**Going in for Sports**

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

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

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

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

Answer the questions (Task 1-4).

1. Where did the father get his idea of skiing from?
   * 1. a newspaper article
     2. a television programme
     3. a sports review
     4. a radio report
2. Why did the family start their preparations immediately?
3. They were a sporty sort of people.
4. They wanted to look smart.
5. They liked the idea of skiing.
6. They didn’t want to waste time.
7. What happened in the morning?
8. The family went skiing.
9. The family went swimming.
10. The family were ready for skiing.
11. The family weren’t going to ski.
12. What did the father say to the boy's question about skiing?
13. He asked him to stop joking.
14. He didn’t say anything.
15. He told the son that he didn't like the idea of skiing.
16. He answered that they would go skiing next Saturday.
17. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Continuous

I don’t remember when we last went skiing.

«Stop joking in a silly way.» Mother said from her bedroom.

At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual.

Swimming is the best way of losing weight.

1. To mend trousers means:
2. to clean
3. to wash
4. to press
5. to repair

7 Give the corresponding verb form of the noun preparation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 What word in the text means the same as at once?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9 Find the opposite of the worst in the text.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

1 Choose the title to the text.

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

2 Complete the statements (in Tasks 2 - 4) according to the text.

It is difficult for blind people to use a computer because ...

1. they can't spell English words,
2. they can't see and correct mistakes on the screen.
3. they can't learn to type.
4. they can't work with CD User Guide.

3 Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that ...

1. easily corrects mistakes.
2. makes printed copies in the usual way.
3. reads aloud what is displayed on the computer screen.
4. can translate what has been typed into any foreign language.

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

1. can recognize and read aloud printed words.
2. is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed.
3. can be used at a college in Wales.
4. will win a prize.

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

1. It can be a letter, a word or whole sentences.
2. The system has won a prize and is already in use.
3. It is programmed to pronounce English words.
4. If a word is not in the memory the computer spells it.

6 Choose the correct form.

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

1. can
2. can’t
3. could
4. couldn’t

Fill in the missing words, using the text.

7 If a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student makes a 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the

computer will 9 it.

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

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

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

1 Choose the title to the text.

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

2 Complete the statements (in Tasks 2-4) according to the text The invention of the phonograph...

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

3 The phonograph was made ...

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

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

1. made the reproduction of his voice recognizable.
2. used a carbon transmitter.
3. read a children’s rhyme.
4. reproduced the audience’s voice.

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

1. A year later Edison invented the phonograph while trying to improve a telegraph repeater.
2. There Edison worked on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell system.
3. The phonograph was invented quite by accident.
4. He recited «Marry Had a Little Lamb».

6 Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

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

I) frightened 2) amazed 3) irritated 4) tired

Fill in the missing words, using the text.

7 It is often difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_something new,

8 which would be better than any\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thing,

9 that’s why people try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their inventions.

**Charlie Chaplin**

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

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

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

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

**Complete the statements (in Task 1-4) according to the text.**

1 This is a story which ...

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

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

* 1. sing songs.
  2. keep it a secret.
  3. imitate Chaplin’s manners.
  4. dance.

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

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

4 When Chaplin learnt the news he decided...

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

5 Find the wrong sentence.

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

6 Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

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

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

7 Give the corresponding noun form of the verb announce.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 Fill in the missing word, using the text.

When was your last meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

9 Find the opposite of to cry in the text.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

(to be continued)

(After H. G. Wells)

**Complete the statements (in Tasks 1 - 3) according to the text.**

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

1) needen money.

2) had nothing to do.

3) wanted to open some business

4) wanted to become famous.

2 The author first saw Mr. Cavor...

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

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

1. two weeks later.
2. three days later.
3. after the sunrise.
4. the same day when he saw him.

4 Choose the correct article.

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

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

5 Choose the correct variant.

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

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

6 For a rainy day means:

1. на случай дождя
2. Ha bсякий случай
3. на черный день
4. Ha будущее

Fill in the gaps with the verbs to say, to speak or to tell in the correct form.

The next evening we met again. At first Mr. Cavor 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about various things,

8 then he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me about himself. He was an inventor.

9 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he had a laboratory and threeassistants.

**{continued)**

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

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

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

**Complete the statements (in Task 1-3) according to the text.**

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

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

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

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

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

1. the author got very interested in Mr. Cavor’s invention and wanted to describe it in his play.
2. the author could not work at his play any longer.
3. Mr. Cavor asked him to become his fourth assistant
4. they seldom met.

4 Choose the correct articles.

... possibilities of ... substance opaque to heal and gravitation had no limits.

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

5 Change the sentence from Passive into Active:

All the intellectual work was done by Mr. Cavor.

1. Mr. Cavor had done all the intellectual work.
2. Mr. Cavor has done all the intellectual work.
3. Mr. Cavor did all the intellectual work.
4. Mr. Cavor was doing all the intellectual work.

6 To apply means:

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

Open the brackets, using the verbs in the correct form.

On the 14th of October the new substance (to make) 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by Mr. Cavor.

Then he (to have) 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new idea.

One evening when we (to have) tea he told me of his idea of the sphere (шap).

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

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

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

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

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

«And did your wife really like the book?»

«I am not married, sir,» answered the manager smiling.

(After Stephen Leacock)

**Complete the statements (in Task 1-3) according to the text.**

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

1) to buy the book Golden Dreams.

2) to see Mr. Sellyer and his wife.

3) to find  some interesting book.

4) to speak to Mr. Sellyer about the customers

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

1) he was fond of the book.

2) his wife enjoyed reading the book.

3) he wanted to sell the book.

4) the book was new and interesting.

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

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

4 Find the right statement (in Tasks 4 - 5).

1. Mr. Sellyer and his wife liked the book Golden Dream very much.
2. Mr. Sellyer’s wife didn’t like the book Golden Dreams.
3. Mr. Sellyer s wife said that the book Golden Dreams was the best book of the season.
4. Mr. Sellyer didn’t have a wife and he didn't know anything about the book Golden Dreams.

5.

1. Every customer who entered the shop went away with Golden Dreams.
2. Nobody bought the book Golden Dreams.
3. Only one lady decided to buy the book Golden Dreams because the manager told her that it was a love story.
4. Everybody wanted to buy the book because the critics said that it was the best book written by the writer.

6 Choose the correct variant.

The manager answered smiling that...

1. he is not married. 3) he hadn't been married.
2. he was not married. 4) he hasn’t been married.

Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

A lady entered the bookshop. She asked the manager her some new book. «Here’s a charming thing,» said the manager. «The critics say that it’s one 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the sweetest things written 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this author.»

I looked 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the title and read Golden Dreams

**TEST IX**

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

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

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

**Complete the statements (in Task 1-3) according to the text.**

1 The university of Cambridge was founded according to ...

1) the model of Oxford University.

2) the model of European continental universities.

3) the plan of Isaac Newton.

4) the plan of Henry Cavendish.

2 In the 19th century the candidates for degrees more often had to..

1. write serious tests.
2. take oral examinations.
3. work in one of the laboratories of the University.
4. take part in some research projects.

3 The Cavendish Laboratory is known throughout the world

1. James Clerk Maxwell and Henry Cavendish worked there.
2. it is more than one hundred years old now.
3. it has contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.
4. many research conferences were held there.

Find the right statement (in Tasks 4 - 5).

4.

1. Cambridge University was as significant as Oxford from the very beginning of its foundation.
2. Cambridge University was not very significant at the time of it's foundation.
3. Cambridge University was not very significant until the laboratories for natural science had been built.
4. Cambridge University was not as significant as that of Paris.

5.

1. The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the German scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.
2. The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 17th century Henry Cavendish.
3. The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century James Maxwell.
4. The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

6 Find the wrong variant.

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

. Fill in the missing words, using the text.

7 It was difficult for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to receive a 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the time of Isaac Newton.

Find the synonym to the word constant in the text.

9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TESTX**

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

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

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

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

Answer the questions (in Task 1-4)

1 When did the first award ceremony take place?

1. in 1895
2. in 1901
3. in 1962
4. in 1968

2 Why was the Nobel prize established?

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

3 In which area have people received awards since 1968?

1. literature
2. peace
3. economics
4. science

4 In how many fields are prizes given?

1. four
2. five
3. six
4. ten

5 Find the wrong statement.

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

Choose the correct variant.

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

1. many
2. little
3. much
4. few

Fill in the gaps with the correct articles.

7 Sometimes politics plays\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important role in

8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judges’ decisions about

9 winners.

**Family Affairs**

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

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

«I don t want you to marry Mr. Dobson,» she says.

«What do you mean?» the daughter asks.

«I think it’s better if you many a man who hasn’t got so much money.» «Oh, that’s all right», the daughter says. «He is not going to have so much money for long.»

7 Give the corresponding noun form of the verb to marry.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 Change the underlined word for the word with the opposite meaning.

much money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money

9 Give the plural form of gentleman. ­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­