horses in the window.
- 4) It was Steven's birthday the following week.
- 5) Matt's mum and dad might buy him a racing car for his birthday.
- 6) But Steven's birthday was in six months' time.
- 7) The two boys said 'goodbye' at Steven's house and Matt walked up the street to his house.
- 8) Just as he arrived at his garden gate, Steven noticed a piece of paper on the ground.
- 9) When he looked more closely, he saw that it was a 150\$ note!
- 10) Steve bent down and picked up the racing car.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) Steven Lees and his best friend Matt Keane were looking in the toy shop window one afternoon on their way ... from school.
  - a) home;
  - b) to the park;
  - c) to the swimming pool
  
- 2) There were some fantastic ... the window.
  - a) teddy bears;
  - b) toy puppies;
  - c) racing cars
  
- 3) It was Matt's birthday....
  - a) the following week;
  - b) two weeks ago;
  - c) last Tuesday
  
- 4) Matt's mum and dad might buy him ... for his birthday.
  - a) a racing horse;
  - b) a racing car;
  - c) a racing bike
  
- 5) Perhaps he should ....
  - a) buy one of them;
  - b) ask for one of them;
  - c) save his pocket money
  
- 6) The two boys said 'goodbye' at Matt's house and Steven walked up the street ....
  - a) to school;
  - b) to his house;
  - c) to the library
  
- 7) Just as he arrived at ..., Steven noticed a piece of paper on the ground.
  - a) his garden gate;
  - b) Matt's garden gate;
  - c) his school door
  
- 8) When Steven looked more closely, he saw that it was a ...!
  - a) 50\$ note;

- b) racing car;
- c) silver coin

9) Steven bent down and picked up the ....

- a) money;
- b) book;
- c) walkman

10) Steven turned round and went back to the ....

- a) library;
- b) garage;
- c) shop;

## Variant 48

### WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?

**Independent** - незалежний

**to earn** - заробляти

**to borrow** - позичати

**decision** – рішення

Dominic McVey was born in 1985. He made his first business deal when he was eleven, and is Britain's youngest millionaire.

'I didn't sleep very much when I was a baby. I don't sleep much now. I'm always busy. Mum says I was walking at nine months, running at eleven months and soon talking all the time. I've always had a very active mind. Also, Mum has always taught me to be independent and say what I think.'

'My dad is a musician who used to travel a lot. When I was eight, Mum sent me on a plane to Japan to meet Dad. I was only a child, so the airline put me in first class. I loved it. 'If you want to live like that,' Mum said, 'You'll have to earn a lot of money first.'

'A few years after that, I started earning my own money. I was 13 when I discovered Viza scooters on the Internet. That summer I talked about them all the time. When we got back from holiday, I went to the bank to borrow some money. That's when I started my company, Scooters UK. I now earn more money than a lot of actors and singers.'

'My business partner is my mum. She works with me in the company, but I make all the business decisions. Mum's my friend, too. She lets me do what I want. Mum's different to other people's mums. My mates think she's really cool.'

'She also stops me spending all my money – she gives me 35\$ pocket money a week. If I spend that, I don't get any more until the next week!'

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

- 1) Dominic McVey was born in 1975.
- 2) He made his first business deal when he was eleven.
- 3) Dominic didn't sleep very much when he was a baby.
- 4) He was running at nine months.
- 5) Dominic's dad was a musician.
- 6) His father didn't use to travel a lot.
- 7) When Dominic was eight, Dad sent him on a plane to Japan to meet Mum.
- 8) I was 13 when I discovered Lizard scooters on the Internet.
- 9) When they got back from holiday, Dominic went to the bank to borrow some money.
- 10) His business partner is his mum.

## **TASK 2**

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

- 1) Dominic made his first business deal when he was eleven, and is ...youngest millionaire.
  - a) Ukrainian;
  - b) American;
  - c) Britain's
  
- 2) He's always had ....
  - a) a very active mind;
  - b) a good humor;
  - c) an active friend
  
- 3) His Mum has always taught him to be ... and say what I think.
  - a) independent;
  - b) loyal;
  - c) evil
  
- 4) ...is a musician who used to travel a lot.
  - a) His mum;
  - b) His dad;
  - c) His friend
  
- 5) When I was eight, Mum sent me ...to Japan to meet Dad.
  - a) on a train;
  - b) on a plane;
  - c) on a ship
  
- 6) ... when he discovered Viza scooters on the Internet.
  - a) Dominic was 13;
  - b) Dominic was 15;
  - c) Dominic was in the USA
  
- 7) When they got back from holiday, Dominic went to the bank ....
  - a) to borrow 50 \$;
  - b) to buy a new car;
  - c) to borrow some money
  
- 8) Dominic started his company...
  - a) Scooters UK;



- b) Scooters USA;
- c) Dominic Russia

9) His business partner is ....

- a) his Dad;
- b) his mum.
- c) his friend

10) She also stops him ....

- a) smoking;
- b) spending all his money;
- c) playing computer games

## Variant 49

### WHY THE SUN AND THE MOON LIVE IN THE SKY

**was knee-deep for the Sun** – була Сонцю до колін

Many, many years ago the Sun and the Moon lived together on the Earth. Water was their best friend, and they often came to see her. Water never went to see the Sun and the Moon in their house.

“Why don’t you come to see us?” the Sun once asked her.

“I have too many friends”, Water answered, “they will come with me. I’m afraid there will be no place for them in your house”.

“But I shall built a new big house”, the Sun said.

And the Sun built a very big house and then asked Water to come to him. Water came with all the fish and water animals.

“May I come in with all my people?” Water asked.

“Yes, come in”, the Sun said.

Very soon Water in the house was knee-deep for the Sun.

Then in a minute Water was up to the Sun’s head, and came higher and higher with all the fish and water animals. At last water was so high in the house that the Sun and the Moon went on to the roof and sat there. But soon water came up on to the roof. What could the Sun and the Moon do? Where could they sit? And they went up to the sky. They liked the place and began to live there.

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

1. Many years ago the Sun and the Moon lived together in the water.
2. Water was their friend.
3. The Sun and the Moon often swam in the water.
4. But water never came to see them.
5. The Sun asked Water why she didn't come to see them.
6. The Moon built a new house.
7. Water came to the Sun with all her friends.
8. Very soon Water in the house was knee-deep for the Sun.
9. At last Water was so high in the house that the Sun and the Moon went outside.
10. Soon Water came up to the roof and the Sun and the Moon went up to the sky.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The Sun and the Moon lived together ....
  - a) on the Earth
  - b) in the Water
  - c) in the sky.
  
2. Their best friend was ....
  - a) Air
  - b) Earth
  - c) Water
  
3. They ... came to see Water.
  - a) never
  - b) always
  - c) often
  
4. Water didn't come to see the Sun and the Moon because....
  - a) she was ill
  - b) she had a lot of friends
  - c) she didn't know the way.
  
5. The Sun built ....
  - a) a very big room
  - b) a very big flat
  - c) a very big house
  
6. Water came with all ....
  - a) the fish and wild animals
  - b) the birds and water animals
  - c) the fish and water animals
  
7. In a minute water was up to the Sun's ....
  - a) knees
  - b) shoulders
  - c) head
  
8. At last Water was so high in the house that the Sun and the Moon ....
  - a) went on to the roof and began to cry

- b) went on to the roof and sat there
- c) went on to the sky and sat there

9. Then the Moon and the Sun went up to the ....

- a) roof
- b) sky
- c) tree.

10. They ... the place.

- a) didn't like
- b) enjoyed
- c) liked

## **Variant 50**

### **MAKING THE TEAM**

It has been my lifelong dream to play on the middle school softball team. I began playing softball when I was in the second grade. My older brother taught me to play. He is three years older than I am. He practices with me every afternoon and always attends my games with my parents.

This year, I started sixth grade. The middle school softball team tryouts were announced last month. Every day since the announcement, my brother has helped me prepare for the team tryouts. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning. Twenty-three students from my grade tried out for the team. The team only has spaces for five sixth grade students. I know I worked as hard as I could to prepare for the tryouts. I felt like I had done a good job at the tryouts, but I was still nervous on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted. On Sunday afternoon, my parents took me to the school to see who had made the team. I was so happy when I saw my name on the list. It is so exciting to be a part of the team.

When we left the school, my parents said we should go out for pizza. It would just be a little family celebration in my honor. They called my brother, and he met us at the restaurant. He walked in with a big smile on his face. He was really proud of me. My parents were very proud too, although they warned me about keeping my grades up and making sure I did all my homework every day. They do not need to worry about those things. I'll work very hard to stay on the team.

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

1. The girl began playing softball when she was in the second grade.
2. Her older brother is four years older than she is.
3. He practices with her every afternoon but never attends her games.
4. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning.
5. Twenty-three students from the sixth grade tried out for the team.
6. I was happy on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted.
7. She was so nervous when she saw her name on the list.
8. They went out for pizza to the nearest café.
9. Her sister was very proud of her.
10. She will work very hard to stay on the team.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. This student is in the ... grade.
  - a) seventh
  - b) fourth
  - c) sixth
2. The first paragraph mainly discusses ....
  - a) eating pizza
  - b) playing softball
  - c) doing homework
3. Which of the following best describes how the girl felt when she saw her name on the list?
  - a) nervous
  - b) happy
  - c) angry
4. Which of the following is true?
  - a) Her father taught her to play softball.
  - b) She has played softball since she was two.
  - c) Her older brother taught her to play softball.
5. The girl learned to play softball ....
  - a) in the sixth grade
  - b) in the second grade
  - c) in the fifth grade
6. The word *warned* means ....
  - a) to notify in advance
  - b) shouted
  - c) celebrated
7. The girl is in the sixth grade. What grade is her brother probably in?
  - a) second grade
  - b) middle school
  - c) ninth grade
8. It has been her lifelong dream to play on the middle school ... team.
  - a) basketball

- b) softball
- c) football

9. Her ... taught her to play softball.

- a) older brother
- b) younger brother
- c) father

10. The team only has spaces for ... sixth grade students.

- a) ten
- b) eight
- c) five

## Variant 51

### THE PRINCESS AND THE FROG

Once upon a time there was a beautiful princess who had a golden ball. She lived in a palace with her father, the King, and her seven sisters. Every day she played with her small ball in the garden of the palace.

At the end of the garden there was a deep, dark lake. When the weather was hot, the princess liked playing near the lake. One day she dropped her golden ball into the water. She was very unhappy. She sat on the grass and started to cry.

Suddenly she heard a voice: "Don't cry, princess."

She opened her eyes and saw a large green frog. "Oh, help me please, I can't get my ball."

"I'll help you," said the frog, "if I can come and live with you in the palace!"

"Yes, yes of course. I promise," said the princess.

So the frog jumped into the water and came back with the ball. The princess took the ball and ran quickly back to the palace. The girl forgot about the frog.

The frog was very angry. He followed the princess into the palace and told his story to the King.

"A promise is a promise, my daughter. Take this frog to your room and look after him carefully."

The princess cried again, but she took the frog and put him on her bed. The frog looked at her and said quietly, "Please kiss me, princess." She closed her eyes and kissed him.

Immediately the frog turned into a handsome prince. Of course, he and the princess fell in love. A week later they married and they lived happily ever after.



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

1. The princess was ugly.
2. She lived with her family.
3. There was a deep, dark lake in the centre of the park.
4. When the weather was cold, the princess liked playing near the lake.
5. When the girl opened her eyes she saw a green frog.
6. The frog could talk.
7. The princess promised to take the frog with her.
8. The frog did not come to the palace.
9. The princess kissed the animal.
10. The prince did not like the girl.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. The King had \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) one daughter;
  - b) ten daughters;
  - c) eight daughters
  
2. Every day the princess played in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) garden
  - b) yard;
  - c) park
  
3. The princess had \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) a snowball;
  - b) a golden ball;
  - c) a golden doll
  
4. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
  - a) lake;
  - b) palace;
  - c) zoo
  
5. One day the princess dropped the ball into the water and she was very \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) angry;
  - b) sad;
  - c) unhappy
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ got the ball out of the water.
  - a) animal;
  - b) princess;
  - c) sister
  
7. The princess \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) thanked the frog;
  - b) forgot about the frog;
  - c) took the frog with her to her palace
  
8. The frog told the story to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) his wife;

- b) his parents;
- c) the King

9. The princess took the frog \_\_\_\_\_

- a) to her bedroom;
- b) to the kitchen;
- c) back to the lake

10. The frog turned into \_\_\_\_\_

- a) a prince;
- b) her brother;
- c) a golden ball

## Variant 52

### CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

In the 1400s, merchants and traders from Europe travelled long distances to the east by land and by sea. They exchanged, bought, and sold things to people in Asia. Merchants from Italy, Spain, and Portugal travelled to Asia to buy such things as jewels, gold, tea, and silk. They also bought salt and spices that were necessary to preserve food. The trade route back and forth to Asia by land was very long and difficult. On the sea, ships had to travel all the way around Africa. It was a long and dangerous trip.

An Italian sea captain and mapmaker named Christopher Columbus believed that there was an easier way to travel to Asia from Europe. In the 1400s, many people believed that the world was flat! They believed that ships would fall off the earth if they travelled too far west. Columbus believed that he could travel west across the Atlantic Ocean and arrive in Asia. He believed the world was round. Many people laughed at Columbus, but the queen of Spain believed Columbus was correct. She gave him money, ships, and men. He went to look for a faster trade route to Asia.

In 1492, Columbus travelled across the Atlantic Ocean with three ships. After about 30 days, he reached a land. He thought he had arrived in India. In fact, he had really found Islands of North America. Columbus showed the world's people that the Earth was not flat! He opened up a «New World» for exploration, for trade, and for settlement.

When Columbus reached the islands of North America, he thought he was in India. He called the people on island Indians. Of course, they were not Indians.

They were Native Americans whose ancestors had migrated from Asia thousands of years ago. Millions of Native Americans lived in the Americas. They lived in many beautiful cities in over 2,000 separate and advanced societies. Many of these societies were attacked and totally destroyed by the Spanish and Portuguese who came after Columbus in the 1500s. These explorers came to find gold and other riches. They came to take new land for their countries. They killed the Native Americans, stole their women, their gold, their land, and their possessions. These explorers became rich and powerful. Spain and Portugal controlled all of the people and land in what are now the southern and western parts of the United States and all of Mexico, Central America, and South America. France and England also controlled land in North America.

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

1. Merchants and traders exchanged, bought, and sold things to people in Asia.
2. The trade route back and forth to Asia by land wasn't very long and difficult.
3. On the sea, ships had to travel all the way around Asia.
4. An Spanish sea captain and named Christopher Columbus believed that there was an easier way to travel to Asia from Europe.
5. In the 1400s, many people believed that the world was flat.
6. Christopher Columbus believed the world was round.
7. The queen of Spain believed Columbus was correct; she gave him money, ships, and men.
8. In 1492, Columbus travelled across the Atlantic Ocean with five ships.
9. When Columbus reached the islands of North America, he thought he was in India.
10. Spanish and Portuguese explorers came to take new land for their countries.

## **TASK 2**

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

1. Merchants and traders from Europe travelled long distances
  - a) to the west by sea and by land;
  - b) to the west by air and by sea;
  - c) to the east by sea and by land;
  - d) to the east by land and by air
2. The trade route to Asia by land was
  - a) very time-consuming and hard;
  - b) very short and easier said than done;
  - c) very protracted and intricate;
  - d) very extensive and wide
3. In the 1400s, many people believed that
  - a) the earth was flat;
  - b) the globe was unexciting;
  - c) the planet was smooth;
  - d) the world was routine
4. It can be inferred from the passage that Columbus believed that
  - a) the moon was round;
  - b) the earth was rotating;
  - c) the humanity was ill;
  - d) the planet was round
5. Among the people who didn't laugh at Columbus was
  - a) the queen of Britain;
  - b) the principal of Spain;
  - c) the sovereign of Spain;
  - d) the king of France
6. The passage implies that Columbus travelled across
  - a) the Atlantic Ocean with three vessels;
  - b) the Atlantic Ocean with three ships;
  - c) the Pacific Ocean with three boats;
  - d) the Atlantic Ocean with three dispatches

7. Columbus thought he was:
- a) in America;
  - b) in Asia;
  - c) in China;
  - d) in India
8. The word «ancestors» in line 33 may best stand for
- a) successors;
  - b) descendants;
  - c) predecessors;
  - d) inheritors
9. The explorers killed the Native Americans
- a) stole their woman, their gold, their land, and their wealth;
  - b) stole their women, their gold, their territory, and their things;
  - c) stole their men, their gold bars, their land, and their possessions;
  - d) stole their women, their gold, their terrain, and their gods
10. Spain and Portugal controlled what are now
- a) the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba and South America;
  - b) the United States, South America, Mexico, and Central America;
  - c) the United States, Panama, Central America, and South America;
  - d) the United States, Central Africa, Mexico, and South America

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 53**

**THE GIFT**

Oscola McCarty spent more than 75 years washing and ironing other people's clothes. So, it was a surprise, when Miss McCarty decided to give her entire life savings - \$150,000 – to the University of Southern Mississippi. Miss McCarty's gift amazed even those who thought they knew her well.

The customers who have brought their laundry and ironing to her home for more than 75 years included three generations of some families.

"When I started making \$10 a bundle, I began to save money," recollected Miss McCarty, who was born on March 7 1908. "I put it in savings. I never would take any of it out. It just accumulated."

As her savings increased over years, McCarty washed and ironed and lived not a rich life. She never learned to drive and still walks everywhere she goes. When her mother and aunt died, they each left her some money, which she added to her savings. In 1947 her uncle died and left her a modest house in which she still lives.

Until her donation, she was afraid to fly and had only been out of the South once in 50 years. Since then she's travelled all over the country and has been the subject of many interviews and articles. She's even visited the White House and been honoured by the president.

Her donation of her life savings is for students who clearly demonstrate a financial need. "I want to help somebody's child go to college," said the quite spoken McCarty, who left school in sixth grade and has never married or had children. "I just want it to go to someone who will appreciate it and learn. I'm old. I'm not going to live always."

Miss McCarty's generosity inspired many to give money to the university, and contributions came in from all over the country.

In a recent magazine interview McCarty was asked why she didn't spend the money earned over a lifetime on herself. "I am spending it on myself," she answered smiling.

## TASK 1

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

1. Miss McCarty spent more than 65 years washing and ironing clothes.
2. Miss McCarty was 75 years old.
3. Her work was very hard.
4. The people of two generations were her clients.
5. Miss McCarty had much money.
6. She goes to her clients by car.
7. Once Miss McCarty visited the White House.
8. She helped the students of the University with money.
9. Many people didn't like her generosity.
10. Recently she gave an interview to a local newspaper.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct answer.

1. How old was Miss McCarty?

- a) 65
- b) 85
- c) 75

2. What was her job?

- a) she washed and ironed the other people's clothes
- b) she ironed the clothes of other people
- c) she fixed the other people's clothes

3. Why were people surprised one day?

- a) they got to know that Miss McCarty was very rich
- b) they got to know about Miss McCarty's donation
- c) they got to know that Miss McCarty was going to travel

4. People of how many generations were the clients of Oscola?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three

5. What did Miss McCarty do with her money?

- a) she saved them
- b) she travelled a lot
- c) she gave them to other people

6. What did her mother leave her?

- a) her house
- b) her money
- c) her clothes

7. What house did she live in?

- a) the one her uncle has left her
- b) the one she has bought on her savings
- c) the one her uncle has left her

8. Why did Miss McCarty travel all over the country?

- a) she wanted to see a lot
- b) she gave interviews to newspapers and magazines
- c) she visited Universities

9. How many years did Oscola study at school?

- a) she studied for 6 years
- b) she studied for 9 years
- c) she studied for 7 years

10. What did Miss McCarty's generosity inspire many people to do?

- a) to organize meetings with students
- b) to contribute to universities
- c) to accumulate money



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 54**

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work. On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television. On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you.

There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

## TASK 1

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

1. Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy.
2. There are no reasons to have puppy.
3. You have to teach it how to behave.
4. When you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things.
5. If you have a puppy you don't need to teach them.
6. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.
7. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.
8. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken.
9. It is not important to spend much time with adult dogs.
10. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they don't get a puppy.

## TASK 2

Choose the right variant.

- 1) The author apparently thinks that puppies are
  - A. bad pets because they take too much work to own
  - B. friendly, playful, and a lot of work
  - C. not as cute as adult dogs
  - D. not as playful as adult dogs
- 2) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for behave?
  - A. listen
  - B. understand
  - C. train
  - D. act
- 3) The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies
  - A. are very immature
  - B. do not make good pets
  - C. can be very destructive
  - D. are a lot of work
- 4) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken?
  - A. Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
  - B. Rex always breaks things inside of the house.
  - C. Rover never jumps on guests.
  - D. Muffin chews on people's shoes.
- 5) According to the passage, why are adult dogs easier to take care of than puppies?
  - I. Puppies need to learn how to walk nicely on a leash.
  - II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies do.
  - III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.
  - A. I only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II, and III

6) Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is false?

- A. Puppies have a lot of energy.
- B. Puppies need a lot of attention.
- C. Adult dogs do not like to play.
- D. Adult dogs do not need eat very much.

7) As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for relax?

- A. work
- B. leave
- C. play
- D. rest

8) The author begins paragraphs 3 and 5 with the phrase, "On the other hand." This phrase is used to

- A. highlight an example
- B. contrast previous information
- C. contradict a later statement
- D. support the upcoming paragraph

9) In the final paragraph, the author says, "many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes." Based on what you have read in the passage, why is this most likely the case?

- A. People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
- B. People understand that most adult dogs still need to a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
- C. People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.
- D. People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.

10) Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be

- A. strict
- B. serious
- C. careful
- D. responsible

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 55**

**PANCAKE DAY**

**plenty** – багато

**to toss** – кидати

**to pick up** – піднімати

**to cheer** – схвальні вигуки

As far as everyone knows, English people have got a lot of nice traditions and holidays. One of them is called Pancake Day. It is usually in March. On this day Englishmen eat a plenty of tasty pancakes! They have pancakes not only at home, but at school as well. But they not only eat pancakes, they run with them.

This holiday takes place in most of English places every year. These races are run by housewives. There are special rules about pancake race: housewives must wear aprons, hats or scarves on their heads. They must run about 415 yards (410 metres).

A bell rings twice before the race. With the first bell the women must make their pancakes. With the second bell they start running with a pancake in a frying-pan. While running the race, they must toss the pancake three times and catch it back on the frying-pan. If the pancake falls down, the runner may pick it up and toss it again.

The other members of the families watch the runners and cheer: “Run, Mum, run, run quickly!”

## TASK 1

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

1. Pancake Day is in May.
2. Englishmen eat a lot of pancakes this day.
3. They dance with them.
4. Only men take part in races.
5. Racers must run about 410 metres.
6. There are no rules about races.
7. There are two bells before the race.
8. The women have a frying pan in their hands.
9. They should catch the pancake back on the frying pan.
10. If the pancake falls down the races are stopped.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. There are ... traditions in England.
  - a) a lot of
  - b) two
  - c) no
2. Pancake Day is in ....
  - a) Winter
  - b) spring
  - c) summer
3. The ... take part in these races.
  - a) Men
  - b) Women
  - c) Children
4. They ... with pancakes.
  - a) run
  - b) dance
  - c) jump
5. There are ... rules about races.
  - a) no
  - b) some
  - c) three
6. Housewives run ....
  - a) 415 metres
  - b) 415 yards
  - c) 410 yards
7. There are ... bells before the race.
  - a) three
  - b) two
  - c) no
8. While running they ....

- a) dance
- b) toss the pancake
- c) sing

9. In their hands they have ....

- a) a frying pan
- b) an apron
- c) a scarf

10. The members ... watch and cheer.

- a) may
- b) may not
- c) must

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 56**

**FORKS AND FINGERS**

You eat with a fork, don't you? It is a usual thing now. But many years ago people didn't eat with forks.

It was in 1608. Thomas Coryat, an English traveller, went to Italy. There he saw forks for the first time in his life. In Italy people ate meat with them. When Thomas came back to England he brought some forks with him. He showed them to his friends but they laughed at him very much.

The first friend said, "Do you think that people in England don't wash hands before eating?"

The second friend said, "Aren't the ten fingers enough for us?"

Thomas Coryat was angry. He wanted to show how to eat with a fork. He took some meat with a fork but it fell down. His friends laughed and laughed at him. So Thomas Coryat put the fork back into his pocket.

But you can eat with a fork, can't you?

## TASK 1

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

1. Englishmen use forks for eating nowadays.
2. Many years ago people in England ate with forks.
3. It happened in 1608.
4. Thomas Coryat was an Italian traveller.
5. Thomas saw a fork in Italy for the first time.
6. Thomas came back to England and brought some forks with him.
7. His friends liked the forks.
8. His friend told him that he could use a fork.
9. When he showed how to eat with a fork everything was all right.
10. Thomas Coryat put a fork into his pocket.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Using forks is a ... thing nowadays.
  - a) unusual
  - b) simple
  - c) usual
2. Thomas Coryat was a(n)... traveller.
  - a) English
  - b) Italian
  - c) Welsh
3. He went to ... .
  - a) Scotland
  - b) Italy
  - c) England
4. In Italy he saw ... for the first time in his life.
  - a) spoons
  - b) forks
  - c) napkins
5. In Italy people ate ... with forks.
  - a) fish
  - b) fruit
  - c) meat
6. When Thomas came back to England he brought some ... with him.
  - a) forks
  - b) knives
  - c) meat
7. All his friends ... at him.
  - a) liked
  - b) laughed
  - c) smiled
8. He wanted to show how to eat ... with a fork.



- a) vegetables
- b) fruit
- c) meat

9. Thomas was ... .

- a) angry
- b) happy
- c) scared

10. Thomas Coryat put a fork back into his ....

- a) bag
- b) pocket
- c) suitcase

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 57**

**LONDON BRIDGE**

London Bridge is two thousand years old. The first bridge was of wood. Then people built the bridge of stone and called it London Bridge. There were houses and shops on it and people paid money when they crossed the bridge.

In 1831 a new bridge rose on the place of the first bridge. But the city grew very quickly and in 1960 the people of London wanted to build a large new bridge at that place.

A very rich American bought the old London Bridge as people buy old things. He wanted to show the old bridge in America to people for money. The people of London liked their old London Bridge. But the city needed money for the new bridge.

The American brought the parts of the bridge on a ship to Arizona in the USA. Workers built the old bridge but there was no river under it now, only a street. No ships pass under it now, only people walk along the street and look at old bridge. In 1973 the new London Bridge was opened on the place of the old bridge over the Thames.

## TASK 1

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

1. London Bridge is more than two thousand years old.
2. The first bridge was of wood.
3. Then people built the bridge of marble and called it London Bridge.
4. People paid money when they crossed the bridge.
5. In 1860 the people of London wanted to build a large new bridge at that place.
6. A very rich American bought the old London Bridge, because the people of London didn't like their old London Bridge.
7. The city needed money for the new bridge.
8. In the USA workers built the old bridge but there was no river under it now, only a street.
9. Ships pass under the bridge now.
10. People walk along the street and look at old bridge.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. London Bridge is ... thousand years old.
  - a) one
  - b) two
  - c) four
2. The ... bridge was of wood.
  - a) first
  - b) third
  - c) second
3. People built the bridge of ... and called it London Bridge.
  - a) marble
  - b) wood
  - c) stone
4. There were ... on the bridge.
  - a) shops
  - b) theatres
  - c) houses and shops
5. In 1831 a ... bridge rose on the place of the first bridge.
  - a) beautiful
  - b) new
  - c) fine
6. A very rich ... bought the old London Bridge as people buy old things.
  - a) American
  - b) Englishman
  - c) Italian
7. The people of London ... their old London Bridge.
  - a) didn't like
  - b) liked
  - c) admired

8. The city needed money for the ....
- a) new bridge
  - b) new houses
  - c) new theatre
9. The American brought the parts of the bridge ... to Arizona in the USA.
- a) by train
  - b) by bus
  - c) on a ship
10. Workers built the old bridge in the USA but there was no ... under it now.
- a) river
  - b) lake
  - c) street

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 58**

**WHICH IS BETTER?**

**to be afraid** - бояться

**bank** - берег

Many years ago an elephant and a monkey had a quarrel. The elephant was proud because he was strong.

“Look how big and strong I am,” he said. I can pull a tree down. Can you?”

Now the monkey was proud because he was so quick.

“Look how quickly I can run and climb,” he said. “Can you climb a tree?”

At last they decided to go and speak to the Old Bird.

“We cannot agree,” they told to the Bird, “tell us what you think about it. Which is better-to be strong or to be quick?”

The Old Bird said to them: “Do as I tell you and then I’ll learn which is better. Do you see that great tree across the river? Go and get the fruit from it and bring it to me.”

So they went to the river, but the monkey was afraid of the water.

“Get on my back,” said the elephant proudly. “I will carry you. I am big and strong and I am not afraid to swim across the river.”

There on the bank stood the tree. It was so high that the fruit was above them. The elephant tried to pull the tree down, but it was too strong.

“Wait a minute,” said the monkey proudly. “I can climb.”

He ran quickly up the tree and threw the fruit to the ground. The elephant put it in his great mouth. Then they crossed the river again and gave the fruit to the Old Bird.

“Now,” they said, “which is better-to be strong or to be quick?”

“Can anybody tell which is better?” asked the Old Bird. “The elephant could not get the fruit alone. But you could get it together. One of you crossed the river, the other climbed up the tree.”

## TASK 1

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

- 1) Many years ago an elephant and a monkey had a quarrel.
- 2) The elephant was poor because he was strong.
- 3) The monkey was proud because he was quiet.
- 4) The animals decided to go and speak to the Old Bird.
- 5) The animals had to go, eat the fruit from the tree and bring it to the Old Bird.
- 6) The monkey and the elephant went to the forest.
- 7) The monkey was afraid of the height.
- 8) The elephant was not afraid to swim across the river.
- 9) There on the hill stood the tree.
- 10) The animals could get the fruit together.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Many years ago an elephant and a monkey had...
  - a) a quarrel
  - b) a quarry
  - c) a quant
2. The elephant was proud because he was...
  - a) quick
  - b) slim
  - c) strong
3. The monkey ... because he was quick.
  - a) was happy
  - b) was proud
  - c) was sad
4. They decided to go and speak to the ... Bird.
  - a) Old
  - b) Clever
  - c) Young
5. The animals went to the ...
  - a) lake
  - b) river
  - c) forest
6. The ... was afraid of the water.
  - a) elephant
  - b) bird
  - c) monkey
7. The elephant was not afraid to ...
  - a) run
  - b) swim
  - c) climb
8. There on the ... stood the tree.

- a) bank
- b) hill
- c) ground

9. The monkey ran quickly up the tree and threw the fruit to the ...

- a) mouth
- b) ground
- c) elephant

10. They crossed the river ... and gave the fruit to the Old Bird.

- a) again
- b) once more
- c) quickly

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 59**

**THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE**

In a forest near a river there 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 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 could not win a race against a tortoise, who is one of the slowest animals in the forest.”



## TASK 1

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

1. In the forest near the river there lived a hare who was very proud of himself.
2. Most of all he liked to boast about the way he could run.
3. The other animals did not want to listen to him.
4. He forgot all about his decision when he saw his friends.
5. The hare was so glad he was not a tortoise.
6. The tortoise was very clever and she wanted to teach him.
7. The hare ran very fast.
8. The day was very warm and the hare fell asleep.
9. The hare looked around and saw that the tortoise was nearby at the tree.
10. The hare boasted very much, but he couldn't win a race against a tortoise.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. In a forest near a ... there lived a hare who was very proud of himself.
  - a) road
  - b) river
  - c) rock
2. The other hares didn't like him and didn't want to ... him.
  - a) talk to
  - b) help
  - c) listen to
3. The hare forgot all about his ... when he saw a tortoise.
  - a) decision
  - b) thoughts
  - c) meeting
4. The hare began ...
  - a) to run
  - b) to cry
  - c) to laugh
5. The tortoise was very ... and she wanted to teach the hare a lesson.
  - a) wise
  - b) slow
  - c) clever
6. The hare ran very fast and soon he was ... the tree.
  - a) far from
  - b) near
  - c) not far from
7. The day was very hot and the hare ... fell asleep.
  - a) soon
  - b) quickly
  - c) at once
8. ... the hare woke.

- a) Some time later
  - b) Then
  - c) Soon
9. The hare looked around and saw that the tortoise was nearly ....
- a) at the starting line
  - b) at the big tree
  - c) at the finish
10. The proud hare ... and ran as fast as he could.
- a) looked around
  - b) woke
  - c) got up

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 60**

**THE VAIN CROW**

A crow thought she was very beautiful. One day she sat on a branch of a tree. She had a piece of cheese in her mouth, which she had taken from a farmer's house. At the foot of the tree sat a fox. The fox see a piece of cheese in the crow's mouth and wanted to have it. So he got up and spoke to the crow.

"I'm very glad to see you, my friend," he said. "You look very beautiful today."

The crow sat quietly on her branch and said nothing, but she was very pleased.

"You are so beautiful that you could be our queen. Can you talk? I am sure your voice is very beautiful, too."

The crow still said nothing, because she still had the cheese in her mouth and did not want to drop it. The fox was silent for a moment, and then he said, "Oh, I see. You can't talk."

Now the vain crow wanted to show that she could talk, so she opened the mouth and cried, "Caw, caw!" The pieces of cheese fell down on the ground. The fox ran to it and ate it up. The foolish crow looked sadly at him from her branch. And the fox laughed.

"My dear friend," he said, "now I see that you have a voice, but there is something more important that you haven't got brains."

## TASK 1

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

1. A crow said she was very beautiful.
2. One day she sat on a branch of a tree.
3. At the foot of the tree sat a fox.
4. The fox saw the piece of cheese in the crow's mouth and wanted to eat it.
5. The crow sat quietly and she was very beautiful.
6. The fox was silent for a moment.
7. The vain crow wanted to show that she could drop a piece of cheese.
8. The piece of cheese fell down on the grass.
9. The fox ran to the crow and ate it up.
10. The foolish crow looked sadly at the fox from her branch.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. A crow ... she was very beautiful.
  - a) cried
  - b) boasted
  - c) thought
2. She had a piece of cheese in her mouth, which she had taken from ...
  - a) a farmer's kitchen
  - b) a farmer's field
  - c) a farmer's house
3. The fox saw the piece of cheese and wanted ... it.
  - a) to have it
  - b) to eat
  - c) to drop
4. The crow was very ...
  - a) pleased
  - b) glad
  - c) happy
5. The crow said nothing, because she still had the cheese in her mouth and did not want ...
  - a) to drop
  - b) to eat
  - c) to give
6. .... was silent for a moment. .
  - a) The farmer
  - b) The fox
  - c) The crow
7. The vain crow ... that she could talk.
  - a) wanted to cry
  - b) wanted to show
  - c) wanted to say
8. The fox ran to the ground and ....

- a) took it
- b) dropped t
- c) ate it up

9. The foolish crow looked sadly at him from....

- a) her branch
- b) the tree
- c) the ground

10. The crow had ... but she hadn't got brains.

- a) a piece of cheese
- b) a voice
- c) a mouth

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 61**

**WHEN I WAS SIX YEARS OLD**

When I was 6 years old I got a flu. It happens to lots of kids and then they are OK, but it wasn't OK with me. I had a serious illness called encephalitis. I had headaches and felt sick at the beginning, after that I felt dizzy. I had staying at home and feeling ill for a long time. Then the serious problem with me was that I often had headaches and kept on being sick. I always found school difficult, and my teachers explained me the same thing many times. I often left school things at home. The kids in my class teased me and said I was stupid and my teachers thought I was lazy. But my parents didn't take me to another school. So, I continued to go to the same school. Every month I stayed a week in a hospital.

Doctors taught me to do special exercises to help my memory.

My memory had been returning step by step. I am 30 now and I am back to normal. And I sometimes ask myself: Were my parents right that they hadn't taken me to another school?

## TASK 1

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

1. The boy had a serious illness
2. He was 7 years old when he got a flu.
3. Then the serious problem with him was that he often caught a cold.
4. Parents didn't take him to another school.
5. Teachers taught him to do special exercises to help his memory.
6. The kids in his class didn't understand him.
7. He always found school easy.
8. Every year he stayed in a hospital.
9. His memory had been returning step by step.
10. He is 30 now and he is OK.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. When I was 6 years old I got ...
  - a) a flu
  - b) a cold
  - c) a sore throat
  
2. The boy had ...
  - a) a rash
  - b) a pneumonia
  - c) encephalitis
  
3. The boy often had a ...
  - a) headache
  - b) toothache
  - c) runny nose
  
4. It was difficult for him ...
  - a) to do homework
  - b) to study
  - c) to read books
  
5. I had staying ...
  - a) at home
  - b) at hospital
  - c) at school
  
6. The kids in his class
  - a) teased him
  - b) liked him
  - c) thought he was strange
  
7. I always found school ...
  - a) difficult
  - b) funny
  - c) scary
  
8. I often left school things...

- a) at home
- b) at school
- c) at hospital

9. Every month he stayed .... in a hospital

- a) a week
- b) 5 days
- c) 2 weeks

9. His parents ...

- a) took him to another school
- b) didn't want him to take to another school
- c) took him to another city.

10. I am ... now and I am back to normal.

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 35



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 62**

**ONCE IN A BLUE MOON**

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon?” People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate “once in a blue moon.” Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon.”

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

## TASK 1

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

1. People use this expression to describe something that they do very often.
2. Someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say "I visit the shore once in a blue moon."
3. Many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.
4. The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue.
5. The phrase "blue moon" actually has to do with the color of the moon, not the shape.
6. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon.
7. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail.
8. Usually, there is only one full moon every year.
9. Over the next 20 years, there will only be 20 blue moons.
10. A blue moon is a very rare event.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever heard someone use the phrase
  - A. "once in a blue moon?"
  - B. "once in a yellow moon?"
  - C. "once in a red moon?"
  - D. "once in a white moon?"
- 2). The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually ....
  - A. red
  - B. blue
  - C. yellow
  - D. white
- 3) When does a blue moon happen in nature?
  - A. when there are two full moons in one month
  - B. when the moon has a blue color
  - C. when we cannot see the moon at all
  - D. when we can only see a small part of the moon
- 4) In paragraph 3, what is another example of something that has a crescent shape?
  - A. your thumb
  - B. a distant star
  - C. the letter "C"
  - D. the letter "H"
- 5) Sometimes, however, there will be .....full moons in one month.
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. four
  - D. five
- 6) When this happens, the second full moon is called a "....."
  - A. a blue moon
  - B. a yellow moon
  - C. a red moon
  - D. a white moon

7) Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons.” This means that over the next 20 years, a blue moon will happen

- A. once a year
- B. less than once a year
- C. more than once a year
- D. not enough information is provided

8) As used in the final paragraph, which is the best antonym for rare?

- A. common
- B. strange
- C. colorful
- D. infrequent

9) Over the next 20 years, there will only be .... blue moons.

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 20

10) As you can see, a blue moon is a very .... event.

- A. rare
- B. funny
- C. nice
- D. bad

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 63**

**PIZZA**

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store. After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store.

Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home. Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

## TASK 1

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

1. Many people like to eat pizza, and everyone knows how to make it.
2. When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust.
3. . If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast.
4. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the restaurant.
5. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time.
6. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.
7. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings.
8. Some people like to put chicken meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables.
9. Some people even like to add pineapple!
10. The worst part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1) The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
  - A. describe the history of pizza
  - B. teach a healthier way to make pizza
  - C. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
  - D. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious
- 2) Making the perfect pizza can be . . . ., but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.
  - A. easy
  - B. complicated
  - C. hard
  - D. awesome
- 3) As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?
  - A. difficult
  - B. simple
  - C. easy
  - D. manageable
- 4) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?
  - A. forget
  - B. buy
  - C. ask
  - D. cook
- 5) Many jarred sauces taste almost as . . . . as the kind you make at home.
  - A. bad
  - B. good
  - C. horrible
  - D. fantastic
- 6) Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add . . . .
  - A. the tomatoes
  - B. the sausage

- C. the cheese.
- D. the onions.

7) Do you have a cow in your...?

- A. village
- B. town
- C. backyard
- D. friend's village

6) Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the ....store instead of making it yourself.

- A. market
- B. greengrocer's
- C. butcher's
- D. grocery

8) According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?

- I. crust
- II. sauce
- III. cheese

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

9) Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add.

- A. sausage
- B. vegetables
- C. fish
- D. chicken

10).... of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients

- A. The worst part
- B. The best part
- C. The funniest
- D. The most favourite way

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 64**

**ANIMAL INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES**

**reindeer** – північний олень

**seal** – тюлень

**squirrel** – білка

**sparrow** – горобець

**starling** – шпак

**reptile** - плазун

The animals of the British Isles resemble those of north-western Europe, though there are fewer kinds. Some of the larger animals, the wolf, the bear and the reindeer<sup>1</sup>, have become destroyed, though reindeer remained in Scotland. Foxes are spread in many districts of the country. One can see seals<sup>2</sup> on different parts of the coast. Smaller animals are rats, squirrels<sup>3</sup>, hares, etc.

There exist about 430 kinds of birds, many of them are song-birds. About 230 kinds are natives and the rest are regular visitors to Britain. The sparrows<sup>4</sup> and starlings<sup>5</sup> are numerous. Many kinds of sea-birds live round the coast and they often fly far inland looking for food. Some kinds of birds are protected by law.

Reptiles are few. There are only three types of snakes of which only one is dangerous. Snakes can't be found in Ireland.

In the British Isles there are more than 21,000 different kinds of insects, most of them small.

Britain's production of sea-fish is about 5 per cent of the world's. But river-fishing in Britain became unimportant, except salmon.

In spring and just before the winter colds begin, the rocks of the island off the west coast of Britain are absolutely covered with birds flying from the north to the warmer lands. And local people bring food and water for them while the long-distance travellers stop there for a rest.

## TASK 1

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

1. The animals of England resemble those of north-western Europe.
2. The wolf and the bear remained in Scotland.
3. Foxes exist in many districts of the country.
4. We can see seals in the forest.
5. 430 kinds of birds are natives.
6. Many kinds of sea-birds fly far inland looking for food.
7. Three types of snakes are dangerous.
8. Britain's production of sea-fish is about 5 per cent of the world's.
9. River-fishing in Britain became unimportant.
10. In spring and before the winter colds begin, the rocks of the island off the west coast of Britain are covered with birds.

1. The animals of the British island resemble those of ...
  - a) north-western Europe;
  - b) south-western Europe;
  - c) east-western Europe;
  - d) north-western Asia

2. Foxes are spread in ...
  - a) many towns;
  - b) many regions of the country;
  - c) islands;
  - d) provinces

3. We can see ... on different parts of the coast.
  - a) snakes;
  - b) seals;
  - c) sparrows;
  - d) sea-birds

4. Some kinds of ... are protected by law.
  - a) animals;
  - b) reindeers;
  - c) birds;
  - d) sparrows

5. There is ... type of dangerous snake.
  - a) only three;
  - b) only one;
  - c) many;
  - d) ten

6. Snakes can't be found in ...
  - a) Ireland;
  - b) Wales;
  - c) Scotland;
  - d) England

7. Britain's production of sea-fish is about ... of the world's.
  - a) 20 per cent;
  - b) 15 per cent;



- c) 55 per cent;
- d) 5 per cent

8. River-fishing in Britain became ...

- a) difficult;
- b) strange;
- c) unimportant;
- d) important

9. In spring and ... the rocks of the island off the west coast of Britain are covered with birds.

- a) before the winter colds begin;
- b) in autumn;
- c) in warm weather;
- d) in summer

10. Local people bring food and water for ...

- a) bears;
- b) poor people;
- c) animals;
- d) birds.

**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!'

## TASK 1

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.

## TASK 2

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
2. The Browns found a place which...
  - a) looked after dogs very well;
  - b) was far from their house;
  - c) was in the forest
3. They took Blackie to that place...
  - a) without his collar;
  - b) and went to Paris;
  - c) sadly said goodbye
4. The Browns got to England...
  - a) by plane;
  - b) very late at night;
  - c) early in the morning
5. They decided...
  - a) to get money;
  - b) to visit their children;
  - c) to wait until the next morning
6. Mr Brown reached home with Blackie...
  - a) the next morning;
  - b) at 5 o'clock;
  - c) when the weather was rainy
7. 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

8. 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"

9. Mrs Brown added that Blackie...

- a) was very angry;
- b) was trying to tell something;
- c) was happy

10. 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.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 66**

**THE BLIND MAN AND THE GREAT ARTIST**

People can't live without music. Music helps us to have good relaxation. We can listen to music everywhere: in the concert halls, at home, in the forest, when we walk and hear the birds' singing.

Even in the streets we can enjoy music. Every day in one of the streets of Vienna people could see a blind man playing the violin. His dog sat near him with a cap in his mouth. People, who were passing them, dropped coins into the cap. One day, when the weather was very cold, the man was playing for a long time, but nobody wanted to give him anything. The poor man thought that he would have to go to bed without supper. He was so tired and so weak that he stopped playing.

At that moment a young man came up to him and asked him why he had stopped playing. The blind man said he had played for two hours but nobody had given him anything. "Give me your violin. I shall help"- said the man. And with these words he began to play. He played so well that people began to gather and soon there was a big crowd. Everybody was eager to listen to the fine music and to thank the young man for the pleasure. Soon the cap was full of money.

"I don't know how to thank you" said the blind man. "Who are you?" "I am Paganini" was the answer.

## TASK 1

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

1. People can live without music.
2. Music can help us to have good relaxation.
3. We can listen to music only in the concert halls.
4. In one of the streets of Vienna people could see many tourists.
5. The dog with the cap in his mouth sat near a blind man.
6. When the weather was hot the man was playing the violin.
7. For two hours nobody had given the blind man anything.
8. "Go away ", said the blind man to a young man.
9. The young man played so well that people began to gather.
10. Soon the cap was full of money.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Music can help us
  - a) have good relaxation
  - b) gather a big crowd
  - c) make new friends
2. In one of the streets of Vienna...
  - a) the dog sat near a blind man.
  - b) Paganini often played the violin
  - c) musicians gathered big crowds
3. The blind man was ..
  - a) very poor
  - b) rather rich
  - c) Paganini's friend
4. The young man played very well, so..
  - a) people began to gather
  - b) the blind man asked him to stop playing.
  - c) people could see many tourists
5. Everybody thanked the young man...
  - a) for the pleasure
  - b) for the cap full of money
  - c) for having good relaxation
6. The blind man had played for two hours and
  - a) nobody had given him anything.
  - b) Everybody was eager to listen to his music
  - c) Soon the cap was full of money
7. Paganini...
  - a) was asked to help
  - b) offered his help himself
  - c) very often helped poor people
8. The blind man stopped playing because

- a) he was so tired and so weak
- b) the weather was hot
- c) the cap was full of money

9. People, who were passing by

- a) dropped coins into the cap
- b) asked the blind man to stop playing
- c) listened to music

10. The poor man thought that...

- a) he would have a good dinner
- b) he would have to go to bed without supper
- c) the weather would change

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 67**

**A SILLY KING**

There was a king who thought that he was clever and could paint very well. His pictures were very bad, but the people he showed them were afraid of the cruel king and said that they liked his pictures. One day the king showed his pictures to a famous painter who lived in that country and asked: "I want to know what you think of my pictures. Do you like them? Am I a good painter or not?" The painter looked at the king's pictures and said: "My lord, I think that your pictures are bad, and that you will never be a good painter." The king got very angry and sent the painter to prison.

After two years the king wanted to see the painter again. "I was very angry with you, indeed, because you didn't like my pictures. Now I've forgotten all about it and you are a free man again and I am your friend again," he said. For many hours the king talked to the painter and invited him to dinner. After dinner the king showed his new pictures and asked: "Well, how do you like my pictures now?" But the painter didn't answer. He turned to the soldier who was standing near him and said: "Take me back to prison."



## TASK 1

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

1. The king was a good painter.
2. People were afraid of the cruel king.
3. After three years the king wanted to see the painter again.
4. The painter liked the king's new pictures very much.
5. The artist was taken to prison.
6. The painter liked the king's pictures.
7. The artist was invited for supper.
8. The painter asked the soldier to take him back to prison.
9. The king was not talented.
10. The king showed his pictures to a famous architect.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. ... thought that he was clever.
  - a) The painter...
  - b) The soldier...
  - c) The king...
2. People said that ...
  - a) they hated their king.
  - b) they liked the king's pictures.
  - c) the king was very kind.
3. The painter didn't like the king's pictures because ...
  - a) they were very gaudy.
  - b) they were very old.
  - c) they were bad.
4. The artist was ...
  - a) honest.
  - b) handsome.
  - c) generous.
5. The painter asked ... to take him back to prison.
  - a) the soldier...
  - b) the king...
  - c) the servant...
6. People ...the king.
  - a) were afraid of...
  - b) liked
  - c) hated
7. The king invited the painter ...
  - a) to dine.
  - b) to sing.
  - c) to walk.
8. The king was very angry with the painter because ...

- a) he lied to the king.
- b) he didn't like the king's pictures.
- c) he was very clever.

9. The king was a ... painter.

- a) good
- b) bad
- c) famous

10. The painter was sent to prison by...

- a) the king.
- b) the soldier.
- c) the queen.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 68**

**A STORM AT SEA**

**performance** – вистава

**to receive** – отримувати

**make still more money** – заробити ще більше грошей

**lower pay** – нижча плата

**Such conditions didn't suit** ... - такі умови не підходили

**decided not to accept** – вирішили не приймати

There was a performance at a London theatre in which there was a storm at sea. Some boys were shouting and running under a piece of green cloth to make that storm. Each boy received a shilling a night for this work. People enjoyed the performance and a lot of people visited the theatre when the performance was on. But the theatre director wanted to make still more money from these performances and he decided to make the boys' pay lower. So he said that he would pay not a shilling but a sixpence for their work. Such conditions didn't suit the boys and they decided not to accept them. So during the next performance, when the storm was to begin the boys began to shout but they were not running under the cloth. So nobody could see any storm at sea.

The theatre director ran to them, looked under the cloth and asked, "What's the matter? Why aren't you making any storm?"

One of the boys asked him, "Do you want a sixpence or a shilling storm?"

"All right, all right," the director said, "I'll give you a shilling a night, only give me a good storm."

The storm began, and everybody thought that they had never seen a better storm before.

## TASK 1

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

1. There was a storm performance.
2. The boys were shouting under a small carpet.
3. The theatre director paid a sixpence for boys' work.
4. The theatre director decided to lower payment because the performance was not successful.
5. The theatre director ran to boys after the performance.
6. The boys only shouted after the payment became lower.
7. The boys did it because they were tired.
8. The theatre director asked them to do their best.
9. The boys wanted a sixpence for their work.
10. Everyone had never seen the storm.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

- 1) The theatre director paid boys \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) a shilling,
  - b) b) a sixpence,
  - c) c) a dollar
- 2) The boys were shouting and running under \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) red cloth,
  - b) grey cloth,
  - c) green cloth
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ receive a payment after performance
  - a) Some boys
  - b) All boys
  - c) Each boy
- 4) The theatre director decided to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) pay lower,
  - b) look under the cloth,
  - c) pay a shilling
- 5) During next performance boys were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) running,
  - b) sitting,
  - c) shouting
- 6) Nobody could see \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) boys,
  - b) storm,
  - c) theatre director
- 7) The theatre director \_\_\_\_\_ to boys.
  - a) shouted,
  - b) ran,
  - c) looked
- 8) One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) wanted money,
  - b) asked the theatre director,
  - c) run to the theatre director
- 9) The theatre director \_\_\_\_\_ to boys.
- a) gave a shilling,
  - b) gave a sixpence,
  - c) paid nothing
- 10) The storm began and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) no one saw it.
  - b) had never seen a better storm.
  - c) had never seen before.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 69**

**WHAT IS HALLOWEEN?**

<b>priest</b> – священик <b>a witch</b> - відьма <b>to deceive an evil spirit</b> – обманути злого духа; <b>gift</b> - подарунок <b>holes</b> - отвори <b>entirely</b> – повністю	<b>to get together</b> – збиратися <b>to observe</b> – святкувати, відзначати; <b>a pumpkin</b> - гарбуз <b>a lantern</b> – ліхтар <b>grown-up people</b> – дорослі <b>held</b> – проводили
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Halloween was first celebrated many centuries ago in Ireland and Scotland by Celtic priests called Druids. They observed the end of autumn and the beginning of winter. The Druids thought that Halloween was the night when the witches came out. As they were afraid of the witches they put on different clothes and painted their faces to deceive the evil spirits. They also placed food and small gifts near the doors of their houses for the witches. This was, as they say now, the beginning of the expression “trick or treat” (meaning “give me something or I’ll play a trick on you”).

It is considered that Halloween was brought to America by the immigrants from Ireland and Scotland. In the 19-th century they celebrated Halloween according to their old traditions (the important part of the festival was a lantern made of a pumpkin with holes in the form of eyes, a nose and a mouth, and people believed that during the celebrations all pumpkins were leaving their vegetable gardens to dance in the streets). As time went by, grown-up people lost interest in Halloween, and it was celebrated almost entirely by children. Dressed very strangely, children held festivals. During their carnival and after it, groups of children visited nearby houses and asked for candies. “Trick or treat! Trick or treat!” was heard everywhere.

In recent years, grown-up people have begun taking part in Halloween. In New York, for example, young and old take part in parades together. On the 31st of October, long before the time when the carnival procession begins to move, a great number of people get together in one of the streets. They dressed as witches, demons, and other evil spirits. There are hundreds of large orange “pumpkins” in their hands. After the parade the festival lasts almost till early morning.

This is how the Americans celebrate Halloween.

## TASK 1

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

1. Halloween was first celebrated in America
2. The Druids observed the end of autumn and the beginning of winter.
3. Halloween was brought to America from China.
4. The Druids were not afraid of the witches.
5. The Druids placed small presents behind their houses.
6. The integral part of the festival was a large orange pumpkin.
7. On the 31st of October grown up people and children take part in parades together.
8. "Trick of treat! Trick of treat!" was heard everywhere.
9. You can see thousands of large orange "pumpkins" in their hands.
10. The festival lasts till midnight.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Halloween was first celebrated...
  - a) some months ago;
  - b) many years ago;
  - c) two centuries ago;
  - d) many centuries ago.
2. It was first celebrated...
  - a) at the end of autumn;
  - b) at the end of winter;
  - c) in the middle of the autumn;
  - d) in the middle of the winter.
3. The Druids were afraid of...
  - a) the kind of spirits;
  - b) the witches;
  - c) the birds;
  - d) the animals.
4. The druids placed small gifts...
  - a) in front of the windows;
  - b) near the doors of their houses;
  - c) in the comers of the rooms;
  - d) in the bookcases
5. Halloween was brought...
  - a) to Ireland from Scotland;
  - b) to Scotland from America;
  - c) to America from Ireland;
  - d) to Ireland from America.
6. In the 19-th century the Americans....
  - a) did not celebrate Halloween;
  - b) celebrated Halloween according to new rules;
  - c) did not want to celebrate Halloween;
  - d) celebrated Halloween according to the old traditions.

7. The integral part of the festival was...
  - a) a lantern made of cabbage;
  - b) a cabbage with holes;
  - c) a melon with holes;
  - d) a lantern made of pumpkin.
  
8. People believed that during the celebration...
  - a) all pumpkins were playing in the streets;
  - b) all pumpkins were dancing in the street;
  - c) all vegetables were dancing in the street;
  - d) all vegetables were leaving their vegetable gardens.
  
9. At present grown-up people....
  - a) celebrate Halloween;
  - b) do not take part in Halloween;
  - c) do not take part in parades;
  - d) do not celebrate Halloween.
  
10. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of October people...
  - a) are dressed as good spirits;
  - b) are dressed as fruits;
  - c) are dressed as evil spirits;
  - d) are dressed as animals.



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 70**

**SHE WANTED TO HAVE MONEY OF HER OWN**

I'm Betty and I'm sixteen. I'm still at school. I often go baby-sitting, but only on Saturdays. I want to have my own money for summer holidays.

Every Saturday I go to Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith is one of Mummy's friends. I don't know her very well, but I know her children better. She has two children. George is seven and Tom is eight. Mrs. Smith and her husband are going to the theatre, and they want me to baby-sit.

It's Saturday night, and the time is six o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are going to the theatre. Mr. Smith is an actor. He plays Romeo in 'Romeo and Juliet'. Mrs. Smith is going to the theatre to watch him.

"Oh, there you are, dear," says Mrs. Smith. She is wearing a beautiful dress. "Now look after George and Tom. They must go to bed at nine o'clock."

It's eight thirty but the boys don't want to go to bed. It takes me half an hour to put them to bed.

They're in bed at last. I go downstairs, into the sitting-room. I get out my books. I'm going to do my homework. There's a big television set and the programme is very good. They show "Hamlet".

When the play is over, I turn off the television set. What's the time? It's ten o'clock. Are the boys sleeping?

I go upstairs. The Smiths' house is big, and there are a lot of doors. Here's the boys' bedroom. I open the door. It is dark inside, but I can see that the beds are empty. Where are the boys?

Of course, Tom and George are hiding under the bed. No, they are not under the bed. Perhaps they are washing in the bathroom. No, they're not in the bathroom. Perhaps they're listening to the radio in the sitting-room? No, they're not in the sitting-room. Perhaps they're playing with their toys in the kitchen? No, they're not in the kitchen. Where are they? What are they doing?

"Hallo, Betty!" says Mrs. Smith. "Are the boys sleeping? I'm going upstairs to see them."

We go upstairs. When we come to the boys' bedroom, I stop. How can I tell her where the boys are? But Mrs. Smith walks to the next door. She opens the door and looks in.

"They're sleeping like angels," she says.

## TASK 1

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

1. Betty is seventeen.
2. Every Sunday Betty goes to Mrs. Smith.
3. Mr and Mrs Smith are going to the theatre.
4. Mrs Smith is wearing a beautiful dress.
5. Children must go to bed at nine o'clock.
6. There is a small TV set and the programme is very good.
7. The Smiths' house is big.
8. Mrs Smith and Betty come to the boys' bedroom.
9. The boys are playing with the toys.
10. The boys are playing in the bedroom.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Betty is ... years old.
  - a) seventeen
  - b) sixteen
  - c) fifteen
2. She wants to have money of her own...
  - a) for presents
  - b) for summer holidays
  - c) for winter holidays
3. She earns money...
  - a) as a baby-sitter
  - b) as a waitress
  - c) as a builder
4. Betty is going ... this Saturday.
  - a) to the friends
  - b) to Mrs Brown's
  - c) to Mrs. Smith's
5. The Smiths have ... children.
  - a) two
  - b) three
  - c) one
6. The children go to bed at ... o'clock.
  - a) nine
  - b) ten
  - c) eleven
7. Betty is going to ...
  - a) read a book
  - b) do her homework
  - c) watch TV
8. Betty goes ... to find the boys.

- a) downstairs
- b) upstairs
- c) to the yard

9. Mrs Smith finds the boys...

- a) in the bedroom
- b) in the bathroom
- c) in the sitting-room

10. The boys are ... at that time.

- a) playing
- b) sleeping
- c) sitting

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 71**

**WHY THE TREE HAD NO APPLES ON IT**

One Sunday morning, two men who lived in a town went to the country. They went by car. They passed a river and then a small forest and then they came to a large orchard. In the orchard there were a lot of apple- trees and they all had apples on them except one tree. This tree had no apples at all on it.

One man asked the other, "Why has that tree no apples when the others all have a lot of apples on them?"

"I don't know," answered the other man. "Let's stop and ask that little boy who is sitting at the bus-stop."

So they stopped the car and got out of it. The little boy came from a village and he was glad to see the car. There were no other people near him and no bus and he wanted to go to the village by car. He said to the men, "Will you give me a lift in your car to the village?"

The man said, "All right, get in. But tell us why that tree has no apples on it and all the others have a lot."

The boy got in the car and then he said:

"Well, that's an easy question to answer. That tree had no apples on it because it is not an apple-tree — it's an oak-tree."

## TASK 1

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

1. Two men who lived in a town went to the village.
2. They went there by car.
3. Soon they came to a small orchard.
4. There were a lot of fir trees.
5. All the trees had on them except two.
6. A little boy was sitting at the bus- stop.
7. The boy was happy to see the men.
8. The boy wanted to go to the village by car.
9. The men began to ask a lot of questions.
10. They had no apples because it was a fir tree.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. One Sunday two men went to:
  - a) the town
  - b) the city
  - c) the country
  - d) the village
2. They came to a large:
  - a) orchard
  - b) yard
  - c) garden
  - d) castle
3. In the orchard there were a lot of
  - a) pears
  - b) apples
  - c) plums
  - d) oranges
4. The men were travelling by:
  - a) a car
  - b) a train
  - c) a bus
  - d) a plane
5. They decided to stop and ask :
  - a) a woman
  - b) a boy
  - c) another man
  - d) villagers
6. The little boy came from:
  - a) a town
  - b) a country
  - c) a village
  - d) a city

7. The boy asked the men to give him:

- a) a lift
- b) a lesson
- c) a candy
- d) a car

8. The little boy was glad to see :

- a) a car
- b) a bus
- c) men
- d) trees

9. That tree had no :

- a) pears
- b) plums
- c) apples
- d) cherries

10. What tree had no apples:

- a) a bunch
- b) a pine- tree
- c) an apple- tree
- d) an oak- tree

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 72**

**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."

## TASK 1

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

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The girl liked...
  - a) the brothers' father
  - b) the man's sons
  - c) to ask questions
2. The brothers were...
  - a) handsome, strong and foolish
  - b) strong, intelligent and good looking
  - c) handsome, clever and weak
3. The brothers...
  - a) left for a long travel
  - b) spent much money traveling for a long time
  - c) went to look for a magic lemon
4. They showed each other the thing they had bought...
  - a) at home
  - b) being far from home
  - c) in the girl's house
5. The sons brought home...
  - a) a carpet, a looking glass and a fruit
  - b) a lemon, a carpet and glasses
  - c) a looking glass, a carpet and lemons
6. A carpet could...
  - a) take anyone to any place very quickly
  - b) make a room more personal
  - c) could fly to a far away country in two days
7. The juice of the lemon could...
  - a) make dead any man or woman
  - b) be drunk with tea
  - c) make very ill person well again
8. The brothers looked into the looking glass and saw that...



- a) the girl was drinking lemon juice
  - b) the girl was dead
  - c) the girl was sick
9. The young men were happy to see...
- a) their father who was well again
  - b) the things they had bought
  - c) the girl who was not ill
10. The girl decided to marry the young man who...
- a) hadn't left any magic thing for himself
  - b) had seen her ill in his looking glass
  - c) had let the brothers get home on his carpet

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 73**

**LONDON TRAFFIC**

A quiet and easy way to get to different places in the city is to use an underground train. The trains run all day and most of the night.

The London Underground is the oldest one in the world. The first line was opened in 1870. It was like a tube, that's why it was called the Tube. English people call the old lines "The Tube" and the new lines— "The Underground".

The London Underground is long. It is about 300 km long and it has almost 300 Underground stations. Some of them are closed on Sundays. The other stations are closed on Saturdays and Sundays. The price of tickets is not cheap. It depends on the distance. There are comfortable seats in the carriages at the Underground. Only half of the Underground trains in London go under ground, new lines that connect London with the country go over ground.

The best way to get around London is to go by a double-decker bus. The price of the ticket depends on the distance you travel. It's also a good idea when you get on a bus, to ask someone to tell you when to get off! The best place to sit is on the top deck of the bus. There you can see over walls and bridges and get a fantastic view of the city.

London taxis are called "black cabs". Most of them are black but some are not. Everyone can stop a taxi if it has a "For hire" sign on it. The drivers are usually friendly and helpful. Visitors can take a boat trip along the river Thames.

## TASK 1

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

1. The fastest and easiest way to get to different places is to take a taxi.
2. London taxis are called "black cabs".
3. There are only black taxis in the streets of London.
4. English people name the old lines "The Underground", the new lines - "The Tube".
5. The price of tickets in the Underground is rather high.
6. Thousands of people use an underground train when they go to work and come back home.
7. The price of the ticket depends on the place.
8. Nobody can stop a taxi if it has a "For hire" sign on it.
9. The drivers are usually aggressive.
10. Visitors can take a boat trip along the river Severn.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. An underground train is \_\_\_\_\_ way to get to different places in the city.
  - a) a noisy and difficult
  - b) a quiet and difficult ;
  - c) a quiet and easy
2. The trains run \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) during day ;
  - b) all day and most of the night;
  - c) all day and the whole night
3. The London Underground is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the oldest one in the world;
  - b) the youngest one in the world ;
  - c) the oldest one in Europe.
4. The first line was opened in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1817;
  - b) 1917;
  - c) 1870
5. The London Underground is \_\_\_\_\_ long.
  - a) about 300 km;
  - b) 300km;
  - c) about 500 km
6. It has \_\_\_\_\_ Underground stations.
  - a) almost 300
  - b) 300
  - c) almost 500
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are closed on Sundays.
  - a) Some of them;
  - b) Most of them;
  - c) All stations.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Underground trains in London go underground,
  - a) All;

- b) Half of the;
- c) Most of the

9. The best way to get around London is to go by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a double-decker bus;
- b) taxis;
- c) Underground trains

10. The best place to sit is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) on the top deck of the bus;
- b) near the driver;
- c) on the low deck of the bus.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 74**

**MEALS IN BRITAIN.**

A traditional English breakfast: is a very big meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms...But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same!

Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white, or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables, and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese and Indian. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international.

## TASK 1

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

1. Many British people have a big breakfast.
2. People often have cereal or toast for breakfast.
- 3 Marmalade is different from jam.
- 4 People drink tea with hot milk.
5. Many foreign visitors love instant coffee.
- 6 All British people have a hot lunch.
7. Pubs are good places to go for lunch.
8. British people eat dinner late in the evening.
9. Sunday lunch is a special meal.
10. When you get a take-away meat, you eat it at home.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. British people eat \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
a) much  
b) little  
c) not a lot
2. Many people have toast with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ham;  
b) cheese;  
c) marmalade, jam.
3. Marmalade is made from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) oranges ;  
b) apples;  
c) other fruit.
4. The traditional breakfast drink is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) milk ;  
b) juice ;  
c) tea.
5. Guests of Britain \_\_\_\_\_ instant coffee.  
a) like;  
b) prefer;  
c) dislike
6. For British people lunch is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a quick meal;  
b) not a quick meal;  
c) a main meal.
7. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ food in pubs.  
a) awful ;  
b) good ,expensive ;  
c) not expensive, tasty
8. School children can \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) go to a school canteen;
- b) go to a cafe ;
- c) go home.

9. Many people usually have the evening meal \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) quite early;
- b) quite late
- c) not late.

10. On Sundays many families have a traditional \_\_\_\_\_

- a) dinner;
- b) supper ;
- c) lunch.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 75**

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...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 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 family occasions.



## TASK 1

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

1. Years ago British food was really terrible.
2. Food in Britain has become less important than it was before.
3. There are a lot of different restaurants — French, Italian, Greek, Indian in Great Britain.
4. Traditional British pubs serve not bad meals.
5. There are no exotic cooking ingredients, fruit and vegetables in British supermarkets nowadays.
6. The British love their traditional food.
7. A lot of British families have a curry or roast beef for Sunday lunch.
8. British people eat more meat, fresh fruit and vegetables.
9. The most favourite food is a hamburger.
10. Meals are family traditions.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Years ago \_\_\_\_\_ said that the only way to eat well in Britain was to eat breakfast.  
a) a Frenchman;  
b) an Englishman ;  
c) an American
2. Years ago British food was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tasty ;  
b) wonderful;  
c) awful
3. Food \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.  
a) has changed;  
b) stayed the same ;  
c) has not changed.
4. Food in Britain has become \_\_\_\_\_ than it was before.  
a) less important ;  
b) more important ;  
c) unimportant
5. We can eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) in restaurants ;  
b) at home;  
c) in cafes
6. Traditional British pubs serve \_\_\_\_\_ meals.  
a) not good;  
b) not bad;  
c) bad
7. Food in traditional British pubs is rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) expensive;  
b) at good price ;  
c) cheap
8. The British \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of "international" food.

- a) hate
- b) dislike;
- c) like

9. We eat less \_\_\_\_\_ and more fresh fruit and vegetables.

- a) meat ;
- b) fish ;
- c) chips

10. As we work harder, we are eating more and more \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) expensive food ;
- b) healthy food;
- c) fast food

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 76**

**A STRANGE TALE OF RIP VAN WINKLE**

Once upon a time there was a farmer called Rip van Winkle. He lived in a village in the mountains with his wife and two young children, a daughter and a son. Rip was a very happy and kind man and he got on very well with all the children in the village. They loved him because he played games with them and often told them stories.

He spent a lot of time in the village inn because he was, in fact, a very lazy man. Rip was happy to do just enough work to live. Instead of working on his farm, he would go fishing and hunting or sit in the village inn talking to his friends. His family was very poor and he always argued with his wife. One day after a big argument Rip went to the forest and came to a beautiful valley, high in the mountains. Suddenly he heard a strange voice calling his name. An old man, dressed in old fashioned clothes, was trying to carry a barrel and asked Rip to help him. Rip agreed. They took the barrel to a cave, where there were more people dressed in the same strange clothes. After that the old man gave Rip a drink from the barrel. Rip immediately fell into a deep sleep.

Some time later he woke up under a tree in the same valley. He was alone. He was worried about his dog and he knew he was going to get into more trouble with his wife. Then he noticed a curious thing – hair was over his shoulders and his beard was over a foot long! Rip couldn't understand what had happened. He decided to get back to the village. As soon as he got there, he realized that everything was different, and there were lots of new houses. The people in the village stared at him with his long hair and beard and old clothes. Rip thought their clothes were strange and he didn't recognize anybody at all.

When he got to his house, he saw that it was old and abandoned. He went to the center of the village and everything there had changed completely. The old inn was now called the Union Hotel. Before he went in, he listened at the window. The people were talking about things he hadn't heard of – the elections, the president, the war. Rip went in and described his wife, family and asked people where they were. It turned out that his wife had died two years ago and all of his friends had either died or left the village. But his children were still there! They pointed to a young man sleeping under a tree. Rip realized it was his son! Then a young woman carrying a baby came up to him. It was his daughter!

In the end, Rip went to live with his daughter. He still didn't do much work. He spent the time as before, fishing, hunting and telling stories to children outside the village inn. He told stories about life before the war, how he had met some strange people in the mountains – and how he had gone to sleep for twenty years!

## TASK 1

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

1. Rip was a farmer.
2. Rip was a worker.
3. The man lived in the village.
4. Rip Van Winkle worked very hard.
5. Rip Van Winkle liked fishing and hunting.
6. One day Rip Van Winkle met an old man in the field.
7. Rip Van Winkle helped the man to carry the barrel.
8. Rip Van Winkle had slept for 20 years.
9. Nobody in the village recognized the man.
10. There was nobody from his family in the village

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to answer the questions.

1. What was Rip Van Winkle?
  - a) he was a worker
  - b) he was a teacher
  - c) he was a cook
  - d) he was a farmer
2. Why did the children of the village like Rip Van Winkle?
  - a) because he played games with them
  - b) because he gave them sweets
  - c) because he went fishing with them
  - d) because he read them interesting books
3. Where did Rip Van Winkle spend a lot of time?
  - a) in the inn
  - b) in the field
  - c) at home
  - d) in the wood
4. Whom did Rip Van Winkle meet in the wood?
  - a) a young man dressed in fashioned clothes
  - b) an old man dressed in fashioned clothes
  - c) an old man dressed in old fashioned clothes
  - d) a young man dressed in old fashioned clothes
5. What did the old man ask Rip for?
  - a) he asked him to tell him an interesting story
  - b) he asked him to help him to carry his bag
  - c) he asked him to help him to carry his barrel
  - d) he asked him to listen to him
6. What did Rip Van Winkle see in the cave?
  - a) he saw many people in strange clothes
  - b) he saw many people with barrels
  - c) he saw many strange animals
  - d) he saw one more old man
7. How many years was Rip sleeping?

- a) five
- b) ten
- c) fifteen
- d) twenty

8. What did Rip Van Winkle notice when he awoke?

- a) he noticed that his dog was sleeping too
- b) he noticed that he had long hair and beard
- c) he noticed that he was lying at home
- d) he noticed that there were many strange people around him

9. Whom did Rip Van Winkle see sleeping under a tree?

- a) he saw his daughter
- b) he saw his son
- c) he saw his wife
- d) he saw his old friends

10. Where did Rip Vann Winkle meet strange people?

- a) he met them in the mountains
- b) he met them in the street
- c) he met them in the wood
- d) he met them in the village inn

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 77**

**THE GIFT**

Oscola McCarty spent more than 75 years washing and ironing other people's clothes. Her lined hands were the evidence of hard work. So, it was a surprise, when Miss McCarty decided to give her entire life savings - \$150,000 – to the University of Southern Mississippi. Miss McCarty's gift amazed even those who thought they knew her well.

The customers who have brought their laundry and ironing to her home for more than 75 years included three generations of some families. Initially she said she charged \$1.50 to \$2 a bundle but with inflation the price rose.

"When I started making \$10 a bundle, I began to save money," recollected Miss McCarty, who was born on March 7 1908. "I put it in savings. I never would take any of it out. It just accumulated."

As her savings increased over years, McCarty washed and ironed and lived not a rich life. She never learned to drive and still walks everywhere she goes. When her mother and aunt died, they each left her some money, which she added to her savings. In 1947 her uncle died and left her a modest house in which she still lives.

Until her donation, she was afraid to fly and had only been out of the South once in 50 years. Since then she's travelled all over the country and has been the subject of many interviews and articles. She's even visited the White House and been honoured by the president.

Her donation of her life savings is for students who clearly demonstrate a financial need. "I want to help somebody's child go to college," said the quite spoken McCarty, who left school in sixth grade and has never married or had children. "I just want it to go to someone who will appreciate it and learn. I'm old. I'm not going to live always."

Miss McCarty's generosity inspired many to give money to the university, and contributions came in from all over the country. Her gift has now been more than doubled.

In a recent magazine interview McCarty was asked why she didn't spend the money earned over a lifetime on herself. "I am spending it on myself," she answered smiling.

## TASK 1

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

1. Miss McCarty spent more than 65 years washing and ironing clothes.
2. Miss McCarty was 75 years old.
3. Her work was very hard.
4. The people of two generations were her clients.
5. Miss McCarty had much money.
6. She goes to her clients by car.
7. Once Miss McCarty visited the White House.
8. She helped the students of the University with money.
9. Many people didn't like her generosity.
10. Recently she gave an interview to a local newspaper.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to answer the questions.

1. How old was Miss McCarty?
  - a) 65
  - b) 55
  - c) 75
  - d) 85
2. What was her job?
  - a) she made laundry for other people
  - b) she ironed the clothes of other people
  - c) she fixed the other people's clothes
  - d) she washed and ironed the other people's clothes
3. Why were people surprised one day?
  - a) they got to know that Miss McCarty was very rich
  - b) they got to know about Miss McCarty's donation
  - c) they got to know that Miss McCarty was going to travel
  - d) they got to know that Miss McCarty was going to stop her work
4. People of how many generations were the clients of Oscola?
  - a) one
  - b) two
  - c) three
  - d) four
5. What did Miss McCarty do with her money?
  - a) she saved them
  - b) she travelled a lot
  - c) she gave them to other people
  - d) she bought clothes
6. What did her mother leave her?
  - a) her house
  - b) her work
  - c) her money
  - d) her clothes

7. What house did she live in?
  - a) the one her mother has left her
  - b) the one she has bought on her savings
  - c) the one her uncle has left her
  - d) the one the University has given to her
  
8. Why did Miss McCarty travel all over the country?
  - a) she wanted to see a lot
  - b) she gave interviews to newspapers and magazines
  - c) she visited Universities
  - d) she met with students
  
9. How many years did Oscola study at school?
  - a) she studied for 11 years
  - b) she studied for 9 years
  - c) she studied for 7 years
  - d) she studied for 6 years
  
10. What did Miss McCarty's generosity inspire many people to do?
  - a) to accumulate money
  - b) to contribute to universities
  - c) to organize meetings with students
  - d) to write letters to Oscola



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 78**

**SUE BAILEY**

Sue Bailey is a 17-year-old school girl. Last summer she worked as a "postie". This is how she described her job.

I can't remember who or what inspired me to apply for a summer job at the Post Office. Fresh air, interest in local geography, love of dogs? No, I was just desperately short of money. "Well done, young lady, you get the good-looking one," was how my supervisor jokingly introduced me to Clive, who was to give me a brief training course. But Clive did his best to ignore me.

He was a fitness fanatic. He cycled impatiently through the streets of Cambridge, his back in the air, turning corners by putting his leg out and scraping his boots along the road. For me, just getting on the post bike was a nightmare. The bikes were enormous and besides there was a post sack on the front, riding the thing felt like walking slowly in concrete shoes.

If being Clive's pupil was bad, it was nothing compared with the horrors of going solo. Clive did an entire delivery round without getting off his bike. On my first solo round, I destroyed a miniature stone wall, scratched a parked Mercedes and ran over the paw of a deaf dog. I decided that in future I would leave my bike on the pavement and walk to the house. This meant that I became the victim of gangs of kids half my size that nicked the bike and rode it up and down the street.

Then there was the incident: gangs of builders who whistled and shouted as soon as they saw me coming. And, of course, there were dogs. What is it that makes sweet puppies try hard to imitate Rottweilers when they hear a postie coming? Dogs appeared as soon as they heard me open the gate. Once I almost fainted when my path to the door was suddenly cut off by a gigantic Dobermann. Sometimes I stood in the road shouting and waving till the dogs' owners came to the fence.

It wasn't just dogs whose natures changed fast at the sight of a postie. The friendliest people showed the dark sides of their personalities when I delivered The Sun's bingo cards. If I forgot to deliver one, someone could lose the chance to win a sexy Mediterranean cruise. And sometimes there were old women waiting for me on the staircases of their flats trying to bribe me for a second "free" bingo card.

I learned that people expect a lot from their posties. Although they don't believe it, the average postie doesn't know your exam results a week in advance. They also don't know where to deliver your letters unless you have a number on the door. And as far as the bingo cards go – hope the Dobermann choked on them!

## TASK 1

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

1. Sue studied at school.
2. Sue studied at the University.
3. Sue loved being in fresh air, that's why she applied for this job.
4. Clive led brief training courses for the girl.
5. Sue liked going along the streets with Clive.
6. Sue liked going along the streets alone.
7. On her first delivering Sue ran into a big expensive car.
8. That summer Sue was 18 years old.
9. Sometimes young men tried to bribe the girl for a second "free" card.
10. The postie should always know the results of the exams.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to answer the questions.

1. What inspired Sue to look for a summer job?
  - a) fresh air
  - b) interest in local geography
  - c) lack of money
  - d) love of dogs
2. Who was Clive?
  - a) her teacher
  - b) her friend
  - c) her fellow-worker
  - d) her supervisor
3. What was Clive's attitude to Sue?
  - a) he liked her
  - b) he took no notice of her
  - c) he fell in love with her'
  - d) he liked her way of riding
4. What was Clive fond of?
  - a) he liked sport
  - b) he liked his job
  - c) he liked reading newspapers and magazines
  - d) he liked Sue
5. Why was Sue afraid of riding a bicycle?
  - a) because of hard traffic
  - b) because of the size of the bicycle
  - c) because of dogs
  - d) because she was afraid of high speed
6. In what way did Clive deliver the post?
  - a) he threw it out from the bicycle
  - b) he brought it to the door
  - c) he passed it with the gangs of kids
  - d) he left it on the pavement

7. In what way did Sue deliver the post?
  - a) she threw it out from the bicycle
  - b) she brought it to the door
  - c) she passed it with the gangs of kids
  - d) she left it on the pavement
  
8. Why was she standing at the gates sometimes?
  - a) she was afraid of dogs
  - b) she was afraid that her bicycle would be stolen
  - c) she was afraid of the gang of builders
  - d) she was afraid of the gang of kids
  
9. What do "Sun's bingo cards" mean in this text?
  - a) a local newspaper
  - b) a popular magazine
  - c) a poster
  - d) a lottery
  
10. Why did people show the darkest sides of their nature?
  - a) they didn't like the girl
  - b) they wanted one more journal
  - c) they wanted one more card
  - d) they didn't like the way the girl serves

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 79**

**MEDICINE FOR A HEADACHE**

People go to the chemist's shop to buy medicine. They bring the medicine home and take it when they or other members of the family are ill. This story is about an Englishman who looked for some medicine but could not explain well what he wanted.

One day a man went into a chemist's shop. He saw the chemist and asked him, "Have you anything for a headache?"

The chemist said, "I have a very good medicine." Then he took a small bottle from a shelf. He held it under the man's nose and opened it.

It was not a great pleasure for the man, because tears came to his eyes and ran down his face. He could not speak and he did not like the medicine.

"What did you do?" he said when he could speak again.

"Well, I didn't do anything bad," said the chemist. "You wanted something for your headache, didn't you? That medicine has helped you, hasn't it?"

"No, it hasn't", said the man. "It's my wife that has the headache, not me!"

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" said the chemist. "Next time please tell me more about the medicine you want. And I'll ask you more questions before giving you something."

## TASK 1

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

1. People go to the chemist's shop to buy food.
2. If people are ill they take medicine.
3. This story is about an Englishman who could not explain what he wanted.
4. One day a man went into a chemist's shop to buy some medicine for a headache.
5. The chemist took a small bottle from the table, held it under the man's nose and opened it.
6. The smell from the bottle was a great pleasure for the man.
7. Tears came to his eyes and ran down his face.
8. He liked the medicine very much.
9. The chemist hoped that the medicine had helped the man.
10. The man said that it was his aunt that had a headache.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. People go to the chemist's shop to buy:  
A) food;  
B) clothes;  
C) medicine;  
D) other things.
2. This story is about:  
A) an American;  
B) an Englishman;  
C) a Frenchman;  
D) a Russian.
3. The man asked the chemist to give him something for:  
A) a toothache;  
B) a stomachache;  
C) an earache;  
D) a headache.
4. The chemist gave the man:  
A) a bottle;  
B) some pills;  
C) some drops;  
D) some tablets.
5. After taking the medicine the man was:  
A) was glad;  
B) was not pleased;  
C) was shocked;  
D) was angry.
6. What was the reaction of the man?  
A) he couldn't move;  
B) he fell down;  
C) he ran away;  
D) he could not speak.

7. It was not a pleasure for the man to take such medicine because:
- A) he could hardly see;
  - B) he could hardly stand;
  - C) tears came to his eyes;
  - D) his legs trembled.
8. The chemist was sure that:
- A) the man felt well;
  - B) the man felt unwell;
  - C) the man was pleased;
  - D) the medicine has helped the man.
9. For whom was the medicine?
- A) for the man;
  - B) for his wife;
  - C) for his aunt;
  - D) for his daughter.
10. The problem of the man was:
- A) That he did not explain well;
  - B) that he did not show the medicine;
  - C) that he was inattentive;
  - D) that he did not listen to the chemist.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 80**

**HEALTHY HENRY**

Henry works in an office in town. He wants to live to be a hundred, so health is very important to him. He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and does exercises for 30 minutes.

For breakfast, he eats salad and a raw egg with garlic and chilly pepper. It tastes disgusting but he thinks it's good for him.

Then he runs for an hour in the park even if the weather is bad.

He never goes to work by bus or by train and he thinks the cars are very dangerous.

At the office, he washed his hands 10 times a day.

His lunch is 15 sunflower seeds and one onion. He is sure that the lunch which the firm gives isn't good for him.

After work, he hurries home to water the plants. He has tens of plants because they clean the air.

In the evening, he never watches television because it's bad for his eyes.

On Monday, he goes to a yoga class and on Thursday he goes to a vegetarian cookery class. He rarely goes to the cinema or theatre – there are too many germs.

In summer, he sleeps in a tent in the garden.

At the weekend, he goes camping in the country. But he never sits in the sun. On the first day of every month, he goes to the doctor's just to make sure that he isn't ill. After all, he doesn't want to find himself in hospital.

## TASK 1

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

1. Henry works in an office in town.
2. Health is very important to him.
3. He gets up at 6 o'clock.
4. For breakfast, he eats salad and a raw egg with garlic and chilly pepper.
5. Every morning he runs for an hour in the park if the weather is good.
6. After work, he hurries home to water the plants.
7. In the evening, he rarely watches television because it's bad for his eyes.
8. On Monday, he goes to a vegetarian cookery class.
9. He often goes to the cinema or theatre – there are too many people here.
10. In summer, he sleeps in a tent in the garden.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. He wants to live to be ....
  - a) a hundred
  - b) a thousand
  - c) eighty years old
2. In the morning he does exercises for ... minutes.
  - a) 40
  - b) 30
  - c) 35
3. His breakfast tastes....
  - a) delicious
  - b) tasty
  - c) disgusting
4. He goes to work...
  - a) on foot
  - b) by bus
  - c) by car
5. At the office, he washed his hands .... times a day.
  - a) 100
  - b) 10
  - c) 50
6. His lunch is ... sunflower seeds and one.....
  - a) 25/ garlic
  - b) 35/ apple
  - c) 15/ onion
7. He has ....of plants at home because they clean the air.
  - a) tens
  - b) hundreds
  - c) thousands
8. On Thursday he goes to a .....



- a) sport club
- b) vegetarian cookery class
- c) yoga class

9. When he goes camping in the country he ....sits in the sun.

- a) sometimes
- b) always
- c) never

10. On the .... of every month, he goes to the doctor's.

- a) first day
- b) second day
- c) first week

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 81**

**NASREDDIN'S VISITORS**

One day a visitor came to Nasreddin's house. "I am your cousin from Konya," he said, "and I have brought you a duck to celebrate the visit." Nasreddin was delighted. He asked his wife to cook the duck, and served the visitor a fine dinner.

The next day another visitor arrived. "I am the friend of the man who brought you the duck," he said. Nasreddin invited him in and gave him a good meal. The next day another visitor arrived, and said he was the friend of the friend of the man who had brought the duck. Again Nasreddin invited him in for a meal. However, he was getting annoyed. Visitors seemed to be using his house as a restaurant.

Then another visitor came, and said he was the friend of the friend of the friend of the man who had brought the duck. Nasreddin invited him to eat dinner with him. His wife brought some soup to the table and the visitor tasted it. "What kind of soup is this?" asked the visitor. "It tastes just like warm water." "Ah!" said Nasreddin, "That is the soup of the soup of the soup of the duck."

## TASK 1

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

1. One day a visitor came to Nasreddin's flat.
2. The visitor brought a chicken to celebrate the visit.
3. Nasreddin was sad.
4. He asked his wife to serve the visitor a fine breakfast.
5. Another visitor arrived the next day.
6. Nasreddin didn't want to invite him.
7. He gave the visitor a good meal.
8. Nasreddin was getting annoyed.
9. Visitors seemed to be using his house as a hotel.
10. Nasreddin's wife brought some tea to the visitors.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. A visitor said he was Nasreddin's ...
  - a) Uncle
  - b) Son
  - c) Cousin
2. A visitor brought a ...
  - a) Turkey
  - b) Duck
  - c) Goose
3. At first Nasreddin was ...
  - a) Delighted
  - b) Sad
  - c) Disappointed
4. Nasreddin's wife cooked a fine ...
  - a) Dinner
  - b) Lunch
  - c) Supper
5. Another visitor arrived ...
  - a) In two days
  - b) The next day
  - c) The same day
6. Nasreddin invited him in and gave him a good ...
  - a) Advice
  - b) Lesson
  - c) Meal
7. Next time Nasreddin was ...
  - a) Glad
  - b) Annoyed
  - c) Tired
8. Visitors seemed to be using Nasreddin's house as a ...

- a) Restaurant
  - b) Café
  - c) Hotel
9. Nasreddin invited the last visitor to eat ... with him.
- a) Breakfast
  - b) Dinner
  - c) Supper
10. His wife brought some ... to the table.
- a) Goulash
  - b) Borsch
  - c) Soup

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 82**

**TWO SISTERS AND THE CAT**

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith are sisters. Mrs. Wilson lives in a house in Duncan and Mrs. Smith lives in a condominium in Victoria. One day Mrs. Wilson visited her sister. When her sister answered the door, Mrs. Wilson saw tears in her eyes. "What's the matter?" she asked. Mrs. Smith said "My cat Sammy died last night and I have no place to bury him".

She began to cry again. Mrs. Wilson was very sad because she knew her sister loved the cat very much. Suddenly Mrs. Wilson said "I can bury your cat in my garden in Duncan and you can come and visit him sometimes." Mrs. Smith stopped crying and the two sisters had tea together and a nice visit.

It was now five o'clock and Mrs. Wilson said it was time for her to go home. She put on her hat, coat and gloves and Mrs. Smith put the dead Sammy into a shopping bag. Mrs. Wilson took the shopping bag and walked to the bus stop. She waited a long time for the bus so she bought a newspaper. When the bus arrived, she got on the bus, sat down and put the shopping bag on the floor beside her feet. She then began to read the newspaper. When the bus arrived at her bus stop, she got off the bus and walked for about two minutes. Suddenly she remembered she had left the shopping bag on the bus.

## TASK 1

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

1. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith were cousins.
2. Mrs. Wilson was very happy when her sister visited her house.
3. Her cat Sammy disappeared last night.
4. She had no place to bury him.
5. Mrs. Smith loved her cat very much.
6. Mrs. Wilson wanted to bury Sammy in her flower-bed.
7. The two sisters had tea together.
8. Mrs. Wilson had to go at 8 o'clock.
9. She put the dead cat into a shopping bag and went to the bus stop.
10. Mrs. Wilson arrived home and buried the cat.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith were ...
  - a) Cousins
  - b) Friends
  - c) Sisters
2. Mrs. Smith lives in a ...
  - a) Flat
  - b) Condominium
  - c) Hotel
3. One day Mrs. Wilson saw her sister was ...
  - a) Happy
  - b) Busy
  - c) In tears
4. Last night her cat ...
  - a) Ran away
  - b) Died
  - c) Slept
5. Mrs. Smith ... her cat.
  - a) Beat
  - b) Looked
  - c) Loved
6. Mrs. Wilson proposed to bury her cat in a ...
  - a) Garden
  - b) Park
  - c) Forest
7. Mrs. Wilson went home at ... o'clock.
  - a) 6
  - b) 8
  - c) 5
8. She put on her hat, coat and ...

- a) Boots
  - b) Gloves
  - c) Mittens
9. She put the dead Sammy into a ...
- a) Shopping bag
  - b) School bag
  - c) Lady bag
10. She remembered she had left her bag ...
- a) In the taxi
  - b) In the bus
  - c) In the tram

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 83**

**NASREDDIN GOES SHOPPING**

One day Nasreddin went to town to buy new clothes. First he tried on a pair of trousers. He didn't like the trousers, so he gave them back to the shopkeeper. Then he tried a robe which had the same price as the trousers. Nasreddin was pleased with the robe, and he left the shop. Before he climbed on his donkey to ride home, the shopkeeper and the shop-assistant ran out.

"You didn't pay for the robe!" said the shopkeeper.

"But I gave you the trousers in exchange for the robe, didn't I?" replied Nasreddin.

"Yes, but you didn't pay for the trousers, either!" said the shopkeeper.

"But I didn't buy the trousers," replied Nasreddin. "I am not so stupid as to pay for something which I never bought."



## TASK 1

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

1. One day Nasreddin went to town.
2. He wanted to buy something to eat.
3. He tried on a pair of boots.
4. He liked the trousers.
5. The robe was cheaper than the trousers.
6. Nasreddin was disappointed with the robe.
7. He rode home on his horse.
8. The shopkeeper and the shop-assistant thanked Nasreddin.
9. Nasreddin paid for the trousers.
10. He said he was not stupid to pay for the thing he never bought.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. One day Nasreddin went to ...
  - a) City
  - b) Town
  - c) Village
2. He wanted to buy ...
  - a) New car
  - b) New basket
  - c) New clothes
3. First he tried on a pair of ...
  - a) Trousers
  - b) Boots
  - c) Mittens
4. He gave the trousers to the ...
  - a) Shopkeeper
  - b) Waiter
  - c) Secretary
5. Then he tried a ...
  - a) Sweater
  - b) Robe
  - c) Shirt
6. The robe had ... price as the trousers.
  - a) Higher
  - b) Lower
  - c) The same
7. Nasreddin was ... with the robe.
  - a) Disappointed
  - b) Pleased
  - c) Excited
8. He rode home on his ...

- a) Donkey
  - b) Horse
  - c) Cow
9. Nasreddin ... for the trousers.
- a) Paid
  - b) Didn't pay
  - c) Was going to pay
10. He explained he was not so ... to pay for the thing he never bought.
- a) Clever
  - b) Wise
  - c) stupid

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 84**

**IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW**

**ancestor** – предок

**a prey** – добыч, жертва

**a pack** – згряя

**to howl** – вить

Dogs have shared our lives for thousands of years, ever since their ancestors gave up their wild ways and began to live with us.

Dogs have adapted to our way of life. Still, many of their tame trains are really “echoes” of their old and long forgotten wild lives. For example, when you walk your dog, chances are it will have its head down most of the time, nose sniffing the ground. This because wild dogs needed a keen sense of smell to sniff out prey. Your dog may get its food from a dish, but it still has the ability to catch the scent of other animals.

In many ways, dogs still act like their wild ancestors. They sniff around because their ancestors used their sense of smell to find prey. They chase and retrieve because this is how wild dogs learned hunting skills. And they show affection to their pack – the human family.

When you come home from school, does your dog run to greet you? When your family goes out, does your dog howl? These actions, too, can be traced to the lives led by its wild ancestors – and the lives led today by its close relatives ( wild dogs, wolves, coyotes, and jackals).

In the wild, wolves often work as a team and hunt in packs. When a dog lives with a human family, the family takes the place of the pack. Your dog runs to you when you come home because it is greeting you as a pack member. The dog worries when it is left alone, and it howls in the hope that its “pack” will hear it and answer – just as wolves do when they are separated.

Digging is also an important skill for wild dogs. They may dig to find small burrowing or to bury leftover food. So if your dog buries bones or hides biscuits around the house, it is just reflecting its wild heritage. Even the traits that make dogs so friendly and affectionate are related to natural instincts. Watch the way your dog acts – can you spot clues to its wild life?

## TASK 1

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

1. Dogs have lived with a man for hundreds of years.
2. Dogs will never adapt to people.
3. A dog may get its food from your dish.
4. They sniff around because their ancestors used their sense of smell to find prey.
5. Their close relatives are: bears, wild dogs, wolves, coyotes.
6. Your dog runs to you when you come home because it misses you very much.
7. The dog worries when it wants to hunt.
8. It howls in the hope that its pack will hear it and answer.
9. Digging is an important skill for wild dogs.
10. So if a dog buries bones or hides biscuit, it is just reflecting its wish.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Dogs have shared our lives for
  - a) thousands of years
  - b) hundreds of years
  - c) ever since they were born
2. Wild dogs needed a keen sense of smell
  - a) to find some food
  - b) to sniff out prey
  - c) to look for his master
3. Very often dogs act like
  - a) cats
  - b) people
  - c) their wild ancestors
4. Dog's ancestors used
  - a) their voice to find a prey
  - b) the sense of smell to find a prey
  - c) the sense of humor to find a prey
5. Dogs show affection to
  - a) the human family
  - b) their ancestors
  - c) the leader of the pack
6. All dogs ancestors
  - a) work and hunt together
  - b) live separately
  - c) greet you as a pack member
7. When a dog lives with a man ... takes the place of the pack.
  - a) the eldest ancestors
  - b) the family
  - c) a pack of coyotes
8. The dog can howl

- a) when it is left alone
- b) when it is sad
- c) when it is hungry

9. An important skill for wild dogs is

- a) howling
- b) barking
- c) digging

10. Dogs are... animals

- a) domestic
- b) wild
- c) dedicated

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 85**

**THE GREATEST MAGIC**

Between the sea and the sky stood Magic Mountain. There, above the sounds of the seagulls and below the silence of the eagles, lived two sisters and a brother.

Magros could do mighty magic. She rode a dragon across the sky faster than any bird could fly.

Helena could do powerful magic. She rode a unicorn across the land faster than any horse could gallop.

Rudy could not do any magic. He rode on a stubborn donkey.

Magros could make it snow in the middle of summer.

Helena could make rivers and lakes turn dry.

Rudy could wet into dry only by opening an umbrella.

Magros could mend broken bones with a wave of her arm.

Helena could cure colds and fevers with a potion.

Rudy could only make people smile.

One morning, without any warning, the king came to Magic Mountain. He left his advisers and his servants behind.

"I'm bored," said the king to Magros and Helena. "There is nothing for me to do. The cook makes my meals. Servants clean my clothes. More servants clean the castle. My army protects me. My advisers think for me. Farmers look after my lands."

"All I do is sit on my throne all day. I'm bored! You are magicians. Make my life interesting!" he commanded. And they did. Helena and Magros gave him their magic but the king was not pleased. The king was not happy. And then Rudy made him smile. Rudy said: "Smile and the world will smile with you". These simple phrase made Rudy famous because he was the only person who could do magic!

## TASK 1

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

1. Above the sounds of the seagulls and below the silence of the eagles, lived two sisters and a brother.
2. All of them could do magic.
3. Magros could mend broken bones with a wave of her arm.
4. Helena could cure colds and fevers with a potion.
5. Rudy could not wet into dry
6. The king didn't like his life.
7. The king wanted to become a magician.
8. Magros and Helena helped the king.
9. Rudy made the king smile.
10. Rudy was not a good magician.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Between the sea and the sky stood Magic ....
  - a) Hill
  - b) Castle
  - c) Mountain
2. There lived ...
  - a) two brothers and a sister.
  - b) one brother and two sisters
  - c) one brother and three sisters
3. Magros rode a ....
  - a) dragon
  - b) horse
  - c) bike
4. Helena could do ... magic.
  - a) any
  - b) mighty
  - c) powerful
5. Rudy rode on a stubborn ....
  - a) donkey
  - b) horse
  - c) dragon
6. Magros could make it ... in the middle of summer.
  - a) cold
  - b) snow
  - c) rain
7. Helena could make dry ...
  - a) lakes and pools
  - b) seas and rivers
  - c) rivers and lakes

8. Rudy made people....

- a) smile
- b) happy
- c) sad

9. One ..., without any warning, the king came to Magic Mountain.

- a) day
- b) morning
- c) evening

10. The king was ....

- a) tired
- b) lazy
- c) bored



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 86**

**A WELL-TRAINED VEGETABLE**

**loaded** - навантаженим

**in the hope of solving problems** – у надії вирішення проблем

**catch on all over smth** -завоювати

**colonists** – колоністи

Almost five thousand years ago, potatoes were grown in South America. The Inca Indians found that potatoes grew very well in the high mountains of Peru. Potatoes formed an important part of the Inca diet. The Incas used potatoes in many different ways.

The Spanish soldiers who came to South America five hundred years ago tried the potatoes and liked them. A ship loaded with potatoes was sent back to Spain, where the vegetable was planted. Within twenty years, potatoes were being eaten all over Spain.

Sir Walter Raleigh brought potatoes to Ireland, where he planted them on the farms near his home. Soon potatoes were grown all over Ireland. From Ireland, the potato travelled to Germany. The German king Frederick William ordered all farmers to plant potatoes in the hope of solving Germany's food problems. A French soldier brought the first potato from Germany to France. Soon the vegetable caught on all over France, too.

The potato had started in South America and then travelled to Europe. It was time to cross the ocean. English colonists in Virginia brought it to North America in 1622.

Potatoes are one of the world's most popular foods. They can be made into many delicious dishes. Perhaps you have had them baked, french-fried, in chips or sticks, as soup. The next time you enjoy potatoes, remember the long trip they took to end up on your table.

## TASK 1

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

1. Potatoes formed an important part of the English diet.
2. Almost five thousand years ago, potatoes were grown in North America.
3. The Inca Indians grew tomatoes very well in the high mountains of Peru.
4. Within twenty years, potatoes were being eaten all over Spain.
5. Sir Walter Raleigh brought potatoes to France.
6. From Ireland, the potato travelled to Greece.
7. The German's farmers planted potatoes in the hope of solving economic problems.
8. The potato had started in Europe and then travelled to South America.
9. Potatoes are one of the world's most popular foods.
10. You can eat it in many delicious dishes.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The Inca Indians found that potatoes grew very well in ... of Peru.
  - a) the village
  - b) the fields
  - c) the high mountains
2. The Incas used potatoes in many ... ways.
  - a) useful
  - b) different
  - c) healthy
3. First the... soldiers tried the potatoes and liked them.
  - a) English
  - b) Spanish
  - c) American
4. A ship loaded with ... was sent back to Spain.
  - a) potatoes
  - b) fish
  - c) food
5. Sir Walter Raleigh brought potatoes to ..., where he planted them on the farms near his home.
  - a) Ireland
  - b) England
  - c) Germany
6. The German king Frederick William ordered all farmers to plant potatoes in the hope of solving Germany's ... problems.
  - a) education
  - b) food
  - c) economic
7. A French soldier brought the first potato from ... to France.
  - a) Germany
  - b) Spain
  - c) Greece

8. Potatoes can be made into many ... dishes.

- a) delicious
- b) spicy
- c) healthy

9. English colonists in Virginia brought it to North America in ....

- a) 1052
- b) 1226
- c) 1622

10. You have had potatoes in ...

- a) tea
- b) ice-cream
- c) chips or sticks

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 87**

**SONS**

**a well** - криниця

**bucket** – відро

Two village women were getting water from the well. A third woman came up. An old man was sitting on a stone. He was watching the women. One of the women said to another, "My little son is so strong. He is the strongest boy of all his friends".

"Oh, you must hear how my boy sings", answered the second woman. "Nobody can sing as beautiful as he can".

The third woman didn't say anything. "Have you anything to tell us about your son?" asked her the two women.

"What can I tell you?" she said. "There is nothing so special about him".

Then the women picked up their buckets and went back to their houses. The old man went after them. On the way the women stopped and put their buckets down, as they were heavy. The women were tired. At this time they saw three boys running along the street. One of the boys was very big and strong. He looked like an athlete. The women smiled at him when he came up to them. The second boy was singing a very beautiful song. The women turned their heads to listen. But the third boy ran up to his mother, picked up her bucket of water and carried it home for her. Then one of the women turned to the old man and asked, "What do you think of our sons?"

"Sons? Where are they?" the old man answered. "I see only one son".

## TASK 1

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

1. Three village women were speaking about their children.
2. The old man was watching them.
3. The son of the first woman sings beautifully.
4. The third woman had nothing to say about her son.
5. The women and an old man were carrying heavy buckets of water.
6. One of the boys was an athlete.
7. The women turned around to listen to the song of the second boy.
8. Each of the sons helped his own mother.
9. The old man liked all the boys.
10. The story is about three good sons.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to answer the questions.

1. What were the women doing?
  - a) They were sitting on the stone.
  - b) They were getting water from the well.
  - c) They were speaking with an old man.
2. What was an old man doing?
  - a) He was sitting and listening to the women.
  - b) He was sitting and speaking about his son.
  - c) He was sitting and speaking with the women about their sons.
3. Whose son was the strongest?
  - a) the boy of the first woman
  - b) the boy of the second woman
  - c) the boy of the third woman
4. What did the third woman say about her son?
  - a) There was nothing to say about him.
  - b) He wasn't so special.
  - c) He was the strongest boy of all his friends.
5. Why did the women stop?
  - a) They wanted to continue their conversation.
  - b) They saw their children.
  - c) They were tired.
6. What were the boys doing when their mothers saw them?
  - a) They were running along the street.
  - b) They were sitting on the stone.
  - c) They were singing a beautiful song.
7. Why did the third boy run to his mother?
  - a) to sing her a song
  - b) to help her
  - c) to smile her
8. What did one of the women ask the man?

- a) What he thought about their sons.
  - b) Whose son was the best.
  - c) What he thought about the song.
9. What was the man's answer?
- a) All of their sons were good.
  - b) One of their sons was good.
  - c) All of their sons were not good.
10. Which boy was the real son?
- a) The boy who was big and strong.
  - b) The boy who could sing beautifully.
  - c) The boy who carried the bucket of water home.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 88**

**BACK TO SCHOOL**

**to chat** - невимушено розмовляти

**to crouch** - присідати

**to refuse** - відмовлятися

**to stroke** - гладити рукою, пестити

“Come on, Neil. We’ll be late!” Emily shouted towards the kennels from the back door of the house. She always liked to get to school in time to chat with her friends before going in to class. The first day of school was especially important.

“O.K.”, I’m coming!”

Neil was crouching beside Buttons, stroking her head. She had been sad for the rest of the weekend, refusing most of her food and moping in her basket.

“I’ll be back soon,” he whispered as he stood up. He looked at the sad little dog for the last time, firmly closed the door after him and ran across the court yard to the house.

“Hurry up!” called their mother. She was waiting outside on the driveway in their green Range Rover.

Neil could see Emily and Sarah already in the back seat.

Usually Neil would bike the couple of miles to school with Chris Wilson, his best friend, who lived a little farther along the main road. Although they were the same age and were both short, with dark brown spiky hair, they had some very different interests.

Today, however, Neil had wanted to spend time with Buttons-even if it meant arriving at school with his sisters.

“Well, I hope you all like your new classes, said Mrs. Parker as she pulled up alongside the entrance to Meadowbank School.

“I just hope my new teacher’s as good as Mrs. Oakham,” said Neil, opening the door and jumping out.

“Hey! The Puppy Patrol’s arrived!” shouted a familiar voice as they walked through the school gates.

Neil turned and smiled at Hasheem, the class joker. He was used to his friends and other people in the town referring to them as the “Puppy Patrol”. The name has stuck because they were seen around Compton so often in their Range Rover with its King Street Kennels logo.

“Hi, Hasheem. What’s new?” He asked.

“Nothing much. Except our new teacher is friendly, easy-going, and doesn’t believe in homework...” Hasheem grinned.

“Really ?” Said Neil, falling for Hasheem’s serious tone.

“In your dreams!” laughed Hasheem.

Neil punched his arm playfully.

## TASK 1

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

1. Emily and Sarah are Neil's sisters.
2. Neil was playing with Buttons in the courtyard.
3. Meadow school was a long way from their home.
4. Emily didn't like to chat with her friends before lessons.
5. The dog refused most of the food during the last days.
6. Chris and Neil were friends.
7. They had the same interests.
8. Neil didn't like to go to school with his sisters.
9. Usually Neil and Chris biked to school together.
10. Neil hoped his new teacher would be good.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Buttons was....
  - a) a little kitten,
  - b) a little dog,
  - c) a little rabbit
2. Range Rover was...
  - a) a car,
  - b) a bike,
  - c) a boat
3. Mrs. Parker was Neil's...
  - a) teacher,
  - b) neighbor
  - c) mother
4. The Parker's car was...
  - a) green,
  - b) red,
  - c) blue
5. Buttons sat...
  - a) in a box
  - b) in a bucket
  - c) in a basket
6. ... was class joker.
  - a) Chris,
  - b) Hasheem
  - c) Neil
7. Neil .... the name 'Puppy Patrol'.
  - a) liked
  - b) hated
  - c) didn't like
8. Neil had...



- a) fair hair
- b) red hair
- c) dark hair

9. Neil went to .... School.

- a) Meadowbank,
- b) Campton,
- c) Oakham

10. That day Buttons was ...

- a) angry
- b) sad
- c) happy

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 89**

**HOLLY AND MISTLETOE**

**to toddle** –починати ходити  
**mistletoe** - омелія

Once upon a time when the world was young, there were two boys who were born upon the same day, in the same village, and were brought up together.

From the time when they could just toddle about they were the greatest of friends, and people never saw them apart; so that by the time they were ten years old they were known to everyone as the Two Friends.

One of them had a rosy laughing face and a black hair, and the other was pale and fair, and his hair was the colour of corn, under the harvest moon.

The years went by and they grew up and became men, but always they were together. And each took care of other better than anyone else in all the world.

Now the fame of their great friendship spread far and wide until the whole world knew of it.

At last it came to the ears of the Little People, and their king (whom we call the King of the Fairies) came to them and said, ‘Because you are the greatest friends in all the world, I will give you each a wish’

And they both answered together and said, “Not yet”

And again and again he came, but always they gave him the same answer, until at last they were both very old men, and then they said, “This our wish: that after we are dead we may always be together”.

The Fairy King smiled and said, ‘I cannot promise you that, but I promise that you will meet once a year’.

And when they died, he changed one into the Holly Tree and the other into the Mistletoe. Whenever you make your house beautiful at Christmas time with Holly and Mistletoe, you are bringing them together once again, and they are as happy as you.

## TASK 1

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

1. The boys were twins.
2. Two boys who were born upon different days.
3. Every body in the village knew about their friendship.
4. People never saw them together.
5. They had dark hair.
6. They were not famous.
7. The king gave them a wish because he knew about the friends
8. The witch changed them into flowers.
9. Their wish was to die together.
10. They are unhappy at Christmas.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. It happened ...
  - a) long ago
  - b) the world was young
  - c) recently
2. They were born in the same ....
  - a) place
  - b) village
  - c) town
3. They were ....
  - a) the greatest
  - b) good
  - c) the best
4. One of them had a ... face and black hair.
  - a) happy
  - b) pale
  - c) sad
5. The other had ... hair
  - a) Dark
  - b) the colour of corn
  - c) brown
6. Soon the whole ... knew about their friendship.
  - a) world
  - b) Britain
  - c) Italy
7. The King said he would give them ...
  - a) a wish
  - b) money
  - c) some food

8. At last it came to the .... of the little people.

- a) King
- b) fairies
- c) witch

9. They both answered the king together and said ....

- a) "Not yet "
- b) 'No'
- c) "All right"

10. They are happy at...

- a) Christmas
- b) New Year
- c) May Day

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 90**

**AN EVENING WALK**

A Dutchman who had arrived at a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there, went out sightseeing alone in the evening. It was late and the small street into which he had turned after crossing a well-lighted square seemed dark and lonely. Suddenly he heard footsteps approaching him from behind. He turned his head and saw a man who quickly passed by, pushing him slightly with his shoulder. The man was nearly out of sight when the Dutchman, putting his hand into pocket, found that his watch was gone. He decided to follow the man and force him to return the watch.

The Italian, however, did not understand Dutch and the Dutchman could not say a word in Italian as it was his first visit to Italy. But the Dutchman, showing his fist and pointing to the watch-pocket of the Italian, made himself so well understood that the man gave up his watch.

On his return to the hotel the Dutchman told his wife what had happened to him in the street. He was, however, struck with astonishment when his wife, with a laugh, pointed to his own watch which he had left on the dressing-table. He took the other watch from his pocket and at once realized that by mistake he had robbed the Italian who was probably only enjoying an evening walk.

The next morning the Dutchman went to the Police to explain the business. He found that the man had already been there and told the police that while having his usual walk in the evening he had been attacked by a foreigner and had been forced to give up his watch.

## TASK 1

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

- 1) A man entered a baker's shop.
- 2) The boy was six or seven years old.
- 3) The man didn't have enough time.
- 4) The boy couldn't wait.
- 5) The man didn't wait for the boy.
- 6) The man was back in an hour.
- 7) The boy's hair was cut.
- 8) The boy wasn't that man's son.
- 9) The barber gave the boy a newspaper to look through.
- 10) Two hours passed.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

- 1) A man entered ....
  - a) a baker's shop;
  - b) a barber's shop;
  - c) a butcher's shop;
  - d) a big shop.
- 2) The boy was ... years old.
  - a) six or seven
  - b) five or six;
  - c) four or five;
  - d) six.
- 3) The man couldn't ....
  - a) wait;
  - b) cut his hair;
  - c) hurry;
  - d) cut the boy's hair.
- 4) The man got out of the chair, and the boy ....
  - a) followed him;
  - b) took his chair;
  - c) hold his hand;
  - d) cut his hair.
- 5) The man ... himself
  - a) excused;
  - b) accused;
  - c) expected;
  - d) exalted.
- 6) The man said he would ... for them both.
  - a) wait;
  - b) answer;
  - c) pay;
  - d) read.
- 7) The man in the shop gave the boy a magazine to ....

- a) look at;
- b) look across;
- c) look on;
- d) look through.

8) ... hours passed.

- a) two;
- b) three;
- c) five;
- d) four.

9) The boy told that the man wasn't his ....

- a) barber;
- b) son;
- c) father;
- d) uncle.

10) The boy was ... when the man came along.

- a) cutting his hair;
- b) playing in the street;
- c) looking through a magazine;
- d) playing at the shop.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 91**

**THE STRONGER MAN**

**purse** — гаманець

**shoe** (тут) — підкова, підковувати

**smith** — коваль

**be quits** — розрахуватися (з кимось)

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'll 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 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."



## TASK 1

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

1. Many years ago there lived a man in Scotland who was very strong.
2. One day as he was riding somewhere he lost a horseshoe.
3. The smith in that town was very clever too.
4. The man didn't like the shoes the smith had brought to him
5. He broke five shoes.
7. The strong man gave him some coins.
7. The smith didn't like the coins.
8. He broke the coins into two.
9. The smith broke three coins.
10. Take all my money –said the strong man.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Many years ago there lived
  - a) a man in Scotland
  - b) a man in England
  - c) men in Scotland
2. The strong man promised to give all his money in his purse:
  - a) to someone who is weaker than he.
  - b) to someone who is stronger than he.
  - c) to someone who can break a horseshoe.
  - d) to someone who can break a coin into two.
3. As the strong man was riding somewhere one day,
  - a) he lost his shoe.
  - b) his horse lost a shoe.
  - c) his horse lost his shoes.
4. 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.
5. When the strong man broke the shoe,
  - a) the smith got angry.
  - b) the smith said nothing.
  - c) the smith started fighting with the man.
6. The strong man broke
  - a) all the shoes the smith brought.
  - b) two shoes.
  - c) three shoes.
7. When the man gave the smith a coin,
  - a) the smith asked for another one.
  - b) the smith threw it away.
  - c) the smith broke it into two.
8. The smith broke

- a) as many coins as the man had broken horseshoes.
- b) more coins than the man had broken horseshoes.
- c) fewer coins than the man had broken horseshoes.

9. When the man saw that the smith had broken his coin,
- a) he was angry.
  - b) he was surprised.
  - c) he was glad.

10. The strong man gave his purse to the blacksmith and said that:
- a) Take it .It's mine.
  - b) Take it. It's yours.
  - c) Take it. It's ours.

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 92**

**A MERCHANT AND HIS GOLD**

Many years ago a merchant was going with his men from one town to another. They were going through a forest. The merchant had a bag of gold with him.

One day they made a camp near a river.

Suddenly the merchant came out of his tent and cried: "Somebody took my bag of gold. There are fifteen men with me. One of you took my bag of gold!" Nobody answered.

"All right," said the merchant. "Do you see my white horse? It is a very clever horse. It will help me to find the thief. I shall put my horse into my tent. Each man will go into the tent, shut the door of the tent and pull the tail of the horse. When the thief pulls the tail, the horse will neigh; if any other man pulls the tail, the horse will not weigh."

The first man went into the tent. The horse did not neigh.

The last man went in. The horse did not neigh.

The merchant said: "Now everybody must come up to me."

The merchant went to the first man and put his face to the man's hands.

Then he came up to the twelfth man, put his face to the man's hands and cried: "You are the thief. Give me my gold back."

The man fell down and said: "My master, I took your gold and put it into a hole behind the big tree."

A few days passed. The merchant and his men came to their town. One of the men asked the merchant: "Your horse is very clever, but it did not neigh. How did you find the thief?"

"Oh," said the merchant, "I know that my horse never neighs. I put some strong – smelling oil on its tail. Everybody pulled the tail, but the thief did not pull it. His hands did not smell of the oil."

## TASK 1

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

1. Many years ago a farmer was going with his sons from one town to another.
2. The merchant has a bag of stones with him.
3. One day they made a camp near a river.
4. Somebody took the merchant's horse.
5. There were fifteen men with the merchant.
6. Each man entered the house, shut the door of it and fed the horse.
7. When the last man went in, the horse did not neigh.
8. Then the merchant came to each man and put his face to their hands.
9. The merchant didn't find the thief.
10. The merchant put some strong – smelling oil on the horse's tail.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Many years ago a ... was ... with his men from one town to another.
  - a) man, going
  - b) man, running
  - c) boy, jumping
2. The merchant had a bag of ... with him.
  - a) silver
  - b) bronze
  - c) gold
3. There were ... men with the merchant.
  - a) 25
  - b) 15
  - c) 35
4. One of the men took the merchant's ....
  - a) food
  - b) hat
  - c) gold
5. When the first man went into the ... the horse didn't ....
  - a) tent, neigh
  - b) house, look at him
  - c) palace, laugh
6. When the last man went in, the horse didn't ....
  - a) eat
  - b) neigh
  - c) smile
7. The merchant came to the ... man and cried: "You are the thief."
  - a) twelfth
  - b) twentieth
  - c) eleventh
8. A few ... passed. The merchant and his men came to their ....

- a) weeks, village
- b) days, town
- c) months, forest

9. "Oh," said the merchant, "I know that my horse ... neighs."

- a) never
- b) always
- c) sometimes

10) Everybody pulled the horse's tail but the ... didn't pull it.

- a) merchant
- b) men
- c) thief

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 93**

**SOLOMON MAKES A WISE DECISION**

**to rollover** – перевертатись

**to insist** – вимагати

**to give birth** - народжувати

One day two women came to Solomon. They stood before him. One of the women said, "My master, this woman and I live in the same house. I gave birth to a baby. Three days later this woman also gave birth to a baby. There were only two of us in the house. One night this woman rolled over on her baby in her sleep, and the baby died. So during the night she took my son from my bed while I was asleep. She carried him to her bed. Then she put the dead baby in my bed. The next morning I got up and was going to feed my baby, but I saw that he was dead! When I looked at him more closely I saw that he was not my son".

But the other woman said, "No! The living baby is my son! The dead baby is yours!"

But the first woman insisted, "No! The dead baby is yours, and the living one is mine!"

So the two women argued before the king.

Then the King Solomon said, "Each of you says that the living baby is your own. And each of you insists that the dead baby belongs to the other woman".

Then King Solomon sent his servants to get a sword. When they brought it to him, he said, "Cut the living baby into two pieces. Give each woman half of the baby".

The real mother of the little boy was full of love for her son. She said to the King, "Please, my master, don't kill him! Give the baby to her!"

But the other woman said, "Neither of us will have him. Cut him into two pieces!"

Then King Solomon said, "Give the baby to the first woman. Don't kill him. She is the real mother".

## TASK 1

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

1. The two women gave birth to their babies on the same day.
2. The women lived in one house.
3. One of the women rolled over on her baby in her sleep, and the baby died.
4. This woman tried to deceive another one.
5. The two women tried to handle the matter out without somebody's help.
6. Solomon made the first decision to tell who the real mother was.
7. The real mother was ready to kill the baby to prove that she was right.
8. At the end the real mother got her baby back.
9. One of the women became unhappy because of her own fault.
10. Solomon's final decision was just.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. One day ... women came to Solomon.
  - a) three
  - b) two
  - c) five
2. One night one of the women ...
  - a) worked in the field
  - b) cooked the supper
  - c) rolled over on her baby
3. The baby ...
  - a) died
  - b) got ill
  - c) awoke
4. That woman wanted ...
  - a) to exchange the babies
  - b) to start crying
  - c) to make her baby breathe
5. The women ... before the king.
  - a) cried
  - b) argued
  - c) stood up
6. Then the King Solomon sent his servants to get ...
  - a) the Bible
  - b) a knife
  - c) a sword
7. The real mother of the little boy was...
  - a) full of love to her son
  - b) afraid of the king
  - c) surprised
8. The real mother was ready...

- a) to take away her baby
- b) to fight for her baby
- c) to give her baby to another woman to leave it alive

9. Another woman was ready ...

- a) to find another decision
- b) to go away
- c) to kill the baby

10. The King Solomon was ...

- a) a wise king
- b) cruel
- c) indifferent



**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 94**

**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.

## TASK 1

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

1. Once upon a time there lived a poor man, Abhilas by name.
2. He was very stupid and often made jokes at rich people.
3. Rich people liked him.
4. The chief ordered to build a house in the sky in three days.
5. Abhilas agreed with him and went home.
6. He made a car and tied a bell and a long string to it.
7. The next day all the people of the town heard the bell and saw a dark spot in the sky.
8. The workers needed some boards for the roof of the house.
9. The soldiers came to the tree and saw the kite there.
10. Abhilas went to the tree, cut the string and took away the kite.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Once upon a time there lived Abhilas
  - a) a rich man
  - b) a poor man
  - c) a poor and clever man.
2. Who didn't like Abhilas?
  - a) the chief
  - b) the soldiers
  - c) all people
3. What did the chief order Abhilas to do?
  - a) to build the road near his house
  - b) to build a house in the sky
  - c) to build a castle
4. The next day all the people of the town heard
  - a) a loud sound
  - b) the noise
  - c) the bell
5. Abhilas asked to tell ... to climb up to the sky with the boards.
  - a) his soldiers
  - b) the chief
  - c) his relatives
6. The chief ... his soldiers to get some boards and to follow Abhilas.
  - a) didn't order
  - b) ordered
  - c) asked
7. The soldiers said, "Oh, Chief, ... man can climb up to the sky!"
  - a) each
  - b) every
  - c) no
8. ...said why he had asked him to build a house in the sky.

- a) Abhilas
  - b) The chief
  - c) The soldier
9. Finally Abhilas went to the tree and ...
- a) saw a dark spot in the sky
  - b) cut the string and took away the kite
  - c) tied a bell and a long string.
10. And the chief ...
- a) killed Abhilas
  - b) killed the soldiers
  - c) could give no answer to that

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 95**

**MY HOUSE**

My name is Simon, but everybody calls me Simmie. I'm eleven years old. I was born in Norwich, in England, on December 3rd, but I live with my family near Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland.

My parents love the countryside, so two years ago we moved to Gifford, a beautiful village in East Lothian, not far from Edinburgh. As my parents work in Edinburgh, they have to drive into the city every day, but they don't mind.

We live in a large wooden house. As we go in through the front door, there is a hall and a big living room on the left with a staircase that leads up to the first floor. On the right, there is a study where my father works in the evening. Next to the study there is the family room. That's our favourite place in the house. That is where we have our meals, talk to each other, and watch TV. In the winter, we always light up the fireplace to keep us warm. The kitchen is next to the family room. We don't have a bathroom downstairs, but there's a toilet.

Upstairs, there are three bedrooms. My parents' bedroom is the biggest one. It has a private bathroom and a window that looks over the garden. My younger brother's bedroom is next to my parents' and mine is right in front of the staircase, next to the other bathroom. We don't have a guest room, so when my grandparents come over, I sleep in my brother's room.

## TASK 1

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

1. His nickname is Simmie.
2. Simon and his family live in a village called East Lothian.
3. Simon has got a younger brother.
4. Simon's parents hate going to Edinburgh every day.
5. There is a hall to the right of the living room.
6. The study is for Simon's father.
7. There is no fireplace in Simon's house.
8. Simon's house has got three bedrooms upstairs and a bedroom downstairs.
9. There is a garden near Simon's house.
10. Simon's grandparents live with Simon's family

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Simon is ....
  - a) Scottish
  - b) English
  - c) Welsh
  - d) Irish
2. Simon was born in ...
  - a) autumn
  - b) spring
  - c) summer
  - d) winter
3. Simon lives in ...
  - a) the city
  - b) a village
  - c) the hills
  - d) near the sea
4. Simon's house is made of ...
  - a) brick
  - b) cement
  - c) clay
  - d) wood
5. There... floor(s) in Simon's house.
  - a) is one
  - b) are three
  - c) are two
  - d) are four
6. ... bedroom is the largest.
  - a) His parents
  - b) Simon's
  - c) His brother's
  - d) None
7. The study is ....

- a) next to the living room
  - b) downstairs
  - c) next to the kitchen
  - d) family's favourite place
8. Simon and his family ... in the family room.
- a) work
  - b) play the piano
  - c) meet their friends
  - d) have lunch and dinner
9. Simon's family has ... upstairs.
- a) a bathroom and a toilet
  - b) two bathrooms
  - c) a bathroom but no toilet
  - d) a toilet but no bathroom
10. His family moved from ....
- a) Norwich to England
  - b) England to Scotland
  - c) Gifford to East Lothian
  - d) Edinburgh to Norwich

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 96**

**MY STEPMOTHER**

I was born at Number Nineteen, Turnmill Street, London. My mother died, when I was five years old. She died fifteen minutes after my sister Polly was born.

As my father worked from morning till night, he had no time to look after Polly and me, so he married again very soon. He married Mrs. Burke, who was much younger and more good-looking than my mother.

But I didn't like my stepmother and she didn't like me. Soon we began to hate each other; but she didn't show her hatred when my father was at home. She beat me very often and she made me work very hard. From morning till night she found work for me to do.

I looked after the baby. When she was awake, I took her out for a walk, carrying her in my arms, and she was very heavy. Sometimes I sat with her on my stool at the street door or walked with her in the courtyard. When she was asleep I cleaned the rooms, went shopping or did something else. There was always work for me to do when little Polly slept and my stepmother never even said "Thank you". I never had a kind word from her.

She was a very bad woman. She bought gin with the money which my father gave her for my dinner, and she did not let me tell him about it. She beat me if I didn't tell my father what a beautiful dinner I had had. He believed every word which she said and she always said bad things about me.

## TASK 1

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

1. The boy was born in the USA.
2. He had a sister but no mother.
3. His father worked from morning till night.
4. His father married again.
5. The boy liked stepmother and she liked him.
6. Stepmother looked after his brother Polly.
7. Stepmother didn't show her hatred when his father was at home.
8. She didn't punish the boy.
9. She made him work very hard.
10. Father didn't believe any word which his wife said.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. He was born
  - a) in New York
  - b) in London
  - c) in Chicago
2. His mother died when he was
  - a) six
  - b) four
  - c) five
3. His father
  - a) had no time to look after his children
  - b) was very attentive to the children
  - c) punished children very often
4. He married Mrs. Burke, who was
  - a) good looking
  - b) ugly
  - c) older than the boy's father
5. Soon the boy and stepmother began
  - a) to love each other
  - b) to hate each other
  - c) to understand each other
6. Stepmother
  - a) didn't beat the boy
  - b) didn't allow to work about the house
  - c) made the boy work very hard
7. The boy
  - a) didn't play with the girl
  - b) looked after his sister
  - c) often beat his sister
8. Stepmother was



- a) a very bad women
- b) a very kind woman
- c) a real mother for children

9 She bought

- a) toys for children
- b) gin with the money his father gave her
- c) food for kid's dinner

10 Father believed

- a) his children
- b) neighbours
- c) every word stepmother said

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 97**

**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.

## TASK 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. In the morning some boys and men cleaned the well.
10. The girls helped the men to clean the well.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The boy 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

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 98**

**LONDON TAXI-DRIVER'S STORY**

Sometimes people ask me: "What is the strangest thing that has ever happened to you, as a taxi-driver?" It's difficult to answer. But one of the funniest things that ever happened to me was in November 1962, the year of the Great Fog.

Foreigners always think Britain is covered in a blanket of fog every winter from October to March. It's not really so. But in November and December 1962, we did have some bad fogs in England...

The first night the fog came down very suddenly. I was driving someone from Piccadilly to Richmond. I took my usual short way through Richmond Park. It's a nice place — quite wild, with clumps of big trees, ponds, and herds of deer. At week-ends people go there for picnics, and every evening men go there to run. To run? Yes — men practising for cross-country races. 'Harriers', they call them.

Well, we overtook a group of these harriers, running through the park.

"Not my favourite sport," I said to my fare.

I left my fare at her house and went off again for London. Out of habit, I turned into Richmond Park again. I soon understood that I was wrong. The fog was really thick. The further I drove into the park, the thicker the fog became. I switched on my fog lamp. It didn't help much.

Suddenly I saw something standing on the road in front of me. I stopped. The figure moved away. It was a deer.

Coughing slightly, I tied my scarf over my mouth and went off again. Then I saw another figure on the road. It stood there in the light of my fog lamp — wearing shorts, a white vest and running shoes. It was one of the harriers! I stopped and wound down my window. The man, coughing, put his head in.

"Terribly sorry! We are lost!"

"Jump in!" I said. "Haven't I seen you here before?"

"There are 15 of us!" he said.

"Oh, well, you'd better not jump in then," I said.

Now I could see the others — strange figures, jumping up and down to keep warm, rubbing their arms, coughing.

"Follow me," I told them. "I'll drive slowly — I know the way out of the park."

So I drove at a 'slow run' for about 20 minutes. At last the gate appeared.

## TASK 1

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

1. It was not easy for the taxi-driver to remember the strangest things that had ever happened to him.
2. Britain is covered with fog from October to March.
3. England was covered with snow in 1962.
4. People like to rest in Piccadilly on their days off.
5. After his work the taxi-driver liked to be among the harriers.
6. The harriers helped the driver to get out of the park.
7. The driver saw a deer in front of the car.
8. A little bit later he noticed a group of harriers in the light of his fog lamp
9. The runners were doing some exercises to warm themselves.
10. The driver began to drive at the head of the runners showing them the road to the park gate.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The funniest thing happened to the man in...
  - a) November
  - b) October
  - c) December
2. The taxi-driver was driving...
  - a) a man from Piccadilly
  - b) a woman to Richmond
  - c) a family from Piccadilly to Richmond
3. At week-ends people go to Richmond Park ...
  - a) for picnics
  - b) to run
  - c) to take part in cross-country races
4. Driving from Piccadilly to Richmond the man saw...
  - a) a herd of deer
  - b) a pond with wild ducks
  - c) a group of harriers
5. On living his hair at the house the driver decided ...
  - a) to visit the Richmond park
  - b) to return to London
  - c) to see his friend who lived in Piccadilly
6. The further the man drove into the park...
  - a) the thicker the fog became
  - b) the more runners he saw
  - c) the happier he became
7. The figure in front of the car was wearing...
  - a) shorts, boots and a shirt
  - b) a coat, a cap and shoes
  - c) shorts, running shoes and a white vest

8. The driver wound down the window to...
- a) talk to the harrier
  - b) look at the deer
  - c) look at the fog lamp
9. The driver was ready to...
- a) lift the runner
  - b) show the man the way to the gate
  - c) give the harrier some water
10. The taxi-driver began to move slowly trying to...
- a) save the car
  - b) jump out of the car
  - c) take the harriers out of the park

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 99**

**A GOOD MORNING**

When I was a boy I lived a long way from school. I had to walk through the forest to get to our school. I usually took my father's gun with me.

One day, coming from school, I heard cries from Mr. Epperly's house. His dog, Old Ranger, had fought with a mad dog, half an hour before. Now all the people were afraid of Old Ranger because the dog could have become mad too. They all asked Mr. Epperly to shoot Old Ranger.

Mr. Epperly said he could not do it himself. He asked some people to do it but nobody agreed. Mr. Epperly came up to me and said.

"Joe, why can't you take the dog with you to the forest on your way home and shoot it?"

I told Mr. Epperly I did not want to shoot Old Ranger.

"I'll give you one dollar if you do it", he said.

I had never had a dollar. I did not want to shoot Old Ranger but now it seemed to me that all the people wanted it.

Mr. Epperly gave me one dollar, I took Old Ranger and went to the forest. I knew I could never shoot Old Ranger. So I decided to take him secretly home. At home I explained everything to my mother. She let me keep the dog in the yard for a month.

It was the most difficult time in my life. The Epperly children did not want to walk to school with me. And the other children at school asked me, "What have you done with your dollar?" They did not want to play with me. I could not explain anything to them.

Then came the happy morning. "You can take Old Ranger home now, Joe," my mother said. "A month is over. The dog isn't dangerous anymore."

I took the dog. He was very happy to go with me. We were not far from Mr. Epperly's house when Old Ranger barked. All the family ran out of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Epperly were very glad to see Me and Old Ranger.

Then I gave the dollar back to Mr. Epperly.



## TASK 1

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

1. The boy lived far from school.
2. He always took his friend's gun with him.
3. Mr. Epperly wanted to kill the dog, because he was old.
4. Mr. Epperly decided to give the dog to the boy.
5. Joe had never had a dollar.
6. Joe's mother let him keep the dog in the yard.
7. The boy was unhappy.
8. The children at school did not say a word to him.
9. In a month the dog was not dangerous any more.
10. Mr. Epperly's children were happy to see the dog.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The boy had to walk...
  - a) trough the park
  - b) through the forest
  - c) through the field
2. The people were afraid of the dog because it...
  - a) was dangerous
  - b) was old and big
  - c) had killed a mad dog
3. Joe wanted to...
  - a) kill the dog
  - b) get a dollar
  - c) please the people
4. The boy took the dog and...
  - a) went to school
  - b) shot it
  - c) went home
5. The Epperly children...
  - a) didn't want to go to school
  - b) didn't play with the classmates
  - c) didn't want to go to school with Joe
6. In a month Joe's mother let him...
  - a) leave the dog
  - b) take the dog to Mr. Epperly's house
  - c) play with the dog
7. Old Ranger was happy...
  - a) to go with Joe
  - b) to see Joe's mother
  - c) to go for a walk
8. Not far from Mr. Epperly's house Old Ranger...

- a) saw another dog
- b) was shot
- c) began to bark

9. The family...

- a) was glad to see the dog
- b) was afraid to see the dog
- c) did not let Joe enter the yard

10. The boy...

- a) gave the dollar back
- b) received one more dollar
- c) began to play with Mr. Epperly's children

**READING COMPREHENSION**  
**Variant 100**

**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"

## TASK 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.

## TASK 2

Choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

- 1) The train was ....
  - a) quiet
  - b) empty
  - c) quiet empty and quiet
- 2) A strange man looked eccentric because of
  - a) his clothes and glasses
  - b) haircut and beard
  - c) clothes and beard
- 3) After a few minutes he began...
  - a) to clean the train
  - b) to read the newspaper
  - c) to litter in the train
- 4) This man seemed to be ....
  - a) sad
  - b) frightened
  - c) happy
- 5) What happened some time later?
  - a) Mr. White met with a man
  - b) Mr. White pretended that he didn't see his actions
  - c) Mr. White cleaned the carriage
- 6) After two hours Mr. White asked...
  - a) what was the time
  - b) if he liked the weather
  - c) what his actions meant
- 7) The man explained that.....
  - a) he tried to protect everybody from germs
  - b) he tried to cast a spell
  - c) he tried to protect them from tigers
- 8) This powder was....

- a) rare and cheap
- b) expensive and ordinary
- c) special and rare

9) What was the reaction of Mr. White?

- a) he was surprised and interested
- b) he was embarrassed and frightened
- c) he was angry and astonished

10) At last Mr. White said that ....

- a) the tigers were at the next carriage
- b) he wanted to buy this dust
- c) the tigers were far away