

СЕРІЯ «БІБЛІОТЕКА ЖУРНАЛУ
"АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРА"»

IV

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ПОЗАКЛАСНЕ ЧИТАННЯ ДЛЯ СТАРШОЇ ШКОЛИ

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Видавнича група «Основа»
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A MONUMENT IN BERLIN

(After P. Voroshilov)

In Treptov Park in Berlin there is a monument to a Soviet Army soldier. The famous Soviet sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich made it. You see the soldier-liberator after his last battle. He is holding in his arms the child whom he has saved. Many people in the world know this monument. Berlin children bring the first spring flowers to the Soldier-Liberator. Who was this Soldier-Liberator? It is difficult to answer the question. We know only that the sculptor took the story from life.

Here is one of the stories from the last battle in Berlin.

The last days of April 1945. Soviet soldiers were already in the centre of Berlin not far from the Reichstag. There was a canal on the way to the Reichstag. The bridge over the canal was mined. The enemy was on the other side of the canal. The Soviet soldiers waited for the signal to begin the attack on the Reichstag. It was very still for some time. Then suddenly the soldiers heard a child's voice. "Ma-ma, ma-ma!" it cried. The little voice came from the bridge again and again. The officers and the general heard it too.

"We must try to save that child", said the general. "I think it is under the bridge", said one of the officers, "but we have very little time before the attack".

Senior Sergeant Masalov heard the words of the general. He came up to the general and said: "Comrade general, may I try?" The general did not answer. He could not risk the life of the soldier. At last he said: "You may. Only you must come back alive".

It was only fifty metres to the bridge. Masalov began to crawl to the bridge. He looked with attention to the right and to the left. The enemy began to shoot. Masalov fell down, lay still and waited. Then he began to crawl again. The child cried: "Ma-ma". The sergeant rose and ran to the bridge. Under the bridge Masalov saw a little girl of about two years old near her dead mother. Masalov took the child in his arms and began to crawl back.

Soon with the child in his arms, Masalov was back again on the Soviet Army's side of the bridge. Somebody took the little girl from him and he ran back to his soldiers.

After the war Nikolai Masalov visited Berlin and saw the monument in Treptov Park. It has become a symbol of the Soviet Army — an army of Liberation.

Learn the words:

- soldier — солдат
- sculptor — скульптор
- liberator — визволитель
- to save — рятувати
- was mined — був замінований
- still — тихо
- general — генерал
- senior sergeant — старший сержант
- to risk — ризикувати
- alive — живий
- metre — метр
- to crawl — повзти
- attention — увага
- symbol — символ
- liberation — звільнення

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. The famous Soviet sculptor YevgenyVuchetich made it.
2. Berlin children bring the first spring flowers to the Soldier-Liberator.
3. The child cried ,“Ma-ma, ma-ma!”.
4. The general decided to save the child.
5. The general found the girl and saved her.
6. Somebody took the little girl from Masalov and he ran back to his soldiers.
7. After the war Nikolai Masalov visited Berlin and saw the monument in Treptov Park.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the monument to the Soldier-Liberator?
2. Who was the sculptor?
3. Where did the sculptor get the story from?
4. Who was the soldier who saved the child?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. In Treptov Park in Berlin there is a monument...
2. Berlin children bring...
3. Soviet soldiers were already...
4. Under the bridge Masalov saw a little girl...
5. It has become a symbol of the Soviet Army...

- a) ...the first spring flowers to the Soldier-Liberator.
- b) ... an army of Liberation.
- c) ...of about two years old near her dead mother.
- d) ...to a Soviet Army soldier.
- e) ...in the centre of Berlin not far from the Reichstag.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. The famous Soviet sculptor ... made it.
2. Many people in the world know this
3. There was ... on the way to the Reichstag.
4. Then suddenly the soldiers heard a child's voice ... it cried.
5. Senior ... heard the words of the general.
6. Masalov took ... in his arms and began to crawl back.
7. Somebody took the little girl from him and he ran back to his
8. After the war ... visited Berlin and saw the monument in ... Park.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. He is holding in his arms the child whom he has saved.
2. We know only that the sculptor took the story from life.
3. The Soviet soldiers waited for the signal to begin the attack on the Reichstag.
4. Senior Sergeant Masalov heard the words of the general.
5. It was only fifty metres to the bridge.
6. Soon with the child in his arms, Masalov was back again on the Soviet Army's side of the bridge.
7. After the war Nikolai Masalov visited Berlin and saw the monument in Treptov Park.
8. It has become a symbol of the Soviet Army — an army of Liberation.

Task 6. Who said it?

1. "Ma-ma, ma-ma!"
2. "We must try to save that child".
3. "I think it is under the bridge".
4. "Comrade general, may I try?"
5. "You may. Only you must come back alive".

Task 7. Say why:

1. In Treptov Park in Berlin there is a monument to a Soviet Army soldier.
2. Berlin children bring the first spring flowers to the Soldier-Liberator.
3. General doubted before allowing Masalov to save the girl.

CHARLES DICKENS (1812–1870)

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in the family of a clerk. He got his primary education at a small school in Chatham, and from his mother who was a well-educated woman.

In the 1821 the Dickens family moved to London. Mr. Dickens was heavily in debt and finally was taken to a debtors' prison. Charles got a job at a blacking factory in the East End of London. This was the most unhappy time of all his life. Later he learned shorthand and did some reporting in the House of Commons for newspapers. Being a reporter, he went all over the country, getting news, writing stories and meeting people.

In 1833 Dickens wrote a number of sketches, which were published under the title "Sketches by Boz". And in 1836 he suddenly became famous. It happened like this. A firm of publishers had a number of pictures by a humorous artist. They wanted to get some short texts to illustrate them, so that the pictures and articles could appear together in a magazine in fortnightly parts. Someone suggested giving the job to the young newspaper reporter Charles Dickens. Dickens liked the job and took it, and that is how the book *Pickwick Papers* came into being. The book is about Mr. Pickwick and his three friends, who decide to travel about England and send to the Pickwick club in London an account of their journeys and their observations of the people they meet on these journeys. The humour of the book consists in the absurd situations which Mr. Pickwick and his friends get into. The book was a great success with the reading public, and Dickens at once became the most popular novelist of his time.

The rest of the writer's life is a story of work without rest. He wrote novel after novel. At the same time he was editing newspapers and magazines, visiting America, Italy, Switzerland, France; giving readings from his books to huge crowds of people. Being a reporter, he went all over the country, getting news, writing stories and meeting people. In Dickens's novels we find a sharp criticism of social injustice. He had seen so much evil as a child, that he burned with the desire to fight it. So, in *Oliver Twist* he attacks the cruel workhouse treatment of children, in *Nicholas Nickleby* the evils of badly-run schools, in *Little Dorrit* the tragedy of the debtors' prison, in *Bleak House* the slowness of the law.

Critics often say that Dickens made his characters unreal, strange, non-true to life. However, thanks to the writer's great talent, these characters become alive in his pages. They were real enough for

Dickens. And so we believe in his characters because he believed in them himself. He shows us a great moving picture of everyday life and everyday people.

The strain of the writer's continual work brought about his sudden death in 1870. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey, but as he wished it, with nothing on the stone except his name "Charles Dickens".

Task 1. Read and translate the text from English to Ukrainian.

Task 2. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- primary
- shorthand
- debt
- to appear
- success

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- wri__er
- sho__thand
- new__pa__rs
- fam__us
- humo__r
- suc__ess

Task 4. Unscramble these words.

- tebd
- yfamil
- terorp
- noitavresbo
- racchater

Task 5. Match the opposites:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1) writing | a) flat |
| 2) debt | b) reading |
| 3) observation | c) talking |
| 4) prison | d) little |
| 5) journey | e) salary |
| 6) huge | f) watching TV at home |

Task 6. Complete the table with Infinitives, Past forms and Ukrainian variants of the verbs:

		born	
write			
			зустріти
		sent	
	became		
			знати

Task 7. Translate the phrases in English into appropriate phrases in Ukrainian.

1. Primary education.
2. Moved to London.
3. A firm of publishers.
4. Could appear together.
5. The cruel workhouse.

Task 8. Decide if these statements are true or false.

1. Charles Dickens was born in 1812.
2. Mr. Dickens escaped from a debtor's prison.
3. Charles became famous after 10 years in prison.
4. Sketches by Boz is the most famous novel of Ch. Dickens.
5. Ch. Dickens visited Japan and Spain.

Task 9. Unscramble these sentences.

1. Ch. Dickens / family / was / of / born / in / a / the / clerk.
2. He / taken / prison / debt / was / to.
3. Wanted / they / get / to / some / illustrate / texts / to / short / them.
4. Novel / novel / wrote / he / after.
5. Novels / find / we / in / a sharp / social / find / Dickens's / criticism / injustice.

Task 10. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. Charles Dickens was born in 1812 (Who?)
2. Charles got a job at a blacking factory in the East End of London. (Where?)
3. In 1833 Dickens wrote a number of sketchers. (Who?)
4. A firm of publishers had a number of pictures by a humour artists. (Whose?)

Task 11. Answer the questions.

1. Who was Charles Dickens?
2. What year Dickens moved to London?
3. What can we find in Dickens's novels?
4. What do critics usually say about characters?
5. How a firm made Dickens famous?

Task 12. Make up questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, he went to London in 1821.
2. No, his sketchers had title "Sketchers by Boz".
3. Critics often say that his characters are unreal.
4. Yes, his death was sudden. It happen in 1870.

Task 13. Write the past forms of the verbs.

Infinitive	Past
to be	
to get	
to do	
to go	
to send	
to take	
to see	

Task 14. Choose the correct variant.

- Ch. Dickens was born in:
 - 1812
 - 1835
 - 1845
 - 1805
- Why was the author taken to the debt prison?
 - It was an accident. Dickens's not guilty.
 - It's because of aims in his novels. Politics doesn't like his novels.
 - He had a lot of debts!
- Who made Dickens famous?
 - His dad
 - His friend
 - A firm
 - His wife
- Which of the countries Dickens hasn't visited?
 - America
 - China
 - France
 - England

Task 15. Match the halves of the word combinations.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) factory | a) a firm |
| 2) prison | b) blacking |
| 3) of publishers | c) Small school |
| 4) house | d) debtors |
| 5) in Chatham | e) bleak |

Task 16. Unscramble these words and translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| • thchama | • donlno |
| • hrmouu | • ccsirit |
| • liore witst | |

Task 17. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- Ch. Dickens got his primary education in Toronto.
- The debtors prison was the place, where Dickens had rest.

3. In 1843 Dickens wrote a lot of scratchers.
4. He was editing newspapers.

Task 18. Make up your own sentences with the words and word combinations.

Writer, novel, factory, debt, critics.

Task 19. Correct these sentences. The wrong words are marked.

The sentence	The right word
He moved to London in <u>1883</u> .	
Time in prison was <u>the happiest</u> time in his life.	
Ch. Dickens visited <u>Ukraine</u> .	
Ch. Dickens had a great <u>drawing</u> talent.	
His characters are <u>real people</u> .	

Task 20. Complete the summary of the story with these words from the box.

Primary, Taken, author, way, famous, debtors

This is short biography of a great ... Charles Dickens. He got ... education in Chatham. Then, he moved to London, but there he was ... to a ... prison. But after that he wake up ...! He made a huge ... and he finally become famous, as he dreamed. So nothing is impossible. Now You are a prisoner, but tomorrow you may be a great author!

Task 21. Arrange these words into the following columns.

School, shorthand, newspaper, sketcher, artist, magazine, book, novel, character

People	Things

Task 22. Find words in vertical and the horizontal lines and make up the sentences with them.

O	Q	L	O	N	D	O	N	M	R
K	N	O	V	E	L	L	M	M	E
H	E	V	C	S	F	G	J	O	N
F	E	M	Y	M	B	N	D	N	M
B	N	F	G	X	C	B	I	A	G
B	H	G	D	I	A	R	Y	R	H
P	U	B	L	I	C	F	H	C	D
O	U	Y	R	E	V	B	G	H	C

Task 23. Solve the puzzle and find a secret word.



OSCAR WILDE (1856–1900)

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin, in the family of a famous surgeon and a poetess. Oscar Wilde had every opportunity to develop his abilities. His education began at Portora Royal School from which he obtained a scholarship to Trinity College, Dublin, where he won the Berkeley Gold Medal for Greek. Then he studied at Oxford, where he came under the influence of John Ruskin, who thought life without art to be senseless. Ruskin was of an opinion that art's aim was to educate people, to serve humanity. Oscar Wilde, however was greatly influenced by the theory of "Art for Art's Sake" that was popular at that time. He thought that every human being had a right to avoid hardships in the search of pleasure. Oscar Wilde refused to admit the fact that art reflects reality trying to prove that it's the human mind and imagination that gives birth to real beauty. He considered art to be able to exist, develop independently without reflecting reality.

"The artist is the creator of beautiful things", he writes in the preface of "The Picture of Dorian Gray", "and all art is quite useless".

In 1881 Oscar Wilde visited America where he lectured on art and in the same year he published his first book of poems.

In 1884 he married Constance Mary, daughter of a distinguished Irish barrister. Oscar was romantically in love with his beautiful young wife and for some years he was ideally happy. He had 2 sons by his wife, born in 1885 and 1886.

In 1888 his famous tales appeared, the latter being followed by "The Picture of Dorian Gray", some theoretical essays on aesthetics and a number of comedies: "Lady Windermere's Fan", "A Woman of No Importance", "An Ideal Husband", "The Importance of Being Earnest", etc.

These works made Oscar Wilde famous both at home and abroad. He wasn't satisfied with the fame of the writer though and tried to make his own life and personality a masterpiece of art. He took to dressing himself in strange shocking styles, fell into habit of using witty as well as biting paradoxes that scandalized English high society. Such eccentricity made him forget the laws of morality.

He was accused of perversion and a suit was brought against him. In 1895 Oscar Wilde was sentenced to two year's imprisonment. The scandalous lawsuit and the two years of imprisonment made it impossible for the great writer to stay in England. He spent the last three years of his life in Paris under the pseudonym of Sebastian Melmont. Oscar Wilde's body remains now lie in the French National Cemetery of Pere Lachaise.

Task 1. Choose the correct item.

1. Oscar Wilde was born in
 - a) Dublin in 1856
 - b) England in 1856
 - c) Scotland in 1854
2. At Oxford where he studied he came
 - a) to John Ruskin
 - b) under the influence of John Ruskin
 - c) to write his famous work
3. He thought
 - a) that only some persons had a right to avoid hardships in the search of pleasure
 - b) of a better life
 - c) that every human being had a right to avoid hardships in the search of pleasure
4. What country did he visit in 1881?
 - a) England
 - b) Scotland
 - c) America
5. Some works made Oscar Wilde famous
 - a) only in his country
 - b) both at home and abroad
 - c) only abroad
6. Was he satisfied with the fame of the writer?
 - a) he was satisfied with the fame of the writer
 - b) he wasn't satisfied with his fame
 - c) he wasn't satisfied with the fame of the writer and tried to make his own life and personality a masterpiece of art
7. ... of imprisonment made it impossible for the great writer to stay in England.
 - a) The two years
 - b) The four years
 - c) One year

Keys: 1 a, 2 b, 3 c, 4 b, 5 b, 6 c, 7 a.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does the word "aesthete" mean?
2. What was the practical effect of aesthetic movement?

3. Can we use “decadent” instead of “aesthete”?
4. Did Oscar Wilde write tales for children?
5. Why was Wilde put into prison?

Task 3. Comment on quotations, witty and biting paradoxes by Oscar Wilde.

1. Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing.
2. We live in an age that reads too much to be wise, and that thinks too much to be beautiful.
3. Men marry because they are tired; women, because they are curious; both are disappointed.
4. To get back one’s youth, one has merely to repeat one’s follies.
5. When one is in love, one always begins by deceiving oneself, and one always ends by deceiving others.
6. I never take any notice of what common people say, and I never interfere with what charming people do.
7. When we are happy we are always good, but when we are good we are not always happy.
8. Beautiful sins, like beautiful things, are the priveleges of the rich.
9. The only way a woman can ever reform a man is by boring him so completely that he loses all possible interest in life.
10. A man who is master of himself can end a sorrow as easily as he can invent a pleasure.

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY

(After Oscar Wilde)

Oskar Wilde’s one and only novel is considered to be a masterpiece of English literature.

In the year 1884 Wilde frequently visited the studio of a painter, World by name. It happened so that one of World’s brothers was a young man of unusual beauty. Each afternoon Wilde watched the work of everybody with brilliant talk, until at last the portrait was finished and its interesting original had gone his way. “What a pity”, — sighed Wilde. — “that such a glorious creature should ever grow old”. — “Yes, it is indeed”, — answered Mr. World, — “how delightful it would be if he could remain exactly as he is, while the portrait aged withered... wish it might be so”.

In this story we find the kernel of the intrigue of Wilde’s novel. As a matter of fact the novel reminds more of a psychological essay.

The three principal characters — Dorian Gray, Basil Hallward and Lord Henry Wotton — discuss the relations between Art and Life, between Beauty and Morality.

At the beginning of the Novel Dorian is a wonderfully handsome youth, pure and unspotted by the world. Basil and Lord Henry, two absolutely different men — fight for Dorian.

Basil Hallward is a talented painter. He doesn't care much for the good things of life. Basil is not an interesting talker, sometimes he seems boring and one-sided. In spite of this Basil is much more human and kind-hearted than brilliant Lord Henry. Basil suffers seeing how Dorian fails under Lord Henry's influence and changes into a heartless dandy. He tries to awake Dorian's conscience, to save him from moral degradation. To Basil Beauty is a source of inspiration, a source of hard and interesting creative work. Dorian's wonderful face is a specimen of perfect beauty and Basil expresses it in Dorian's portrait.

Contrary to Basil Lord Henry doesn't recognize any ideals or laws of morality. Beauty to him is a means of achieving pleasure. "It is better to be beautiful than to be good". — says Lord Henry. He persuades Dorian that his youth and beauty enable him to live a life full of pleasures. "Realize your youth while you have it ...Be always searching for new sensations. Be afraid of nothing. The world belongs to you for a season!"

Lord Henry's cynical philosophy corrupts Dorian. Thirst for pleasure makes him selfish and cruel, he commits terrible crimes. Dorian's appearance, however, doesn't betray the secret of the dirty life he lives. His face and his body remain young and beautiful. Only his portrait changes. The features expressing selfishness and cruelty appear in it. When Dorian notices the ugly changes in the face of his soul, he is horrified. "I want to be good", — says he to Lord Henry. — I can't bear the idea of my soul being hideous". To be good — and only then the face in the portrait will remain beautiful. Does this mean that Good and Beauty are inseparable. Contrary to Wilde's philosophical views the novel answers "yes".

But Dorian has no strength to fulfil his wish — to remain good. The religion of amorality drags its victim down the crooked path of man's ghastly underworld.

The knife with which Dorian stabs the portrait puts an end to the terrible and ugly life. The hideous corpse of an old man — that's what remains of Dorian. His portrait, however, shines again in all wonder of his pure youth and beauty.

Learn the new words:

- enchant — fascinate or when somebody attracts somebody's attention
- wither — fade or when the beauty disappears
- kernel — the main point of the story
- specimen — the example of somebody or something
- ghastly — ugly, horrible
- stab — to have a sharp thing in the hand and hit with it
- corrupt — to become spoiled
- hideous — ugly, disgusting
- corpse — a body of a dead man

Task 1. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English using the words from vocabulary.

1. Цей молодий чоловік приваблює кожного своєю зовнішністю й манерами.
2. Якщо ти засмучуєшся, що твоя краса зів'яне, не приділяй так багато уваги своїй зовнішності.
3. Основна суть книги «Портрет Доріана Грея» — показати читачеві моральну деградацію основного героя, і як потяг до розваг робить його егоїстичним та жорстоким.
4. Подивіться на того молодого чоловіка! Його обличчя — взірць чудової краси.
5. Не звертай уваги на його слова. Вони псують твою молоду душу.

Keys

1. This young man enchants everybody with his appearance and manners.
2. If you worry, your beauty will wither, don't pay so much attention to your appearance.
3. The main kernel of the book "The Picture of Dorian Gray" it's show the reader the moral degradation of the main character, and how thirst for pleasure makes him selfish and cruel.
4. Look at that young man! His face is a specimen of perfect beauty.
5. Don't play attention to his words. They corrupt your young soul.

Task 2. Discussion

What adjectives does the author use to describe the main character? Write down the positive qualities in one column and negative ones in the other. Speak about Dorian Gray and his behaviour.

Keys

Positive	Negative
wonderful handsome youth pure unspotted	heartless selfish cruel hideous

QUEEN VICTORIA (1819–1901)

Queen Victoria is the longest-reigning monarch in English history. She came to the throne as a young woman in 1837 and reigned until her death in 1901.

Victoria married her German cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg but he died at the age of forty-two in 1861. She could not get over her sorrow at his death, and for a long time refused to be seen in public.

This was a dangerous thing to do. Newspapers began to criticize her, and some people even doubted the value of the monarchy. Many radicals believed that as a result of developing democracy it was time for monarchy to die.

The Queen's advisers persuaded her to take more interest in the life of the kingdom. She did so, and she soon became extraordinary popular. At the time when monarchy was losing its place as an integral part of the British governing system, Victoria managed to establish it as a respected and popular institution.

One important step back to popularity was the publication in 1868 of the Queen's book *Our Life in the Highlands*. The book was the Queen's own diary of her life with Prince Albert and her family in her castle in the Scottish Highlands. It delighted the public, in particular the growing middle class. They had never before known anything of the private life of the monarch, and they enjoyed reading about it. They were impressed by the fact that the Queen wrote about her servants as if they were members of her family.

The democratic British liked and respected the example of family life which the Queen had given them; they saw that the Queen and her family shared their own moral and religious values. By her book Victoria touched people's hearts. She succeeded in showing the newly industrialized nation that the monarchy was a connection with the glorious history of the country. Quite suddenly, the monarchy was

out of danger. It had never been safer than now, when it had lost most of its political power. “We have come to believe that it is natural to have a virtuous sovereign”, wrote one of the critics.

Queen Victoria was also popular in Europe. She became known as the Grandmother of Europe after marrying members of her family into many royal houses of Europe. Among her grandchildren were Emperor William II of Germany, and Alexandra, wife of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia.

Task 1. Read and translate the text from English to Ukrainian.

Task 2. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- sorrow
- monarchy
- cousin
- to manage
- to respect

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- Q_ee_n
- sor_ow
- his_ory
- be_o_e
- dan_erou_
- ad_is_er

Task 4. Unscramble these words.

- chonam
- zcirtisi
- rapewsenp
- neueq
- lapoticali
- suglioro

Task 5. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) extraordinary | a) contempt |
| 2) respect | b) death |
| 3) establish | c) usual |
| 4) die | d) break down |
| 5) life | e) still alive |
| 6) marry | f) alone |

Task 6. Complete the table with Infinitives, Past forms and Ukrainian variants of the verbs.

	Came		
Get			
			робити
		Had	
See			
			знати

Task 7. Translate the phrases in English into appropriate phrases in Ukrainian.

1. The longest-reigning monarch.
2. Doubted the value.
3. To share their own moral.
4. Out of danger.
5. One of critics.

Task 8. Decide if these statements are true or false.

1. Queen Victoria is the shortest-reigning monarch in English history.
2. Prince Albert died at the age of forty two.
3. Newspapers began to criticise Queen Victoria after her cousin death.
4. Book “Our life in the Highlands” was the diary of Queen’s cousin.
5. Tsar Nicolas I was Queen’s family member.

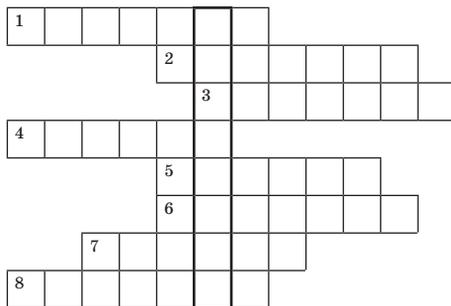
Task 9. Unscramble these sentences.

1. Victoria / English / longest-reigning / history / the / is / in.
2. Married / her / Victoria / cousin / German.
3. Could / over / get / She / her / death / sorrow / not / his / at.
4. Victoria / by / book / touched / her / hearts / people’s.
5. Suddenly / monarchy / out / danger / quite / the / was / of.
6. Victoria / Queen / also / in / was / popular / Europe.
7. She / known / Grandmother / Europe / became / of / as / the.

Task 10. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. Prince Albert died in 1861 (When?)
2. Book “Our Life in the Highlands” was the diary of her life with Prince Albert in the Scottish Highlands. (Which?)
3. She soon became extraordinary (Who?)
4. By her book Victoria touched people’s hearts. (Whose?)

Task 11. Complete the crossword and find the secret word.



1. What many radicals had?

2. It's Land of a king or a queen.
3. What did newspapers begin to do?
4. What's the name of Victoria's husband?
5. Who was Albert for Victoria?
6. What kind of monarchy life Victoria had described in her book?
7. A member of what was Tsar Nicolas II?
8. Who was the queen's grandchild in Germany?

Task 12. Answer the questions.

1. Who was Victoria?
2. How many years the Queen reigned?
3. Who was her husband until 1861?
4. What's the reason of Queen's sorrow?
5. Who had published the first book about private life of the English monarch?
6. Why people say, that that Victoria's the Grandmother of Europe?

Task 13. Make up questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, she's Queen of Great Britain.
2. No, the book was published in 1868!
3. They were really impressed that the Queen wrote about her servants like about family members.
4. Oh, yes, I agree that Victoria had gave the democratic British liked and respected the example of family life.
5. No, she married Aleksandra on Tsar Nicholas II, not Sophie.

Task 14. Write Past forms of the verbs.

Present	Past
To come	
To get	
To do	
To take	
To have	
To know	
To see	

Task 15. Choose the correct variant.

1. Queen Victoria was the Queen of:

a) New Zealand	b) Spain
c) Czech Republic	d) Great Britain

2. Who was the husband of Queen Victoria?
 - a) Emperor William II
 - b) Prince Albert
 - c) Emperor William III
3. What book by Victoria was published in 1868?
 - a) “Scarlet letter”
 - b) “Queen of damned”
 - c) “Our life in the Highlands”
 - d) “Our free time in the Highlands”
4. Which of the persons did Victoria not know?
 - a) Tsar Nicholas II
 - b) Emperor William II
 - c) Emperor William III
5. People call Queen Victoria
 - a) the grandmother of monarch
 - b) the grandmother of Europe
 - c) the grandmother of New Orlean
 - d) the grandmother of literature

Task 16. Match the halves of the word combinations.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) with Prince Albert | a) the longest-reigning |
| 2) people’s hearts | b) developing |
| 3) monarch | c) become |
| 4) democracy | d) her life |
| 5) extraordinary popular | e) to touch |

Task 17. Unscramble this words and translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| • peroeu | • cialdar |
| • chynoram | • puporal |
| • rememb | • cicratidem |

Task 18. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Queen Victoria is the shortest-reigning monarch in English history.
2. The democratic British liked and contempeted the example of family life which the Queen had given them;
3. One important step back to popularity was the publication in 1868 of the Queen’s book “Life in England”.
4. People had never before known anything of the private life of the monarch, but they hadn’t reading about it.

Task 19. Make up your own sentences with the words and words combinations.

Radicals, Queen, English history, kingdom, extraordinary, family, diary.

Task 20. Correct these sentences. The wrong words are marked.

The sentence	The right word
Prince Albert was from <u>England</u> .	
Queen Victoria reigned since <u>1855</u> .	
Newspapers began to <u>respect</u> her.	
Victoria has published her own diary of her life with <u>Nicholas II</u> .	
The monarchy was <u>in</u> danger.	

Task 21. Complete the summary of the story with these words from the box.

Sorrow, Throne, Queen, reigned, monarchy, husband

This is short biography of ... Victoria. She came to the ... as a young women, but she progressed the ... in the country. She had a bid ... because of her died ... , but she escaped from the situation and ... until her death.

Task 22. Arrange these words into the following columns.

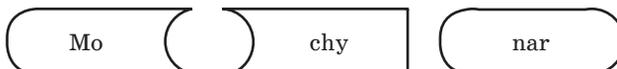
Queen, monarchy, newspapers, government, book, diary, family, life, member, history, country, Tsar

People	Things

Task 23. Find words in vertical and the horizontal lines and make up the sentences with them.

O	Q	K	I	N	G	D	O	M	R
K	U	A	F	M	T	L	M	M	E
H	E	V	C	S	F	G	J	O	N
F	E	M	Y	M	B	N	D	N	M
B	N	F	G	X	C	B	I	A	G
B	H	G	D	I	A	R	Y	R	H
E	U	R	O	P	E	F	H	C	D
O	U	Y	R	E	V	B	G	H	C

Task 24. Solve the puzzle and find a secret word.



THE MIDDLE AGES

1. People at the beginning of the Middle Ages

Most of the people living at that time were very poor. The real power was in the hands of the king and a few very powerful land-owners.

During the Middle Ages ten different kings ruled England with the help of the barons. If a king was weak, the barons turned against him and tried to seize the power themselves. Four kings were thrown from the throne by violence.

The most successful kings were usually the best fighters. They could control the barons, and so were able to raise enough money to run the kingdom well.

The barons owned huge areas of land. They built castles to protect their lands and many of them had their own armies.

Religion was very important to medieval people so everyone went to church sometimes several times a week. There were many large monasteries, where monks spent their lives working and praying.

During the Middle Ages, the church became rich and powerful. Church leaders were often advisers to the king and many monasteries became rich through the wool trade.

Most ordinary people were peasants or serfs. They had to live and work on land owned by rich barons.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- people
- time
- poor
- monasteries
- king

Task 2. Unscramble these words.

- eitm
- sesrf
- ervy
- viel
- seag

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- ki_g
- th_ir
- wo_king
- prayin_

2. The manor

In the Middle Ages almost everyone lived in a village. The baron (lord of the manor) owned all the land and most villagers were not allowed to leave it without his permission.

The lord of the manor allowed the villagers to farm some of his land. In return they had to work for him during the week and pay him with crops and animals.

Most villages were surrounded by three huge fields which were divided by banks of earth into long, thin strips.

Each villager farmed some strips in each fields, so the good and bad land was shared out fairly.

A lord probably owned several manors. He visited each in turn, taking his family, servants and most of his possession with him. When the lord was away, the bailiff was left in charge.

Villagers gathered wood, berries and nuts from the forest, and grazed their animals on the common land, which they shared. They had everything they needed except salt and iron, which they had to buy from the nearest town.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- villagers
- berries
- shared
- grazed

Task 2. Find and write out the sentences with these words in the story.

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs.

I	II	III
to be		
Have		
to buy		
left		

Task 4. Fill in the gaps the missing letters.

- vil_agers
- wo_d
- be_ries
- anim_ls

3. Working on the land

Every year the reeve and the villagers decided what to grow. One field was used as a pasture for animals. The second was sown with wheat (for bread) and the third with barley (for beer).

All the villagers helped, including the children. Most of the work was done by hand, although there were oxen to help to pull heavy loads or plough.

4. The Peasant's house

Peasants lived in wooden houses or huts with roofs made of thatch. The family lived in one end, the animals in the other. The huts were ditty, smoky and dark. The main food for a peasant family was bread. Some peasants kept chickens, pigs and cows, for eggs, bacon and milk. Water was not clean, so often people drank beer. During a long winter many peasants were hungry and some starved.

5. Food

The lord of the manor ate fresh food all year round. He kept doves and tame rabbits. He could hunt wild boar or stags in the forest, or go hawking. Peasants were not allowed to hunt, and any caught doing so could be punished or even hanged.

6. A banquet

On feast days the lord of the manor held a banquet in the Great Hall of his manor house or castle. It could last up to five hours with as many as forty different dishes.

7. Going on a journey

In the Middle Ages, although most people never left their villages, some people had to travel.

Roads were just tracks, muddy in winter and very dusty in summer. People travelled in large groups for protection against outlaws.

Pilgrims travelled to shrines, while government officials and nobles travelled on various businesses. A few peasants went to market, merchants travelled about buying and selling goods, and soldiers went off to war.

Carriages were not very comfortable, so rich people often travelled on horseback. Ox carts were slow, so merchants mostly carried their goods on packhorses.

Heavy loads like corn or building stone were sent by river in boats. For longer journeys, such loads were sent by sea.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Find and write out the sentences with verbs from ex. 3.

Task 3. Write the three form of the verbs.

I	II	III
to be		

I	II	III
		had
	went	

8. Fairs

Fairs were held once year in certain places such as Boston in Lincolnshire and Winchester in Hampshire, and lasted several days. Merchants came from all over Europe bringing silks from China, wine from France, furs from Russia and weapons from Spain. People came long distances to dance, hear news, and watch clowns, jugglers and performing animals. Poor people bought tools, pots, pans, ribbons and cheap ornaments.

9. Monasteries

In the Middle Ages, monks and nuns spent their lives cut off from the rest of the world in monasteries or nunneries. Although they spent most of their time praying, many also farmed the land round the monasteries to feed themselves. They gave food and money to the needy, allowed travellers to stay free for two nights and ran hospitals for the poor.

10. Pilgrims

In the Middle Ages people who had done something wrong and wanted to be forgiven often went on a pilgrimage to pray at a shrine.

Some pilgrims went abroad to places like Assisi in Italy, or even as far as Jerusalem in the Holy Land. The journey was very exciting and sometimes dangerous, with strange places to visit and new people to meet. A pilgrimage was the only chance for rich and poor people to meet as equals.

11. Sport

Medieval people played many of the sports we play today, but the games were often more violent.

Football was played between all the men of two villages. The ball was a pig's bladder stuffed with peas, and the aim of the game was to carry it across the fields and place it on the market cross of the other village.

There were no rules, so players were often hurt and sometimes ever killed. King Edward II banned the game because he thought that people were more interested in playing football than in practising their archery.

12. Knights

Knights were landowners who had been given land as a reward for fighting for the king or baron. Each knight used his own horse and weapons and could be asked to spend up to forty days each year serving in the king's army.

A boy from a wealthy family trained for up to ten years to become a knight, by serving first as a page and then as a squire. As a squire, he looked after the knight's armour and helped him to dress for battle. He learned how to ride and how to fight.

Prince Edward, Edward III's eldest son, won his spurs to become a knight at the Battle of Crecy. He was sixteen years old and became known as the Black Prince because of the colour of his jousting armour.

Task 1. Unscramble these words.

- prniec
- adn
- daeh
- tegre
- mar

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

13. Tournaments

Tournaments were held so that knights could practise the art of fighting. Knights came from near and far to test their skills by jousting with one another. Crowds of the people came to watch.

Heralds announced the contestants and trumpeters gave the signal to charge.

Each knight tried to knock the other off his horse. The fight continued on foot until one knight was beaten. Although they fought with blunted weapons, knights were often injured or killed. On battle each knight wore his own badge or coat of arms so that people knew who he was.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Write the three forms of the verbs.

I	II	III
	was	
		come
	gave	

14. Castles

Knights and barons built castles to protect their lands. After dealing the Welsh, Edward I of England built many castles in Wales to control the country. Other castles were built in the north of England as protection against Scottish raiders.

The increasing use of gunpowder and cannon meant that, after 1350, fewer castles were built.

15. The Hundred Years War. The Battle of Agincourt

During the Middle Ages, parts of France were ruled by the English and parts by French. Each side wanted the land owned by the other. The war which broke out between them in 1337 lasted until 1453 and is known as Hundred Years war.

The battle took place on 25th October, 1415. The French had high hopes of winning. Reports said they had 50,000 men whilst the English, led by Henry V, had only 6,000.

The French had chosen the site carefully but as their first line of attack charged, they were caught in a field of mud caused by rain the night before.

It was the skill of the archers that won the battle. Their steel-tipped arrows could kill an armoured knight at two hundred paces.

A skilled archer could fire twelve arrows a minute. The battle lasted for nearly three hours. Although the English won this great battle and others, they could not win the war.

Task. Read and translate the text.

16. Medicine

People in the Middle Ages did not live as long as people do today. Most died before the age of fifty. Doctors were not allowed to cut up dead people to find out what caused the disease, so they knew little about curing sickness.

Doctors believed that illness was often caused by “badness” in the blood. Sometimes they would cut a vein to let some of this “bad” blood out.

Physicians used astrological charts, herbs, spells and charms as cures. Some prepared ointments were made from animal fat, blood or dung. Most of their cures were useless.

Surgeons were barbers who also pulled out teeth and did small operations. Their shops had red and white stripes poles outside to show the blood and bandages of their trade.

17. The Black Death

In 1348, a terrible plague reached England. It came from China, carried by the fleas which lived on black rats. People bitten by these fleas developed lumps as big as apples in their armpits, followed by the red and black spots which gave the disease its name, the Black Death.

Doctors did not understand what caused the Black Death, and there was no cure.

Within two years the plague had killed one-third of the population.

18. The Peasants Revolt

After the Black Death there were fewer peasants to farm the land. The overworked survivors gave to hate their manor duties. The peasants wanted to be paid wages and to be free to leave the manor. They were angry when a law was passed to stop this.

In 1381, King Richard II brought in a poll tax to pay for the war against France. Everyone over the age of fifteen, rich or poor, had to pay one shilling, a large sum of money in those days.

The peasants attacked their lords. In 1381, John Ball, a poor priest, encouraged the men of Kent to march to London to try to get higher wages and their freedom.

Young King Richard, who was only fourteen at that time, met the peasants. Their leader, Wat Tyler, was killed by the Lord Mayor of London.

The King promised to help, but when the peasants returned home, their leaders were hanged. No more poll taxes were charged. no more poll taxes were introduced and in time wages began to rise.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- money
- lords
- wages
- peasants

Task 2. Find in the story and write out the sentences with these words.

19. What people wore

Poor people wore cheap, rough, woolen clothes. Rich people wore finer woolen clothes decorated with fun and jewellery. People wore wooden clogs to keep their feet out of the mud.

Fashions for wealthy people changed a great deal during the period people went richer, so they bought better clothes with more decorations such as embroidery and fur trimmings. Women's hats and hairstyles became very grand. Towns people copied the styles of the rich, but they used cheaper materials.

20. People at the end of the Middle Ages

The Middle Ages, which came to an end in 1485, were the times of great change. During the period, most kings had problems with ruling the country because of challenges by rich and powerful barons. Only Edward I, Edward II, Henry V and Edward IV were really successful in controlling them.

By 1485, which marked the end of the Wars of Roses, the barons owned huge areas of England and many had become powerful, with large armies.

By the age of 21, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick was one of the richest men in England. He was the most powerful baron in the country and had his own private army.

He supported his cousin, the Yorkist king Edward IV, during the Wars of the Roses. But his downfall came when he changed sides for the Lancastrians. He was killed at the Battle of Barnet in 1471.

By 1485, people no longer thought monasteries were important. Travelling preachers, called friars, were very popular and gave practical help to villages.

By 1485, the Black Death and other diseases meant that there were fewer peasants. The serving peasants had fewer manor duties and most were paid wages. Towns had become more important because of the wool and cloth trade. This brought wealth to the merchants and to the free labourers, or artisans, who wove the wool and made other goods.

Task. Read and translate the text.

21. The legacy of the Middle Ages

The two most important things invented during the Middle Ages were guns and printing.

William Caxton did not print his first book in England until 1477. By 1485 most books were still written by hand and very expensive, but the invention of printing meant that new ideas could spread more easily.

The invention of guns slowly changed the way battles were fought. Castles could be easily battered down by cannon, so they became less useful.

Task 1. Unscramble these words.

- wen
- sgun
- os
- awy
- sles
- wnod

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

TEN SHAGGY DOG STORIES

The Intelligent Dog

I'm going to tell you about an extraordinary thing that happened the other day. The day before yesterday, about eight o'clock at night, a young woman approached the box office of the best movie theater in the city. She had with her an enormous dog with a beautifully groomed coat. She bought two tickets and went toward the door, followed by her dog. The manager of the theater spoke to her, saying:

Manager. I'm sorry, miss, but dogs aren't allowed in this theater.

Girl. But I have a ticket for him.

Manager. I'm very sorry, but animals aren't permitted.

Girl. You don't understand. This is a special case. My dog is so well trained and so intelligent that he's almost human.

Manager. I see that you have an exceptional animal, but...

Girl. I promise you that if there is any problem we'll leave the theater immediately. I assure you that this dog isn't like any other dog you've ever seen.

Manager. Well, all right. I'll let you go in, since the theater is almost empty tonight. Nevertheless, your dog will have to behave himself, or you will have to leave.

Several hours go by, and now the people are leaving the theater. The manager sees the girl with her dog.

Manager. I congratulate you. You were right; your dog behaved very well. I've been watching him, and it's amazing how quiet he was.

Girl. I told you that he's well trained and very intelligent.

Manager. He certainly is. It even seemed as if he was enjoying the movie.

Girl. Oh, he did enjoy it. He liked the film very much. However, he liked the book much better.

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Most Amazing Act in the World

Peter. Hello, John. What are you doing here?

John. Hi, Peter. I've come to see Mr. Brilliant.

Peter. Mr. Brilliant, the famous theater agent?

John. The same.

Peter. Then you've finally perfected your act?

John. Yep, after two years of hard work, at last I have done it! I've finally succeeded in training an ant.

Peter. So you've trained an ant! Amazing!

John. I have worked sixteen hours a day on this act. But Little Andy is sensational...

Peter. Yes, it's worth all that hard work to produce an act like that, my friend! Just think! You're the first man in history who has trained an ant.

John. I'm sure Little Andy will soon be known throughout the whole world.

Peter. You're a lucky man. You'll be famous. You'll be rich.

Secretary. Excuse me, Mr. Miller, you can go into Mr. Brilliant's office now.

John. Thank you. (Pause.) Oh, miss, Mr. Brilliant isn't at his desk.

Secretary. He's in the other office. He'll be back right away.

John. Look, Peter, this is perfect! I'll get Little Andy's act ready while Mr. Brilliant is out of the room.

Peter. Good idea! He'll be surprised when he sits down at his desk and sees your ant doing his act.

John. O. K. Little Andy is ready to begin. First, he'll stand up on his front feet on the top of this little ball.

Peter. Amazing! Can he really do that?

John. Sure. And that's not all! He waves a flag with his hind feet at the same time.

Peter. Incredible! But... I can't see what he's doing.

John. Oh.... I almost forgot the magnifying glass. With the magnifying glass you can see the whole thing and really enjoy his act.

Peter. O. K. Where's the glass?

John. Let's see... it was here in the suitcase...

Brilliant. Good afternoon, gentlemen. What can I do for you?

John. Good afternoon, Mr. Brilliant. I'm John Miller. I'm here to show you the most amazing act in the world!

Brilliant. Marvelous! Show me what you have.

John. All right! Take this magnifying glass...

Brilliant. Oh!.. uh... there's an ant on my desk... I'll get him... (Slap!)

John. Ohhh! Nooooo!..

Brilliant. There! I got it. And now, my friend, let's see this amazing act!

John. Ooohhhhh!

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Unknown Girl

Henry. Hello, Charles.

Charles. How goes it, Henry?

Henry. Fine, thanks. But what's the matter with you?

Charles. Oh, nothing. I was thinking about what happened to me at Peter's party.

Henry. Oh? What happened?

Charles. I met the most beautiful girl in the world.

Henry. Really? What's her name?

Charles. Her name? I wish I knew!

Henry. Do you mean to tell me that you don't even know her name? How can that be?

Charles. I'm still not sure how it happened. You know how shy I am with girls. I guess I got flustered when I was with her.

Henry. Yes, I know you're shy when you're with girls.

Charles. Well, I finally managed to get up enough nerves to ask her to dance. But I couldn't say a word to her. Nothing came to me.

Henry. Man! I would have thought of something to talk about!

Charles. When the music stopped, I was able to say a few words to her.

Henry. But you didn't ask her name?

Charles. I tried to... Listen to what we said to each other, and then maybe you can understand why I didn't get her name.

Charles. Thank you very much for the dance.

Girl. You're welcome. I enjoyed it very much, but now I must go.

Charles. Oh... uh... miss!

Girl. Yes?

Charles. Can I call you tomorrow?

Girl. Of course, if you want to.

Charles. Will you give me your phone number?

Girl. You can find it in the telephone directory.

Charles. Oh, of course. How stupid I am!

Girl. Now I must go.

Charles. But... uh... uh... I don't know your name.

Girl. You can find my name in the telephone directory too! Goodbye!

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Hunter and the Lion

When I was in Africa last year, a man told me about an incredible experience. The conversation went something like this:

Hunter. The other day the most extraordinary thing happened to me!

Tourist. I suppose that you professional hunters have interesting experiences every day.

Hunter. I'm not a professional hunter; quite the contrary. My sport is to shoot at fixed targets, a great distance away.

Tourist. That seems like the best way to learn to shoot well.

Hunter. But it didn't turn out to be. I've decided to quit hunting animals and go back to my own country.

Tourist. Oh, why?

Hunter. I'll tell you. The other morning I was walking through the jungle, and suddenly the blood froze in my veins!

Tourist. What happened?

Hunter. Less than three meters away, hidden in the grass, was an enormous lion. With a terrible roar, he leaped toward me with a great bound.

Tourist. No!

Hunter. I kneeled down, aimed my rifle, and shot — boom! — but as I had no practice in shooting at moving targets at such a short distance, I didn't hit him.

Tourist. And you're still alive!

Hunter. Only by the grace of God. You see, the lion made such a long leap that he went flying over my head, and landed some five meters away from me.

Tourist. What happened then?

Hunter. Well, the other hunters came running, and the lion quickly disappeared into the jungle.

Tourist. And this experience cured you of hunting?

Hunter. No. It was what I saw later that made me decide to quit hunting.

Tourist. And what was that?

Hunter. Listen... I returned to the camp and immediately began to practice shooting at moving targets at close range, in order to be able to kill a lion if another one should attack me. One of the boys tossed tin cans into the air and I shot at them...

Tourist. Yes, yes, goon.

Hunter. It was going well, and I was beginning to get my confidence back. I believed that I already had the advantage over the lion, and I was anxious to meet him again.

Tourist. Then what happened that made you decide to quit hunting?

Hunter. Well, I'll tell you. As soon as stopped practicing, I heard strange sounds coming from the jungle. I heard a pum, pum, pum...

Tourist. What was it?

Hunter. I looked up over the fence, and there at the edge of the jungle was the same lion.

Tourist. And just seeing it was enough to make you decide to go back to your own country?

Hunter. No. It was what the lion was doing that made me decide!

Tourist. What was that?

Hunter. Believe it or not, the lion was practicing short jumps!

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Practical Country Boy

It's a cold winter afternoon. A car comes along a little traveled road. The motor is not working well, and it finally stalls. The automobile slows down until it stops. Two men get out, and they begin to talk:

Men 1. What happened?

Men 2. I guess we ran out of gasoline.

Men 1. What an awful luck! It's... it's cold here. Look, there's nothing in sight. We can't make a phone call. And there's no traffic on this highway.

Men 2. We'll have to walk to the nearest town and find a gas station. Let's go on ahead, because the last town we passed was more than a hundred kilometers back.

Men 1. But how do we know there's a town any closer in this direction?

Men 2. Yeah, you're right! We don't have any idea how long it will take us to get to the nearest town. And I don't have a map of this area.

Men 1. Well, the best thing to do is walk to the nearest town — if it isn't too far. On the other hand, if it's more than two hours away, it would be better to stay with the car.

Men 2. Wait a minute! Here comes someone. Maybe he can tell us how far it is to the nearest town. Let's wait till he gets here.

Men 1. I beg your pardon, can you tell us how long it would take us to walk to the nearest town?

Men 2. Do you suppose he's deaf? He just stands there and looks at us without saying a word.

Men 1. Maybe he didn't hear me. I'll try to explain our problem to him again. Look, son, if it doesn't take more than two hours to

walk to the nearest town, we want to go there. If it would take longer to get there, we'll stay here in the car. Now can you please tell us how long it will take us to walk to that town?

Men 2. He still doesn't answer. The best thing we can do is stay here.

Men 1. I suppose you're right. Come on, let's go back to the car.

The travelers walk quickly toward the car, which is about twenty-five steps away. The boy remains silent, gazing at them intently. He keeps watching their movements while he calls to them in a loud voice:

Country Boy. Hey, mister! You can get to town in forty five minutes!

Men 2. Oh! Then you're not deaf, after all.

Country Boy. No, of course not!

Men 1. Then why didn't you answer us before?

Country Boy. How could I answer you, without knowing how fast you walked?

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Excessive Bill

Once a man received a bill for legal services. He considered the amount excessive, so he went right to the lawyer's office. As I understand it, the conversation went like this:

Client. Is this really my bill?

Lawyer. Isn't this your name on the bill?

Client. Yes.

Lawyer. Who handled 38 it?

Client. One of your secretaries. The tall one with blonde hair and...

Lawyer. Yes, yes, Miss Thompson. She's very accurate. There's no doubt that the bill is correct.

Client. But this bill is too much for the services I received from your office. I didn't even have the professional services of a real lawyer.

Lawyer. That doesn't have anything to do with it. Here the charge is the same, whether I do the work personally or a secretary takes care of a routine matter such as yours.

Client. But... but it's too much!

Lawyer. Sir, you take care of your business and I'll take care of mine!

Client. Obviously you don't know who I am!

Lawyer. And who are you, sir?

Client. Now I understand this exorbitant bill.

Lawyer. What do you mean?

Client. Simply that I belong to the same profession as you do.

Lawyer. Oh, well! Then there was an oversight. My secretary didn't make a note of that fact. I'm very sorry about the mistake.

Client. Oh, that's all right. It could happen to anyone.

Lawyer. So you're a member of my profession, eh? Well, in that case, I'll give you a discount of seventy-five percent.

Client. That's better! Now that the bill is for a reasonable sum, I'll pay it right away. Here's the money.

Lawyer. Thank you very much. I hope that you'll forgive this mistake.

Client. Naturally.

After taking the money, the lawyer sees his client to the door with great respect and courtesy, and says:

Lawyer. But tell me, friend, where is your office?

Client. Oh, I don't have an office.

Lawyer. But you just told me that you had the same profession as I do.

Client. Yes, I did. I'm a thief, too!

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Hayseed and the Taxi Driver

It's a dark, cold, dreary, rainy night. The taxi driver hasn't had a single fare all day. When he goes by the entrance of the main railway station, he sees a young man from the country coming out, carrying two suitcases. "Aha!" thinks the taxi driver, "here's an opportunity to make up for the rest of this bad day". He quickly parks the taxi and opens the door.

Driver. Where do you want to go, sir?

Hayseed. To the Continental Hotel.

When the taxi driver hears that, his hopes of a profitable trip vanish. The Continental Hotel is scarcely two blocks away. The most the hayseed will give him is fifty cents, which is the minimum fare. Only fifty cents. What bad luck! Then the idea of taking his passenger by a longer route occurs to him — a route that goes all around the city and then back to the Continental Hotel. This he does, and after a long time the taxi finally arrives at the entrance to the hotel.

Driver. You owe me fifteen dollars, sir.

Hayseed. What? Fifteen dollars? Do you take me for a fool? You're trying to cheat me.

Driver. How dare you accuse me...

Hayseed. You must think I don't know my way around.

Driver. But...

Hayseed. Only last week I took a taxi from the station to this hotel. I know how much the trip should cost!

Driver. Oh... oh... all right. Now... now look... uh...

Hayseed. I have a notion to call the police.

Driver. Oh, no! Please don't do that! I have a sick wife and four hungry children.

Hayseed. All right! This time I'll let it go.

Driver. Oh, thank you, sir. And you're right. The trip isn't worth fifteen dollars...

Hayseed. You don't have to tell me that. I may come from the country, but I'm as smart as your city folks, and I know how much the trip ought to cost.

Driver. Yes, sir.

Hayseed. I just won't be cheated. I won't pay you a cent more than I paid the other taxi last week... thirteen dollars!

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Secret of a Long Life

I'm John Doe. I'm a journalist with an important magazine. The other day I saw a white-haired man sitting on the porch in front of his house. I could see the wrinkles in his face and neck, and his wrinkled hands. Articles on the secrets of living to an advanced age are always popular with our readers, so I decided to pursue this story and discover the secret of this man's long life. As I approached him, I said:

John. Sir, would it bother you if I talked with you for just a moment?

Man. Not at all. On the contrary, it would delight me. I get very bored sitting here, even for a short time. Until a little while ago I lived a full and active life without a moment's rest.

John. Well, they say that a lot of activity helps one to live a long time.

Man. That's true, very true. I still feel very well, although my step has slowed down a little.

The conversation continued in that vein for a while. Although I try to be very considerate about obtaining information from older people, it seemed to me that it would now be all right to begin to ask some discrete questions.

John. Would it bother you if I smoked a cigarette?

Man. Not at all.

John. I'd offer you one, but I suppose you probably don't smoke, or drink, or...

Man. On the contrary! I've always smoked my head off. And until a little while ago I went dancing every night. And as for alcoholic drinks...

John. Do you mean to say that you've done these things all your life?

Man. Of course. Why does that surprise you so much?

John. I've always been told that doing those things is bad for the health.

Man. Ridiculous!

John. I suppose that you have another secret... a lot of fruit... vegetables... a lot of exercise in the fresh air...

Man. Don't be silly! I hate exercise in the fresh air, and I don't like any kind of vegetables.

John. This is incredible!

Man. What do you mean, incredible? What are you talking about?

John. It's just that I can't understand how you've been able to live like that and to have lasted so long. Tell me, how old are you?

Man. Me? I'm twenty-seven. Why?

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Doctor and the Painter

A famous painter was very worried about his sick dog, which had a badly inflamed throat. But he knew that a doctor wouldn't examine a dog. So, in order to get a specialist to come to his house to look at his dog, he decided to pretend that he himself was the one who was ill. This artist was a very selfish man, so in spite of the fact that it was past midnight, he called a prominent throat specialist.

Doctor. Hello! This is Dr. Knowitall.

Artist. Oh, Doctor Knowitall, you must come to my house immediately.

Doctor. Sir! I am a famous throat specialist. I only see patients during the day, and by appointment.

Artist. But... but doctor, I'm the celebrated portrait painter, Raphael De Picter, and this is an emergency.

Doctor. I've had a busy day, and I have to operate very early tomorrow morning. Can't you wait until tomorrow afternoon?

Artist. Oh, no, doctor! That would be too late. I beg you, please come right away. And hurry!

Doctor. Very well. Since you are Raphael De Picter, I'll make an exception. I'll come right away.

When Doctor Knowitall arrived at Mr. De Picter's house and saw that the patient was not the artist but his dog, he was furious. But immediately he thought of a plan to get away. Hiding his anger, he said calmly:

Doctor. I can't tell you right now what's the matter with your dog, but this medicine will alleviate it. I'll study the case and call you when I've made the diagnosis.

At midnight of the following day Mr. De Picter was awakened when his telephone rang.

Artist. Who is it?

Doctor. This is Doctor Knowitall. Mr. De Picter, come quickly to my house. It's urgent!

Artist. But doctor, it's past twelve! Besides, early tomorrow morning I have an appointment to paint the portrait of a very important person. Can't you wait until tomorrow afternoon?

Doctor. Oh, no! That would be too late! And what I have to say is too important to discuss over the telephone. Please hurry!

Mr. De Picter, thinking it was about his dog's illness, jumped out of bed, got dressed, and ran to the doctor's house.

Artist. Doctor, doctor! What's the matter? Why did you call me at this time of night?

Doctor. I'm very concerned about something, and I must know the answer right now.

Artist. All right, all right. What is it?

Doctor. Please tell me: how much would you charge to paint my house?

Task. Using this story replay a small performance.

The Patient and the Doctor

A very optimistic doctor is standing beside the bed of one of his patients, who has been in the hospital for several weeks. The worried patient asks him:

Patient. Am I going to get better, doctor?

Doctor. As you know, you are still quite ill.

Patient. Yes, I know, doctor, I know. But please don't let me go on with... with false hopes. Tell me the truth!

Doctor. I've been studying your case in my medical books, and I've done a lot of research on your problem.

Patient. Please don't try to soften the blow. Tell me the truth, no matter what it is.

Doctor. I'm convinced that we can keep you alive. Yes, and I can even say that you are definitely going to get better!

Patient. Wonderful! But I don't understand how you can be so sure. Up till now all the other doctors have told me that the disease is fatal. How can you be sure that I'm going to get better?

Doctor. I'm a scientist in the art of medicine. I've studied your case carefully.

Patient. Yes, yes... I know all of that, doctor...

Doctor. In the latest medical journals they've published the result of a long study of this disease.

Patient. And what does this study show?

Doctor. In your case, I'll continue the present treatment and I'll trust in the scientifically proven statistics.

Patient. And do these statistics show that I'm going to get better?

Doctor. Exactly! It's been proved that ten percent of all the patients with this disease get better.

Patient. What? Only ten percent? But that's terrible! Does that mean that I have only one chance in ten of getting better? Are you trying to deceive me when you tell me that I'm going to get better?

Doctor. Calm yourself! Calm yourself! You don't understand these things. It's a scientific problem.

Patient. Please, doctor, explain.

Doctor. All right. As you will see, there are other factors that have to be considered.

Patient. What other factors? Please, tell me!

Doctor. Listen to me. You are the tenth patient that I have treated for this disease...

Patient. Yes, yes, go on. So I'm the tenth patient that you've treated for this disease... I still don't understand.

Doctor. Simple mathematics, my good man. You, being the tenth, have to get well, because the other nine died!

Task 1. Using this story replay a small performance.

Task 2. Put questions to each dialogue.

Task 3. Draw a picture of any dialogue, show how you see the problem raised in it.

Task 4. Learn the words by heart.

Task 5. Learn the verbs and the three forms of them by heart.

JUDY ENTERS COLLEGE

(After Jean Webster)

Part I

Judy Abbot had no father or mother; she lived in a Children's Home for many years. The rich people of the town — the trustees — gave money for the Children's Home. When the children were fifteen years old, the trustees found some work for them and the young people left the Children's Home.

Judy Abbot liked her lessons and learned well. Her compositions were interesting and the teacher read one of them to the trustees one day. When Judy was fifteen, the trustees gave her work in the Children's Home. They let her stay there and go on with her lessons. Judy looked after the small children from four to seven years old.

She helped them to wash and dress in the morning, played with them after her lessons. She helped in the kitchen and washed the windows and the floors. When the girl was seventeen, one of the trustees wanted to send a girl to a college and pay for her education. The teachers decided that it must be Judy. The trustee told the teachers that the girl must write a letter to him every month as a report.

Judy saw the trustee only once at the door of the Children's Home. She remembered that the man was very tall.

When Judy came to the college and began to write her letters to the trustee, she called him Daddy-Long-Legs.

The girl liked the college and was glad to study there. In her letters she told the trustee about her classes and her friends. Here are some of her letters.

Part II

October 10th

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

I like the college very much. I am happy that I can study. I like the girls and the teachers and the classes.

The teacher of English literature liked my compositions. But I know very little of English literature. We had very few books in the library at the Children's Home. I never read "David Copperfield" by Dickens, or "Robinson Crusoe" by Defoe. Now I am reading "Alice in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll and stories by Rudyard Kipling. The girls in the college know very much. I didn't know that people were monkeys many millions of years ago. I never heard of Sherlock Holmes. I didn't know anything about Michaelangelo. And one day when I heard the name, I asked the girls if he was a student at our college. The girls laughed at me and told the story to other girls. Now I know these things and a lot of others. But I have to read many books.

In the evening I sit in the corner of my room and read and read and read. I have joined the basket-ball team.

They take only the strongest girls. They took me and I am happy.

Yours, Judy Abbot

Part III

The end of December.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

Christmas holidays are over and the college is studying hard. We are preparing for the examinations in February.

I am glad to tell you that Judy Abbot is an author. The college monthly for February published her poem. It is on the first page. I shall send you a copy of it. I am learning to skate and can skate all by myself now. I have learned how to walk on a bar which is very high.

Yours, Judy Abbot

February

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

The examinations are over and I have some bad marks. I got bad marks in mathematics and Latin. Now I am preparing for another examination next month. I am going to get good marks this time. I have learned a lot of things that I didn't know. I have read seventeen novels; and a lot of poems. I shall write a letter to you when reexaminations are over.

Yours, Judy Abbot

Learn the words:

- to enter — вступати
- college — коледж
- trustee — попечитель
- composition — твір

- education — освіта
- Daddy-Long-Legs — довгоногий дядечко
- team — команда
- Christmas — Різдво
- author — автор
- monthly — щомісячний журнал
- bar — колода (гімнастичний снаряд)
- examination — іспит
- reexamination — переекзаменування

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Judy Abbot had no father or mother; she lived in a Children's Home for many years.
2. Judy Abbot didn't like her lessons and learned bad.
3. When Judy was fifteen, one of the trustees wanted to send a girl to a college and pay for her education.
4. The girl liked the college and was glad to study there.
5. The teacher of English literature liked Judy's compositions.
6. The girls laughed at Judy because she asked the girls if Michaelangelo was a student at their college.
7. The examinations are over and Judy has all good marks.
8. Jude has read seventeen novels and a lot of poems.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. How did Judy study?
2. When did the trustees find some work for children?
3. What did Judy Abbot like?
4. What work did Judy Abbot do?
5. When did one of the trustees want to send Judy to a college and pay for her education.
6. What things did Jude learn in the college?
7. What marks did Judy get at the examinations?
8. How many novels did Judy read when she prepared for examinations?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. When Judy was fifteen...
2. She helped them to wash and dress in the morning...
3. Judy saw the trustee only once...
4. And one day when I heard the name, I asked the girls...
5. I am learning to skate and...
 - a) ...played with them after her lessons.

- b) ...can skate all by myself now.
- c) ...the trustees gave her work in the Children's Home.
- d) ...at the door of the Children's Home.
- e) ...if he was a student at our college.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

- 1. When the children were fifteen years old, the ... found some work for them and the young people left
- 2. Judy looked after ... from four to seven years old.
- 3. The trustee told the teachers that the girl must write ... to him every ... as a report.
- 4. When Judy came to the college and began to write her letters to the trustee, she called him
- 5. The teacher of English literature liked my
- 6. In her letters she told the trustee about her ... and her
- 7. The girls ...at me and ...the story to other girls.
- 8. Christmas holidays are over and the college is ... hard.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

- 1. The rich people of the town — the trustees — gave money for the Children's Home.
- 2. Judy looked after the small children from four to seven years old.
- 3. She helped in the kitchen and washed the windows and the floors.
- 4. The trustee told the teachers that the girl must write a letter to him every month as a report.
- 5. I never read "David Copperfield" by Dickens, or "Robinson Crusoe" by Defoe.
- 6. I didn't know that people were monkeys many millions of years ago.
- 7. In the evening I sit in the corner of my room and read and read and read.
- 8. I am glad to tell you that Judy Abbot is an author.

Task 6. Say why:

- 1. Judy lived in the Children's Home.
- 2. Judy stayed in the Children's Home after she was fifteen years old.
- 3. The teachers decided to send Judy to the college.
- 4. Judy called the trustee Daddy-Long-Legs.
- 5. The girls laughed at Judy.
- 6. Judy knows very little of English literature.
- 7. Judy Abbot became an author.
- 8. Judy Abbot has read seventeen novels;and a lot of poems.

Task 7. Tell about the successes and failures of Judy.

MOTHER'S DAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain there is a holiday now which people call Mother's Day. In the old days many girls from workers' families in towns and from farmers' families in the country worked in rich people's houses. They had to do all the housework. Their working day was usually very long and they often worked on Sundays, too.

One day a year, it was usually one Sunday in March, they could visit their mothers. They went home on that day and brought presents for their mothers and for other members of their families. They could stay at home only one day, and then they went back to their work. People called that day Mothering Sunday.

Later, workers at the factories and girls who worked in the houses of rich families received one free day a week, and Mothering Sunday became a holiday Mother's Day. It is usually on a Sunday in the middle of March.

On that day sons and daughters visit their mothers and bring them flowers and little presents. The eldest son must bring his mother a good cake. If sons or daughters cannot be with their mothers on that day, they usually send her presents.

Mother's Day must be a day of rest for the mother of the family, so her daughters make the dinner on that day and lay the table and the sons help to wash the plates and dishes after dinner.

In the United States of America and Canada, Mother's Day is the second Sunday in May.

Learn the words:

- Mothering Sunday — День Матері
- Canada — Канада
- the eldest — найстарший
- Harry Pollitt — Гаррі Полліт
- Mary Louisa — Марія Луїза
- Manchester — Манчестер

Task. Write a story about your mother.

MY MOTHER

(After Harry Pollitt)

My mother's name was Mary Louisa Pollitt. Her grandfather was one of the most active members of the workers' movement in the North of England, and her father, a worker too, did much to organize

the workers. My mother was also a worker. She had a ten-hour working day at the factory. She came home late, but our house was always very clean and the children had clean clothes.

The workers at the factory and the people who lived in our street often came to my mother for help. She was always ready to help them.

My mother was my good comrade and friend. She helped me very much when I joined the workers' movement. I came to her with all the difficult questions. After every meeting she wanted to know what I said to the people. I got more help from my mother than I got from all the other people in my life.

We had a grammar book and a dictionary at home and she often corrected my mistakes when I spoke. One day in 1939 I spoke at a meeting in Manchester. My mother was there. I thought that I spoke very well, but when I came up to my mother, she said, "You spoke well today, but you made three mistakes in grammar".

Mary Louisa Pollitt was one of the first members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Learn the words:

- General Secretary — генеральный секретар
- movement — рух
- grammar — граматика
- active — активный
- dictionary — словарь

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. In Great Britain there is a holiday now which people call Mother's Day.
2. In the old days many girls from rich families worked in people's houses.
3. Rich girls' working day was usually very long and they often worked on Sundays, too.
4. Poor girls could stay at home only one day, and then they went back to their work.
5. On the Mother's Day sons and daughters visit their mothers and bring them flowers and little presents.
6. Mary Louisa Pollitt came home early and her house was always very clean and the children had clean clothes.
7. Harry Pollitt's mother was his good comrade and friend.
8. Mary Louisa Pollitt was one of the first members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Who worked in rich people's houses?
2. When could the poor girls visit their mothers?
3. Whom did the poor girls bring the presents?
4. What did the eldest son must bring his mother?
5. When do the British people celebrate Mother's Day?
6. When do people celebrate Mother's Day in USA and Canada?
7. What was the name of Harry Pollitt's mother?
8. When did Harry Pollitt speak at a meeting in Manchester?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. In Great Britain there is a holiday now...
2. Their working day was usually very long...
3. They could stay at home only one day...
4. If sons or daughters cannot be with their mothers on that day...
5. We had a grammar book and a dictionary at home...
 - a) ...and then they went back to their work.
 - b) ...and she often corrected my mistakes when I spoke.
 - c) ...and they often worked on Sundays, too.
 - d) ...which people call Mother's Day.
 - e) ...they usually send her presents.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. They had to do all the
2. On that day sons and daughters visit their ... and bring them ... and little
3. People called that day
4. It is usually on a ... in the middle of March.
5. In the United States of America and Canada, Mother's Day is the second Sunday in
6. My mother's name was
7. The workers at the ... and the people who lived in ... often came to my ... for help.
8. I got more ... from my mother than I got from all the ... in my life.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. In the old days many girls from workers' families in towns and from farmers' families in the country worked in rich people's houses.
2. One day a year, it was usually one Sunday in March, they could visit their mothers.
3. They could stay at home only one day, and then they went back to their work.

4. Later, workers at the factories and girls who worked in the houses of rich families received one free day a week, and Mothering Sunday became a holiday Mother's Day.
5. On that day sons and daughters visit their mothers and bring them flowers and little presents.
6. After every meeting she wanted to know what I said to the people.
7. We had a grammar book and a dictionary at home and she often corrected my mistakes when I spoke.
8. Mary Louisa Pollitt was one of the first members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Task 6. Say why:

1. Poor girls could stay at home only one day, and then they went back to their work.
2. British people called the holiday Mother's Day.
3. Some people send presents their mothers and some people bring once.
4. Daughters make the dinner on Mother's Day and lay the table and the sons help to wash the plates and dishes after dinner.
5. Harry Pollitt's mother was a worker.
6. Harry Pollitt's mother came home late.
7. The workers at the factory and the people who lived in our street often came to Harry Pollitt's mother for help.
8. Harry Pollitt came to his mother with all the difficult questions.

Task 7. Using the text, prove the correctness of the following statements:

1. Mary Louisa Pollitt was kind to people.
2. Harry Pollitt's mother helped him in his work.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Part I

English is the language of the people of England. England is in the south of the island of Great Britain. In the north of this island lies Scotland. To the west of England is Wales. The island of Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain. More than a thousand years ago the people who lived in these four countries were different, and they spoke different languages.

Great Britain is not a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland. England is the largest

part of Britain and it has always been the strongest. Today the official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. English is the official language in all parts of the country.

In the United States of America English is called the national language, the language of the American nation. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. After them came people from all the countries of Europe. And they all learned English, but they made it a little different from British English. In the USA now people speak American English. Very many words are the same in American and in British English, but the American people do not speak the English language in the same way as people do in England.

Part II

Canada is to the north of the United States of America. It is a very large country, larger than the United States. In Canada many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France. Canada has two official languages — English and French.

If you look at Australia on the map of the world, you will see that it is to the south of the Equator. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. It is sometimes called the fifth continent. Australia is also an English-speaking country. In all countries which lie to the south of the Equator, the seasons are not the same as they are in the countries north of the Equator. In Australia the hottest summer month is January. And the coldest winter month is June. But June is not very cold. Many Australian people have never seen snow. Snow falls only on the mountains there, and there are not many mountains in Australia. It is colder in the south of Australia and hotter in the north.

New Zealand is not far from Australia, but it is a great distance from Britain. When it is the middle of the night in Britain, it is the middle of the next day in New Zealand. The seasons in New Zealand are also different from what they are in Britain. From December to February it is summer, from March to May it is autumn, from June to August it is winter, and from September to November it is spring. The weather in summer is not very hot in the greater part of the country and the days in winter are not very cold. Snow falls on the

mountains and sometimes in the far south of the country. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

Learn the words:

- Wales — Уельс
- United Kingdom — Сполучене Королівство
- Northern Ireland — Північна Ірландія
- French — французька мова
- New Zealand — Нова Зеландія
- language — мова
- official — офіційний
- national — національний
- nation — нація
- in the same way as — так само, як
- Equator — екватор
- mountain — гора
- continent — континент
- distance — відстань

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. English is the language of the people of England.
2. Great Britain is a very large country.
3. In the United States of America English is called the national language, the language of the American nation.
4. Today the official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. In the USA now people speak British English.
6. In Canada many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago.
7. The national languages in New Zealand are English and French.
8. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the four parts of Great Britain?
2. Which part of Great Britain is the largest?
3. What is the official language in Great Britain?
4. What is the national language in the United States of America?
5. Who brought the English language to America?
6. Where is Canada situated?

7. What languages do people speak in Canada?
8. What are the winter and summer months in Australia?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. More than a thousand years ago the people who lived in these four countries...
2. Today the official name of Great Britain is...
3. In the United States of America English...
4. In Canada many people speak English because...
5. Snow falls only on the mountains there...
 - a) ...is called the national language.
 - b) ...they also came from England many years ago.
 - c) ...and there are not many mountains in Australia.
 - d) ...the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
 - e) ...were different, and they spoke different languages.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. England is the largest part of ... and it has always been the
2. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to ... to live there, and they brought the ... language to this new country.
3. In the USA now people speak
4. Canada has two official languages — ... and
5. If you look at Australia on the map of the world, you will see that it is to the south of the
6. In Australia the hottest summer month is
7. It is colder in the ... of Australia and hotter in the
8. The national language in New Zealand is

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. To the west of England is Wales.
2. More than a thousand years ago the people who lived in these four countries were different, and they spoke different languages.
3. Today the official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4. After them came people from all the countries of Europe.
5. Very many words are the same in American and in British English, but the American people do not speak the English language in the same way as people do in England.
6. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.
7. Many Australian people have never seen snow.
8. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

Task 6. Say why:

1. In the United States of America English is called the national language.
2. Canada has two official languages — English and French.
3. In Australia the hottest summer month is January.
4. Many Australian people have never seen snow.
5. The seasons in New Zealand are different from what they are in Britain.
6. The national language in New Zealand is English.

Task 7. Have you ever been to an English-speaking country? What is this country? Tell about your travelling. Or. If you haven't, tell about an imaginary travel to the place where you would like to go.

GLASGOW

Glasgow is the third largest city in Great Britain. It lies on the river Clyde in Scotland. Glasgow is a very old city. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1450. The famous English writer Daniel Defoe said that Glasgow was the cleanest and most beautiful city in Great Britain. James Watt studied at Glasgow University. He became a famous engineer and constructed a steam engine. Scotland is rich in coal and iron so Glasgow grew into a large city. There are big engineering plants and textile factories in Glasgow. Ships which are built in the shipyards of Glasgow sail in many seas and oceans. Glasgow port is the fourth important port in Britain.

Glasgow University is the centre of culture in the city. People from different countries visit the old university. They see the examination halls, the Library and the Museum with old books and pictures.

The centre of the city is George Square. In the middle of it there is a monument to Walter Scott — a great English writer. There are a lot of parks and squares in Glasgow.

Learn the words:

- Glasgow — Глазго
- Clyde — Клайд
- James Watt — Джеймс Ватт
- George — Джордж (Георг, Георгій)
- Walter Scott — Вальтер Скотт
- was founded — був заснований

- steam engine — парова машина
- iron — залізо
- engineering plants — машинобудівні заводи
- textile — текстильні
- shipyard — суднобудівний завод
- to sail — плавати (про кораблі)

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Glasgow is the first largest city in Great Britain.
2. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1450.
3. The famous English writer Daniel Defoe said that Glasgow was the dirtiest city in Great Britain.
4. James Watt studied at Glasgow University.
5. Scotland is rich in grain and oil.
6. People from different countries visit the old Glasgow University.
7. In the middle of George Square there is a monument to Walter Scott.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Glasgow situated?
2. What English writer liked Glasgow very much?
3. When was the University of Glasgow founded?
4. What great engineer studied at Glasgow University?
5. What is the name of the square in the centre of the city?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. The famous English writer Daniel Defoe said that...
 2. He became a famous engineer...
 3. Scotland is rich in coal and iron...
 4. Ships which are built in the shipyards...
 5. They see the examination halls, the Library and...
- a) ...and constructed a steam engine.
 - b) ...so Glasgow grew into a large city.
 - c) ...of Glasgow sail in many seas and oceans.
 - d) ...Glasgow was the cleanest and most beautiful city in Great Britain.
 - e) ...the Museum with old books and pictures.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. Glasgow is the third largest city in
2. The University of Glasgow was founded in
3. The famous English writer Daniel Defoe said that Glasgow was the ... and most ... city in Great Britain.
4. There are big engineering ... and ... in Glasgow.
5. Ships which are built in the ... of Glasgow sail in many seas and

6. People from different countries visit the
7. The centre of the city is

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. It lies on the river Clyde in Scotland.
2. He became a famous engineer and constructed a steam engine.
Scotland is rich in coal and iron so Glasgow grew into a large city.
3. Ships which are built in the shipyards of Glasgow sail in many seas and oceans.
4. Glasgow University is the centre of culture in the city
5. They see the examination halls, the Library and the Museum with old books and pictures.
6. In the middle of it there is a monument to Walter Scott — a great English writer.
7. There are a lot of parks and squares in Glasgow.

Task 6. Say why:

1. Daniel Defoe liked Glasgow.
2. There are big engineering plants and textile factories in Glasgow.
3. Glasgow port is the fourth important port in Britain.
4. People from different countries visit the old university.

MAYNE REID (1818–1883)

Mayne Reid was an English writer. He was born in a poor Irish family. When he was 20 years old, he went to the United States. He worked there in different places and met many people. For some time he wrote articles for an American newspaper.

When Mayne Reid came back to England, he began to write adventure books for boys. He wrote novels and short stories. “The Headless Rider” is the best Mayne Reid’s novel.

In his books Mayne Reid showed the life and adventures of hunters and cowboys, Negroes and Indians. One of Mayne Reid’s friends in America was an old hunter, Zeb Stump. He could tell very interesting stories. Here is one of Zeb’s stories.

CAUGHT IN A TREE

(After Mayne Reid)

Part I

One day I was in the forest. All day I hunted and got nothing. In the evening I came to the Mississippi. I said myself: “It is late, I must

go home”, but then I thought: “My wife is hungry and she has no money, must stay here till morning. Perhaps in the morning can kill something”.

I saw a big tree and stopped under it. I was very tired. May down and in two minutes I was asleep. At 4 o'clock in the morning a terrible noise woke me. I looked up and high up in the tree I saw a big nest with two young eagles in it. I remembered the English gentleman in New Orleans who wanted a pair of young eagles for the London Zoo. He could pay good money. I said to myself: “I shall get up into that tree and get these young eagles”.

Part II

In two minutes I was up the tree, but it was very difficult to get to the nest. When at last I got there and could look into the nest, I saw the two young eagles and also some food for them — meat and fish. The old birds were not there.

When I tried to take the young eagles out of the nest, I suddenly felt a terrible pain in the back of my head. I looked round and saw the mother eagle. And she was ready to make a second attack. You must know how strong these eagles are!

“It will be better to get down”, I thought and I got down on to a lower branch. Here I sat and rested; I think perhaps I fell asleep. And then suddenly from below me I heard a terrible noise: I looked and saw water all around me. There were many big trees between me and the river and now they all fell down one after another into the water. But my tree stood in the water and shook, I understood what it was: a flood on the Mississippi.

There was water all around my tree. “I hope this tree doesn't fall”, I said to myself.

What could I do? I cannot swim, so I could only sit where I was. I sat on my branch all the night and waited for help.

In the morning I saw a boat on the river. I cried, “Help! Help!” But the people in the boat did not hear me. They were too far away. Later a second boat passed, then a third, a fourth. Every time I cried out, but they did not hear me. And so passed my first day on the tree. In the evening I was very hungry.

Part III

“I remembered that there was some meat and fish in the eagle's nest. And so I went up to the nest again. Of course the birds attacked me but this time I was prepared. I had to fight with them, but I got

some fish and ate it. Now I was not hungry. But soon I wanted to drink. That was terrible. There was water so near and I could not get it. I thought and thought. Suddenly I saw what I could do. I took off my shirt and tied a string to it. Then I let my shirt fall into the water below. When I got it out, it was full of water and I could drink.

I lived six long days on that tree. Every day I got up to the nest and found some food there. So I was not hungry and there was always water under the tree.

When there is a great flood on the Mississippi, the water lies for months after the flood!

But I could not stay on the tree all my life and I began to make a plan in order to get away. I was not afraid of the eagles now. We were good friends. They saw I did nothing bad to the young birds. Often the eagles sat near me on the same branch. I knew that eagles have very strong wings. Perhaps they could carry me over the water to dry land. And I could help them a little, if I moved my arms and legs in the water.

So I decided to catch the two old eagles. It was difficult but I did it after some time. Then I took my string and tied their four legs together. After this I tied myself to the same string. Then I jumped into the water.

My plan was good: the eagles carried me through the branches down, down, down and soon I was in the water. Now the birds began to beat the water with their wings. I moved my arms and legs in the water and helped them as much as I could. They went to the other side of the river. Very soon I was on dry land”.

“And what did you do with the eagles?” I asked Zeb. “Did you let them go?”

“Of course not”, said Zeb. “I sold them to the English man and got good money for them”.

Learn the words:

- “The Headless Rider” — «Вершник без голови»
- hunter — мисливець
- cowboy — ковбой, пастух
- caught in a tree — пійманий на дереві
- noise — галас
- nest — гніздо
- hunt — полювати
- eagle — орел
- hungry — голодний

- pain — біль
- branch — гілка
- perhaps — можливо
- fell asleep — заснув
- below — нижче
- all around me — навколо мене
- shook — трусилося (to shake — труситися, дрижати)
- flood — повінь
- the water lies — вода стоїть
- wing — крило
- in order to — для того, щоб
- dry — суха
- I was not afraid of — я не боявся

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Mayne Reid was born in a rich Irish family.
2. When Mayne Reid was 20 years old, he went to the United States.
3. In his books Mayne Reid showed the life and adventures of hunters and cowboys, Negroes and Indians.
4. “The Headless Rider” is the best Mayne Reid’s novel.
5. One day Zeb Stump was in the field.
6. Zeb Stump wanted to catch the donkey.
7. Zeb Stump lived fourteen long days on that tree.
8. Zeb Stump made friends with the eagles.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Mayne Reid live?
2. When did he leave England?
3. What did he write when he was in the United States?
4. What books did he write?
5. When did Zeb Stump hear a terrible noise which woke him?
6. What did Zeb Stump recollect in his mind, when he saw a big nest with two young eagles in it?
7. What happened when Zeb Stump was sleeping?
8. How many days did Zeb Stump live on the tree?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. When he was 20 years old...
2. When Mayne Reid came back to England...
3. I remembered the English gentleman in New Orleans who...
4. When I tried to take the young eagles out of the nest...
5. But I could not stay on the tree all my life and...

- a) ...I began to make a plan in order to get away.
- b) ...he went to the United States.
- c) ...he began to write adventure books for boys.
- d) ...wanted a pair of young eagles for the London Zoo.
- e) ...I suddenly felt a terrible pain in the back of my head.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. For some time he wrote articles for an ... newspaper.
2. ... is the best Mayne Reid's novel.
3. In his books Mayne Reid showed the life and adventures of ... and cowboys, Negroes and
4. I looked up and high up in the tree I saw a big ... with two young ... in it.
5. In two minutes I was up the tree, but it was very ... to get to the nest.
6. I remembered that there was some ... and ... in the eagle's nest.
7. When I got it out, it was full of ... and I could
8. I lived ... long days on that tree.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. When Mayne Reid came back to England, he began to write adventure books for boys.
2. One of Mayne Reid's friends in America was an old hunter, Zeb Stump.
3. I remembered the English gentleman in New Orleans who wanted a pair of young eagles for the London Zoo.
4. I looked round and saw the mother eagle.
5. But my tree stood in the water and shook, I understood what it was: a flood on the Mississippi.
6. In the morning I saw a boat on the river.
7. Every day I got up to the nest and found some food there.
8. When there is a great flood on the Mississippi, the water lies for months after the flood!

Task 6. Say why:

1. Mayne Reid went to the United States.
2. Zeb Stump decided to stay in the woods until morning.
3. Zeb Stump decided to get young eagles.
4. Zeb Stump lived on the tree.
5. The people in the boat did not hear Zeb Stump.
6. Zeb Stump survived.
7. Zeb Stump friends were the eagles.

Task 7. Do you like Zeb Stump? Why? Write a small composition.

LEWIS CARROLL (1832–1898)

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name of Charles Dodgson, the man who wrote a famous book for children, “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”.

Charles Dodgson was born in England in 1832. When Charles finished school, he became a student at Oxford university, where he studied mathematics. In a few years he began to teach this subject at the university.

Charles Dodgson had no family, but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend Henry George Liddell, who had a large family. There were three little girls in the Liddell family.

Dodgson liked Alice, who was four years old. He often told her interesting stories which he made up himself. Charles told Alice the adventures of a little girl in Wonderland. Alice liked the stories very much. When Alice Liddell was ten years old, she asked Charles to write down these stories for her and he did so. The name of the little girl in the stories was Alice too. A friend of the Liddells, who was a writer, read this handwritten book and liked it very much. He said that other children in England must read it too. Charles Dodgson decided to publish the book and took the pen-name of Lewis Carroll.

After Lewis Carroll received the money for his book, he together with his friend Henry Liddell began to travel in Europe. They went to France, Germany and Russia.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND**Part I**

One hot summer day Alice and her sister Loreen sat on the grass in a field near the river. Alice did not know what to do. So she decided to pick some flowers, but it was very hot and she wanted to sleep. She lay down on the grass.

Suddenly a White Rabbit ran near her. Alice heard a little voice which said: “Oh, I shall be late”. It was the Rabbit. “I didn’t know that a rabbit could talk”, thought Alice. Then the Rabbit took a watch out of its pocket, looked at it and hurried on. Alice got up and ran after the Rabbit. She did not know that a rabbit could have a watch in its pocket. Alice crossed the field after the White Rabbit. Then, before her eyes, it jumped down into a large rabbit hole.

Alice went after the Rabbit. She fell down the hole very slowly, so she had time to look around. It was very dark there but she saw many cupboards and bookcases, maps and pictures on the walls of the hole.

As Alice fell down and down she thought, "It's interesting to know how far I've fallen now. I must be near the centre of the Earth. Shall I fall through the Earth? And when I come out of the hole, shall I see people who walk on their heads?" Suddenly Alice fell on to a heap of dry leaves. She quickly jumped to her feet and looked around her.

Part II

Alice saw that she was in a long, low corridor. At the end of it she saw the White Rabbit. Alice hurried after the Rabbit and heard these words: "Oh, my ears, how late I am". Then the Rabbit turned round a corner and Alice could not see it. When she came up to that corner and turned round it, she saw a large low hall. There were doors around the hall, but they were all shut.

Alice did not like to be in this hall; she wanted to go home. Then suddenly she saw a small table made of glass. There was nothing on the table but a little key. Alice took the key and tried to open the doors with it but it was too small.

Then Alice found a small door and opened it with the key. There was another low corridor in front of her and at the end of it she saw a garden with trees and flowers in it. But the door was very small and Alice could not get through it. She shut the door and went back to the small table. This time she found a little bottle on it. She put the key on the table and took the little bottle. Around the bottle there was a piece of paper with the words "DRINK ME".

It was very well to say "Drink me", but Alice did not want to do that so quickly. "No, I'll look first" she said, "and see if I can drink it". She looked at the bottle, then drank, a little of the water in it and found that it was nice. So the little girl drank it all. Then Alice saw that she was now as small as a rabbit.

Learn the words:

- Wonderland — Країна чудес
- teach — вчити, викладати
- made up — створював
- handwritten — рукописна
- rabbit — кролик

- voice — голос
- hurried on — поспішив далі
- hole — діра, нора
- Earth — земна куля, земля
- heap of dry leaves — купа сухого листя
- tried — намагалася (to try — намагатися)

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Charles Dodgson was born in England in 1832.
2. Charles Dodgson had a large family.
3. Dodgson did like Alice.
4. The rabbit took a watch out of its pocket, looked at it and hurried on.
5. Alice saw that she was in a long, low corridor.
6. Alice liked to be in the hall.
7. Around the bottle there was a piece of paper with the words “Eat me”.
8. When Alice drank a water she was very big.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the name of the writer who wrote “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”?
2. Who did Charles Dodgson first tell his stories to?
3. What were the stories about?
4. Why did Dodgson decide to publish his book?
5. What did Alice see suddenly?
6. Did Alice know that a rabbit could have a watch?
7. What did Alice find in the hall?
8. What words were write on the bottle?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. Charles Dodgson had no family...
2. Charles told Alice the adventures...
3. Alice heard a little voice which said...
4. She fell down the hole very slowly...
5. There were doors around the hole...
 - a) ...of a little girl in Wonderland.
 - b) ...so, she had time to look around.
 - c) ...but he loved children very much.
 - d) ...“Oh, I shall be late”.
 - e) ...but they were all shut.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. He often visited his friend ... Who had a ... family.
2. Suddenly a ... ran near her.

3. When ... was ten years old she asked Charles ... these stories for her and
4. Alice crossed the field after the
5. Alice did not like to be in this ..., she wanted to go
6. Then Alice found a small ... and opened it with the
7. Around the bottle there was a piece of paper with the words
8. Then Alice saw that she was now as small as

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. He often told her interesting stories which he made up himself.
2. After Lewis Carroll received the money for his book, he together with his friend Henry Liddell began to travel in Europe.
3. One hot summer day Alice and her sister Loreen sat on the grass in a field near the river.
4. Suddenly Alice fell on to a heap of dry leaves.
5. It was very dark there but she saw many cupboards and bookcases, maps and pictures on the walls of the hole.
6. Then suddenly she saw a small table made of glass.
7. Alice took the key and tried to open the doors with it but it was too small.
8. She looked at the bottle, then drank, a little of the water in it and found that it was nice.

Task 6. Who said it:

1. "Oh, I shall be late".
2. "I didn't know that a rabbit could talk".
3. "it's interesting to know how far I've fallen now".
4. "Oh, my ears, how late I am".
5. "Drink me".
6. "No, I'll look first".

Task 7. Say why:

1. Dodgson decide to publish his book?
2. Alice wanted to sleep.
3. Alice got up and ran after the Rabbit.
4. Alice fell down the hole.
5. Alice drank the water,
6. Alice became small.

Task 8. Do you like Alice? Why?

Task 9. Have you ever read other works of Lewis Carroll?
What works have you read?

AT A VILLAGE SCHOOL IN AUSTRALIA

(After Eleanor Spencer)

Part I

The Wilmots were an English family. They lived in London. The father, Mr. Wilmot, worked in an office and the mother, Mrs. Wilmot, looked after the house and the children. There were three children in the family: a son, Aidan, who was thirteen years old, and two daughters, Harriet, she was twelve, and Rose, who was ten.

The children went to school in London. Aidan was at a boys' school, his sisters went to a school for girls. They also took music and singing lessons. Aidan was a tall boy with a clever face. He liked to read and to learn. He was a very good pupil at his London school.

Harriet had dark hair and brown eyes. She was not pretty but she was very clever and a good pupil. She liked her school lessons, but she did not like her music or her singing lessons. Her sister Rose was a very pretty girl with long fair hair and large blue eyes. She liked singing and music.

One day their father got a letter from Australia. The letter said that Mr. Wilmot's uncle was dead, and that his house and farm in Australia were now Mr. Wilmot's house and farm. Mr. Wilmot decided to go to Australia and take his family with him. So one day in January they all got on a big ship to go to Australia. Australia is very far from England and they were on the ship for three weeks. The weather was bad, the wind blew. Rose was ill for many days.

They came to Australia at last and went to their farm. The house was big. It was on a hill. It was summer then because in Australia January, February, March and April are summer months. Mr. Wilmot began to work on the farm and his children helped him.

When autumn came, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot began to think about a school for their children.

Part II

One day Harriet went down to the village which was not very far from their house. The people in the village told her that there was a school there, but it was a one-room school and very small. There was only one teacher for all the pupils. They showed her the teacher's house. Harriet went up to the house and looked into the garden. In the garden she saw a small, plump man with fair hair. He looked up and saw Harriet. The girl went up to the man and said, "How do you do? I am Harriet Wilmot from the house on the hill".

“Yes”, said the man. “And I am Mr. Burnie, the school-teacher. What can I do for you?”

“Oh”, said Harriet, “I want to ask you if we, my brother, my sister and I, can come and learn at your school”.

“Yes”, said Mr. Burnie, “of course you can, but you must come with your mother and father and see the school. Perhaps you will not like it”.

“Oh, no”, said Harriet, “we shall like it very much”.

Then Harriet said good-bye to the teacher and went home. She told her father and mother and Aidan and Rose about the school and the teacher. The next day they all went to see the village school. It was a small wooden building. There was only one classroom with many desks in it.

Part III

Harriet got up early in the morning and began to dress. It was their first day at a village school in Australia. She and Rose wore green dresses and white pinafores. Aidan wore a blue suit.

After breakfast they all went down the hill to their new school. At the desks in the classroom sat twenty children from fourteen to four years old. Some of the older girls and boys had their little brothers and sisters with them.

Mr. Burnie, the teacher, taught his pupils all the subjects. Lessons began at 9 o'clock. The big boys and girls read books and wrote dictations in their exercise-books. They studied history and geography with the teacher and other subjects.

To the little children the teacher gave pencils and paper, and they drew pictures or learned to read and write. One of the older girls helped Mr. Burnie with the little ones. During the breaks they all played in the playground.

Harriet liked her new school and soon she had many friends there. Soon she asked Mr. Burnie to let her teach the little children. Her brother and sister did not like the village school, they often talked at home about their schools in London and wanted to go back to them.

Learn the new words:

- Australia — Австралія
- Burnie — Берні
- pretty — гарненька
- hill — підвищення, пагорб
- plump — повний
- wooden — дерев'яне
- perhaps — може бути
- wore — наділи
- dictation — диктант
- to study — вивчати
- pinafore — фартух

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. The Wilmots lived in Australia.
2. The children went to school in London.
3. Harriet was very pretty girl.
4. Rose had long fair hair and large blue eyes.
5. Wilmot went to Australia and took his family with him.
6. Mr. Burnie was a tall man with a clever face.
7. At the village school lessons began at 9 o'clock.
8. Harriet didn't like her new school.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What were names of Mr. Wilmot's children?
2. When Wilmots went to Australia?
3. When did Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot begin to think about a school for their children?
4. Who told Harriet about the village school?
5. How large was the school?
6. How many teachers were there in the school?
7. When did the lessons begin?
8. Did Rose like her school?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. She was not pretty...
2. Mr. Wilmot decided to go to Australia...
3. They came to Australia...
4. She told her father and mother...
5. Harriet liked her new school...
 - a) ...at last and went to their farm.
 - b) ...and Aidan and Rose about the school and the teacher.
 - c) ...and soon she had many friends there.
 - d) ...but she was very clever and a good pupil.
 - e) ...and take his family with him.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. The children went to school in
2. One day their father got a letter from
3. Mr. Wilmot began to work no ... and his children ... him.
4. In the garden she saw a ... , ... man with fair hair.
5. It was a small
6. After breakfast they all went down the hill to their new
7. They studied history and geography with the ... and other subjects.
8. Soon she asked Mr. Burnie to let her teach the

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Aidan was at a boys' school, his sisters went to a school for girls.
2. She was not pretty but she was very clever and a good pupil.
3. They came to Australia at last and went to their farm.
4. When autumn came, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot began to think about a school for their children.
5. The people in the village told her that there was a school there, but it was a one-room school and very small.
6. In the garden she saw a small, plump man with fair hair.
7. After breakfast they all went down the hill to their new school.
8. To the little children the teacher gave pencils and paper, and they drew pictures or learned to read and write.

Task 6. Say why:

1. The Wilmots went to Australia.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot began to think about a school for their children.
3. One day Harriet went down to the village.
4. Mr. Burnie said "You must come with your mother and father and see the school. Perhaps you will not like it".
5. Mr. Burnie taught his pupils all the subjects.
6. One of the older girls helped Mr. Burnie with the little ones.
7. Harriet liked her new school.
8. Rose and Aidan often talked about their school in London and wanted to go back to them.

Task 7. Tell about the first day in a new school. Follow this plan.

1. The classroom.
2. The pupils.
3. The lessons.

Task 8. Did you like the village school? Why?

NOTES FROM THE SEA

Part I

In 1956 a young sailor at sea was very far from his family and friends for the first time in his life. He wrote a note and put it into a bottle. Then he sealed the bottle and threw it into the sea. In his note he asked any nice girl who found it to write to him. After some time a farmer in Italy who lived by the sea, saw the sailor's bottle and

picked it up. He gave the note to his daughter and she wrote the sailor a letter. Some more letters travelled to Italy and back. Soon the sailor visited Italy. In 1958 he married the girl.

This is one of many stories about bottles, which drift from place to place in the seas and oceans. A sealed bottle is a good traveller at sea. It can travel through storms which break ships to pieces. A sealed bottle lies on the water and does not go down. A bottle drifts as quickly as the wind blows and the current moves. A drifting bottle may not move a mile in a month or may move 100 miles in a day. But nobody can tell where a bottle will go.

Two bottles began to travel at the same time in the ocean near Brazil. The first bottle drifted for one hundred and thirty days. People found it on a shore in Africa. The second bottle drifted for one hundred and ninety-six days and people found it in Nicaragua.

Two other bottles began to drift in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. They drifted three hundred and fifty days and people found them in France only a few metres from each other.

Part II

One bottle travelled a very long distance. In 1929 it began to drift in the Indian Ocean. There was a note in it which people could read through the glass. The note asked the man who found the bottle to report when and where he picked it up. It said not to open the bottle and to put it back into the sea. This bottle went to America. A man found it, reported and threw it back into the sea. Other men found the bottle, reported and threw it back. The bottle drifted into the Atlantic Ocean, then went back to the Indian Ocean again. In 1935 the bottle was in Australia. It travelled two thousand four hundred and forty-seven days and made about ten kilometres each day.

Scientists use drifting bottles when they want to study the currents in the ocean. This is important for navigation on the seas and oceans.

In 1944 some boys, who were on the shore in America, found a bottle with a note in it. The note said: "Our ship is going down. This is the end. This note may get to America someday". The note came from an American ship which went down near Gibraltar in 1943 and many people were drowned.

In 1953 people found a bottle in Tasmania with a note from two Australian soldiers. They were on a ship that was on the way to France in World War I. The soldiers died in that war. Their friends received the letter 35 years after the end of that war.

Learn the new words:

- Italy — Італія
- Brazil — Бразилія
- Nicaragua — Нікарагуа
- Atlantic Ocean — Атлантичний океан
- Indian Ocean — Індійський океан
- Gibraltar — Гібралтар
- Tasmania — Тасманія
- to seal — закарбовувати
- ocean — океан
- some more — ще кілька
- sealed — запечатана
- to marry — женитися
- current — течія
- to drift — дрейфувати, плисти
- to move — рухатися за течією
- distance — відстань
- navigation — навігація
- to use — використовувати, вживати

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. In 1956 a young sailor threw a bottle with a note into the sea.
2. A bottles drifts very quickly.
3. Nobody can tell where a bottle will go.
4. One bottle travelled a very long distance.
5. Scientists sealed the bottle with fine stories and threw them into the sea.
6. Scientists work is important for navigation on the seas and oceans.
7. In 1953 people found a bottle in Tasmania with a note from two Australian soldiers.
8. Friend of two Australian soldiers received the letter 50 years after the end of World War I.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When did young sailor throw the bottle into the sea?
2. What did sailor asked in his note?
3. How did the girl get the sailor's note?
4. How fast a drift bottle?
5. When the first bottle, which began to travel in the ocean near Brazil, was found?
6. What did the scientists do?

7. When the bottle from an American ship which went down near Gibraltar was found?
8. When the note of Australian soldiers was found?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. In 1956 a young sailor at sea was very far from...
2. He gave the note to his daughter...
3. A bottle drifts as quickly as...
4. Two bottles began to travel...
5. Scientists use drifting bottles...
 - a) ...the wind blows and the current moves.
 - b) ...when they want to study the currents in the ocean.
 - c) ...his family and friends for the first time in his life.
 - d) ...and she wrote the sailor a letter.
 - e) ...at the same time in the ocean near Brazil.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. In his note he asked any nice girl who found it to ... to him.
2. It can travel through ... which break ships to pieces.
3. The second bottle drifted for ... days and people found it in
4. It said not to open the bottle and to put it back
5. This is important for ... on the seas and oceans.
6. In 1953 people found a bottle in Tasmania with a note from
7. The note came from an American ship which went down near ... in 1943 and many people
8. Their friends received the letter ... after the end of that war.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. After some time a farmer in Italy who lived by the sea, saw the sailor's bottle and picked it up.
2. A sealed bottle lies on the water and does not go down.
3. A drifting bottle may not move a mile in a month or may move 100 miles in a day.
4. The note asked the man who found the bottle to report when and where he picked it up.
5. A man found it, reported and threw it back into the sea.
6. It travelled two thousand four hundred and forty-seven days and made about ten kilometres each day.
7. The note said: "Our ship is going down. This is the end. This note may get to America someday".
8. They were on a ship that was on the way to France in World War I.

Task 6. Say why:

1. A young sailor threw it into the sea a bottle with not.
2. A young sailor married the girl.
3. A sealed bottle is a good traveller at sea.
4. Scientists use drifting bottles when they want to study the currents in the ocean.

Task 7. Tell a story about a drift bottle.

The following keywords can help you: far from his home, some boys, wrote a note, on the shore, sealed the bottle, found a bottle, found the bottle, the note said, gave the note, our ship is going down, visited Italy, may get to, married, near Gibraltar, in Tasmania, in World War I, a note from, died, on the way to France, received the letter.

RUDYARD KIPLING (1865–1936)

Rudyard Kipling, the famous English writer, was born in Bombay, India, where his father, a professor, worked at that time. Rudyard spent his early years in India. When he was six years old, his parents sent the boy to England, where he went to school.

Kipling came back to India when he was seventeen years old. At twenty-one he published his first book of poems. A year later he wrote a book of short stories about India.

Between 1887 and 1899, Kipling visited many countries and lived for some years in America, where he married an American girl. During that time he wrote some of his best works. These were his children's stories about animals and some books on history. He also wrote poems.

At the end of his life Kipling lived in a small village in England.

HOW THE WHALE GOT HIS THROAT**Part I**

There was once a Whale in the sea, and he ate fishes. He ate big fishes and little fishes, good fishes and bad fishes. All the fishes which he could find in all the sea he ate with his mouth — so! Soon there was only one small fish in all the sea, and it was a small Clever Fish. It swam a little behind the Whale's right ear, so that the Whale could not catch it. Then the Whale stood up on his tail and said, "I want to eat". And the small Clever Fish said:

“Whale, Whale, have you eaten Man?”

“No”, said the Whale. “What is it like?”

“Nice”, said the small Clever Fish.

“Then bring me some”, said the Whale, and he beat the sea with his tail.

“No”, said the Clever Fish, “I can’t do that, but if you swim to the middle of the sea, you will find a Man there. He is sitting on a raft, in the middle of the sea, and has nothing on but a pair of blue trousers, a pair of suspenders and a knife in his pocket. He is a shipwrecked Sailor who, I must tell you, is very, very clever”.

Part II

So the Whale swam and swam to the middle of the sea as quickly as he could swim; and there, on a raft, in the middle of the sea, with nothing on him but a pair of blue trousers, a pair of suspenders and a knife in his pocket, he found the shipwrecked Sailor.

Then the Whale opened his mouth back and back, till it touched his tail, and swallowed the shipwrecked Sailor, and the raft on which he sat, and his blue trousers, and the suspenders, and the knife in his pocket.

When the shipwrecked Sailor found that he was in the Whale, he began to jump up and down in the dark. He jumped for a long, long time. The Whale was very unhappy. So he said to the Clever Fish, “This Man jumps very much and I have got the hiccups. What shall I do?”

“Tell him to come out”, said the Clever Fish.

Part III

So the Whale said to the shipwrecked Sailor, “Don’t jump so much and come out. I have got the hiccups”.

“No, no”, said the Sailor. “Not so quick. Take me back to England, and I shall think about it”. And he began to jump again.

So the Whale swam and swam and swam for many days and at last he saw England. He swam up to the shore and opened his mouth wide and wide and wide, and the Sailor walked out of his mouth. But before that, he took his knife and cut up the raft into pieces. With the pieces of the raft and his suspenders the Sailor made a grating, which he put into the Whale’s throat. After that he came out on the shore and went home to his old mother and told her all about his adventures. Soon he married and lived a happy life for a long time.

But the poor Whale who had the grating in his throat could not eat anything big now. He could only swallow very, very small fishes; and that is why whales never eat men or boys or little girls.

Learn the new words:

- Rudyard Kipling — Редьярд Кіплінг
- Bombay — Бомбей
- India — Індія
- later — пізніше
- whale — кит
- suspenders — підтяжки
- throat — горло
- tail — хвіст
- shipwrecked — який потерпів корабельну аварію
- pair — пара
- to swallow — ковтати
- hiccups — ікання
- unhappy — нещасний
- grating — решітка
- wide — широко

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Rudyard Kipling is the famous American writer.
2. Rudyard spent his early years in India.
3. When Rudyard Kipling was six years old, his parents sent the boy to Australia, where he went to school.
4. Between 1887 and 1899 Kipling visited many countries and wrote some of his best works.
5. A Whale ate all fishes.
6. Soon there was nothing in all the sea.
7. The Clever Fish advised the Whale to eat algae.
8. The poor Whale who had the grating in his throat could not eat anything big now.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When did he publish his first book?
2. What were his best books about?
3. When did Rudyard Kipling publish his first book of poems?
4. Where did Kipling live at the end of his life?
5. What did a Whale eat?
6. How much fishes left in the sea?

7. Has a Whale ever eaten a Man?
8. What did a Whale do when he found a Man?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. Kipling came back to India...
2. These were his children's stories about animals...
3. There was once a Whale in the sea...
4. It swam a little behind the Whale's right ear...
5. When the shipwrecked Sailor found that he was in the Whale...
 - a) ...so that the Whale could not catch it.
 - b) ...and he ate fishes.
 - c) ...he began to jump up and down in the dark.
 - d) ...when he was seventeen years old.
 - e) ...and some books on history.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. Rudyard Kipling, the famous ... writer, was born in ..., India, where his father, ... worked at that time.
2. At twenty-one he published his
3. These were his children's stories about ... and some books on
4. All the fishes which he ... in all the sea he ate with his
5. He is sitting on ... , in the middle of the sea, and has nothing on but a pair of blue ... a pair of ... and ... in his pocket.
6. Then the Whale opened his ... back and back, till it touched his ... , and swallowed the ... Sailor.
7. When the shipwrecked Sailor found that he was in ... he began to ... and down in the dark.
8. With the pieces of the ... and his ... the Sailor made a grating, which he put into the Whale's

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. When he was six years old, his parents sent the boy to England, where he went to school.
2. Between 1887 and 1899, Kipling visited many countries and lived for some years in America, where he married an American girl.
3. He ate big fishes and little fishes, good fishes and bad fishes.
4. He is sitting on a raft, in the middle of the sea, and has nothing on but a pair of blue trousers, a pair of suspenders and a knife in his pocket.
5. So the Whale swam and swam to the middle of the sea as quickly as he could swim; and there, on a raft, in the middle of the

sea, with nothing on him but a pair of blue trousers, a pair of suspenders and a knife in his pocket, he found the shipwrecked Sailor.

6. When the shipwrecked Sailor found that he was in the Whale, he began to jump up and down in the dark.
7. With the pieces of the raft and his suspenders the Sailor made a grating, which he put into the Whale's throat.
8. But the poor Whale who had the grating in his throat could not eat anything big now.

Task 6. Who said it?

1. "I want to eat".
2. "Whale, Whale, have you eaten Man?"
3. "Then bring me some".
4. "I can't do that, but if you swim to the middle of the sea, you will find a Man there. He is sitting on a raft, in the middle of the sea, and has nothing on but a pair of blue trousers, a pair of suspenders and a knife in his pocket. He is a shipwrecked Sailor who, I must tell you, is very, very clever".
5. "This Man jumps very much and I have got the hiccups. What shall I do?"
6. "Don't jump so much and come out. I have got the hiccups".
7. "Tell him to come out".
8. "Not so quick. Take me back to England, and I shall think about it".

Task 7. Say why:

1. Rudyard Kipling, the famous English writer, was born in Bombay, India.
2. The Whale could not eat a small Clever Fish.
3. The Whale wanted to eat.
4. There was a shipwrecked Sailor on a raft.
5. The Whale swallowed the Sailor.
6. The Sailor began to jump in the Whale.
7. The Whale swam back to England.
8. The Sailor put a grating into the Whale's throat.

Task 8. Using the text, prove the correctness of the following statements.

1. The small fish was clever.
2. The Sailor was clever too.

Task 9. Have you ever read other works of Rudyard Kipling? What works have you read?

MARY DODGE (1831–1905)

Mary Dodge was an American writer. She wrote books for children. The book “The Silver Skates” is about a boy Hans and his sister Gretel who lived in a small town in Holland. Mary Dodge first told this story to her two little sons. The boys liked the story very much and often asked their mother to repeat it. So she decided to write down the story and to take it to a publisher. The publisher read the story, liked it and published it. When her book came out in 1865, the readers also liked it very much.

Mary Dodge visited Holland only after her book came out, but she knew a lot about the country and its people, the Dutch, from books on geography. She loved Holland.

THE SILVER SKATES

(Holland is not a very large country but it has a lot of canals. Many years ago the canals were like roads for the Dutch country people. When they wanted to go to the market, to the centre of the town or even to some other town, they used the canals. In summer they went along the canals in boats, in winter they skated on them. Dutch: boys and girls learned to skate when they were little children.)

Part I

On a cold December morning two poorly dressed children were on the canal in a small Dutch town. It was very early and there were no other people on the ice. The two children, who were brother and sister, wanted to skate a little before school. They were so poor that they had only wooden skates, which they tied to their feet with strings.

“Come quick, Gretel”, cried her brother, who was already on the ice, “we have not much time to skate”.

“Oh Hans, I can’t tie this string, it’s too short”, cried the little girl.

Hans, who was a good brother, ran back to his sister and helped her to tie the string. Soon the two children were on the ice. They skated well, but the wooden skates were not good and first Gretel and then Hans fell down. They did not skate any more and went home.

Part II

School was over and there were many children on the ice of the canal. They wore nice clothes and had good steel skates on their feet. Hans and Gretel were there too with their wooden skates. Some boys and girls began to laugh at them.

“Look at that boy and girl. What funny wooden skates they have!” cried a boy, whose name was Carl.

“They are good children, Carl, but they are poor. Their father is very ill and he cannot work. You must not laugh at them”, said a big girl, Hilda.

Then Hilda went up to the brother and sister.

“Do you know that there will be a skating race at the end of the month?” asked Hilda. “You skate well, so you can take part in it. The prize is a pair of silver skates with little bells on them”.

“But we have only wooden skates. We can’t take part in the race”, said Hans sadly.

“Which of you skates better?” asked Hilda.

“Gretel”, answered Hans quickly.

“No, Hans”, said Gretel at the same time.

Hilda smiled. “Here is some money for one pair of skates. Buy them and decide yourselves which of you will take part in the race”. She put the money into Hans’s hand.

“Thank you very much, Miss Hilda”, said Hans, “but we can’t take the money, we haven’t earned it”.

Hilda thought a little, then she said, “Gretel has a nice wooden chain on her neck. Did you make it, Hans?”

“Yes”, said Hans.

“Can you make one for me?” asked Hilda.

“Yes, I can. I’ll do it with pleasure, Miss Hilda”, answered Hans. “You will have your chain tomorrow”.

“Very well”, said Hilda, “and the money that I have given you will be for your work”.

Part III

Next morning Peter, a boy from Hilda’s class, asked Hans to make a wooden chain for his sister. Now Hans had money for a second pair of skates. After school he skated to Amsterdam on his old wooden skates and bought two pairs of good steel skates. Now he and Gretel could skate every day on the canal on their new steel skates.

At last the day of the race came. It was a bright winter day. There was much sun but the ice was strong. Many people, men, women and children put on their best warm clothes and came to the canal. They were ready to watch the races.

There were forty skaters, twenty boys and twenty girls. The boys and the girls had to skate in turn until one girl and one boy won two races. They stood in a long line at the start.

When the signal was given, the girls began the race. Hilda and Gretel with three other girls were soon in front, but Gretel won the first race. When the boys ran, Carl won the first race. Then the girls ran again. Hilda won the second race. Peter won the boys' second race. When the girls started the third race, they all ran very fast but little Gretel was again the fastest. So Gretel won two races. Now the boys were in a line at the start for their third race, but Peter could not put on his skates, the strap on one of the skates was broken. Hans ran up to Peter and said:

“Take my strap, I will not skate this time”.

“No, Hans”, cried Peter. “Thank you very much, my friend, but I can't do that”.

“If you call me friend”, said Hans, “you must take my strap. Be quick and you can win the race”.

So Peter took the strap, put on his skates and stood in the line with the other boys. They all ran very fast. Peter was the first. So Peter, like Gretel, won two races.

He and Gretel became the king and the queen of the young skaters of their town. The music played and all the people clapped their hands when Gretel and Peter received the silver skates.

Learn the new words:

- Mary Dodge — Мері Додж
- Hans — Ганс
- Gretel — Гретель
- Holland — Голландія
- Dutch — голландці, голландський
- Amsterdam — Амстердам
- “The Silver Skates” — «Срібні ковзани»
- canal — канал
- poorly dressed — бідно вдягнені
- string — мотузка
- did not skate any more — більше не катались
- to tie — прив'язувати
- steel — сталеві
- to smile — посміхатися
- skating race — ковзанярські змагання
- to earn — заробляти
- chain — ланцюг, ланцюжок
- prize — приз
- in turn — по черзі

- fast — швидко, швидкий
- start — старт
- to clap — плескати, аплодувати
- signal — сигнал

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Mary Dodge was an American writer.
2. The book “The Silver Skates” is about a boy Hans and his sister Gretel who lived in a small town in Holland.
3. The boys didn’t like the story about a boy Hans and his sister Gretel.
4. When her book came out in 1865, the readers also liked it very much.
5. Holland is a very large country but it has few canals.
6. Hans and Gretel were very poor.
7. Hans and Gretel had only wooden skates.
8. Hilda and Peter received the silver skates.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where did Mary Dodge live?
2. Who did she write stories for?
3. Who did she tell her first story to?
4. What country did she describe in “The Silver Skates”?
5. When did she visit Holland?
6. How much money did Hans and Gretel have?
7. When was the skating race held?
8. Who won the competition?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. The book “The Silver Skates” is about a boy Hans...
2. When her book came out in 1865...
3. In summer they went along the canals in boats...
4. Next morning Peter, a boy from Hilda’s class...
5. When the signal was given...
 - a) ...the readers also liked it very much.
 - b) ...in winter they skated on them.
 - c) ...the girls began the race.
 - d) ...and his sister Gretel who lived in a small town in Holland.
 - e) ...asked Hans to make a wooden chain for his sister.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. Mary Dodge visited ... only after her book came out, but she knew a lot about the country and its people, ..., from books on
2. Many years ago the canals were like roads for ... country people.

3. In summer they went along the canals in ... , in winter they ... on them.
4. On a cold ... morning two poorly dressed children were on the canal in ... town.
5. Hans, who was ... , ran back to his sister and ... her to tie the string.
6. Now Hans had ... for a second pair of skates.
7. Many people, ... , ... and ... put on their best warm clothes and came to
8. The music played and all the people clapped their hands when ... and ... received the silver skates.

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Mary Dodge first told this story to her two little sons.
2. The publisher read the story, liked it and published it.
3. Mary Dodge visited Holland only after her book came out, but she knew a lot about the country and its people, the Dutch, from books on geography.
4. When they wanted to go to the market, to the centre of the town or even to some other town, they used the canals.
5. School was over and there were many children on the ice of the canal.
6. After school he skated to Amsterdam on his old wooden skates and bought two pairs of good steel skates.
7. When the signal was given, the girls began the race.
8. So Gretel won two races.

Task 6. Who say it?

1. "Come quick, Gretel, we have not much time to skate".
2. "Look at that boy and girl. What funny wooden skates they have!"
3. "They are good children, Carl, but they are poor. Their father is very ill and he cannot work. You must not laugh at them".
4. "Do you know that there will be a skating race at the end of the month?"
5. "But we have only wooden skates. We can't take part in the race".
6. "Can you make one for me?"
7. "Yes, I can. I'll do it with pleasure, Miss Hilda. You will have your chain tomorrow".
8. "Thank you very much, my friend, but I can't do that".

Task 7. Say why:

1. Mary Dodge decided to write down the story and to take it to a publisher.

2. Mary Dodge knew a lot about Holland and the Dutch.
3. Hans and Gretel had only wooden skates.
4. Hans helped his sister to tie the string.
5. Hans began to make wooden chains.
6. Hans and Gretel decided to take part in the skating race.
7. After school Hans skated to Amsterdam.
8. Gretel received the silver skates.

Task 8. What works by this author do you know?

MARK TWAIN (1835–1910)

Mark Twain was a famous American writer. His name was Samuel Clemens. “Mark Twain” was his pen-name. Samuel Clemens was born in a small town on the Missouri river in the USA. The boy had many friends at school and when he became a writer, he wrote about them in his stories. When Samuel was twelve, his father died and the boy began to work. He learned the profession of a printer.

But Samuel wanted to be a sailor and: when he was twenty, he found work on a ship. After some time he left the ship and went to live in California. Here he began to write short stories under the pen-name of Mark Twain. He sent them to newspapers. The readers liked his stories. The many professions which he knew helped him to show life and people. In 1876 he published his best novel “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”, which boys and girls in many countries know and like very much.

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

Part I

(Tom Sawyer and his younger brother Sid went to live in the house of their Aunt Polly when their mother died. Aunt Polly was a kind woman and loved the boys very much.)

“Tom!” cried Aunt Polly.

No answer.

“Tom!”

No answer again.

“Where can that boy be? Tom!”

Aunt Polly thought for a few minutes and then said, “If I catch you, Tom, I’ll...” She did not finish what she wanted to say. She looked under the bed. But... no Tom... only the cat ran out. Aunt Polly went to the open door, looked out into the garden and cried again, “Tom!”

Then she turned quickly, saw Tom and caught him by the arm.

“What? In the cupboard again?”

“No, Aunt Polly”.

“No? Look at your mouth. Look at your hands. What is that on them?”

“I don’t know, Aunt”.

“But I know. It’s jam. I’ve told you so many times: don’t touch that jam in the cupboard. Give me that stick”.

The stick was in Aunt Polly’s hand and ready to fall on Tom’s back when she heard:

“Look behind you, Aunt!”

Aunt Polly turned quickly and looked down. Tom ran into the garden and jumped over the fence.

His aunt stood and looked at the fence for some time and then she laughed.

“What a boy!” she thought. “Why can’t I learn? He has often done that. But I can’t beat him. He is my sister’s boy”.

The next morning Aunt Polly told Tom that he must not go to the river after school. He must come home. But Tom did not go to school that day. He had a good time on the river. At supper Aunt Polly told the boy, “It’s Saturday tomorrow — a holiday. But no holiday for you, my boy. You will work”.

Part II

Saturday. A beautiful warm morning.

“No school. But I must work. I must whitewash the fence”, thought Tom when he came out into the street with a bucket of whitewash and a brush. It was a very long and very high fence.

“How terrible life is”, Tom said and began to work. He worked for some time, then sat down on a box and thought: “The boys will come soon. They will laugh at me when they see that I am working”. He put his hands in his pockets and took out the things he had there — toys, little stones, pieces of glass.

“I have very little to pay the boys if I ask them to help me”, Tom said to himself. He thought a little, then took the brush and began to work again. Soon Ben Rogers came up. He had an apple in his hand. He stopped and looked at Tom. Tom did not stop working. Then Ben said, “Tom! What are you doing?” Tom did not answer but looked at the fence with attention.

“Hello, Tom!” said Ben. “Why are you working today?” Tom turned to Ben.

“Oh, it’s you, Ben! I didn’t see you”.

“I’m going to the river, don’t you want to go too? But you must work, I see”.

“Work? You think this is work?”

“Why, isn’t this work?”

“You may think so. But Tom Sawyer likes it”.

“You say you like it, Tom?”

“Why not? Does a boy whitewash a fence every day?” That showed the thing in a new light. Ben stopped to eat his apple and looked at Tom. Then he said:

“Tom, let me whitewash a little”.

“Oh, no, Ben. Aunt Polly asked me to do it very well. The fence is on the street, you know. There isn’t a boy in a thousand that can do it better than I can”.

“Oh, please. Tom, let me do it. I’ll give you my apple. I can whitewash as well as you can. You’ll see”.

Then Tom gave Ben the brush. Ben began to work and Tom sat down under a tree, ate the apple and thought how to make other boys work for him.

Soon some boys came up. When they saw how well Ben worked, they wanted to whitewash too. Billy Fisher gave Tom a knife. Johnny Miller gave Tom a dead cat. Tom had a good time while the other boys whitewashed the fence.

When the middle of the afternoon came, Tom was very rich and the work was over. He went into the house and thought that life was not so terrible.

Learn the new words:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| • famous — відомий | • stick — палка |
| • pen-name — псевдонім | • fence — забор |
| • profession — професія | • to whitewash — білити |
| • printer — друкар | • bucket — відро |
| • to publish — публікувати | • whitewash — білила |
| • adventure — пригода | • pocket — кишеня |
| • kind — добра | • knife — ніжик |
| • jam — джем, варення | • dead — мертва, дохла |

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Mark Twain was a famous American writer.
2. Samuel Clemens was born in a small town on the river Thames in England.

3. When Samuel was twelve he learned the professions of teacher.
4. In California Samuel Clemens began to write short stories under the pen-name of Mark Twain.
5. The best Mark Twain's novel is "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".
6. Aunt Polly makes Tom dance on Saturday.
7. "How terrible life is", Tom said and began to work.
8. Ben gives Tom a dead cat because Tom let Ben work for him.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What professions did Mark Twain know?
2. When did Mark Twain begin to write stories?
3. What is Mark Twain's best novel?
4. What did Aunt Polly want to do?
5. What did Tom do when Aunt Polly was ready to beat him?
6. What did Aunt Polly tell Tom next morning?
7. What did Tom do on Saturday?
8. How did Tom make his friends work for him?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. When Samuel was twelve...
2. The many professions which he knew...
3. But Tom did not...
4. He thought a little, then took the brush...
5. When they saw how well Ben worked...
 - a) ...and began to work again.
 - b) ...go to school that day.
 - c) ...his father died and the boy began to work.
 - d) ...they wanted to whitewash too.
 - e) ...helped him to see life and people.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. His name was
2. But Samuel wanted to be
3. After some time he left the ship and went to live
4. In 1876 he published his best novel
5. Aunt Polly thought for a few minutes and then said
6. "I'm going to the river, don't you want to go too? But
7. Aunt Polly asked me
8. When the middle of the afternoon came, Tom

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Samuel Clemens was born in a small town on the Missouri river in the USA.

2. He learned the profession of a printer.
3. In 1876 he published his best novel “the Adventures of Tom Sawyer”.
4. “It’s jam. I’m told you so many times: don’t touch that jam in the cupboard”.
5. “I must whitewash the fence”.
6. He put his hands in his pocket and took out the things he had there—toys, little stones, pieces of glass.
7. Ben stopped to eat his apple and looked at Tom.
8. Bill Fisher gave Tom a knife.

Task 6. Who said it?

1. “If I catch you, Tom, I’ll...”
2. “Look behind you, Aunt!”
3. “It’s Saturday tomorrow — a holiday. But no holiday for you, my boy. You will work. ”
4. “How terrible life is?”
5. “I’m going to the river, don’t you want to go too. But you must work, I see”.
6. “You may think so. But Tom Sawyer likes it”.
7. “Tom, let me whitewash a little”.
8. “I can whitewash as well as you can”.

Task 7. Say why:

1. Samuel Clemens learned the profession of a printer.
2. Samuel Clemens found work on a ship.
3. Aunt Polly wanted to beat Tom.
4. Tom did not go to school that day.
5. Tom worked on Saturday.
6. Ben Rogers worked for Tom.
7. Tom was very rich when the middle of the afternoon came.

Task 8. Did you read the books by this author?

JONATHAN SWIFT (1667–1745)

Jonathan Swift, the famous English writer, was born in a poor family in Dublin, Ireland. His father died some months before the boy was born. His mother found work in England and left Jonathan in his uncle’s family.

The boy learned very well at school and his uncle sent him to Dublin university. When Swift left the university, he went to England

in 1689 and found work there as secretary to a writer. At that time Jonathan Swift began to write articles for newspapers. He attacked the colonial policy of England in Ireland; he wanted the Irish people to be happy.

Soon Swift began to write satirical novels. In 1726 he wrote the novel "Gulliver's Travels". It is a satirical novel about England in his time. People liked the book not only in England and Ireland but in other countries too.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

Part I

Gulliver was born in the large family of a farmer. At school the boy learned well, so his father sent him to the university. When the young man left the university, he worked with a doctor and learned the doctor's profession.

Gulliver wanted to travel and found work on a ship as the ship's doctor. One day, after many days of fine weather, there was a terrible storm. The ship broke to pieces and the people were drowned. But Gulliver could swim very well, and he was not drowned. After a long time he saw land and swam to it. He got out of the water and slept on the shore for many hours. He was very tired.

When Gulliver woke up, he found that he was in a country where very, very small people lived. The name of the country was Lilliput. The little people were afraid of the big man and wanted to kill him. But when they saw that Gulliver was kind and did not want to kill them, they let him live with them. Gulliver lived there for two years. After many adventures he got back to England.

But he could not stay long at home. He wanted to see new countries and new people.

Part II

The second of Gulliver's travels began very well. The weather was fine. But after some weeks, a strong wind began to blow and they fought it for twenty days. When the wind stopped, the captain of the ship did not know where they were. They had food, the ship was strong, but there was no drinking water. At last they saw land; it was an island. The captain of the ship sent some men in a small boat to get water. Gulliver got into the boat too. He wanted to see the island.

When the sailors came to land, they went into the forest. They wanted to find a river or a lake. Gulliver did not go with the sailors. He went into another part of the forest. When he came back to the shore, he did not find the boat there. The sailors were already in the boat and on their way back to the ship. Gulliver wanted to cry out to them, but suddenly he saw a very, very big man— a giant. The giant was in the water. He wanted to catch the boat, but the boat went quickly back to the ship, so the giant turned and walked back to the shore. Gulliver saw that there were other giants on the shore and he understood that he was in the country of the giants.

A farmer found Gulliver in a field and carried him to his house. The farmer's family was kind to Gulliver. At dinner they put him on the table and gave him some meat and bread. After dinner the farmer's wife put him on a large bed and he slept there for some hours.

Part III

Soon the farmer began to show Gulliver to the people in the town for money. Then he wanted to get much money and decided to go to other towns and show his little man there. The farmer made a box, put Gulliver into it and went from town to town. He showed Gulliver in eighteen towns and then came to a very large town. It was the capital of the country. He went to the king's palace and sold Gulliver to the queen.

Now Gulliver lived in the palace in a nice box which hung at the window when the weather was fine. A worker made a little bed, two chairs, a table and a little wardrobe for him. There were windows in the box and a door. People in the palace were kind to Gulliver and he learned to understand them. He often talked to the king and queen. Gulliver told them all about his country, England.

One day when Gulliver was at his table, a great big monkey saw him through the open door of the box. It jumped through the window into the room where the box stood. Gulliver got up from his chair and stood behind the wardrobe. The monkey went up to the box and looked into it. It saw Gulliver behind the wardrobe and caught him. The monkey looked at him and wanted to play with the little man. It thought Gulliver was a young monkey. At that time a girl came to the door of the room. The monkey heard her, took Gulliver in its hand, and jumped out of the window on to the roof of the palace.

Then it jumped on to the roof of another house. But then the people in the palace yard saw the monkey with Gulliver in its hand.

They brought ladders and began to go up on to the roof. The monkey saw them, put Gulliver down on the roof and ran away. Gulliver was happy when one of the men came, picked him up and carried him down.

Learn the new words:

- secretary — секретар
- satirical — сатиричний
- colonial — колоніальний
- travel — мандрівка
- policy — політика
- land — земля
- to kill — убивати
- strong — сильний
- suddenly — неочікувано, зненацька
- fought — боролись (to fight — боротися)
- giant — велетень
- boat — човен
- palace — палац
- queen — королева
- sold — продав (to sell — продавати)
- roof — дах
- ladder — сходи

Task 1. Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Jonathan Swift was born in a poor family in London.
2. Jonathan Swift learned very well at school.
3. Jonathan Swift wrote satirical novels
4. People didn't liked the novels of Jonathan Swift.
5. Jonathan Swift wrote the novels "Gulliver's Travels" in 1826.
6. Gulliver was the ship's doctor.
7. After the broking of the ship, Gulliver found that was in a country Lilliput.
8. Farmer sold Gulliver to the queen.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where was Jonathan Swift born?
2. What did he do after the university?
3. In what year did Swift write his novel "Gulliver's Travels"?
4. What profession did Gulliver learn?
5. What people lived in the country Lilliput?
6. How many years did Gulliver live in the country Lilliput?

7. How the second of Gulliver's travels was began?
8. Who did carry Gulliver in the country of giant?

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. When Swift left the university...
2. People liked the book not only in England and Ireland...
3. Gulliver was born in...
4. The name of the country...
5. He understood that he was...
 - a) ...the large family of a farmer.
 - b) ...was Lilliput.
 - c) ...in country of giants.
 - d) ...but also in other countries.
 - e) ...he went to England in 1689.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with necessary words.

1. At that time ... began to write articles for new-spapers.
2. In 1726 he wrote the novel
3. When the young man left ... he worked with a doctor and learned
4. The little people were afraid ... and wanted ... him.
5. They had food, the ship was ... , but there was
6. They wanted to find ... or
7. The farmers family were ... to Gulliver.
8. It thought Gulliver was

Task 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. When Swift left the university, he went to England in 1689 and found work there as secretary to a writer.
2. In 1726 he wrote the novel "Gulliver's Travels".
3. Gulliver wanted to travel and found work on a ship as the ship's doctor.
4. The ship broke to pieces and the people were drowned.
5. When Gulliver woke up, he found that he was in a country where very, very small people lived.
6. Gulliver wanted to cry out to them, but suddenly he saw a very, very big man — a giant.
7. Soon the farmer began to show Gulliver to the people in the town for money.
8. One day when Gulliver was at his table, a great big monkey saw him through the open door of the box.

Task 6. Say why:

1. Jonathan was left in his uncle's family.

2. Swift attached the colonial policy of England in Ireland.
3. Gulliver found work on a ship.
4. The ship broke to pieces.
5. Liliputs let Gulliver live with them.
6. Farmer went to other towns and show Gulliver there.
7. Gulliver began live in a palace?
8. Gullivers was on the roof.

Task 7. Whom do you like more: the liliputs or the giants? Why?

Task 8. Have you ever read other works of Jonathan Swift?
What works have you read?

THE STUARTS

During a hundred years there was a bitter struggle between Parliament and the Stuart rulers to decide how the country should be governed. The victory of the Parliament made sure that future monarchs could not do just as they pleased. Instead they had to govern a Protestant United Kingdom through Parliament according to the laws of the land.

King James I

When Queen Elizabeth died without any children in 1603, her cousin, James VI of Scotland, became King of England. James was clever and well educated, but he was not popular. He often said the wrong thing at the wrong time and his thick Scottish accent made him hard to understand. He was also clumsy and even fell down at his own coronation.

During his reign two problems which had been simmering during the Elizabethan Age boiled to the surface. There were the power of the Parliament and problems of the religion.

James believed that he was king by God's will and he expected Parliament to obey him without questions. He entertained so magnificently that he was often short of money. When the MP's refused to vote him any he dismissed Parliament and raised cash by often means, such as by selling land and titles to his friends.

James ordered scholars to prepare a new translation of the Bible. The "King James" Bible was produced in 1611. It was not changed for 300 years and can still be bought today.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- coronation
- surface
- magnificently
- well educated
- simmering
- magnificently

Task 2. Fill in the gaps the missing letters.

- c_us_n
- cl_v_r
- cl_m_y
- s_rf_c_
- m__nif_c_nt_y
- t_an_l_ti_n

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	said		
	was		
	can		
	made		

The Gunpowder Plot

Soon after James came to the throne, a group of Roman Catholic nobles plotted to blow up Parliament. They were angry because James had ordered all Catholic priests to leave the country, and would not allow Catholics to worship as they pleased. They chose a time when the king, the queen and many important nobles and church leaders would be there.

Some historians believe that the king's minister, Robert Cecil, may have known about the plot for a long time. He may have allowed it to go on so that he could catch all the plotters or to make Catholics unpopular throughout the country.

In the early hours of the morning of 5th November 1605 a Catholic soldier, Guy Fawkes, was arrested in a cellar under the House of Lords. He was carrying some matches. Searchers found a tunnel leading from the house next door, and thirty six barrels of gunpowder hidden under a pile of wood in the cellar.

Several other plotters were arrested later. They were all hung, drawn and quartered.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. They were angry because James had ordered all Catholic priests to leave the country.

2. Robert Cecil may have known about the plot for a long time.
3. He was carrying some matches.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. Soon after ... came to the throne, a group of Roman Catholic nobles plotted to blow up Parliament.
 - a) James
 - b) Jacob
 - c) William
2. They were angry because James had ordered all Catholic priests to leave the
 - a) town
 - b) country
 - c) continent
3. In the early hours of the morning of ... a Catholic soldier, Guy Fawkes, was arrested in a cellar under the House of Lords.
 - a) 19th November 1609
 - b) 5th August 1602
 - c) 5th November 1605

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	came		
to leave			
to believe			
	could		

The Pilgrim Fathers

Like the Catholics, the Puritans were not allowed to worship as they wished either. In 1620 some of them decided to sail across the Atlantic and set up the new home in America.

One hundred men, women and children set up in a ship called the Mayflower. After a stormy voyage lasting sixty seven days, they landed in America. Although half of them died during the hard winter, the rest survived to build a town and start farms.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- catholics
- farms
- allowed to worship
- the rest survived

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- w_rsh_p
- v_y_g_
- acr_s_
- b__ld

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	allowed		
to build			
		called	
	landed		

Charles I

In 1625 James died and his son Charles became king. The new king soon quarreled with Parliament, mainly about money and religion. Charles also believed that he was king by God's will, just as his father had. Parliament tried to use the king's need for money to control his power.

In 1629, Charles decided to rule without Parliament, but his new taxes made him unpopular. In addition, many people feared that Charles would bring back the Roman Catholic religion. This was because he had promised his French wife, Princess Henrietta Maria, that he would do so.

In 1640 Charles, who needed money to fight a war against the Scots, recalled Parliament. MPs, led by John Pym, began to pass laws to control the king. One law said that Parliament could not be dismissed without its own agreement.

In 1642 Charles took an armed guard to Parliament to arrest five of the leading members who opposed him, but they were warned and so escaped. That year, Charles declared war on the Parliamentarians. He left London and headed north to raise an army, calling on all loyal people to support him. Parliament asked its followers to oppose the king. The Civil War had begun.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

- In 1625 James died and his son Charles became king.
- Charles also believed that he was king by God's will.
- Parliament tried to use the king's need for money to control his power.
- Charles decided to rule without Parliament.
- He left London and headed north to raise an army.
- Parliament asked its followers to oppose the king.

The triumph of Parliament

After several defeats Parliament appointed a brilliant army captain, Oliver Cromwell, to train its soldiers. He created a “New Model Army” which crushed the king’s army at the battle of Naseby.

After losing the key towns of Bristol and Oxford, Charles surrendered. Parliament could not decide what to do with him. In 1648 Charles escaped from London and tried to restart the war. Cromwell believed that as long as Charles lived, there would never be peace in the land. He decided to arrest the king and put him on trial for treason.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. After several defeats Parliament appointed a brilliant army captain, Oliver Cromwell, to train its soldiers.
2. Parliament could not decide what to do with him.
3. In 1648 Charles escaped from London and tried to restart the war.
4. He decided to arrest the king and put him on trial for treason.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. He created a ... which crushed the king’s army at the battle of Naseby.
 - a) “New Modern Army”
 - b) “New Model Army”
 - c) “Old Model Army”
2. After losing the key towns of ... , Charles surrendered.
 - a) Cambridge and Oxford
 - b) Bristol and London
 - c) Bristol and Oxford

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
to train			
	crushed		
to decide			
to be			

The execution of the king

In 1649 the real power in the country was the army. MPs who still wished to make a pact with the king were driven out of Parliament. Those who remained prepared for the king’s trial in Westminster Hall. Parliament his trial Charles behaved with great dignity. He refused to accept that the court had any right to try him. He was called a tyrant, a traitor and a murderer, and sentenced to death.

It was a freezing day in January when Charles went to the scaffold. He wore an extra shirt so that he would not shiver and seem afraid. After making a short speech he laid his head on the block. A loud groan rose from the crowd as the executioner's axe came down.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- tyrant
- speech
- murderer
- scaffold
- trial
- executioner

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- p_w_r
- c_ntr_
- p_rl_m_nt
- _cc_pt
- sp_ch
- _x_c_t_n_r

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
to make			
		driven	
	called		

Witchcraft

In Stuart times people believed that witches were working with the devil to try to harm good people. If someone died or a cow went sick for no apparent reason, it was easy to blame a witch.

Most people were so frightened by being arrested that they confessed they were witches and often gave away others. Witches were hanged. We will never know how many innocent people, mostly old women, died for the sake of this terrible superstition.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. In Stuart times people believed that witches were working with the devil to try to harm good people.
2. Most people were so frightened by being arrested that they confessed they were witches and often gave away others.
3. We will never know how many innocent people, mostly old women, died for the sake of this terrible superstition.

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	became		
	was		
to work			
		used	

The Merry Monarch

When Cromwell died in 1658 his son, Richard, became Lord Protector. He was disliked by the army and soon retired. An army officer, General Monck, who realized that Britain had to have a ruler, invited Charles I's son to return from abroad to become King Charles II.

In 1660 Charles II was agreed joyfully by the people of London of his return. He had always been popular. When he escaped from Oliver Cromwell's army in 1651, he is supposed to have hidden in an oak tree. There are many inn signs there.

Charles II loved dancing and the theatre. He held magnificent balls and banquets. His expensive court and costly was against the Dutch meant that he was always short of money.

Since Parliament did not like to grant him taxes, Charles had to turn to the French King Louis XIV for money. In was given to him in return for promising to bring back the Roman Catholic Church to Britain, although Charles did not actually do this.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. When Cromwell died in 1658 his son, Richard, became Lord Protector.
2. He was disliked by the army and soon retired.
3. In 1660 Charles II was agreed joyfully by the people of London of his return.
4. In was given to him in return for promising to bring back the Roman Catholic Church to Britain, although Charles did not actually do this.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. Cromwell died in
 - a) 1658
 - b) 1659
 - c) 1665
2. Charles II loved dancing and the
 - a) draw
 - b) sing
 - c) theatre

3. Charles had to turn to the for money

- a) Russian Emperor Peter I b) Dutch King Carl VII
c) French King Louis XIV

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
		realized	
	escaped		
	loved		
to bring			

The Great Plague

The summer of 1665 was unusually not. During June a terrible plague struck London killing 68,000, a quarter of the people who lived there. The fifty, narrow streets provided perfect conditions for the rats to breed and for the disease to spread.

Carters toured the streets ringing bells and shouting “Bring out your dead”. They took the corpses out of the town, buried them in a pit and covered them with quicklime.

Red crosses were painted on the doors of houses which had been visited by the plague. The people inside were not allowed to come out. Sometimes food was left for them on the doorstep.

There was no cure for the plague. Some thought it was caused by foul air so fires were lit in the streets to drive it away. Many people fled to the countryside to escape. Searchers of the dead would visit any house where there had been a death to see it had been caused by plague. Doctors wore special hoods with beaks. There were herbs in the beaks to filter the air. Like the Black Death in 1348, the plague was carried by fleas that lived on rats.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- terrible plague
- perfect conditions
- disease to spread
- quicklime
- cure
- the countryside

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- un_s__lly
- n_rr_w
- c__ntr_s_d_
- _sc_pe
- s__rch_rs

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
		lied	
	painted		
	lived		
to come			

The Great Fire of London in 1666

In the year following the plague, a second disaster struck London. A fire broke out in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane. Fanned by a strong wind, the flames spread quickly through the narrow streets of wooden houses. The king ordered sailors to blow up houses with gunpowder in order to make an open space which the fire could not cross. But it was not until the fifth day of the fire, when the wind changed directions, that the flames were at last brought under control. Much of London was left a charred and smoking ruin.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. In the year following the plague, a second disaster struck London.
2. A fire broke out in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane.
3. The king ordered sailors to blow up houses with gunpowder in order to make an open space which the fire could not cross.
4. Much of London was left a charred and smoking ruin.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

- A fire broke out in a ... in Pudding Lane.
 - a) baker's shop
 - b) grocery
 - c) clothing store

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	ordered		
to blow			
to make			
	was		

Sir Christopher Wren

So much of London had been destroyed by the Great Fire that the king called on the architect, Christopher Wren, to design a new city.

When rebuilt fifty one churches, but the cathedral was his masterpiece. It took thirty seven years to build. Wren was buried there when he died aged ninety.

Many of Wren's plans were never carried out because people often preferred to build their new houses and shops on the sites of the old ones. However, Wren did make sure that all building in the city were built of stone or brick and that roads were made wider. He left behind him a healthier and more beautiful capital city.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- architect
- had been destroyed
- rebuilt
- masterpiece
- preferred

Task 2. Fill in the gaps the missing letters.

- d _str_y_d
- _rch_t_ct
- r_b__lt
- m_st_rp__c_
- b_c__s_
- h_w_v_r
- b__t_f_l

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
		destroyed	
to design			
	buried		
	left		

What people ate

The food of most people changed little from Tudor times. Bread, cheese, cheap cuts of meat and beer remained the main items on the menu.

Wealthy people ate huge amounts of meat, poultry and fish. Increasing trade with overseas countries brought new kinds of food from abroad, such as tomatoes, pineapples, cauliflower and chocolate.

Coffee houses became very popular in Charles II's reign. Merchants and scholars went to them to discuss business, to hear newspapers, read aloud or just fall. They drank coffee, chocolate, or a new and very expensive drink from India called tea.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. The food of most people changed little from Tudor times.
2. Bread, cheese, cheap cuts of meat and beer remained the main items on the menu.
3. Wealthy people ate huge amounts of meat, poultry and fish.
4. Coffee houses became very popular in Charles II's reign.
5. They drank coffee, chocolate, or a new and very expensive drink from India called tea.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. The food of most people changed ... from Tudor times.
 - a) not
 - b) little
 - c) much
2. ... people ate huge amounts of meat, poultry and fish.
 - a) Wealthy
 - b) Poor
 - c) Ordinary

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	changed		
	ate		
	became		
	went		

Homes

The houses of rich nobles and merchants were more comfortable than they have been in Tudor times. They were built of stone or brick with sash windows and a regular shape.

Each room now had its special purpose and bathrooms were beginning to appear by the end of the period.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- nobles and merchants
- stone and brick
- sash windows
- a regular shape
- special purpose

Task 2. Fill in the gaps the missing letters.

- m_rch_nts
- c_mf_rt_bl_
- w_nd_ws
- p_rp_s_
- b_thr_ms

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
to have			
		built	
	had		

James II

When the Charles II died in 1685, his brother succeeded him and became King James II. He was a Catholic and soon began to put Catholics in positions of power in the army and the government. This worried many leading Protestants and when James had a son to start a line of Catholics kings, they decided to make a sure this would not happen. They offered the crown to Mary, James' Protestant leader. William, the Dutch Protestant leader. William and Mary landed at Torbay and James marched to attack them. When his army and his generals began to desert, James lost the will to fight and fled to France. Parliament offered the throne jointly to William and Mary.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. When the Charles II died in 1685, his brother succeeded him and became King James II.
2. They offered the crown to Mary, James' Protestant leader.
3. William and Mary landed at Torbay and James marched to attack them.
4. Parliament offered the throne jointly to William and Mary.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. Charles II died in ...
 - a) 1658
 - b) 1685
 - c) 1688
2. King James II is ... brother.
 - a) Charles I's
 - b) Charles II's
 - c) Charles III's

- the importance of experiments
- exciting discoveries

Task 2. Fill in the gaps the missing letters.

- sc__nc_
- g__ssw_rk
- s_p_rst_t__n
- f_rw_rd
- c_nt_n__d
- h_m_n
- _str_n_m_rs

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
to discover			
	went		
		made	
	took		

What people wore

During the early Stuart Period fashions became more colorful. Clothes lost the padded stiffness of the Elizabethan Age and became looser. Ribbons became popular decorations.

Then, during the Commonwealth, fashions became simpler, because most forms of decoration were banned. When Charles II became king, color and decoration returned, with many fashions brought from France where Charles had lived during Cromwell's rule.

Task 1. Make up questions to these sentences.

1. During the early Stuart Period fashions became more colorful.
2. Clothes lost the padded stiffness of the Elizabethan Age and became looser.
3. Then, during the Commonwealth, fashions became simpler, because most forms of decoration were banned.

Task 2. Choose the correct variant.

- During the ... Stuart Period fashions became more colorful.
 - a) early
 - b) middle
 - c) late

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	became		
	lost		
	returned		
		brought	

Colonies and Trade

Throughout the Stuart Period, the eastern coast of America was settled by the British.

The early pioneers had a very hard time but eventually they set up colonies which prospered through fishing, fur trapping and tobacco growing.

British ships traded all over the world, bringing back goods such as sugar and indigo from the West Indies. People put money into trading companies, like the East India Company, sure that they would make big profits.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- the eastern coast of America
- pioneers
- eventually
- tobacco growing
- big profits

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- ev_nt__lly
- c_l_n__s
- f_sh_ng
- c_mp_n_

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	traded		
to make			
		put	
to bring			

The Last of the Stuarts

When William and Mary came to the throne in 1689, Parliament drew up a list of rules to control the power. This list was called the Bill of Rights. When William signed the Bill, Parliament the

The legacy of the Stuarts

The Stuart Age brought great ages. The uniting of England and Scotland in 1707 meant that people now talked about the two countries as Great Britain. The religious quarrels that had troubled the Tudors were largely settled, and Britain was now firmly a Protestant country. The triumph of Parliament in the Civil War laid the foundations of a parliamentary system of government which later became a model for other countries.

Task 1. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

- the uniting
- the religious quarrels
- triumph
- foundations
- parliamentary system

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters.

- _ngl_nd
- Sc_tl_nd
- c_ntr_s
- Gr__t Br_t__n
- pr_t_st_ntc__ntr_
- f__nd_t__ns
- p_rl__m_nt_r_s_st_m

Task 3. Write the three forms of the verbs and translate them into Ukrainian.

I	II	III	Translation
	brought		
	meant		
	laid		
	became		

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