

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
ДЛЯ
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ



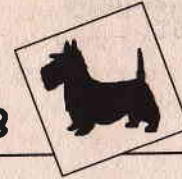
ENGLISH FOR FUN-3

8-10
КЛАССЫ



ДРОФА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ



ENGLISH FOR FUN-3

8-10
КЛАССЫ

интересные факты

забавные истории

шуточные стихи

тесты

кроссворды



ДРОФА

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ББК 81.2Англ-9
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Данное пособие является третьей книгой из мини-серии «English for Fun». Эти книги помогают сделать уроки английского языка интересными и увлекательными. Каждый раздел включает оригинальные задания, способствующие не только развитию языковой догадки, но и творческому развитию личности.

Пособие предназначено для работы с учащимися 8—10 классов общеобразовательных школ, школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, колледжей, лицеев. Оно может быть использовано и для самостоятельных занятий.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие является третьей книгой из мини-серии "English for Fun". В нем вы найдете философские изречения великих людей, лимерики, лирические стихи, увлекательные рассказы, разовьете свои способности с помощью увлекательных тестов, а также почерпнете знания из области фразеологии и этимологии.

Разнообразный материал является эффективным средством для развития в игровой форме языковых навыков чтения, аудирования, говорения и письма.

Пособие состоит из одиннадцати разделов:

- I. People's wisdom;
- II. Interesting facts;
- III. Limericks and funny poems;
- IV. Curious stories about famous people;
- V. Discover yourself!;
- VI. Are you a poet?;
- VII. Riddles and games;
- VIII. Unusual customs and traditions;
- IX. Phraseology;
- X. Etymology;
- XI. Sayings and stories about the language.

Каждый раздел включает оригинальные задания, способствующие не только развитию языковой догадки, но и творческому развитию личности, пробуждению еще не проявившихся талантов учащихся.

Например, в шестом разделе даются образцы переводов классической поэзии, выполненных учениками и студентами, что является стимулом для читателей самим попробовать себя в роли поэтов-переводчиков.

Пособие поможет учащимся стать чуть-чуть философами, поэтами, психологами, переводчиками и просто интересными людьми.

Надеюсь, оно разовьет ваше чувство юмора и будет способствовать поддержанию живого интереса к занятиям английским языком.

Данное пособие окажет большую помощь в проведении различных конкурсов, олимпиад, тестов по английскому языку.

Пособие рассчитано на учащихся и преподавателей 8—10 классов, а также всех, кто выбрал творческий путь изучения английского языка.

Автор

I. PEOPLE'S WISDOM¹

English proverbs

Find the logical endings of some English proverbs.

1. Curiosity ² killed	a) <i>Barbara</i> ; b) <i>itself</i> ; c) <i>a cat</i> .
2. Don't look a gift horse	a) <i>in the eyes</i> ; b) <i>in the mouth</i> ; c) <i>in the ears</i> .
3. Everything comes to him	a) <i>who makes a good impression on people</i> ; b) <i>who makes fun of everything</i> ; c) <i>who knows how to wait</i> .
4. False ³ friends are worse than	a) <i>no friends at all</i> ; b) <i>true friends</i> ; c) <i>open enemies</i> .
5. An Englishman's home is his	a) <i>castle</i> ⁴ ; b) <i>tower</i> ; c) <i>museum</i> .
6. He gives twice who gives	a) <i>quickly</i> ; b) <i>money</i> ; c) <i>advice</i> .
7. A good beginning makes	a) <i>a nice journey</i> ; b) <i>a good story</i> ; c) <i>a good ending</i> .
8. A fool may ask more questions than... can answer	a) <i>a teacher</i> ; b) <i>a wise man</i> ; c) <i>ten clever pupils</i> .
9. All is well that	a) <i>is done well</i> ; b) <i>is achieved through hard work</i> ; c) <i>ends well</i> .

¹ people's wisdom ['pi:plz 'wɪzdəm] — народная мудрость

² curiosity [ˌkjʊərɪ'bsɪti] — любопытство

³ false [fɔ:ls] — лживый, фальшивый

⁴ castle [kɑ:sl] — замок

10. There's many a slip ¹ between the cup and	a) <i>the teapot</i> ; b) <i>the lip</i> ; c) <i>the table</i> .
11. First come —	a) <i>first asked</i> ; b) <i>first greeted</i> ; c) <i>first served</i> .
12. Half a loaf ² is better than	a) <i>a small bun</i> ³ ; b) <i>no bread</i> ; c) <i>bread crumbs</i> . ⁴
13. Actions speak louder than	a) <i>speakers</i> ; b) <i>a radio</i> ; c) <i>words</i> .
14. Too many cooks	a) <i>spoil the broth</i> ⁵ ; b) <i>make a tasty dinner</i> ; c) <i>make a terrible noise</i> .
15. Every dog is ... at home.	a) <i>a lion</i> ; b) <i>a puppy</i> ; c) <i>a cat</i> .
16. Fear has a quick	a) <i>ear</i> ; b) <i>nose</i> ; c) <i>foot</i> .
17. Everything is good	a) <i>in the morning</i> ; b) <i>in its season</i> ; c) <i>in childhood</i> .
18. So many men, so many	a) <i>characters</i> ; b) <i>minds</i> ; c) <i>tastes</i> .
19. It's never too late	a) <i>to fall in love</i> ; b) <i>to learn</i> ; c) <i>to watch TV</i> .
20. You can take a horse to the water but you can't make it	a) <i>dance</i> ; b) <i>smile</i> ; c) <i>drink</i> .



¹ slip [slɪp] — промах

² loaf [ləʊf] — буханка

³ bun [bʌn] — булочка

⁴ bread crumbs ['bred 'krʌmz] — хлебные крошки

⁵ broth [brʊθ] — бульон

Invent your own proverbs! Substitute the underlined words with the new ones.

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. (a tomato, an orange, ...)
2. It's no use crying over spilt milk. (juice, ...)
3. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (in the sky, ...)
4. Let sleeping dogs lie. (lions, ...)
5. Don't worry — be happy! (polite, ...)
6. A man is as old as he feels. (works, ...)
7. A woman is as old as she looks. (says, ...)
8. Each man is the smith¹ of his own fortune. (misfortune, ...)
9. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. (the day after tomorrow, ...)
10. Custom reconciles² us to everything. (wisdom, ...)
11. A cat in gloves catches no mice. (mittens, ...)



12. Don't cross your bridges before you come to them. (build them, ...)
13. The early bird catches the worm.³ (the warmth,⁴ ...)
14. Experience is the mother of wisdom. (silence, ...)
15. Fortune favours the brave. (the wise, ...)
16. Honesty is the best policy. (kindness, ...)
17. A little learning is a dangerous thing. (trying, ...)
18. Manners make the man. (actions, ...)
19. Time is money. (a doctor, ...)
20. Tastes differ. (opinions, ...)

¹ smith [smiθ] — кузнец

² to reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] — примирять

³ worm [wɜ:m] — червяк

⁴ warmth [wɔ:mθ] — тепло

Useful advice

Connect two parts of the sentences and you'll get some useful advice which may help you in life.

1) If you can't win, 2) If you want to catch a rabbit all you have to do it is 3) If you have nothing to do 4) Don't worry —	a) don't do it at school. b) don't lose! c) be happy! d) hide behind a bush and make a sound like a rabbit.
5) When in Rome, 6) Never give way to 7) Don't trouble trouble till 8) If you want a thing well-done,	a) trouble troubles you. b) do as the Romans do. c) do it yourself. d) despair.
9) If you can't have the best, 10) If you don't know what to say, 11) The best way to cheer yourself up is 12) There is no bad weather,	a) to try to cheer up somebody else. b) there are bad clothes. c) say nothing. d) make the best of what you have.
13) Rest is 14) Early to bed early to rise 15) First think, 16) A good name is better than	a) then speak. b) a change of occupations. c) riches. d) makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
17) If you run after two hares, 18) Lost time 19) All work and no play 20) You never know what you can do	a) makes Jack a dull ¹ boy. b) till you try. c) is never found again. d) you'll catch none.

Be a famous person!

Try to complete logically aphorisms and sayings of the famous people. Discuss them with your friends.

1. "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of ... (a big city, himself, life)." *Samuel Johnson (1709—1784), an English writer and lexicographer*².

2. "Without knowing other languages you'll never understand ... (the speech, the silence, the manners) of foreigners." *Ezhi Letts (1909—1966), a Polish writer*.

¹ dull [dʌl] — скучный

² lexicographer [ˌleksɪˈkɒɡrəfə] — лексикограф

3. "Experience is the name everyone gives to their ... (achievements, mistakes, adventures)." *Oscar Wilde (1854—1900), an English writer.*

4. "Ask no questions and you'll be told no ... (answers, stories, lies)." *William Blake (1757—1862), an English poet.*

5. "Minutes are long, years are ... (longer, much longer, fast)." *Henry Amiel (1821—1881), a Swiss philosopher and critic.*

6. "The truth is ... (forgotten, born, discussed) in arguments."¹ *Leo Tolstoy (1828—1910), a Russian writer.*

7. "When I want to read a novel — I ... (borrow, buy, write) one." *Benjamin Disraeli (1804—1881), a British statesman² and novelist.*

8. "Don't always say what you know but always know what you ... (choose, read, say)." *Claudius (41—54 AD), a Roman emperor.*

9. "Very often a comedy of life can be shown on the stage in ... (a comedy, a tragedy, an opera)." *Ezhi Letts (1909—1966), a Polish writer.*

10. "A student is not a vessel³ to be filled with knowledge — he's ... (the torch,⁴ the heart, the fireplace) to be lighted." *Leo Artzymovitch (1909—1973), a Russian physicist.⁵*

11. "When you work twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, ... (tiredness, boredom,⁶ luck) comes to you itself." *Armand Hammer (1899—1990), an American businessman.*

12. "People are born ... (to teach, to help, to entertain) each other." *Marcus Aurelius (268—270 AD), a Roman emperor.*

13. "England and America are two countries ... (divided, united, described) by a common language." *Bernard Shaw⁷ (1856—1950), an English writer.*

14. "Poetry is what gets lost in ... (recitation, translation, retelling)." *Robert Frost (1874—1963), an American poet.*

¹ argument ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] — спор

² statesman ['steɪtsmən] — государственный деятель

³ vessel [vesl] — сосуд

⁴ torch [tɔ:tʃ] — факел

⁵ physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst] — физик

⁶ boredom ['bɔ:dəm] — скука

⁷ Bernard Shaw ['bɜ:znəd'ʃɔ:] — Бернارد Шоу

15. "It has been an axiom of mine that the little things are ... (interesting, the least important, the most important)." *Conan Doyle (1859—1930), a British doctor and writer.*

16. "Nothing great was ever achieved without ... (enthusiasm, knowledge, an effort)." *Ralph Emerson (1803—1882), an American poet and essayist.*

17. "Only one way leads to ... (joy, success, freedom) — it's the contempt¹ to the things that don't depend on us." *Epictetus (born 60 AD), a Greek philosopher.*

18. "Sometimes a person must ... (tell jokes, shout, keep silent) to be heard." *Ezhi Letts.*

19. "All intellectual development arises from ... (hard work, leisure, reading)." *Samuel Johnson.*

20. "(Laughter,² Patience, Will) is the best remedy for every trouble." *Titus Plautus (250—184 BC) a Roman comic playwright.³*

21. "Education is what survives when what has been learned has been ... (remembered, forgotten, used)." *Burhus Skinner (1904—1990), an American psychologist.⁴*

22. "A lively imagination gives rise to ... (a dream, an event, a poem)." *a Latin proverb.*

23. "People stop thinking when they stop ... (writing letters, reading, doing homework)." *Deni Diderot (1713—1784), a French writer.*

24. "If you want life to smile for you, give it your ... (hard work, troubles, good mood) first." *Spinoza (1632—1677), a Dutch philosopher.*

25. "Do not anticipate trouble, or ... (think, worry, dream) about what may never happen." *Benjamin Franklin (1706—1790), an American politician and scientist.*

26. "The greatest remedy for anger is ... (a cold shower, delay, meditation)". *Seneca (about 4 BC—65 AD), a Roman philosopher.*

27. "To reform a man you must begin with his ... (childhood, mother, grandmother)." *Victor Hugo (1802—1885), a French writer.*

¹ contempt [kən'tempt] — презрение

² laughter ['lɑ:fə] — смех

³ playwright ['pleɪraɪt] — драматург

⁴ psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] — психолог

28. "A thousand years serve to form a state — ... (a mistake, a strong wind, an hour) may lay it in the dust." *George Byron (1788—1824), an English writer.*

29. "Impossibility: it's the word only to be found in the dictionary of ... (babies, fools, weak people)." *Napoleon (1769—1821), the emperor of France.*

30. "People ask you for criticism, but they only want ... (praise, attention, compassion¹)." *Somerset Maugham (1874—1965), a British writer.*

31. "A man is known by ... (the books, the silence, the word) he keeps." *Oliver Herford (1863—1935), an American author and illustrator.*

32. "If you want people to like you, talk about things they like, avoid arguing about things they are indifferent to, rarely ask questions and never give cause to think that you're ... (more intelligent, less intelligent, not intelligent)." *F. de la Rochefoucauld (1613—1680), a French writer and philosopher.*

33. "All magnificent things ripen² ... (slowly, quickly, in spring)." *Arthur Schopenhauer (1788—1860), a German philosopher-idealist.*

34. "These violent delights have violent ends and in their triumph ... (die, flourish, exist) like fire and powder." *William Shakespeare (1564—1616), an English writer.*

35. "Destiny supplies us only with the raw material and we ... (are to give, can't give, shouldn't give) form to it." *Michael Montaigne (1533—1592), a French philosopher, writer.*

36. " ... (Sorrow, Anger, Despair) is a short madness." *Flaccus Horatius (65—8 BC), a Roman poet.*

37. "The real character of a person is shown just in ... (trouble, small things, sleep) when he stops looking after himself." *Arthur Schopenhauer.*

38. "It's awfully hard work ... (doing morning exercises, doing homework, doing nothing)." *Oscar Wilde.*

39. "What makes us ... (unhappy, wise, happy) is not the world around us but our attitude to it." *F. de la Rochefoucauld.*

40. "What is a man's destination? ... (To learn, to live, to be a man)." *Ezhi Letts.*

¹ compassion [kəm'pæʃn] — сострадание, сочувствие

² to ripen ['raɪpən] — созреть

II. INTERESTING FACTS

Read the stories and discuss them with your friends.

A monument to Alexander Pushkin

You are sure to know that a great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin was born in Moscow in 1799. There are a lot of monuments to him in Russia. But do you know that there is a monument to Pushkin in Addis Ababa,¹ the native land of his great-grandmother?

Discussion

Name some other cities where you can find the monuments to Pushkin.

An unusual find

An unusual thing was found in the suburbs of London by an English designer. Digging in his own garden he stumbled across ... the hardened² remains of some animal. The designer paid attention to the unusual form of the bones. The scientists from the National History Museum had to work very hard before they were able to determine the nature of the bones. And at last they found out that those were the parts of the skeleton of an ancient hippopotamus. According to the scientists, those gigantic animals used to live along the river Thames approximately 130 thousand years ago.

Discussion

Have you ever found anything unusual? What was it?

¹ Addis Ababa ['ædɪs 'æbəbə] — г. Аддис-Абеба

² to harden [hɑ:dn] — окаменеть

The first order

English king Henry VI came to the throne in September, the 1st, 1422 when he was nine months old. His first order was attested¹ by his thumb-print.² The order said that Lady Alice Butler was assigned³ his baby-sister "to look after him and punish him from time to time."

Discussion

Were you a naughty child? Did your parents have to punish you from time to time? Why?

A tiny⁴ school

One of the smallest schools in the world is situated in a village in the North of Norway. It's attended by three pupils who are the local hunter's sons. There are only forty people in the whole village. And there are only two teachers who say that their pupils and they live as one family. In the morning the boys open the school themselves and if their teachers are still sleeping they come and wake them up. The boys and their two teachers often spend their free time together playing ping-pong in the only classroom.

Discussion

Would you like to study in this tiny school? Why?

Guinness Book of Records

What is the world's all-time, best-selling copyright book? The best place to look for the answer to a question like that is in the pages of the book itself. The answer is: the Guinness Book of Records has always been an eye-opener on the lengths people are prepared to go to in order to achieve a certain kind of fame and therefore get into pages. For example, Max Beck of Pennsylvania in the USA covered himself with 70,000 bees. He attracted them by strapping⁵ boxes

¹ to attest [ə'test] — заверять

² thumb-print ['θʌm 'prɪnt] — отпечаток большого пальца

³ to assign [ə'saɪn] — назначать

⁴ tiny ['taɪni] — крошечная

⁵ to strap [stræp] — стягиваться ремнем

containing queen bees to various parts of his body. Another American, Susan Williams, also achieved an extraordinary feat.¹ She blew a bubble-gum bubble measuring 55.8 centimeters in diameter.

The Guinness Book of Records' section on the natural world, the universe, space and, particularly, sport are invaluable² sources of information. The book was first published in 1955 and has been sold throughout the world in twenty-six languages. In fact, so many copies have been sold — more than 53 million — that is if you were to put them on top of each other, you would end up with 118 piles³ each as high as the world's highest mountain (Mount Everest, 8,848 metres).

Some facts

from the Guinness Book of Records

Can you guess what these records are?

1. The tallest man in the world is:
a) 3 m; b) 2.90 m; c) 2.72 m.
2. The largest tortoise weighs:
a) 100 kg; b) 385 kg; c) 285 kg.
3. The shortest woman is:
a) 65 cm; b) 50 cm; c) 1 m.
4. The heaviest pumpkin⁴ weighs:
a) 50 kg; b) 150 kg; c) 495 kg.
5. The heaviest onion weighs:
a) 6 kg; b) 7 kg; c) 17 kg.
6. The heaviest apple weighs:
a) 67 gr; b) 1.67 kg; c) 2.67 kg.
7. The most dangerous place is:
a) *The Sahara Desert*⁵;
b) *The Death Valley in California*;
c) *The Dead Sea*.

¹ feat [fi:t] — подвиг

² invaluable [ɪn'væljuəbl] — неоценимый, бесценный

³ pile [paɪl] — куча, груда

⁴ pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] — тыква

⁵ desert ['dezət] — пустыня

8. The shortest trip around the world by car lasted:
 - a) *one year*;
 - b) *6 months*;
 - c) *21 days*.
9. The biggest bird (an ostrich¹) weighs:
 - a) *157 kg*;
 - b) *100 kg*;
 - c) *57 kg*.
10. The largest collection of pens includes:
 - a) *1,000*;
 - b) *1,700*;
 - c) *16,870 items from 137 countries*.
11. The fattest cat weighs:
 - a) *120 kg*;
 - b) *21.3 kg*;
 - c) *41.3 kg*.
12. The youngest Hollywood producer is:
 - a) *18 years old*;
 - b) *20 years old*;
 - c) *22 years old*.
13. The tallest cactus is in Arizona, its height is:
 - a) *50 m*;
 - b) *38 m*;
 - c) *18 m*.
14. The largest ice cream weighs:
 - a) *24 tons*;
 - b) *44 tons*;
 - c) *104 tons*.
15. The strangest echo² is near the lake of Loch in Ireland and it is repeated:
 - a) *200 times*;
 - b) *100 times*;
 - c) *300 times*.
16. The longest metro lines are in:
 - a) *New York*;
 - b) *Moscow*;
 - c) *London*.
 They stretch for:
 - a) *200 km*;
 - b) *400 km*;
 - c) *600 km*.
17. The most expensive pen costs:
 - a) *\$1,000*;
 - b) *\$100,000*;
 - c) *\$218,000*.
18. The most expensive cat costs:
 - a) *\$500*;
 - b) *\$24,000*;
 - c) *\$50,000*.
19. The most popular screened author is:
 - a) *Anton Chekhov*;
 - b) *Agatha Christie*;
 - c) *William Shakespeare*.

¹ ostrich ['ɔ:stri:tʃ] — страус

² echo ['ekəʊ] — эхо

20. The most popular singer is:
 - a) *Freddie Mercury*;
 - b) *Alla Pugachova*;
 - c) *Elvis Presley*.
21. The most popular newspaper is:
 - a) *"The Moscow news"*;
 - b) *"The Times"*;
 - c) *"The Daily Mirror"*.
22. The most popular book is:
 - a) *"The Bible"*;
 - b) *"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"*;
 - c) *"The War and Peace"*.
23. The most ancient observatory is Stonehenge, it dates back to:
 - a) *400—500 years ago*;
 - b) *1,000 years ago*;
 - c) *4,000 years ago*.
24. The most expensive painting is:
 - a) *"Jesus Christ's appearance before people" by Ivanov*;
 - b) *"The Mona Liza" by Leonardo da Vinci*;
 - c) *"The girl on the ball" by Picasso*.
 It costs:
 - a) *\$10 mln*;
 - b) *100 mln*;
 - c) *200 mln*.

Discussion

Do you know any other records?

An intelligent animal

The dolphin is a very special animal. Dolphins are very friendly and very intelligent. They can't talk to people but they can talk to other dolphins. They can whistle¹ and click.² They can blow air through holes in their bodies. In this way they can make sounds that people can't hear. People can't understand the language of the dolphins but dolphins can understand the human language.

Discussion

Can you name any other intelligent animals?

¹ to whistle ['wɪsl] — свистеть

² click [kɪk] — щелкать

Symbol of Australia

The kangaroo is the symbol of Australia. Kangaroos live 10—15 years, they eat grass, leaves, plants. A baby kangaroo is blind¹ (it can't see) and it's deaf² (it can't hear). There are 55 kinds of kangaroos. The Big Red and Grey Kangaroos are two metres high. There is also less exotic animal which symbolizes the country. It is the sheep. A few sheep arrived at Australia with the first European settlers. Today, in good years, total number of Australia's sheep is 150 million. So sheep outnumbers Australia's 18.3 million population greatly.

Discussion

Do you know any other Australia's curiosities³?

Ten tips on how to lose weight

1. Don't shop for groceries on an empty stomach. Make a list and stick to it.
2. Never eat anything after dinner.
3. Eat dessert⁴ only on weekends — it's the only way to limit your food without depriving⁵ yourself.
4. Toss out⁶ fattening food, eat more raw vegetables, fresh fruit, low-calorie crackers, tomato juice, low-fat yogurt and cheese.
5. Learn to love water — drink from six to eight glasses every day.
6. When cooking, replace salt with spices⁷ and herbs.⁸
7. Cut down on sugar. Switch to substitutes in coffee and tea.
8. Don't weigh yourself every day — once a week is enough.

¹ blind [blaɪnd] — слепой

² deaf [def] — глухой

³ curiosity [kjʊəri'ɒsɪti] — зд. диковинка

⁴ dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t] — десерт, сладкое блюдо

⁵ deprive [dɪ'praɪv] — лишать

⁶ to toss out ['tɒs 'aʊt] — отбрасывать; зд. исключать

⁷ spice [spaɪs] — специя, пряность

⁸ herb [hɜ:b] — лекарственная трава

9. Reward¹ yourself for your efforts with something other than food.

10. Start exercising now!

Discussion

Would you like to lose weight? How?

Egyptian² food

The menu of ancient³ Egyptians was thoroughly studied by the students of the Berlin University.

Bread turned out to be the main food. Then came fish and vegetables. Beer was the most widely spread drink. Meat was extremely expensive and only aristocrats could afford it. A fried goose was much prized.⁴ Pharaohs⁵ used to have honey and fruit for the dessert. Caviar⁶ was considered to be the delicacy⁷ at that time, like nowadays.

Discussion

Did Egyptians think of health when they chose their food?

American sequoias⁸

America huge sequoias are some of the world's best-known trees. For example, the General Sherman Tree in California is one hundred and eleven metres high and weighs over two thousand tons. This tree is approximately 2,500 years old and is still growing. Some living sequoias are even older — perhaps as much as 3,500 to 4,000 years old. These California trees were living at the time the ancient Egyptian pyramids were being built.

The word "sequoia" comes from the name of the American Indian leader of the tribe⁹ which used to live there.

¹ to reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] — вознаграждать

² Egyptian [ɪ'dʒɪptjən] — египетский; египтянин, египтянка

³ ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний

⁴ to be much prized [praɪzd] — высоко цениться

⁵ pharaoh ['feərəʊ] — фараон

⁶ caviar ['kæviə] — икра

⁷ delicacy ['delɪkəsi] — деликатес, изысканное блюдо

⁸ sequoia [sɪ'kwɔɪə] — секвойя

⁹ tribe [traɪb] — племя



140 mln years ago sequoia forests covered most part of the Northern hemisphere.¹ Then the climate became cooler and drier and most gigantic trees stopped growing. At present they exist only in California because it's wet and warm there. Winter rains and summer fogs along the coast supply constant wetness which is necessary for the sequoias' life. The fog is often condensed in the tree crowns² and the water drops down the trunks moistening the ground abundantly.³ The sequoias can't live far from the ocean coast where the summer is dry. The trees grow quickly. A tree like the General Sherman tree grows as much new wood every year as other trees grow to attain full size. The wood is much

prized and used in different ways — from the construction of buildings to the manufacture furniture and railway sleepers.⁴

Discussion

Do you think sequoias can be considered "the eighth Wonder of the world"? Why?

A dog robot

A curious toy was created by a group of American scientists. It's a dog robot with artificial⁵ intelligence. Unlike

¹ hemisphere ['hemɪsfə] — полушарие

² crown ['kraʊn] — корона

³ abundantly [ə'bʌndəntli] — обильно, в изобилии

⁴ railway sleepers ['reɪlweɪ 'slɪpəz] — железнодорожные шпалы

⁵ artificial [ɑ:'tɪfɪʃəl] — искусственный

with alive¹ dogs, there is no need to feed it or walk with it. A video camera inside the robot allows it to distinguish² colours and determine distances, two stereo tape-recorders help it to remember words, the sensitive sensors on its body³ provide the ability to respond to the touches and change of temperatures. The dog robot can jump, run, sit, lie and even wag⁴ its tail.

Like any other alive dog it can grow and be taught. Its "life" is divided into four periods: babyhood, childhood, growing and maturity.⁵ In childhood the dog doesn't react well enough to your commands. But as it grows it begins to distinguish up to forty different commands. It also acquires its own individual habits. The character of "the dog" is formed by the owner. The electronic mind "remembers" the owner's approval and disapproval, hence it determines the robot's behaviour.

Like an alive dog it has its favourite and unloved places in the flat. Bear in mind that if the owner doesn't pay attention to his "pet", it falls into depression.

Discussion

Would you like to have a dog robot as a pet? Why?

How to reform a young criminal?

Commenting⁶ on the catastrophic growth of youth criminality, one British sociologist⁷ said: "We are going to make an experiment with the help of a sailer.⁸ We'll place a group of young criminals on board of the ship and set it out into the seas and oceans. I think youth criminality is the result of a modern person's craving⁹ for adventures. And adventure is a new method of crime prevention."

¹ alive [ə'laɪv] — живой

² distinguish [dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ] — различать

³ body ['bɒdi] — корпус

⁴ wag [wæg] — махать

⁵ maturity [mə'tjʊəriti] — зрелость

⁶ to comment ['kɒmənt] — комментировать

⁷ sociologist [ˌsəʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] — социолог

⁸ sailer ['seɪlə] — парусник

⁹ craving (for) ['kreɪvɪŋ] — тяга (к)

The sociologist pointed out that the English scientists consider their plan to be very important. They explain criminality growth by the fact that the modern world is too serious and avoid of¹ emotions necessary for young people.

Discussion

Do you agree with the British sociologist? Can a sea voyage reform young criminals?

The language of gestures²

The language of gestures is widely used in communication. Sometimes a gesture can even replace a word like in sport, aviation, in "the talk" of deaf people etc.

One and the same gesture can be interpreted³ differently. For example, in earlier times a Chinese used to greet his friends by shaking his own hands. This gesture now is used by the modern speaker addressing the public. When two Polynesians⁴ meet, they embrace and rub each other's backs. The Eskimo people greet their friends by slightly striking them on the heads and shoulders with a fist. The Lappish people⁵ rub each other's noses. In some African tribes people give each other some object holding it in the right hand (it's most often a pumpkin).

Can you talk without words? Among some Australian aboriginals⁶ women are forbidden to "talk with words" while their husbands are hunting. Travellers say that they saw some women "talking" for hours without saying a word by using expressive gestures. How do people of different nationalities show approval? A Spaniard or a Mexican unites three fingers, puts them to the mouth and imitates the sound of a kiss. A Brazilian will touch the lobe⁷ of his ear.

A Japanese will applaud stretching his arms. In Great Britain, *vis versa*⁸ slow and rythmical applause at a concert

¹ to be avoid of [ə, vɔɪd əv] — лишенный

² gesture ['dʒestʃə] — жест

³ to interpret [ɪn'tɜ:pɪt] — интерпретировать

⁴ Polynesian [ˌpɒlɪ'ni:zjən] — полинезиец

⁵ the Lappish people ['læpɪʃ'pi:pl] — лапландцы

⁶ aboriginal [ˌæbɔrɪ'ɱdʒənəl] — абориген

⁷ lobe [ləʊb] — мочка

⁸ *vis versa* ['vaɪsə 'vɜ:sə] — наоборот (лат.)

or at a theatre means great disapproval: the audience suggests that the actors should clear off the stage.

Travelling around the world you may come across some very funny gestures. For example, in Tibet a passer-by can show you his tongue¹ to "say" that he's feeling fine and that he doesn't mean anything bad.

Russians don't show their feelings very expressively. They hardly ever use any gestures. And if somebody begins to swing² his arms, he is thought to be ill-mannered.³ A Spaniard on the contrary, tries to confirm his words with moving his head or arms, and with the facial expression.⁴

He will also point to every object round him which he mentions. During his round-the-world trip a British physiologist Mikie Archill found out that a Finn uses only one gesture per hour, an Italiain — 80 gestures, a Frenchman — 120 gestures and a Mexican — 180 gestures. Isn't it wonderful how people differ?

People can also "talk" while dancing. Graceful gestures of Indian and Japanese dancers are as eloquent⁵ as stories. Aren't they a language?

So it's very important for a person learning foreign languages to know the language of gestures. It helps to understand foreigners better.

Discussion

Do you know the meaning of some gestures used by the English, Americans, Australians, Canadians?

How many gestures do you use while talking?

In the company of wolves

A Swedish biologist Eric Tzimen spent a year in a wolves' pack.⁶ The animals accepted him quickly and appreciated his purely wolf's qualities: wisdom, dexterity,⁷ strength (he was

¹ tongue [tʌŋ] — язык

² swing [swɪŋ] — махать, размахивать

³ ill-mannered ['ɪl'mænəd] — невоспитанный, грубый

⁴ facial expression ['feɪʃəl ɪks'preʃn] — выражение лица

⁵ eloquent ['eləkwənt] — красноречивый, выразительный

⁶ pack [pæk] — стая

⁷ dexterity [deks'terɪtɪ] — ловкость, сноровка

using a lash¹). The wolves looked upon the scientist not only as their equal but treated him as the leader with due respect.

Long natural communications with the wild animals allowed Eric to study closely their habits and psychology. The experimenter is sure that wolves are not at all frightening as everybody thinks. They are friendly and enjoy singing together. The scientist came to the conclusion that wolves' "choral"² singing is a means of communication with other wolves' packs and is also used to attract the wolves which have lost their way. Besides "singing" unites the members of the pack heightening the sense of community.

Discussion

*Would you like to spend some time in a wolves' pack?
Aren't you afraid?*

¹ lash [læʃ] — плеть

² choral ['kɔ:rəl] — хоровой

III. LIMERICKS AND FUNNY POEMS

These limericks and funny poems were composed by both professional and non-professional poets. Complete them by using the most suitable rhyming words. Which ones do you find the funniest?

Strange behaviour¹

* * *

There's a clever old miser² who tries
Every method to e-co-no-mize.
He said with a ... (wink,³ sigh⁴),
"I've saved bottles of ink
By simply not dotting my "i"s.

Edward Lear⁵

* * *

There was an old person of Chili,
Whose conduct⁶ was painful⁷ and silly;
He sat on the stairs
Eating apples and ... (pears, chairs),
That curious⁸ old person of Chili.

Edward Lear

¹ behaviour [br'heivjə] — поведение

² miser ['maizə] — скряга

³ wink [wɪŋk] — подмигивание

⁴ sigh [saɪ] — вздох

⁵ Edward Lear (1812—1888), a British artist and poet, known for his "Book of Nonsense"

⁶ conduct ['kɒndəkt] — поведение

⁷ painful ['peɪnfʊl] — неприятный

⁸ curious ['kjʊəriəs] — любопытный; странный

* * *

There was a young lady of Portugal¹
Whose ideals were excessively² nautical³;
She climbed up a ... (key, tree)
To examine the sea,
But declared she would never leave Portugal.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old man of Moldavia⁴
Who had the most curious behaviour.
For while he was able
He slept on a ... (table, fable⁵)
That funny old man of Moldavia.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was Mr Smith from a bank
Who was always ambitious⁶ and frank.
When he counted money
He thought of his honey,
Coffee, newspaper and ... (tank, rank⁷).

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was an old man of Corfu⁸
Who never knew what he should do.
So he rushed up and down
Till the ... (son, sun) made him brown.
That bewildered⁹ old man of Corfu.

Edward Lear

¹ Portugal ['pɔ:tjʊgəl] — Португалия

² excessively [ɪk'sesɪvli] — чрезмерно

³ nautical ['nɔ:tɪkəl] — морской

⁴ Moldavia [mɒl'deɪvjə] — Молдавия

⁵ fable [feɪbl] — басня

⁶ ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] — амбициозный

⁷ rank [ræŋk] — ранг, служебное положение

⁸ Corfu [kɔ:'fu:] — о-в Корфу

⁹ bewildered [bɪ'wɪldəd] — сбитый с толку

* * *

There was a smart boy named Bobby,
Who had an ... (usual, unusual) hobby:
He collected all bats, beetles,¹ butterflies, rats
Not to mention all kittens and cats.

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was a merry boy of Hong Kong²
Who laughed and pushed all ... (night, day) long.
When they asked: "Can you stop?"
He replied: "Of course, not!"
What puzzled³ the people of Hong Kong.

Э. Капранов

* * *

There was an old man on the Border⁴
Who lived in utmost⁵ disorder;
He danced with the cat,
Made tea in his ... (bed, hat),
Which worried all men on the Border.

Edward Lear



¹ beetle [bi:tl] — жук

² Hong Kong [hʌŋ'kɒŋ] — Гонконг

³ to puzzle [pʌzl] — озадачивать, ставить в тупик

⁴ the Border ['bɔ:də] — граница между Англией и Шотландией

⁵ utmost ['ʌtmʌst] — крайний, предельный

* * *

An absent-minded¹ sir Drake
Invited his friends for a ... (lake, cake).
They came all together
In spite of² bad weather
And saw him in apple-pie baked.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was Mr Strong from the firm,
Whose character was very firm.
He made firm decisions³
And had a firm voice.
All people disliked him —
There was no ... (choice, joys).

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was an old man on a ... (tree, knee),
Who was horribly bored⁴ by a bee;
When they said: "Does it buzz⁵?"
He replied: "Yes, it does!
It's a regular⁶ brute⁷ of a bee."

Edward Lear

Looks⁸

* * *

There was an old man with a nose,
Who said: "If you choose to ... (pose,⁹ suppose)
That my nose is too long,
You are certainly wrong!"
That remarkable¹⁰ man with a nose.

Edward Lear

¹ absent-minded [ˈæbsənt ˈmaɪndɪd] — рассеянный
² in spite of [ɪn ˈspaɪt əv] — несмотря на
³ decision [dɪˈsɪʒən] — решение
⁴ to bore [bɔː] — надоедать
⁵ to buzz [bʌz] — жужжать, гудеть
⁶ regular [ˈregjələ] — постоянный, обычный
⁷ brute [brʊt] — грубиян
⁸ looks [lʊks] — внешность
⁹ to pose [pəʊz] — позировать
¹⁰ remarkable [rɪˈmɑ:kəbl] — замечательный, удивительный

* * *

There was an old man with a beard,¹
Who said: "It is just as I ... (feared, heard)!
Two owls² and a hen,
Four larks³ and a wren⁴
Have all built their nests in my beard."

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a young lady whose ... (smiles, eyes)
Were unique⁵ as to colour and size;
When she opened them wide,
People all turned aside
And started away⁶ in surprise.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old man on whose nose
Many beautiful birds could repose⁷;
But they all ... (ran, flew) away
At the end of day,
Which relieved⁸ that old man and his nose.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old person of Down,
Whose face was adorned⁹ with a ... (gown, frown¹⁰);
When he opened the door
For one minute or more,
He alarmed all the people of Down.

Edward Lear

¹ beard [biəd] — борода
² owl [aʊl] — сова
³ lark [lɑ:k] — жаворонок
⁴ wren [ren] — крапивник
⁵ unique [juːˈnɪk] — уникальный
⁶ to start away [ˈstɑ:t əˈweɪ] — отскакивать, уходить прочь
⁷ to repose [rɪˈpəʊz] — отдыхать
⁸ to relieve [rɪˈli:v] — облегчать
⁹ to adorn [əˈdɔ:n] — украшать
¹⁰ frown [fraʊn] — хмурый взгляд



There was an old man of Coblenz,
The ... (depth, length) of whose legs was immense¹.
He went with one prance²
From Turkey to France.
That surprising old man of Coblenz.

Edward Lear

Food and drinks

There was an old man of Peru³,
Who watched his wife making a ... (dew⁴, stew⁵)
But once by mistake
In a stove⁶ she baked
That unfortunate man of Peru.

Edward Lear

- ¹ immense [ɪ'mens] — огромный
² prance [pra:ns] — скачок
³ Peru [pə'ru:] — Перу
⁴ dew [dju:] — роса
⁵ stew [stju:] — тушеное мясо
⁶ stove [stəʊv] — духовка

There were some grey little mice,
Who wished to become very ... (nice, wise);
They took books on biology,¹
Botany² and psychology³
And ate all of them, slice by slice.

Edward Lear



There was an old man of the North,
Who fell into a basin of ... (cloth,⁴ broth);
But a laudable⁵ cook
Fished him out with a hook⁶
Which saved that old man of the North.

Edward Lear

- ¹ biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] — биология
² botany ['bɒtəni] — ботаника
³ psychology [saɪ'kɒlədʒi] — психология
⁴ cloth [klɒθ] — ткань
⁵ laudable ['lɔ:dɪbl] — достойный похвал
⁶ hook [hʊk] — крючок, крюк

* * *

There was a small boy from Liverpool,¹
Who was as stubborn² as a ... (bull, mule³).
When his mother gave him porridge,
He protested, "I want an orange!"
That naughty small boy from Liverpool.

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was an old drunkard⁴ named Wale
Who drank twenty bottles of ale⁵.
When they said, "You'll be tight⁶!"
He remarked, "It's all right.
Otherwise⁷ I'll be gloomy and ... (stale,⁸ pale)."

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old man of Dumbree
Who taught little owls ... (to drink, to eat) tea;
For, he said: "To eat mice
Is not proper⁹ or nice."
That amiable¹⁰ man of Dumbree.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old man of Kilkenny¹¹
Who never had more than a ... (penny, dollar);
He spent all his money
On onion¹² and honey,
That wayward¹³ old man of Kilkenny.

Edward Lear

¹ Liverpool ['lɪvərpu:l] — г. Ливерпуль

² stubborn ['stʌbən] — упрямый

³ mule [mjʊ:l] — мул; переносн.: упрямый осел

⁴ drunkard ['drʌŋkəd] — пьяница

⁵ ale [eɪl] — эль, пиво

⁶ to be tight [taɪt] — лопнуть

⁷ otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] — иначе

⁸ stale [steɪl] — черствый

⁹ proper ['prɒpə] — правильный

¹⁰ amiable ['emjəbl] — дружелюбный

¹¹ Kilkenny [kɪl'kenɪ] — графство Килкенни на юге Ирландии

¹² onion ['ʌnjən] — лук, луковича

¹³ wayward ['weɪwəd] — своенравный, капризный

* * *

There was a nice man from the Rheine¹
Who when asked at what time he would ... (dine,² fine),
Replied, "At eleven,
Four, six, three and seven,
Not to mention a quarter to nine."

Edward Lear

Medicine³

* * *

There was a shy person of Fife,
Who was greatly disgusted⁴ with life.
They sang him a ... (song, ballad)
And gave him a salad
Which cured⁵ that person of Fife.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old lady who said
When she found a thief⁶ under her ... (bed, hat),
"Get up from the floor,
You're too near the door,
You may catch a cold⁷ in your head.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a great doctor from London,
Who was like a ... (lion, king) in his kingdom⁸:
He had patients around
And he was, no doubt,⁹
A popular doctor from London.

John Dadswell

¹ the Rheine [raɪn] — река Рейн

² to dine [daɪn] = to have dinner

³ medicine ['medsɪn] — медицина

⁴ to be disgusted (with) [dɪs'gʌstɪd] — испытывать отвращение (от)

⁵ to cure [kjʊə] — лечить

⁶ thief [θɪf] — вор

⁷ to catch a cold ['kæʃ ə'kəʊld] — простудиться

⁸ kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] — королевство

⁹ no doubt ['nəʊ 'daʊt] — без сомнения

* * *

There was a sleepy man of Reims¹
Who was troubled by horrible dreams
So to keep him awake²
They gave him a ... (snake, cake)
Which awoke the sleepy man of Reims.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a ... (thick, sick) man from Geneva³
Who had a cold and a fever,⁴
A toothache, a cough⁵ and a headache
And even a terrible backache.

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was an old man of the West,
Who could never get any ... (test, rest).
So they set him to spin⁶
On his nose and his chin
That cured an old man of the West.

Edward Lear

Clothes

* * *

There was an old man from Peru,
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe.
He awoke at night
In a terrible ... (fright,⁷ light)
And found it was perfectly⁸ true.

Edward Lear

¹ Reims [ri:mz] — г. Реймс

² to keep smb awake [ə'weɪk] — не давать кому-то спать

³ Geneva [dʒi'ni:və] — г. Женева

⁴ fever ['fi:və] — жар

⁵ cough [kɒf] — кашель

⁶ to spin [spɪn] — вращаться

⁷ fright [fraɪt] — испуг

⁸ perfectly ['pɜ:fəktli] — совершенно



* * *

There was a young lady whose ... (bonnet,¹ sonnet)
Came untied when the birds sat upon it.
But she said, "I don't care!
All the birds in the air
Are welcome to sit on my ... (bonnet, sonnet)!"

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old man on a ... (mountain, hill),
Who seldom, if ever, stood still.²
He ran up and down
In his grandmother's gown³
Which adorned⁴ that old man on a hill.

Edward Lear

¹ bonnet ['bɒnɪt] — дамская шляпка

² to stand still ['stænd 'stɪl] — стоять спокойно

³ gown [gaʊn] — халат

⁴ to adorn [ə'dɔ:n] — украшать

* * *

There was an old person of Brigg
Who bought a very long wig,¹
So that only his ... (rose, nose)
And the end of his toes²
Could be seen when he walked about Brigg.

Edward Lear

Language

* * *

There was a strange lady from Spain,
Whose language was nasty³ and plain.⁴
When they asked: "Do you doubt⁵?"
She said: "Go ... (out, away)!"
That polite funny lady from Spain.

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was a brave man from the port,
Who never said "Yes" — only "Not."
When they asked: "Do you snort⁶?"
He said: "Probably not!"
We are sure it wasn't his ... (salt, fault⁷).

С. Фурсенко

* * *

There was a young lady of Russia
Who screamed⁸ so that
No one could hush⁹ her;

¹ wig [wig] — парик

² toe [təʊ] — палец ноги

³ nasty ['nɑ:sti] — отвратительный, скверный

⁴ plain [pleɪn] — простой

⁵ to doubt [daʊt] — сомневаться

⁶ to snort [snɔ:t] — фыркать, храпеть

⁷ fault [fɔ:lt] — вина

⁸ to scream [skri:m] — пронзительно кричать, вопить

⁹ to hush [hʌʃ] — успокаивать

Her screams were extreme, —
No one ... (listened to, heard) such a scream
As was screamed by that lady of Russia.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was an old person of Burton
Whose answers were rather ... (certain, uncertain).
When they said: "How do you do?"
He replied: "Who are you?"
That distressing¹ old person of Burton.

Edward Lear

Entertainments

* * *

There was a young man from Bengal,²
Who went to a fancy-dress ball.³
He went just for fun
Dressed up as ... (the sun, a bun)
And a dog ate him up in the hall.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a charming lady from France,
Who liked to sing and to ... (dance, glance⁴)
She danced in the street,
She danced in the square,
She danced in the sea,
She danced in the air.

Е. Лыскова

¹ distressing [dis'tresɪŋ] — печальный

² Bengal [bɛŋ'gɔ:l] — район на юге Азии, включающий Бангладеш и штат Западная Бенгалия (Индия)

³ a fancy-dress ball ['fænsɪ'dres 'bɔ:l] — маскарад

⁴ to glance [glɑ:ns] — мельком взглянуть, бегло просмотреть

* * *

There was an old person of Spain,
Who hated all trouble and pain.
So he sat on a chair
With his feet in the ... (air, hair)
That umbrageous¹ old person of Spain.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a young lady of Lynn,
Who was just extremely thin.
When she tried to drink some wine
She slipped² down the ... (straw,³ floor)
And fell in.

Edward Lear

* * *

They say that on April, nineteen
Occurred⁴ such a wonderful ... (incident, scene⁵):
Two African parrots
Ate pepper with carrots,
Then chattered⁶ all day sipping⁷ gin.

Edward Lear



¹ umbrageous [ʌm'breɪdʒəs] — обидчивый, подозрительный

² to slip [slɪp] — проскользнуть

³ straw [strɔ:] — соломинка

⁴ to occur [ə'kɜ:] — происходить, случаться

⁵ scene [si:n] — сцена, зрелище

⁶ to chatter ['tʃætə] — болтать

⁷ to sip [sɪp] — потягивать, прихлебывать

* * *

There was a bright¹ man from Bombay,
Who wanted to act in a play.
He said: "I consider,
I'm awfully eager²
To be a big ... (car, star) in your play."

С. Фурсенко

* * *

Little Clotilda, smart and hearty³
Thought she'd like to give a party.
But her friends were ... (dry, shy) and wary⁴
Nobody came but a little canary⁵.

Edward Lear

* * *

There was a kind lady of Kew
Who kept pussy ... (rats, cats) just a few.
She taught them each week
A new letter of Greek.
But they never got further⁶ than "Mew."⁷

Edward Lear

Will you try to make up your own limericks?

¹ bright [braɪt] — яркий; одаренный

² to be eager ['i:ɡə] — сильно желать, хотеть

³ hearty ['hɑ:tɪ] — сердечный; дружеский

⁴ wary ['weəri] — подозрительный, настороженный

⁵ canary [kə'neəri] — канарейка

⁶ to get further ['get 'fɜ:ðə] — продвинуться дальше

⁷ Mew [mjʊ:] — мяу

IV. CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAMOUS PEOPLE

Read the stories and answer the questions, choosing the right statements. Tell them to your friends. These stories may help you to understand famous people better.

A matter of great importance

Joseph Turner¹ lived in the 19th century. He was a famous English painter. His paintings were a great success. He was fond of dogs. One day his dog which he loved very much broke its leg. The artist was very sorry for the dog and wanted to cure it quickly. He was rich enough to send for the best surgeon² in London instead of taking a veterinary.³

The surgeon arrived and asked the famous painter what the matter was. Joseph Turner realised⁴ that the famous surgeon might get offended⁵ if he learnt that his patient was a dog. So he decided to praise⁶ the surgeon. He told the surgeon that he was a great and famous doctor. He begged⁷ the surgeon to help his dog because it was very important for him. The surgeon felt annoyed but he did not show it. He treated⁸ the dog carefully and soon it felt quite well.

The next week the surgeon asked Turner to come to his place. The artist thought that the surgeon wanted to see him in connection with his dog. Joseph Turner arrived at the ap-

¹ Joseph Turner [ˈdʒəʊzɪf ˈtɜːnə] — Джозеф Тернер

² surgeon [ˈsɜːdʒən] — хирург

³ veterinary [ˈvetərɪnəri] — ветеринар

⁴ to realise [rɪəˈlaɪz] — осознавать

⁵ to get offended [ˈget əˈfendɪd] — обижаться

⁶ to praise [preɪz] — хвалить

⁷ to beg [beg] — просить

⁸ to treat [tri:t] — обращаться (с), лечить



pointed time and was shown into the sitting-room. The surgeon greeted him very warmly and said:

“Mr Turner, I am so glad you have come! My door needs painting. I know you are too great a painter for this work, but I beg you to do it, it is so important for me.”

Which statement is right?

- a) The famous surgeon got offended and later took revenge.¹
- b) The painter fell ill and the surgeon cured him.
- c) The surgeon was very fond of dogs.

Who can teach who?

Once a lady brought her son to Leonardo da Vinci² and asked the great Italian painter and architect³ to give him a lesson on painting. The master had too many pupils already and tried to get rid of⁴ the new one.

“Oh, master,” exclaimed the lady, “just let my son prepare your paints or draw the background⁵ on your painting.”

¹ to take revenge [ˈteɪk rɪˈvendʒ] — мстить

² Leonardo da Vinci [ˌliːəˈnɑːdɒ də ˈvɪntʃi] — Леонардо да Винчи

³ architect [ˈɑːkɪtɛkt] — архитектор

⁴ to get rid of [ˈget ɪd əv] — избавиться

⁵ background [ˈbækgraʊnd] — фон, задний план

"The background?" Leonardo asked in surprise. "Can he really draw the background? Then I have nothing to teach him. He can teach me!"

Which statement is right?

a) The boy was allowed to prepare the paints for the great Leonardo da Vinci.

b) The boy could teach the great master how to draw the background.

c) The great painter got rid of the new pupil.

Disappointed¹ thief²

The name of the famous French writer Balzac³ is very popular in many countries. His novels⁴ have been translated into many languages and are read all over the world. Balzac is famous not only as a talented writer.

He is also known as a great humorist. His humour is described in many stories. Here is one of them.

It happened at night, when Balzac was lying in bed awake.⁵ He could not sleep as it was quite light in the room because of the moonlight.⁶ Suddenly Balzac heard some noise and soon he saw a man coming into his room. He moved very carefully trying not to make a noise. Balzac realised that the stranger was a thief. He understood that the thief was looking for money. He was risking his life in order to⁷ find money at night.

Balzac began to laugh very loudly, but the thief did not get frightened. He was brave enough to ask the famous writer why he was laughing. Balzac told the thief that he was very sorry for him, because he had no money and very often could not find a penny in his desk. The thief was very much surprised. He thought that a great writer must have a lot of money. He was disappointed and left the room immediately.

¹ to disappoint [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt] — разочаровывать

² thief [θi:f] — вор

³ Balzac [ˈbælzæk] — Бальзак

⁴ novel [ˈnɒvəl] — роман

⁵ awake [əˈweɪk] — бодрствующий

⁶ moonlight [ˈmuːnlaɪt] — лунный свет

⁷ in order to [ɪn ˈɔːdə tu] — чтобы

Which statement is right?

a) The thief got onto Balzac's house and took all his money.

b) The thief was disappointed because he didn't find any money in the house.

c) When the thief saw the writer he ran away immediately.

Who created London fog?

One of the creators of French Impressionism,¹ the great landscape² painter Claude Monet³ came to London one day to paint Westminster Abbey.⁴ The days of his work were dull and foggy, as usual, and the great master depicted⁵ it in detail.⁶

When the painting was exhibited Londoners were outraged⁷ and exclaimed, "What fog has that Frenchman drawn? Why is it pink? Everybody knows that London fog is grey."

But as soon as the visitors of the exhibition went out into the street, they realised that the fog was really pink. Reasonable Englishmen, of course, tried to find a scientific explanation of this effect: they said that the pink fog appeared due to the reflection from redbrick⁸ buildings. But, nevertheless, they had to admit that the French painter noticed the thing that none of them had ever noticed in his life. Since then Claude Monet was called "the creator of London fog."

Which statement is right?

a) Claude Monet depicted Westminster Abbey on a warm sunny day.

b) He was the first to notice that London fog was pink.

c) Englishmen were delighted⁹ when they saw the painting of Westminster Abbey in pink.

¹ impressionism [ɪmˈpreʃnɪzəm] — импрессионизм

² landscape [ˈlændskeɪp] — пейзаж

³ Claude Monet [ˈklɔːd ˈmɒneɪ] — Клод Моне

⁴ Westminster Abbey [ˈwestmɪnstə ˈæbi] — Вестминстерское аббатство

⁵ to depict [dɪˈpɪkt] — изображать

⁶ in detail [ɪn ˈdiːteɪl] — в деталях, подробно

⁷ to be outraged [ˈbiː ˈaʊtreɪʒd] — быть оскорбленным

⁸ redbrick [ˈredbrɪk] — сделанный из красного кирпича

⁹ to be delighted [ˈbiː dɪˈlaɪtɪd] — быть довольным

No man is so well-known as he thinks he is

The famous Italian singer Enrico Caruso¹ sang in many countries of Europe. He visited Russia, France, Germany, Spain and many other countries. Everywhere was a great succes² and his name was well-known all over the world. Caruso knew that he was famous, but he liked to repeat the sentence: "No man is so well-known as he thinks he is." Here is an explanation what made him think so.

Once he was invited to the USA to give some concerts. When he was driving to New York, his car broke and he had to stay at a farm-house. Caruso could not repair³ his car and asked the farmer to help him. The farmer agreed to do it. While the farmer was repairing the car, Caruso was invited into the house to have a rest. When the farmer finished the work, he entered the house, too. He informed the great singer that his car was ready and he could drive on.⁴ Caruso was very glad to hear it. He paid the farmer for the work and gave him a photo of his.

On the back side of the photo Caruso wrote his name. He thought the farmer would be pleased to have a picture of a famous singer. The farmer took the picture, looked at it very attentively and then looked at Enrico Caruso. He realised that it was the picture of the man whose car he had repaired. He wanted to know the name of the man, so he read what was written on the back side of the picture.

After that he cried out, "How lucky I am! You are Robinson Crusoe⁵! I have never dreamed of receiving the greatest traveller in the world in my poor house!"

Which statement is right?

- a) The farmer recognized the famous singer at once.
- b) Enrico Caruso gave the farmer a photo of Robinson Crusoe.
- c) The farmer took the great singer for Robinson Crusoe.

¹ Enrico Caruso [en'ri:kəʊ kə'ru:səʊ] — Энрико Карузо

² to be a great succes ['bi: ə'gret səks'ses] — пользоваться успехом

³ to repair [ri'peə] — чинить

⁴ to drive on ['draɪv 'ɒn] — продолжать поездку на машине

⁵ Robinson Crusoe ['rɒbɪnsən 'kru:səʊ] — Робинзон Крузо

How to catch a cold¹

Once Enrico Caruso went on tour² to Paris. He was to give a few concerts, but after the first concert he felt ill. The director of the opera-house was very cross³ and exasperated⁴ because he was to lose a lot of money. "What must I do now? I can't understand how and where you could catch a cold?!" he exclaimed sadly. "I'll explain," said Caruso with a smile, "first, there was the opera-house heated⁵ by the enthusiasm⁶ of audience,⁷ then there was a storm of applause and at last — a cold reception⁸ of the critics. Isn't it enough for catching a cold?"

Which statement is right?

- a) Enrico Caruso caught a cold after the first concert.
- b) The director of the opera-house felt pity for the sick singer.
- c) It was so cold in the opera-house that the great singer caught a cold.

First night performance⁹

Bernard Shaw¹⁰, the famous playwright, enjoyed popularity all over the world. His plays were staged not only in Great Britain, but in many other countries too. They have been translated into many languages and in Russia Shaw's plays are staged in many cities and towns nowadays. The most famous play "Pygmalion" has been screened.

Bernard Shaw was a very witty man and he was never afraid to subject¹¹ himself to criticism. Here is a story which proves it.

¹ to catch (a) cold ['kæʃ ə'kəʊld] — простужаться

² to go on tour ['gəʊ 'ɒn 'tuə] — выезжать на гастроли

³ cross [krɒs] — сердитый

⁴ exasperated [ɪg'zɑ:spə'reɪtɪd] — раздраженный

⁵ to be heated ['bi: 'hi:tɪd] — быть разгоряченным

⁶ enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:ziæzəm] — энтузиазм

⁷ audience ['ɔ:diəns] — публика

⁸ reception [ri'sepʃn] — прием

⁹ first night performance ['fɜ:st 'naɪt pə'fɔ:məns] — премьера спектакля

¹⁰ Bernard Shaw ['bɜ:nəd 'ʃɔ:] — Бернанд Шоу

¹¹ to subject (to) [səb'dʒekt] — подвергаться

It was the first night performance of Bernard Shaw's play "Arms¹ and the Man." The house² was full and Shaw attended the performance, too. He sat in the box watching the people in the house. The play was warmly received by the audience. The scenery³ was beautiful and the actors played very well. There were many curtain calls⁴ and a lot of flowers. It was clear the play was a success.

Suddenly Shaw noticed a young man in the gallery. The man tried to express his feelings. He kept whistling. He wanted to show that he did not like the play. The face of the young man was not familiar to Bernard Shaw. He was, probably, a critic.

When the performance was over the audience demanded that the author of the play should appear on the stage. Bernard Shaw went to the stage very slowly, waited until the applause⁵ had died out, raised his eyes and looked at the young critic in the gallery.

Then he said, "I quite agree with you, sir, but what can we two do against all these people?" With these words he left the stage.

Which statement is right?

- a) Bernard Shaw didn't like the first night performance of "Arms and the Man."
- b) The play was warmly received by the audience.
- c) The man in the gallery demanded that the author of the play should appear on the stage.

Great "Carmen"⁶

Once Mark Twain⁷ was invited to the opera. He accepted the invitation. The box⁸ where he had a seat belonged⁹ to

- ¹ arms ['ɑ:mz] — оружие
- ² the house = the theatre
- ³ the scenery ['si:nəri] — декорации
- ⁴ many curtain calls ['mæni 'kɜ:tn 'kɔ:lz] — занавес опускался и поднимался много раз
- ⁵ the applause [ə'plɔ:z] — аплодисменты
- ⁶ "Carmen" ['kɑ:mən] — опера «Кармен»
- ⁷ Mark Twain ['mɑ:k 'tweɪn] — Марк Твен
- ⁸ box [bɒks] — (театр.) ложа
- ⁹ to belong [br'lɒŋ] — принадлежать

a very rich man. The rich man and his wife were very proud because all their friends saw the famous writer in their own box. During the performance the man and his wife talked all the time. They talked so loudly that it was often impossible for Mark Twain to listen to the opera.

Mark Twain was very much annoyed.¹ He liked music and always enjoyed listening to the opera. He realised that neither the rich man nor his wife understood music and they came to the opera just to show that the famous writer was a friend of theirs. Mark Twain was very sorry he has accepted their invitation. However, there was no way out.² He had to wait until the end.

Towards the end of the performance the rich lady turned to Mark Twain and smiled. She was quite sure that the famous writer had enjoyed the opera. So she invited Mark Twain to listen to another opera. She told him that she and her husband would be happy to see him in their box the following Friday. She added that "Carmen" would be on.³

The great writer expressed his gratitude⁴ for the invitation and said, "That will be fine. I never heard you in "Carmen."

Which statement is correct?

- a) Mark Twain's friends liked operas very much.
- b) They came to the opera to show that the famous writer was a friend of theirs.
- c) Mark Twain was very happy that he had accepted the invitation to the opera.

Whose was the second ticket?

Mark Twain was a great humourist⁵ not only in his books but also in life. One day, when he was staying in England he went to see the horse races⁶ not far from London. As he was walking to the station after the races he came across⁷

- ¹ annoyed [ə'nɒɪd] — раздраженный
- ² no way out ['nəʊ 'wei 'aʊt] — нет выхода
- ³ to be on ['bi: 'ɒn] — идти (о спектакле, фильме, опере и т. п.)
- ⁴ gratitude ['grætɪtʃud] — признательность, благодарность
- ⁵ humorist ['hju:mərist] — юморист, весельчак
- ⁶ the horse races ['hɔ:s 'reɪsɪs] — скачки
- ⁷ to come across ['kʌm ək'rɒs] — натолкнуться

a friend of his. The man had lost all his money at the races and asked the writer to buy him a railway ticket to London.

"Sorry, old boy," said Mark Twain. "Unfortunately,¹ I haven't got enough money for two railway tickets. But never mind,² I've got a brilliant idea. Wait for me here. I'll buy a ticket for myself and you can hide under my seat."

As soon as the writer came back from the ticket-office,³ they found an empty compartment and Mark Twain's friend got under the seat.

After the train has started, the inspector came in and asked to show the ticket to him. The writer handed him two tickets. The inspector looked round the empty compartment and asked whose the second ticket was.

"Oh, it's my friend's," replied the joker, "he's hiding under his seat. You see, there's something wrong with his head and he likes travelling like that."

Which statement is right?

a) Mark Twain didn't have the money for two tickets to London.

b) Mark Twain made fun of his friend.

c) Mark Twain's friend used to hide under the seat.

Why did he admire nature?

Once John Constable,⁴ a talented English landscape painter was crossing Suffolk,⁵ where he lived, in a post-carriage. There were two more gentlemen in the carriage. Constable kept looking at the landscape around and admired it all the way.

He kept saying to his chance fellow-travellers,⁶ "Just look, how beautiful the nature here is!" The gentlemen were silent, but finally one of them couldn't help saying, "You must be a clerk⁷ or a banker, and you aren't interested in art at all. In any case⁸ it's clear you don't go to art exhibitions."

¹ unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtli] — к несчастью

² never mind ['nevə 'maɪnd] — не беда

³ ticket-office ['tɪkɪt 'ɒfɪs] — билетная касса

⁴ John Constable ['dʒɒn 'kɒnstəbl] — Джон Констебл

⁵ Suffolk ['sʌfəʊk] — Саффолк

⁶ fellow-traveller ['feləʊ 'trævələ] — попутчик

⁷ clerk [klɜ:k] — клерк, служащий

⁸ in any case ['ɪn 'eni 'keɪz] — во всяком случае

"On the contrary," retorted¹ the painter, "I go there quite often."

"Then I can't understand why you admire Suffolk nature so much. Haven't you seen all that on the paintings of our great Constable?" said the angry gentleman.

Which statement is right?

a) John Constable admired Suffolk nature and depicted it on his paintings.

b) He had no time to go to art exhibitions because he was always busy painting.

c) Constable's chance fellow-travellers recognized him and were happy to travel with the great painter.

An absolute likeness²

Thomas Gainsborough,³ a British artist of the 18th century showed his talent in an unusual way even in childhood.

As a boy he lived in the country and once, walking near his house, he saw a thief climbing over the wall. He had a look at the man, came home quickly and drew his portrait. When the boy's father found out what had happened and saw the picture, he took it to the police station. The portrait had an absolute likeness to the original, so quite soon the thief was caught and punished.

Which statement is right?

a) The boy caught the thief.

b) The boy drew a very useful portrait.

c) The boy got afraid of the thief and ran away.

Useful gloves⁴

One day James Whistler,⁵ an American painter of the 19th century, invited Mark Twain to have a look at the painting he was just finishing. When the writer saw the pic-

¹ to retort [ri'tɔ:t] — возражать

² absolute likeness ['æbsəlut 'laɪknɪs] — абсолютное сходство

³ Thomas Gainsborough ['tɒmas 'geɪnzbrəʊ] — Томас Гейнсборо

⁴ glove [glɒv] — перчатка

⁵ James Whistler ['dʒeɪmz 'wɪslə] — Джеймс Уистлер

ture, he said, "It's good, but if I were you, I would wipe off¹ that cloud," and he stretched out² his hand as if wanted to touch it. "Be careful!" the painter cried out, "Don't you see, the paint is still wet?"

"Oh, that's all right," Mark Twain answered with a smile, "I've got my gloves on."

Which statement is right?

- a) Mark Twain wiped off the cloud.
- b) Mark Twain frightened the painter.
- c) Mark Twain praised the painter.

Short stories about famous people

Time of inspiration³

Once Agatha Christie⁴ was asked, "Where do you find the plots for your novels?"

"They usually come to my head when I wash up," answered the master of the detective genre,⁵ "it's such a silly occupation that every time I do it thoughts about murders come to my head."

Cosmic⁶ or cosmetic⁷?

Lise Meitner⁸ was the first woman-physicist in Germany. The title of her dissertation "Problems of cosmic physics" seemed absurd to one of the journalists. In his article about L. Meitner which he published in a newspaper he "corrected" the title of the dissertation and wrote "Problems of cosmetic physics."

What is mathematics?

The great American scientist G. Gibbs was a very reserved man. At the sitting of the Academic Board⁹ of the

¹ to wipe off ['waɪp 'ɒf] — стереть

² to stretch out ['stretʃ 'aʊt] — протянуть

³ inspiration [ˌɪnspeɪ'reɪʃn] — вдохновение

⁴ Agatha Christie [ə'gæθə 'krɪsti] — Агата Кристи

⁵ genre [ʒɑ:nr] — жанр

⁶ cosmic ['kɒzɪmɪk] — космический

⁷ cosmetic [ˌkɒzɪ'metɪk] — косметический

⁸ Lise Meitner ['li:zə 'maɪtnə] — Лиза Майтнер

⁹ the Academic Board [əkə'demɪk 'bɔ:d] — ученый совет

University where he worked he used to be always silent. At one of the sittings the scientists were discussing the question — what must be paid more attention in the new time-table: to mathematics or foreign languages? Gibbs couldn't listen to it long and made a speech: "Mathematics is the language."

Which statement is right?

- a) Agatha Christie didn't like washing up.
- b) Lise Meitner made a research in cosmic physics.
- c) G. Gibbs thought that mathematics is more important than foreign languages.

A writer or a teacher?

Lewis Carrol¹ was the pen name² of Charles L. Dodgson,³ the man who wrote "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," a famous book for children. Actually, Charles L. Dodgson wasn't a writer, he was a teacher of mathematics. He was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school. Then he became a student at one of the colleges at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught this subject in the same college. His hobby in his student days was photography⁴ which was a new kind of hobby at that time. 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: Loren, who was six years old, Alice, who was four, and Edith, who was two. Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up himself.

Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventures of a little girl in Wonderland and she liked the stories very much. When Alice Liddell was about ten years old, she asked Charles to write down these stories for her and he did so. He called the heroine⁵ of his book Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They weren't very good pictures but the children liked them.

¹ Lewis Carrol ['lu:ɪs 'kærəl] — Льюис Кэрролл

² pen name ['penneɪm] — псевдоним

³ Charles Dodgson ['tʃɑ:lz 'dɒdʒsən] — Чарльз Додсен

⁴ photography [fə'tɒgrəfi] — фотография

⁵ heroine ['herəʊn] — героиня

One day a friend of the Liddells, who was a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it. Charles decided to publish it but he didn't want to do it under his own name. So he took pen name of Lewis Carroll.

The book came out in 1865 and the people who read it liked it very much.

Which statement is right?

- a) Charles Dodgson wrote his book for his daughter Alice.
- b) A teacher of mathematics published the book which gained¹ the world's popularity.
- c) Lewis Carroll is the real name of the writer of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

A sea storm

Joseph Hydn,² a famous Austrian³ composer, was born in 1732. He began to compose music at an early age. His music was based on folk songs, and he widely used Slavonic melodies. When Hydn was very young his friend and he decided to play a serenade⁴ under the window of a well-known clown. Hydn composed the music and the friends went to the clown's house. When the clown heard the serenade, he was so much impressed that he wanted to know who was the author. Then he invited Joseph to his house, gave him some poems and suggested that the musician should compose an opera. The young man had never composed operas before. Yet, he wanted to try.

He worked very hard. Everything went well till he came to the moment where he was to show a sea storm. The trouble was he had never seen a sea. He tried different kinds of melodies but it was no success. One day he was at the clown's house and played those melodies for him. Hydn confessed

¹ to gain [geɪn] — добиться, обрести

² Joseph Hydn ['dʒɔ:zɪf 'haɪdn] — Джозеф Гайдн

³ Austrian ['ɔ:striən] — австрийский

⁴ serenade [ˌserɪ'neɪd] — серенада

that he couldn't reproduce the sound of the storm. In despair¹ he crashed² his hands on the piano and made a loud noise. The clown heard it, jumped off his chair and shouted, "That's it! That's it! Go on like that!" Many years had past before Joseph Hydn became famous all over the world. He composed music to many operas but he could never forget how he invented the storm in his first opera. He always laughed when he recollected it.

Which statement is right?

- a) The composer couldn't forget the storm in the Black sea.
- b) The composer was very good at reproducing a sea storm even in his first opera.
- c) The composer could never forget how he invented the storm in his first opera.

The quick portrait³

Pablo Picasso⁴ offered his friend, the Russian writer Erenburg to paint his portrait. The latter⁵ agreed gladly, but hardly had he made himself comfortable in the armchair when the painter already said, "Your portrait is ready!"

The writer was very much surprised and asked, "So quickly? It took you less than five minutes to do it." "You seem to forget that we have known each other for forty years. And besides, I've been learning to paint all my life," was the answer.

Which statement is right?

- a) It took Pablo Picasso a week to complete his friend's portrait.
- b) The writer didn't recognize himself when he saw his portrait.
- c) Erenburg was very much surprised, because the portrait was ready in a moment.

¹ in despair ['ɪn dɪs'peə] — в отчаянии

² to crash [kræʃ] — рушиться с грохотом, падать

³ portrait ['pɔ:trət] — портрет

⁴ Pablo Picasso ['pæbləʊ pɪ'kæsəʊ] — Пабло Пикассо

⁵ the latter ['lætə] — последний из двух названных

The historic piano

The great Russian singer Alexander Vertinsky was going to give a concert in a small theatre in Minsk. Before the concert he wanted to make sure that the piano was good. But it turned out to be dreadful. The singer invited the director of the theater and asked for the explanation. The latter lifted his hands¹ in dismay,² sighed and said, "You see, it's a historic piano. Even the great Chopin refused to play it."

Which statement is right?

a) Both Alexander Vertinsky and Chopin refused to use the bad piano in a Minsk theatre.

b) Alexander Vertinsky listened to the explanation of the director and gave the concert in Minsk.

c) The piano was historic, because the great Chopin played on it.

Noisy tortoises³

The Spanish masterful violinist⁴ Pablo Sarasate liked jokes very much. And he often played tricks on his friends. But his friends were also great humourists!

Once, when he was staying in a hotel, his friends came to see him and asked, "Did you sleep well?" The violinist answered, "How can you sleep well if there are so many tortoises in the room?" His friends looked around and shrugged their shoulders⁵ in amazement because, of course, they didn't see any tortoises there. When Pablo was greeted by the visitors every morning he always complained of those awful animals which were making an awful noise and didn't let him sleep.

But once he woke up in the morning and saw a lot of alive tortoises in his room. When his friends who had brought the animals to the room came to greet Pablo and asked, "Did anyone bother you at night?", he didn't turn a hair⁶ and pointed

¹ to lift one's hands ['lɪft 'wʌnz 'hændz] — развести руками

² in dismay ['ɪn dɪs'meɪ] — с тревогой

³ tortoise ['tɔ:təs] — черепаха

⁴ violinist ['vaɪəlɪnɪst] — скрипач

⁵ to shrug one's shoulders ['ʃrʌg 'wʌnz 'ʃəʊldəz] — пожимать плечами

⁶ he didn't turn a hair — он и бровью не повел

at the crawling¹ tortoises with the words, "Of course, you can see the noise-makers yourselves."

Which statement is right?

a) Pablo Sarasate used to keep tortoises as pets.

b) Once his friends brought a lot of tortoises into his hotel room.

c) Pablo was very much surprised when he saw alive tortoises in his room.

He can't speak louder

The popular Russian provincial² actor and producer N. Miloslavsky was playing the role of a dying man. So he was speaking in a very weak voice. The audience from the balcony couldn't make out what he was saying and shouted, "Speak louder!" The actor, however,³ didn't get embarrassed⁴ at all and explained in a loud voice, "The man is dying. He can't speak louder."

Which statement is right?

a) The actor had a very weak voice.

b) The actor couldn't speak loudly because he was playing the role of a dying man.

c) The actor couldn't speak loudly because he had a sore throat.

He says it himself

When the theatre company, where the popular French actor Paul Munet⁵ played, went on tour, the small roles were usually performed by amateurs⁶ chosen among the local people. Once, one of the amateurs got the part of a servant who had to say only one phrase: "The dumb⁷ man has come." The

¹ to crawl [krɔ:l] — ползти

² provincial [prə'vɪnʃəl] — провинциальный

³ however [haʊ'evə] — однако, как бы то ни было

⁴ embarrassed [ɪm'bærəst] — смущенный

⁵ Paul Munet ['pɔ:l 'mʌneɪ] — Пол Мунэ

⁶ amateur ['æmətə] — любитель

⁷ dumb [dʌm] — немой

man was very excited as he was playing with the great actor in one play, and he decided to lengthen his presence on the stage and made the phrase longer. He said, "The dumb man has come and ... wants to speak to you." Paul Munet, wishing to give him a chance to improve the situation, asked, "Are you sure, he is dumb?" The amateur was quick to answer:¹ "In any case, he says it himself."

Which statement is right?

- a) The amateur was dumb.
- b) The amateur was so excited that he made a mistake.
- c) The amateur was so excited that he forgot all his words.

Edison's first invention

When Edison was a boy of fifteen, he worked as a telegraph operator. He had to work from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. and was to give a signal every hour to prove that he didn't sleep. The signals were always made with astonishing exactness.²

One night an inspector arrived and saw Edison sleeping in a chair. He was about³ to shake him when he caught sight⁴ of a mechanism on a table near the telegraph instrument. He waited to see what would happen. When the hand of the clock pointed to the hour, the instrument got busy and sent the signal over the wire.

The inspector seized the sleeping boy, roused him and "fired" him. That's why the first of Edison's numerous inventions was never patented.

Which statement is right?

- a) The inspector saw Edison working.
- b) The first of Edison's invention was useless.
- c) The signals were made with the help of the telegraph instrument.

¹ was quick to answer — быстро нашелся, что ответить

² astonishing exactness [əs'tɒnɪʃɪŋ ɪg'zæktnɪs] — поразительная точность

³ was about — собирался

⁴ to catch sight (of) ['kætʃ'saɪt] — заметить

The useful gate

For a long time Edison's guests wondered why the gate to his garden was so difficult to open. A friend of his said, "The gate to your garden is so heavy that I have to use all my strength to open it. I can't understand the reason. You're such a brilliant man. I'm sure you could have invented¹ something better."

"The gate seems to be quite all right," Edison answered with a smile. "In fact, it's quite a brilliant invention."

"You're joking, aren't you?"

"Not a bit. The gate is connected with a pump.² Everybody who comes in pumps twenty litres of water out of the well."³

Which statement is right?

- a) Edison's guests used to pump water for him.
- b) Edison was always so busy that he couldn't fix the gate.

The renovated⁴ nose

When Michelangelo⁵ cut his majestic "David" out of the marble boulder⁶ spoiled by another sculptor, everybody was amazed. But when the customer, who had ordered to make the statue,⁷ saw it for the first time, he wanted to show that he was a great expert in sculpture. He looked at the giant⁸ and mentioned casually, "The nose seems to be too long." Michelangelo didn't utter⁹ a word. He just took some marble dust, climbed up the statue and pretended to be shortening the nose. As he was doing it, he was spilling the dust on the customer. Then Michelangelo climbed down and asked the customer respectfully, "Do you like the statue now?"

¹ could have invented — мог бы изобрести

² pump [pʌmp] — насос

³ well [wel] — колодец

⁴ to renovate ['renəʊveɪt] — обновлять

⁵ Michelangelo [ˌmɪkə'lændʒələʊ] — Микеланджело

⁶ marble boulder ['mɑːbl 'bəʊldə] — мраморная глыба

⁷ statue ['stætjuː] — статуя

⁸ giant ['dʒaɪənt] — гигант

⁹ to utter ['ʌtə] — издавать (звук), произносить

The latter was very pleased and said, "Now it's excellent! You've renovated it!"

Which statement is right?

a) Michelangelo pretended to have shortened the nose of the statue.

b) The customer was very pleased because the sculptor had shortened the nose of the statue.

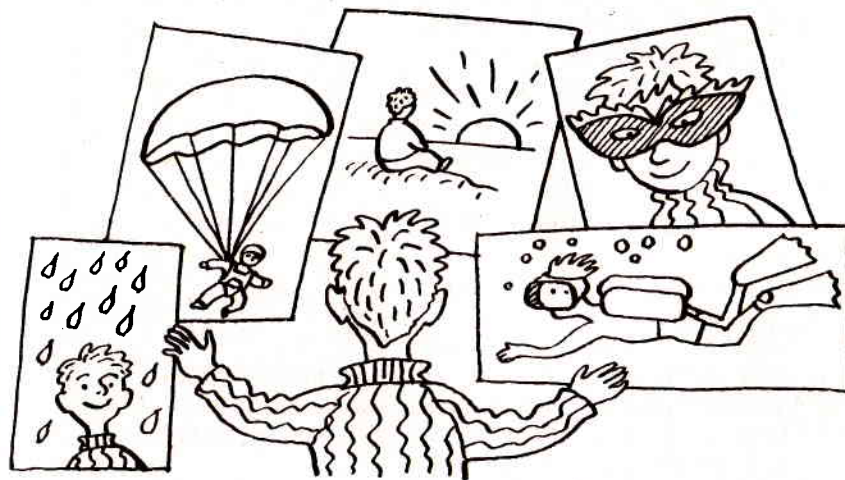
c) Michelangelo couldn't shorten the nose of the statue because he had spilled the marble dust on the customer.

V. DISCOVER YOURSELF!

Test 1

Are you a good friend?

1. What do you think is most important for a successful friendship?
 - a) *sympathizing*¹ with our friend;
 - b) *being independent*²;
 - c) *being taken care of*.
2. What do you prefer in a friendship?
 - a) *trust*;
 - b) *selfishness*;
 - c) *curiosity*.



¹ sympathizing ['sɪmpəθaɪzɪŋ] — сочувствующий

² independent [ˌɪndə'pendənt] — независимый

3. How do you react if you have quarreled¹ with a friend?
 - a) *You're the first to try to put up*²;
 - b) *You're stubborn*³;
 - c) *You rarely quarrel.*
4. Do you always remember your friends' birthdays?
 - a) *never*;
 - b) *always*;
 - c) *sometimes.*
5. How open-hearted are you in a friendship?
 - a) *You're always straightforward*⁴;
 - b) *You're sometimes frank*;
 - c) *You're usually reserved.*
6. What will you do or feel if your friend gives you an awful birthday present?
 - a) *You'll tell him the truth*;
 - b) *You'll frown*⁵;
 - c) *You'll appreciate his care.*
7. How will you react if your friend dances with your girlfriend (boyfriend)?
 - a) *You'll bite your lips*;
 - b) *You'll become red with anger*⁶;
 - c) *You'll smile broadly*.⁷
8. If you could choose among six friends — what kind of person would you choose?
 - a) *reliable, but shy*;
 - b) *sociable, but self-oriented*⁸;
 - c) *intelligent, but self-assured*⁹;
 - d) *sympathizing, but boring*;
 - e) *calm*,¹⁰ *but lazy*;
 - f) *creative, but idealistic*.¹¹

¹ to quarrel ['kwɔrəl] — ссориться

² to put up ['put 'ʌp] — мириться

³ stubborn ['stʌbən] — упрямый

⁴ straightforward [streɪt'fɔ:wəd] — прямой, честный

⁵ to frown [fraʊn] — хмурить брови, смотреть неодобрительно

⁶ to become red with anger ['æŋdʒ] — побагроветь от гнева

⁷ broadly ['brɔ:dli] — широко

⁸ self-oriented ['self ,ɒrɪ'entɪd] — эгоистичный

⁹ self-assured ['self ə'ʃʊəd] — самоуверенный

¹⁰ calm [kɑ:m] — спокойный

¹¹ idealistic [aɪ,dɪə'lɪstɪk] — идеалистический

9. What do you usually do when your friend talks about something that doesn't interest you at all?
 - a) *You listen politely, nod your head, but think about something else*;
 - b) *You raise your brows and try to show interest*;
 - c) *You widen your eyes and sigh deeply.*
10. What's your idea of a perfect entertainment?
 - a) *playing a sport game with your friends*;
 - b) *dancing and singing at a party or a disco*;
 - c) *discussing some interesting topics.*
11. If your friend doesn't feel sociable and won't go to a party, what will you do?
 - a) *You'll phone and apologize that neither of you can come*;
 - b) *You'll go alone*;
 - c) *You'll try again to persuade*¹ *her (him) to go to a party*;
 - d) *You'll find someone else to go with.*

Answer key

Your score (add the numbers):

1. a — 0, b — 2, c — 1;
2. a — 2, b — 1, c — 0;
3. a — 1, b — 0, c — 0;
4. a — 2, b — 1, c — 0;
5. a — 0, b — 1, c — 2;
6. a — 0, b — 2, c — 1;
7. a — 1, b — 0, c — 2;
8. a — 2, b — 2, c — 1, d — 0, e — 2, f — 0;
9. a — 1, b — 2, c — 0;
10. a — 2, b — 0, c — 0;
11. a — 0, b — 1, c — 1, d — 2.

Your score means:

16—22: You're a very reliable, careful, sympathizing friend. You try to deal with people who are equal to you.

8—15: You're an honest,² kind, helpful friend. All your friends enjoy your company and you're equally³ friendly to everybody.

¹ to persuade [pə'sweɪd] — убеждать

² honest ['ɒnɪst] — честный, правдивый

³ equally ['i:kwəli] — одинаково, равно

0—7: You're a smart, straightforward, decent¹ friend. You always stand up for² your friends in difficulties. But sometimes you prefer loneliness.³

Test 2

Are you a merry person?

1. What do you usually feel when you watch a comedy?
 - a) *I laugh loudly all the time;*
 - b) *I smile when I see something funny;*
 - c) *I try to remember jokes to tell my friends;*
 - d) *I keep silent.*
2. What colour of clothes do you prefer?
 - a) *orange;*
 - b) *red;*
 - c) *blue;*
 - d) *black.*
3. What's the first thing that comes to your mind after you wake up in the morning?
 - a) *I'm a king (a queen);*
 - b) *I'll have a lovely day today;*
 - c) *I must hurry or I'll be late;*
 - d) *The weather is bad again.*
4. How do you feel when someone's laughing at you?
 - a) *I start laughing, too;*
 - b) *I start planning a trick to play on the laughing person;*
 - c) *I seem to be indifferent to silly jokes.*
 - d) *I get offended.*⁴
5. When you come to a party:
 - a) *do you tell jokes to your friends?*
 - b) *do you sing and dance?*
 - c) *do you just eat and drink and refuse to dance?*
 - d) *do you sit sullen*⁵ *in a remote*⁶ *corner?*
6. What do you do when you see a crying child?
 - a) *I stop and try to make him laugh;*
 - b) *I sing a song for him;*

¹ decent ['di:snt] — приличный, порядочный

² to stand up for — защищать, отстаивать

³ loneliness ['lɔ:nlɪnis] — одиночество

⁴ to get offended ['get ə'fendɪd] — обижаться

⁵ sullen ['sʌlən] — угрюмый, мрачный

⁶ remote [rɪ'məʊt] — дальний, удаленный

- c) *I look at his mother indignantly*¹;
- d) *I pass by without paying attention*² *to him.*

7. What's your idea of a great day off?
 - a) *throwing a party*³ *with your best friends;*
 - b) *going to the country for a picnic with friends;*
 - c) *visiting a museum just with one friend;*
 - d) *reading a book at home.*
8. What do you like doing when you're alone?
 - a) *I listen to lively music, sing and dance;*
 - b) *I look through the photos of my friends and relatives.*
 - c) *I relax on the sofa with a humorous*⁴ *book;*
 - d) *I rake up*⁵ *the unfortunate moments of the past.*
9. How often do you feel like being alone?
 - a) *rarely;*
 - b) *usually;*
 - c) *never;*
 - d) *most of the time.*
10. How many true friends have you got?
 - a) *I can't count them all;*
 - b) *from three to ten;*
 - c) *just one;*
 - d) *I haven't got a friend.*
11. If you go on holiday to a far-off⁶ place what will you take with you?
 - a) *extraordinary*⁷ *clothes;*
 - b) *ear-phones to listen to lively music;*
 - c) *a science fiction book;*
 - d) *a textbook.*
12. What do you expect to happen in the nearest future?
 - a) *something wonderful;*
 - b) *I'll achieve*⁸ *an ambition*⁹;
 - c) *I'll meet a lot of new friends;*
 - d) *nothing new.*

¹ indignantly [ɪn'dɪgnəntli] — с негодованием

² to pay attention ['peɪ ə'tenʃən] — обратить внимание

³ to throw a party ['θrəʊ ə'pɑ:tɪ] — организовать вечеринку

⁴ humorous ['hju:mərəs] — юмористический, смешной

⁵ to rake up ['reɪk 'ʌp] — ворошить

⁶ far-off ['fɑ:r'ɒf] — отдаленный

⁷ extraordinary [ɪks'trɔ:dnri] — необычный, экстраординарный

⁸ to achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — достигать, добиваться

⁹ an ambition [æm'bɪʃən] — амбиция, цель, предмет желаний

Answer key

Your score (add the numbers):

1. a — 1, b — 3, c — 2, d — 4;
2. a — 1, b — 2, c — 3, d — 4;
3. a — 1, b — 2, c — 3, d — 4;
4. a — 2, b — 1, c — 3, d — 4;
5. a — 2, b — 1, c — 3, d — 4;
6. a — 1, b — 2, c — 3, d — 4;
7. a — 1, b — 3, c — 2, d — 4;
8. a — 1, b — 2, c — 3, d — 4;
9. a — 2, b — 3, c — 0, d — 4;
10. a — 1, b — 2, c — 3, d — 4;
11. a — 2, b — 1, c — 3, d — 4;
12. a — 2, b — 1, c — 3, d — 4.

Your score means:

12—24: You're the merriest person in your class. You seem to know the secret of being always in high spirits.¹ You possess² a wonderful sense of humour and a lively character.

25—36: You're a sunny soul³ by nature but there are moments in your life when you feel a little sad. You've got the ability to make the most⁴ of any situation and you know how to balance your emotions. You're an absolutely self-controlled person.

37—48: You're sure life is not so easy. Sometimes you can feel depressed, but remember — there's always a ray of sunshine in the darkest wood. However, you know life can be better, you can set about⁵ doing something to improve the situation. Start by trying to inject⁶ some happiness into the lives of other people.

¹ to be in high spirits ['haɪ 'sprɪts] — быть в хорошем настроении

² to possess [pə'zɛs] — обладать

³ a sunny soul ['sʌni 'səʊl] — солнечная душа, веселый человек

⁴ to make the most of smth [məʊst] — использовать наилучшим образом (что-то)

⁵ to set [set] about — начинать, приступать к чему-то

⁶ to inject [ɪn'dʒekt] — впрыскивать, впускать

Test 3

Are you an adventurer?

Give the answers "Yes" or "No" to the following questions:

1. Have you ever swum across a wide river?
2. Have you ever arranged a great party for your friends all by yourself?
3. Have you ever travelled by plane?
4. Have you ever seen a wild animal?
5. Have you ever won a prize?
6. Have you ever gone out for a walk in the rain without an umbrella?
7. Have you ever had a dream which you have put into action yourself?
8. Have you ever seen a snake in a forest and managed to escape?
9. Have you ever gone mountain-skiing¹?
10. Have you ever taken ten exams during a month?
11. Have you ever been abroad?
12. Have you ever seen a fire and helped to put it out²?
13. Have you ever gone sightseeing alone in a new city?
14. Have you ever ridden a motor bike?
15. Have you ever watched the sunrise³ or the sunset⁴?
16. Have you ever tasted any unusual food?
17. Have you ever found any money?
18. Have you ever taken part in a carnival⁵?
19. Have you ever jumped with a parachute⁶?
20. Have you ever walked alone in a dark forest or a park?
21. Have you ever gone diving?
22. Have you ever climbed trees or mountains?
23. Have you ever put on fantastic clothes to impress everyone?
24. Have you ever danced all night through?

¹ to go mountain-skiing ['maʊntɪn 'skiŋ] — кататься на горных лыжах

² to put out a fire ['put 'aʊt ə 'faɪə] — потушить пожар

³ sunrise ['sʌnraɪz] — восход солнца

⁴ sunset ['sʌnset] — закат

⁵ carnival ['kɑ:nəvəl] — карнавал

⁶ parachute ['pærəʃjut] — парашют

25. Have you ever gone hiking?
26. Have you ever baked cakes for the whole family?
27. Have you ever used cribs¹ during the exams?
28. Have you ever acted on the stage?
29. Have you ever jumped from a high distance into a swimming pool?
30. Have you ever composed poems?

Answer key

Count your "Yes" and "No" answers.

If you answered "Yes" more than fifteen times, you're certainly an adventurer! You like to find yourself in unusual and exciting situations. Good luck to you in your future adventures.²

Test 4

How patient³ are you?

1. How will you react if a passer-by pushes you?
 - a) *I'll push him, too;*
 - b) *I'll pay no attention to him;*
 - c) *I'll call him names.*
2. If you're waiting in a queue⁴ in a bank and the clerk keeps talking to his colleague,⁵ what will you do?
 - a) *I'll call the manager;*
 - b) *I'll go to another bank;*
 - c) *I'll make a remark that the clerk should pay attention to the visitors.*
3. If a friend of yours tells you one and the same joke for the third time, what will you do?
 - a) *I'll pretend to be listening;*
 - b) *I'll turn aside⁶ and start looking through the window;*
 - c) *I'll say, I can't listen to one and the same joke all the time.*

¹ crib [krɪb] — шпаргалка

² adventure [əd'ventʃə] — приключение

³ patient ['peɪjənt] — терпеливый

⁴ queue [kju:] — очередь

⁵ colleague ['kɒli:g] — коллега, сослуживец

⁶ to turn aside ['tʒ:n ə'saɪd] — отвернуться

4. If you're having an exam tomorrow, what will you do?
 - a) *I'll revise the material by the evening and go for a walk before going to sleep;*
 - b) *I'll drink a lot of coffee to encourage¹ myself;*
 - c) *I'll study all through the night.*
5. If you're waiting in a long queue for a doctor, what will you do?
 - a) *I'll tell jokes to the visitors;*
 - b) *I'll read a book;*
 - c) *I'll look around nervously.²*
6. If someone calls you in the middle of the night, how will you react?
 - a) *I'll talk to him patiently;*
 - b) *I'll tell him he's got the wrong number;*
 - c) *I'll hung up³ without listening.*
7. What will you do if someone lights a cigarette riding on a bus?
 - a) *I'll persuade him to stop smoking;*
 - b) *I'll take no notice;*
 - c) *I'll leave the bus.*
8. If your neighbour keeps playing the piano every day, what will you do?
 - a) *I'll get accustomed⁴ to it;*
 - b) *I won't fuss⁵ about it at all;*
 - c) *I'll leave my room each time when I hear the music.*
9. How will you feel if you fail in an exam?
 - a) *I'll think I should prepare better next time;*
 - b) *I'll be calm;*
 - c) *I'll burst⁶ into tears.*
10. How long are you prepared to wait for your true love?
 - a) *all my life;*
 - b) *for five years;*
 - c) *for a year.*

¹ to encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] — подбадривать

² nervously ['nɜ:vəʃli] — нервно

³ to hung up ['hʌŋ 'ʌp] — бросить трубку

⁴ to get accustomed ['get ə'kʌstəmd] — привыкать

⁵ to fuss [fʌs] — суетиться, волноваться из-за пустяков

⁶ to burst [bɜ:st] — прорываться, раздражаться; to burst into tears — залиться слезами

Answer key

Count what you're: a), b) or c)?

If you've got more a):

You're an extraordinarily¹ patient person. You can wait for serious things even all your life. You won't fuss and you'll be able to control most situations.

If you've got more b):

You're quite patient, but there are moments in your life when you lose control over your feelings. Learn to be more patient and you'll be able to solve a lot of problems.

If you've got more c):

You're an impatient² person. Remember just one thing: the more patient you are, the easier your life is.

Test 5

What's your favourite colour?

Colour is all in your mind. It doesn't exist. When your eye receives light it sends messages to your mind. And your mind translates these messages into colours which vary according to the wavelengths of the light.

You are all aware of the strange tricks your mind can play on you. It's not surprising that when it translates your eyes messages into colours it often adds other messages. Colours become linked with memories, associations, emotions and natural body reactions. Green begins to mean trees and leaves; red reminds you of fire. Perhaps this is why over the centuries and throughout the world colours have been given special significance and magical properties. Every colour in the visible spectrum has a superstition associated with it. The great abstract artists of the 20th century have studied the symbolism and psychological effect of colours. And recently scientists have begun to discover that colours can deeply influence our lives. Here are some of the meanings that scientists have attributed to basic colours.

RED — the colour of fire. If red is your favourite colour your heart rules your life. In China red is a lucky colour for brides! Scientists believe that red stimulates the nervous sys-

¹ extraordinarily [iks'trɔ:dɪnəri] — необычайно

² impatient [ɪm'peɪʃnt] — нетерпеливый

tem. Don't paint your walls red — it could drive you crazy. Scientists have also found that red light can help you to solve mathematical problems.

YELLOW — the colour of the sun. Yellow is a joyful colour and if, you prefer it to other colours you are a joyful person. Yellow is also a musical colour. It is like a high note and according to the painter Kandinsky it can cause a sharp pain in the eye just as a high pitched musical note can hurt your ear.

GREEN — the colour of trees and leaves. Green is always thought of as a harmonious colour because it symbolises growth in nature. It is a peaceful colour which can make you feel calm and rested. In some schools blackboards have been replaced by greenboards.

BLUE — the colour of the sky. Blue is a spiritual colour and is normally associated with the mind. If this is your favourite colour you are either very spiritual or very intellectual — or both. Blue light is cold. It can make you shiver and may dull your emotions. Perhaps that is why the scientists believe that in blue light time seems to pass quicker for you — because you're daydreaming?

BLACK AND WHITE — these are not really colours, but to most people black symbolises death and evil while white means innocence and good. But in many Oriental cultures black is good and white is for widows and the devil. It's all in your mind.

Test 6

Test on temperament¹

Answer "Yes" or "No".

1. You are restless and fussy.²
2. You are sharp with people, aren't you?
3. You are stubborn.
4. You work by jerks.³
5. You are inclined to risk.
6. You can't call yourself a tease.⁴

¹ temperament ['tempərəmənt] — темперамент

² fussy [fʌsi] — суетливый

³ by jerks ['baɪ 'dʒɜ:kz] — урывками

⁴ tease [ti:z] — забияка

7. You can't stand the drawbacks of other people.
8. You are easily bored with routine.
9. You are inclined to make jerky, abrupt, impulsive movements.
10. You are always persistent in achieving your goals.
11. You are not very sensitive to failures¹ and misfortunes.
12. You are sociable and helpful.
13. You are full of energy.
14. You can absorb the new information easily.
15. You are too curious.
16. You can easily switch over to different types of activity.
17. In a complicated situation you keep your temper² and don't panic.
18. You don't like to work if it's obligatory.
19. You can easily remember different kinds of information not connected with each other.
20. You are inclined first to act and then think about the consequences.³
21. You don't feel sure of yourself in an unfamiliar situation.
22. You don't easily make friends.
23. Little misfortunes depress you.
24. You are too emotional — you can be easily upset.
25. You tend to adapt to your interlocutor⁴ or a person you are in contact with.
26. You are suspicious.⁵
27. You are sensitive to any kind of criticism or praise.
28. You are reserved and like to keep yourself to yourself.
29. You don't leave a problem until you think it over completely.
30. You are inclined to make people pity you.
31. You are very consistent and logical in all your actions.
32. You have the patience to wait for events to come.
33. You can call yourself a cool person (you never lose your composure⁶).

¹ failure ['feɪljə] — провал

² to keep one's temper ['kɪp 'wʌnz 'tempə] — владеть собой

³ consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] — следствие

⁴ interlocutor [ɪntə'lɒkjʊtə] — собеседник

⁵ suspicious [sə'spɪʃəs] — подозрительный

⁶ to lose your composure ['luz 'wʌnz kəm'pəʊzə] — потерять самообладание

34. You always stick to your plan or working time-table.
35. You can restrain (control) yourself easily when you feel strong emotions.
36. You are characterized by equal attitude towards positive and negative things in your life.
37. Having decided to do something, you are slow to fulfil it.
38. You are inclined to judge people by their business qualities rather than by their emotional characteristics.
39. You always express your opinion even if you are distracted¹ in a conversation.
40. You are a very flexible² person.

Answer key

Each person doesn't have only one type of temperament. Everybody can be a melancholic³ person, a choleric⁴ person, a phlegmatic⁵ or a sanguine,⁶ but in different properties.

Questions 1—10

a) The first ten characteristics are those of a melancholic person.

A melancholic person is a little pessimistic and reserved.

He is prone⁷ to suffer long after troubles.

He is anxious⁸ and can often feel lonely without any apparent cause.

He is prone to think and reason.

Questions 11—20

b) These are the characteristics of a choleric person.

He is sensitive, impulsive, active, energetic, often worried, but optimistic.

His mood changes very often.

He wants to be a leader in any company.

¹ to distract [dɪs'trækt] — отвлекать

² flexible ['fleksɪbəl] — податливый, уступчивый

³ melancholic [ˌmelən'kɒlɪk] — меланхолик

⁴ choleric ['kɒlərɪk] — холерик

⁵ phlegmatic ['fleg'mætɪk] — флегматик

⁶ sanguine ['sæŋgwɪn] — сангвиник

⁷ to be prone ['prəʊn] — склонный (к)

⁸ anxious ['æŋkɪəs] — тревожный

He likes animation¹ and fuss² around him.
He is very hard-working.
He always wants people to agree with his opinion.

Questions 21—30

c) These are the characteristics of a phlegmatic.
He is very reasonable and careful person.
He has an equal temper.³
He tends to plan his life thoroughly.⁴
He is peace-loving and well-wishing.
He prefers to do serious work alone.
He doesn't express his attitude to people openly.

Questions 31—40

d) These are the characteristics of a sanguine.
He is usually cheerful and talkative.
His mood changes very often.
He doesn't suffer long after troubles.
He can make friends easily.
He often says the first thing which comes to his mind.
He needs to talk with a friend when he is very excited.
He is a person of ready sympathy.⁵

¹ animation [ˌæniˈmeɪʃn] — воодушевление, оживление

² fuss [fʌs] — суета

³ an equal temper [ˈiːkwəl ˈtempə] — ровный характер

⁴ thoroughly [ˈθɒrəli] — тщательно

⁵ sympathy [ˈsɪmpəθi] — сочувствие, симпатия

VI. ARE YOU A POET?

Complete the poems by adding the missing rhyming words logically. Use the hints. Learn the poems by heart if you wish.



1. George Byron

* * *

There's ... (a poem, a flower, a sigh)
To those who love me
And ... (a frown, a smile, a cry)
To those who hate;
And, whatever sky's ... (above, up, high) me,
There's ... (a tear,¹ a heart, a thought) for every fate.

¹ tear [tiə] — слеза

2. W.H. Davies

Leisure¹

What is this life
If full of ... (care, fear, nightmare²).
We have no ... (wish, time, dream)
To stand and stare.
No time ... (to stand, to understand, to sleep)
Beneath³ the boughs⁴
And see as long
As sheep or ... (towers, cows, snowers).
No time to see
When ... (schools, seas, woods) we pass
Where squirrels⁵ hide
Their ... (nuts, cakes, sweets) in grass.
No time to turn
At Beauty's glance
And watch her feet
How they can ... (jump, shake, dance).
No time to wait
Till her mouth
Can enrich⁶ that smile
Her eyes began.
A poor life this is!

3. L. Hughes

Dreams

Hold fast⁷ to dreams
For if dreams ... (die, lie, fly)
Life is a broken-winged⁸ ... (bird, plane, butterfly)
That cannot fly.

¹ leisure ['leɪzə] — досуг

² nightmare ['naɪtmɛə] — кошмар

³ beneath [bi'ni:θ] — внизу

⁴ bough [baʊ] — сук

⁵ squirrel ['skwɪrəl] — белка

⁶ to enrich [ɪn'ri:tʃ] — обогащать, украшать

⁷ to hold fast ['həʊld 'fɑ:st] — держаться крепко

⁸ broken-winged ['brəʊkn 'wɪŋd] — со сломанным крылом

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams ... (blow, disappear, go)
Life is a barren¹ field
Frosen with snow.

4. Edward Lear

The Duck and the Kangaroo

I

Said the Duck to the Kangaroo,
"Good gracious! How you ... (the verb of movement)
Over the fields and the water too,
As if you would never stop!

My life is a bore² in this nasty ... (small area of still wa-
ter),

And I long³ to go out in the world beyond
I wish I could hope like you!"
Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

II

"Please give me a ride on your ... (part of the animal's
body where you can sit),"

Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.
"I would sit quite still⁴ and say nothing but "Quack,"
The whole of the long day through!

And we'd go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee,
Over the ... (solid part of the earth's surface) and over
the sea.

Please take me a ride! O do!"
Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

¹ barren ['bærən] — бесплодный

² bore [bɔ:] — скука

³ to long (to) [lɒŋ] — сильно хотеть чего-то, стремиться к че-
му-то

⁴ still [stɪl] — спокойный; to sit still — сидеть спокойно

III

Said the Kangaroo to the Duck,
"This requires¹ some little reflection,²
Perhaps on the whole³ might bring me (opposite of "misfortune")
And there seems but one objection,⁴
Which is, if you let me speak so bold⁵
Your feet are ... (opposite of "pleasantly") wet and cold,
And would probably give me
The rheumatism⁶!" said the Kangaroo.

IV

Said the Duck, "As I sat on the rocks,
I have thought over that completely,
And I bought four pairs of woolen ... (kind of clothes)
Which fit my little feet neatly.

And to keep out the cold I've... (verb) a cloak⁷
And every day a cigar I'll smoke
And to follow my own dear true
Love of a Kangaroo!"

V

Said the Kangaroo, "I'm ready!"
All in the moonlight pale⁸
But to balance me well, dear Duck, sit steady!
And quite ... (opposite of "at the beginning") of my tail!"

So away they went with a hop⁹ and a bound¹⁰,
And they hopped the ... (synonym of "all") world three times
round.

And who is so happy, — O who,
As the Duck and the Kangaroo?

¹ to require [rɪ'kwaɪə] — требовать

² reflection [rɪ'flekʃən] — размышление, обдумывание

³ on the whole ['ɒn ðə 'həʊl] — в целом

⁴ objection [əb'dʒekʃən] — возражение, протест

⁵ bold [bəʊld] — смелый

⁶ rheumatism ['ru:mətɪzəm] — ревматизм

⁷ cloak [kləʊk] — плащ

⁸ pale [peɪl] — бледный

⁹ hop [hɒp] — припрыгивание; to hop — перепрыгивать, подпрыгивать

¹⁰ bound [baʊnd] — прыжок, скачок

Read the poems and their translations. Suggest your own translations.

Alfred Tennyson¹

Gifts

Give a man a horse he can ride,
Give a man a boat he can sail,
And his rank and wealth,
His strength and health —
On land nor shore shall fail.

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read —
And his home is bright with a calm delight
Though the room be poor indeed.

Give a man a girl he can love,
As I, oh my love, love thee²
And his heart is great
With the pulse of fate
At home, on land, on sea.

Переводы школьников и студентов

Дары

Человеку коня подарите —
Будет на нем он скакать,
Лодку в подарок вручите —
В море начнет уплывать.

Сила, здоровье и званье
На суше и на воде,
Авторитет и влиянье
Не потускнеют нигде.

Трубкой его наградите —
Станет себя улаждать,
Книгу пред ним положите —
Будет ее он читать.

¹ Alfred Tennyson (1809—1892) — английский поэт

² thee [ði:] = you (*устар.*)

Счастьем, мечтою той светлой
Дом засияет его,
Хоть из богатых подарков
Нет у него ничего.

Девушка вдруг появится
На пороге его жилья,
Сможет в нее он влюбиться,
Будет любить, как и я.

Пульсом судьбы и без горя
Сердце забьется его
Всюду — и дома, и в море —
Коль те дары у него!

Елена Крутицкая

Человек

Может он на коне ускакать
Или в море уплыть наугад.
Будет он и силен, и здоров, и богат —
Неудаче его не догнать.

Или трубку закурит и сядет читать
В скромной комнате за столом —
Тихой радостью светлой наполнится дом,
Неудаче его не догнать.

Если ж выпадет счастье любовь познать
И откроется сердце навстречу судьбе —
Фортуна не бросит его в беде,
Неудаче его не догнать!

Ольга Звольская

Дары

Дай мужчине лошадь, чтоб скакать,
Дай мужчине лодку, чтобы плыть, —
И его не сможешь обогнать,
И его не сможешь победить.

Дай мужчине трубку покурить,
Дай мужчине книгу почитать —
И глаза его будут сиять,
Он не будет быта замечать.

Дай мужчине девушку любить,
Как, моя любовь, люблю тебя!
Пульс судьбы навеки будет бить
На земле, на море, в небесах.

Ольга Нехорошева

Дары

О, человеку только бы познать движенье,
На быстром скакуне скакать иль плыть.
Высоким быть в глазах друзей,
Богатым, сильным, крепким быть.

И из-под ног земля не ускользнет,
Вы дайте закурить ему
Иль книгу, что внесет
Уют и радость в тишину,
Хотя бы комната была совсем пустынна и бедна.

Ему вы дайте полюбить,
Да так, как, милая, люблю тебя.
И вечно будет сердце биться, жить,
Куда б судьба его ни привела.

Светлана Фурсенко

Give your translation. As you can see, it's not so difficult.

* * *

There was a young lady of Niger
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Переводы школьников и студентов

* * *

В Нигерии девушка гибкая
Каталась на тигре с улыбкою,
Вернулись с прогулки домой
С улыбкой на морде одной.

Эдуард Капранов

* * *

Улыбались три смелых девицы
На спине у бенгальской тигрицы.
Теперь же все три —
У тигрицы внутри.
А улыбка — на морде тигрицы.

Настя Андропова

* * *

Захотелось покататься девчонке
Верхом на маленьком тигренке.
Вернулся довольный тигренок,
Но ... что-то не видно девчонки.

Алексей Козулин

* * *

Совет девицам будет строг:
Не ездить на зверях верхом,
Не допускать подобных игр,
Фатальным будет их исход —
Вы съедены, а весел тигр.

Сергей Мартьянов

* * *

Жила красавица в Нигерии одна,
Любила с тигром пошутить она.
Верхом усядется бывало на него
И улыбается, не видя ничего.

Но вот однажды тигр пошутил
И нашу амазонку проглотил,
Хоть и смеется тигр без смущенья
Ему грозит желудка несваренье.

Марина Феоктистова

Give your translation. As you can see, it's not so difficult.

VII. RIDDLES AND GAMES

Game "Let's visit Mother Goose"

Would you like to visit Mother Goose? Do you want to go through adventures that you may come across on the way to Mother Goose's house? Then read Mother Goose's rhymes and play this game. In the game any number of players can take part. You'll need the dice¹ and, probably, different buttons or any other small objects which may help to identify the owners.

Take turn² throwing the dice and moving your buttons. As you land on the big circles, read the starting lines of "Mother Goose's Rhymes," complete the rhyme and follow the instructions. If you can't complete the rhyme, miss two turns and learn it with your friends' help.

Play the game as many times as you like. Enjoy it!

Mother Goose's Rhymes

* * *

Hickory, dickory, dock,
The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one,
The mouse run down,
Hickory, dickory, dock.

* * *

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,

¹ dice [dais] — кубик для игры с точками от 1 до 6

² turn [tʒ:n] — ход

Eating her curds¹ and whey.²
There came a big spider,
Who sat beside her
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

* * *

Hey diddle diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The caw jumped over the moon.
The little dog laughed
To see such sport (fun),
And the dish ran away with the spoon.

* * *

I love my little pussy,
Her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her
She'll do me no harm.
So I'll not pull her tail,
Nor drive her away,
But pussy and I
Very gently will play.

* * *

Little Betty Blue
Lost her holiday shoe,
What can little Betty do?
Give her another.

* * *

One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.
Why did you let it go?
Because it bit my finger so.
Which finger did it bite?
This little finger on the right.

¹ curds [kɜ:dz] — творог

² whey [wei] — сыворотка

* * *

Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John
Went to bed with his trousers on;
One shoe off, and one shoe on,
Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John.

* * *

Jack, be nimble,¹
Jack, be quick,
Jack, jump over
The candlestick.

* * *

Elizabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess,
They all went together to seek a bird's nest;
They found a bird's nest with five eggs in,
They all took one, and left four in.

* * *

Georgie Porgie, pudding and pie,
Kissed the girls and made them cry;
When the boys came out to play
Georgie Porgie ran away.

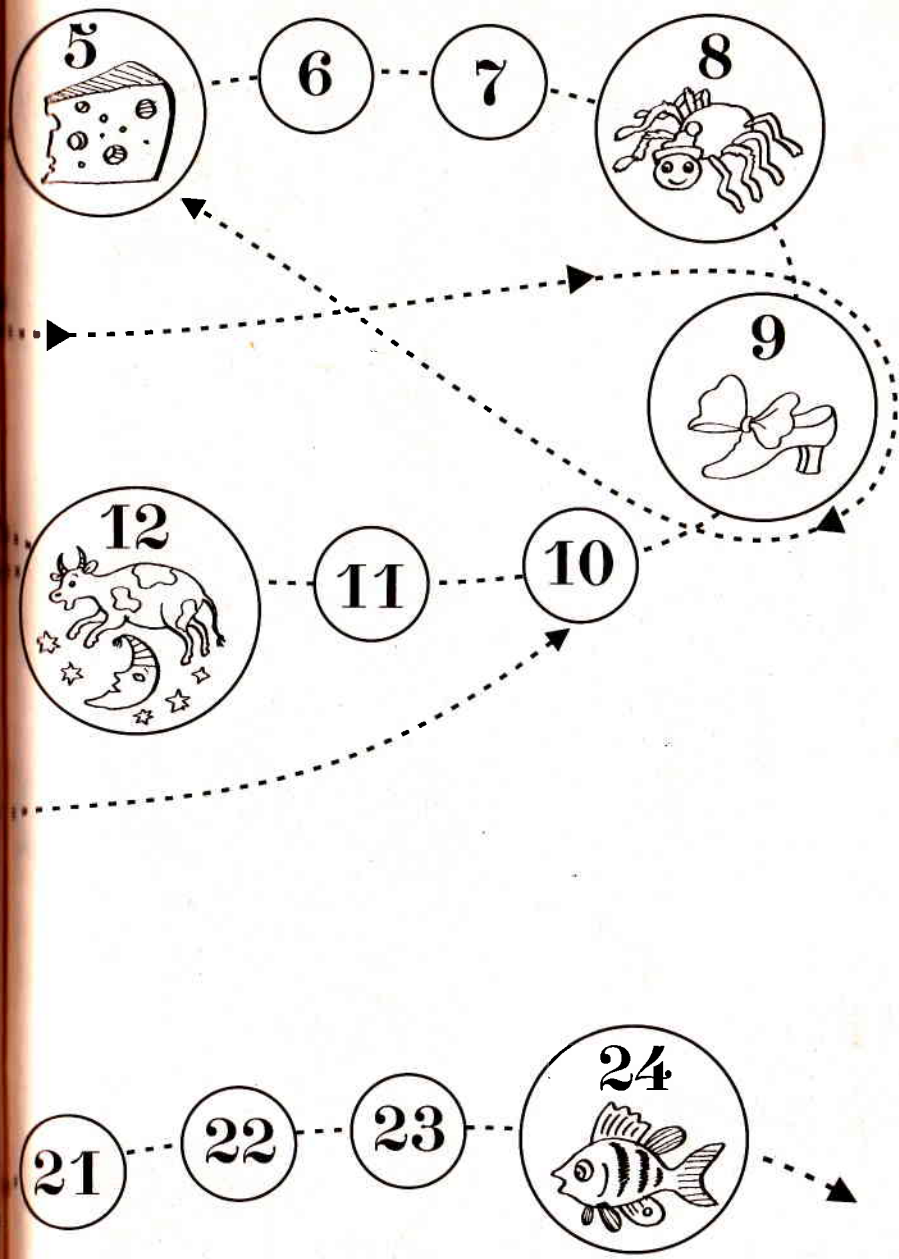
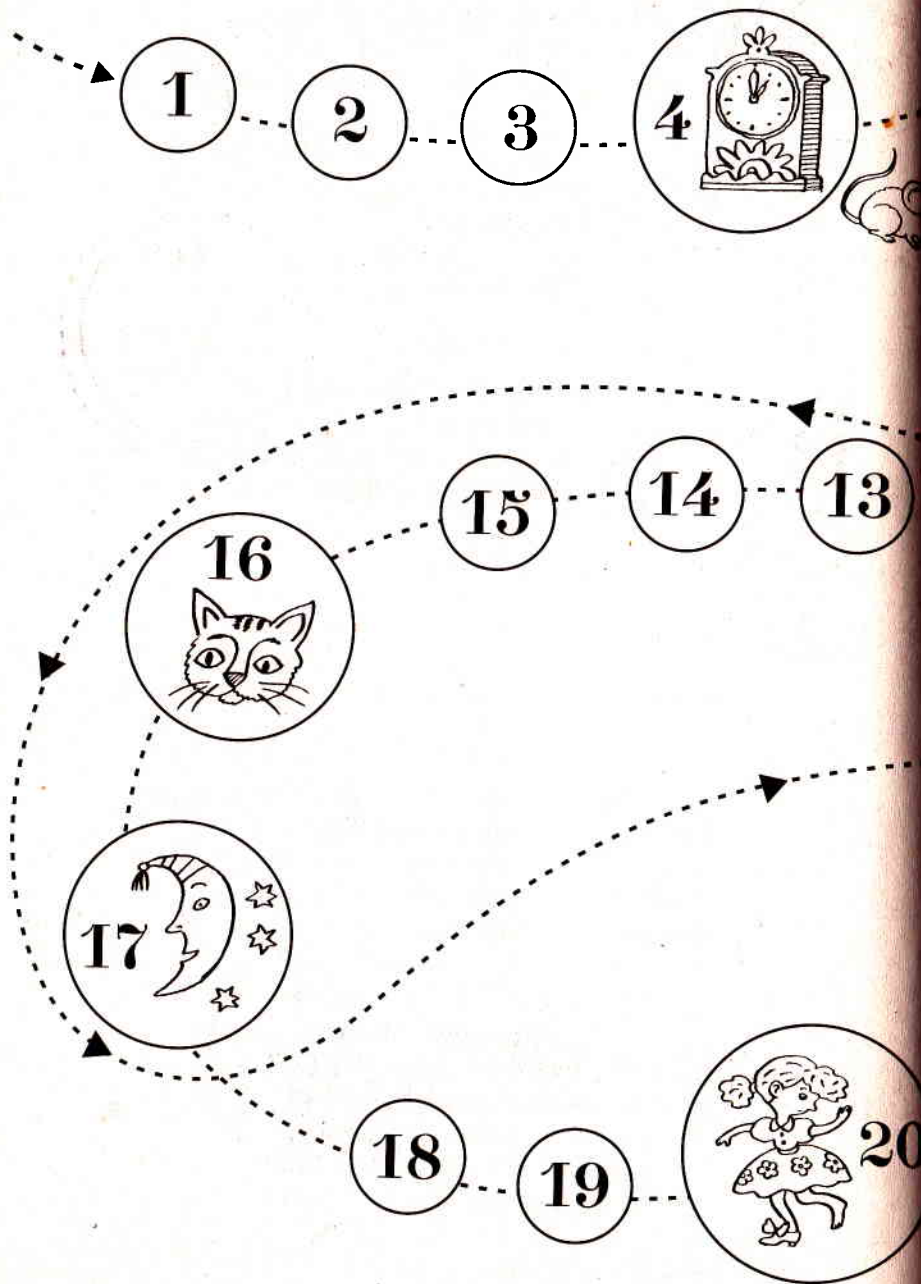
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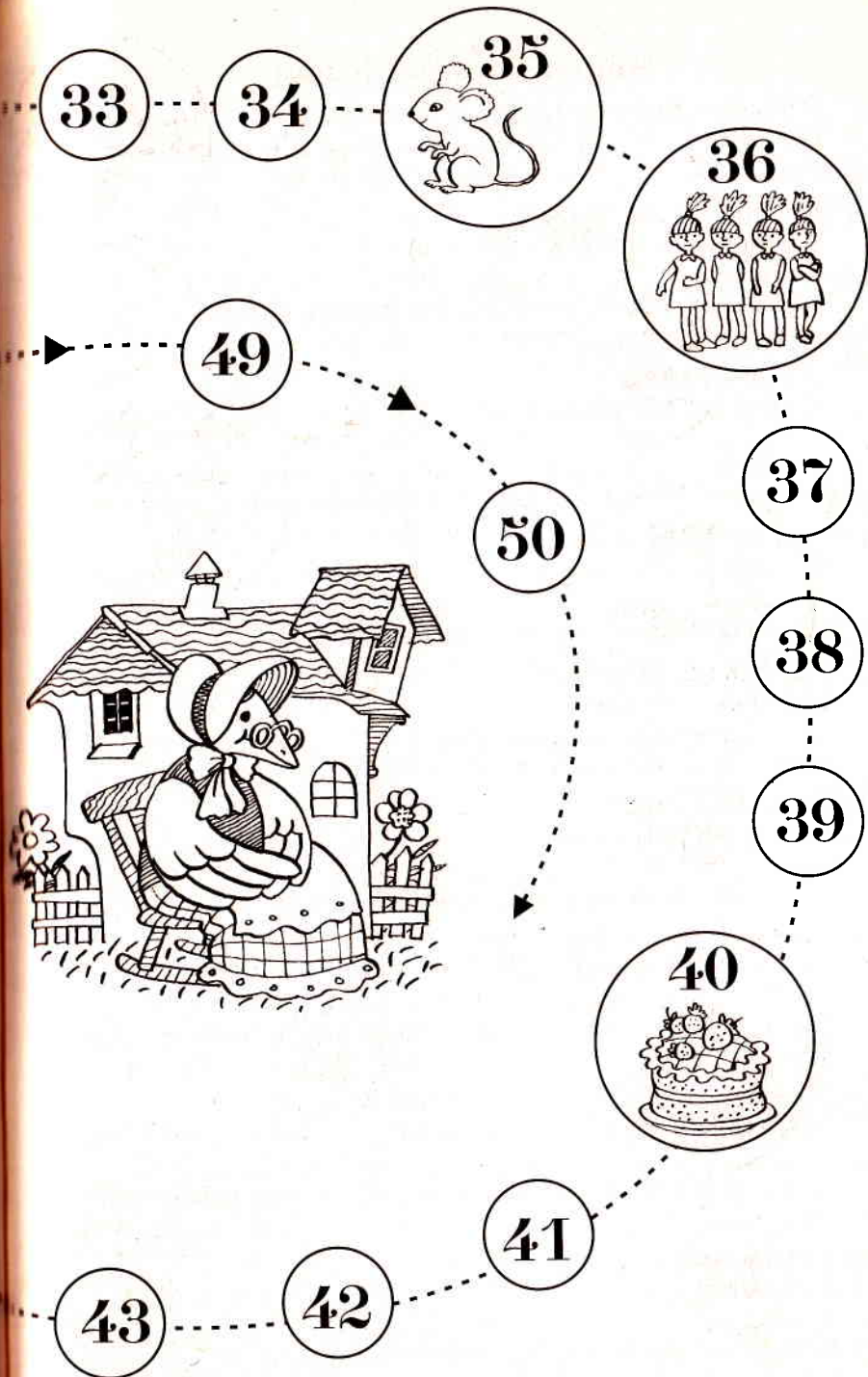
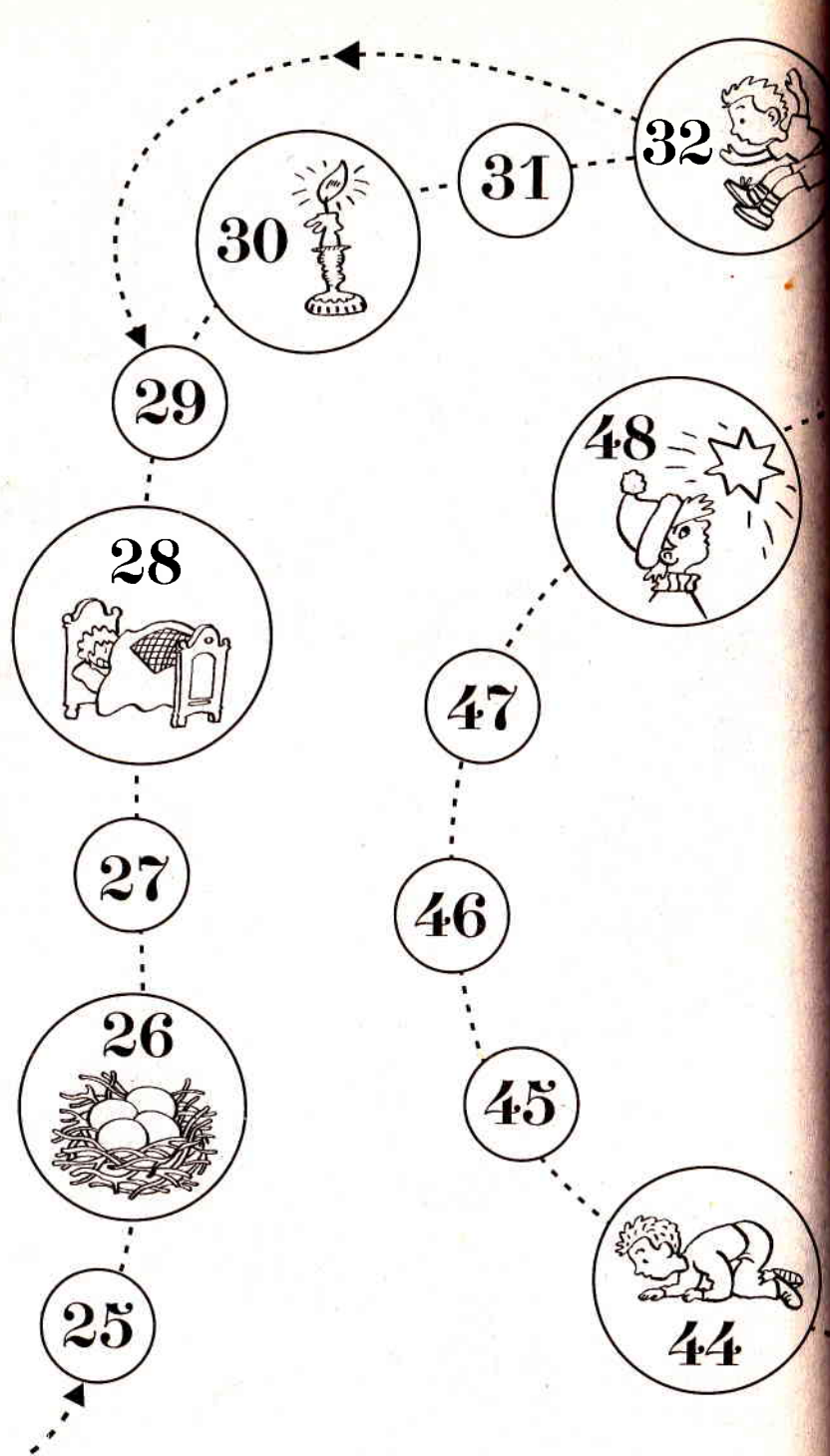
Oh where, oh where has my little dog gone?
Oh where, oh where can he be?
With his ears cut short (or so short)
And his tail cut long (or so long),
Oh where, oh where is he?

* * *

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

¹ nimble [nimbl] — ловкий





Mother Goose's Rhymes

Complete the rhymes if you're at № 4, № 8, № 12, № 16, № 20, № 24, № 28, № 32, № 36, № 40, № 44, № 48:

- ④ Hickory, dickory, dock,
The mouse ran up the clock.

.....

Instruction: follow the mouse, stay where it stopped.

- ⑧ Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey;

.....

Instruction: miss two turns, you're too frightened to continue the walk, you need some time to come to yourself.

- ⑫ Hey diddle diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,

.....

Instruction: jump over the moon to number 10.

- ⑯ I love my little pussy,
Her coat is so warm,

.....

Instruction: miss one turn, play with your cat.

- ⑳ Little Betty Blue
Lost her holiday shoe,

.....

Instruction: look for Betty's holiday shoe, stay near it.

- ㉒ One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive,

.....

Instruction: find the lake and let the fish go in it, stay near the lake.

- ㉘ Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John
Went to bed with his trousers on;

.....

Instruction: miss one turn, you're too tired to walk, have a good sleep.

- ㉚ Jack, be nimble,
Jack, be quick,

.....

Instruction: jump over the candlestick to number 29.

- ㉜ Elizabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess,
They all went together to seek a bird's nest;

.....

Instruction: find the bird's nest and return the eggs to the bird, stay near the nest.

- ㉞ Georgie Porgie, pudding and pie,
Kissed the girls and made them cry;

.....

Instruction: miss one turn, eat the pie, you must be very hungry.

- ㉠ Oh where, oh where has my little dog gone?
Oh where, oh where can he be?

.....

Instruction: find the dog, stroke and hug it, it's so happy that you've found it, stay with the dog.

- ㉡ Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

.....

Instruction: miss one turn, find the star, look at it for a while. Isn't it beautiful?

Answers to "Mother Goose's Rhymes"

- ④ ... The clock struck one,
The mouse run down,
Hickory, dickory, dock.

- ⑧ ... There came a big spider,
Who sat beside her
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

- ⑫ ... The caw jumped over the moon;
The little dog laughed
To see such sport (fun),
And the dish ran away with the spoon.

- ⑯ ... And if I don't hurt her
She'll do me no harm.
So I'll not pull her tail,
Nor drive her away,
But pussy and I
Very gently will play.

- ⑳ ... What can little Betty do?
Give her another.

- ②4 ... Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.
Why did you let it go?
Because it bit my finger so.
Which finger did it bite?
This little finger on the right.
- ②8 ... One shoe off, and one shoe on,
Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John.
- ③2 ... Jack, jump over
The candlestick.
- ③6 ... They found a bird's nest with five eggs in,
They all took one, and left four in.
- ④0 ... When the boys came out to play,
Georgie Porgie ran away.
- ④4 ... With his ears cut short (or so short)
And his tail cut long (or so long),
Oh where, oh where is he?
- ④8 ... Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

You have reached Mother Goose's house. Congratulations! Come in and feel at home.

Mother Goose's questions

Mother Goose would like to ask you a few questions. You will be ready to answer them after you read these rhymes.

* * *

1. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the king's horses,
All the king's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again,

* * *

2. Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch¹ a pail of water;

¹ to fetch = to bring

Jack fell down and broke his crown¹,
And Jill came tumbling² after.

* * *

3. As I was going to St. Ives,
I met a man with seven wives,
Each wife had seven sacks,
Each sack had seven cats,
Each cat had seven kits:
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were there going to St. Ives?

* * *

4. Little Nancy Etticoat,
With a white petticoat³
And a red nose;
She has no feet or hands.
The longer she stands
The shorter she grows.

* * *

5. Doctor Foster went to Gloucester
In a shower of rain;
He stepped in a puddle,
Right up to its middle
And never went there again.

Answer mother Goose's questions:

1. Who was Humpty Dumpty and who couldn't put him together again?
2. Why did Jack and Jill go up the hill?
3. How many people and animals were going to St. Ives?
4. Who was Nancy Etticoat and why did she grow shorter?
5. What happened to Doctor Foster who went to Gloucester⁴?

Answers

1. Humpty Dumpty was an egg.
2. Jack and Jill wanted to fetch a pail of water.

¹ crown [kraʊn] — зд. голова

² to tumble [tʌmbl] — кувыркаться, падать

³ petticoat ['petikəʊt] — детская юбочка

⁴ Gloucester ['glɒstə] — г. Глостер

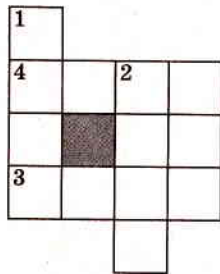
3. None.
4. Nancy Etticoat was a candle. The more it burnt the shorter it grew.
5. Doctor Foster stepped in a puddle.

Do the crosswords

Divide into the big teams, small groups or just play in pairs. Who'll be the first to finish the crosswords?

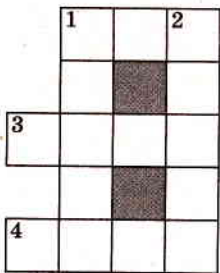
Irregular verbs crosswords

Complete the sentences with the missing verbs and write them into the crosswords. Tell these short stories to your friends.



I. Summer holidays

1. ↓ Mary ... in the river last summer.
2. ↓ She ... her bicycle every day.
3. → She learned English and ... progress.
4. → She liked her summer holidays, they ... very interesting.

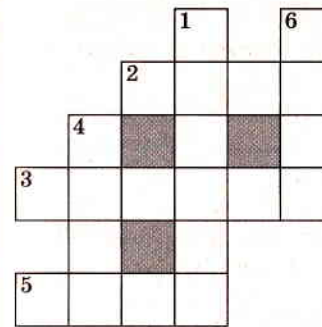
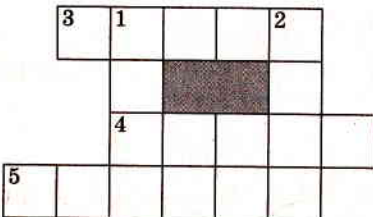


II. At the seaside

1. ↓ He ... a letter to his friends and described his summer rest.
1. → The weather ... wonderful last summer.
2. ↓ Jack often ... on the beach.
3. → He ... up at night and listened to the sea.
4. → He enjoyed himself and ... great.

III. Last weekend

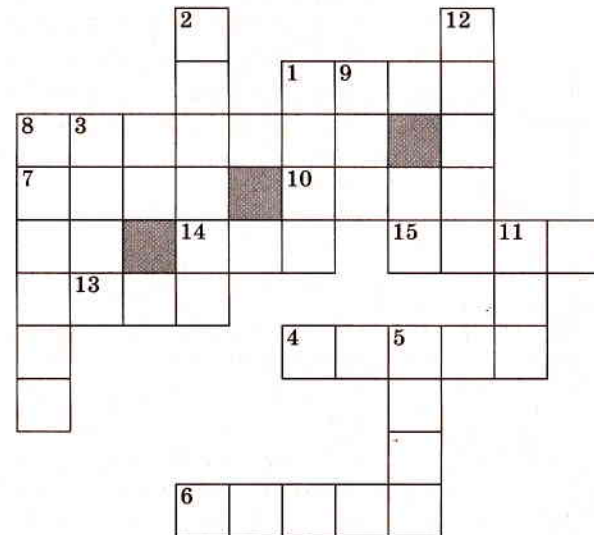
1. ↓ Kate ... a very good time last weekend.
2. ↓ She ... to the swimming pool.
3. → As she was swimming someone ... a ball into the water.
4. → After swimming she ... some orange juice.
5. → She ... it.



IV. Last year

1. ↓ My uncle ... a new car.
2. → My brother ... a bicycle.
3. → My mother ... economics at college.
4. ↓ My aunt ... me a computer game as a birthday present.
5. → My sister ... school and entered college.
6. ↓ My pen friend from London ... me a box of chocolates for the New Year.

V. At the birthday party



1. → I ... a birthday party yesterday (to have).
2. ↓ I ... a lot of tasty food last week (to buy).
3. ↓ ... up my best friends and invited them to my birthday party (to ring).
4. → The party ... at five o'clock (to begin).
5. ↓ My friends ... me a lot of wonderful presents (to give).
6. → They ... beautiful cards for me (to write).
7. → They ... "Happy birthday" (to sing).
7. ↓ John ... coffee on my dress and we laughed a lot (to spill).

8. → Tom ... a guitar and we all listened to his playing (to bring).
9. ↓ We ... everything I had cooked (to eat).
10. → While I was handing out the pieces of the birthday cake I touched the vase by chance and it ... off the table (to fall).
11. ↓ The dog ... after the cat (to run).
12. ↓ The cat ... some fish from the plate (to steal).
13. ↓ When we noticed it, the cat ... frightened (to get).
14. It ... under the sofa and stayed there until the end of the party (to hide).
15. At the end of the party we ... all so happy (to be).

Word Crosswords

I. Plait

Translate the nouns into English and write down the words into the squares.

1 чашка
2 кастрюля
3 орех
4 палец ноги
5 вяз
6 карта (географическая)
7 каламбур, игра слов
8 сеть
9 игрушка
10 «да»
11 солнце
12 дремота, короткий сон
13 лапа
14 путь, способ

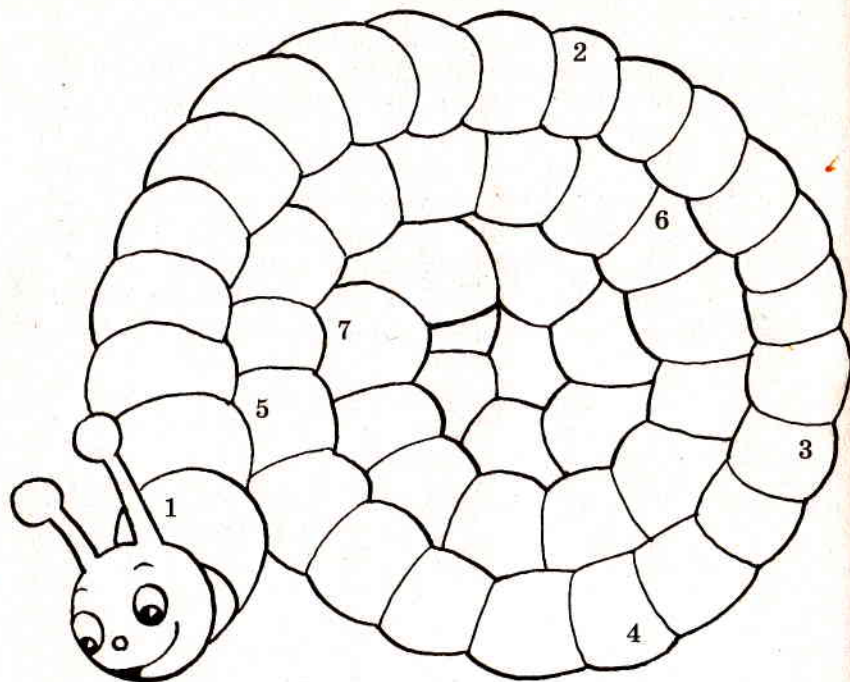
II. Stairs

1 шея
2 колено
3 выход
4 термин
5 насмешка
6 поцелуй
7 мыло
8 слива
9 мельница
10 лев
11 гнездо
12 бивень
13 воздушный змей
14 орбита
15 владелец
16 ошибка

III. Windows

1 клен
2 лимон
3 натиск, атака
4 музыкальный этюд
5 глубина
6 бросать
7 владелец
8 ошибка

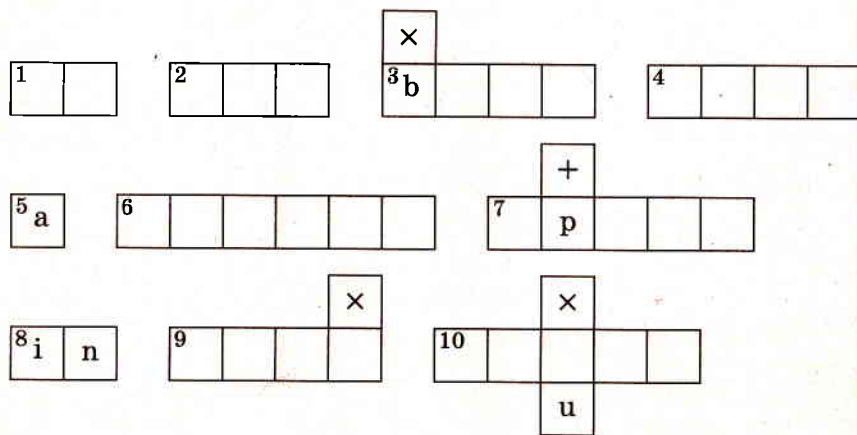
IV. Snail



1. трудолюбивый
2. упрямый
3. аккуратный
4. нежный

5. надежный
6. энергичный
7. критичный

V. Proverb



Guess the proverb.

Условные обозначения

× — вычеркнуть букву

×
b

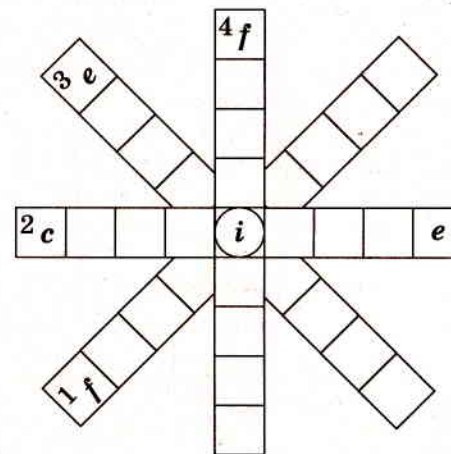
 — вычеркнуть букву, вместо нее поставить "b"

+
p

 — добавить букву "p"

1. opposite to "she"
2. give the second form of the verb "to be" (singular)
3. give the third form of the verb "to tear"
4. opposite to "without"
5. indefinite article
6. translate into English «серебряный»
7. translate into English «скоро»
8. preposition
9. translate into English «шипеть»
10. translate into English «месяц» (календарный)

VI. Snowflake

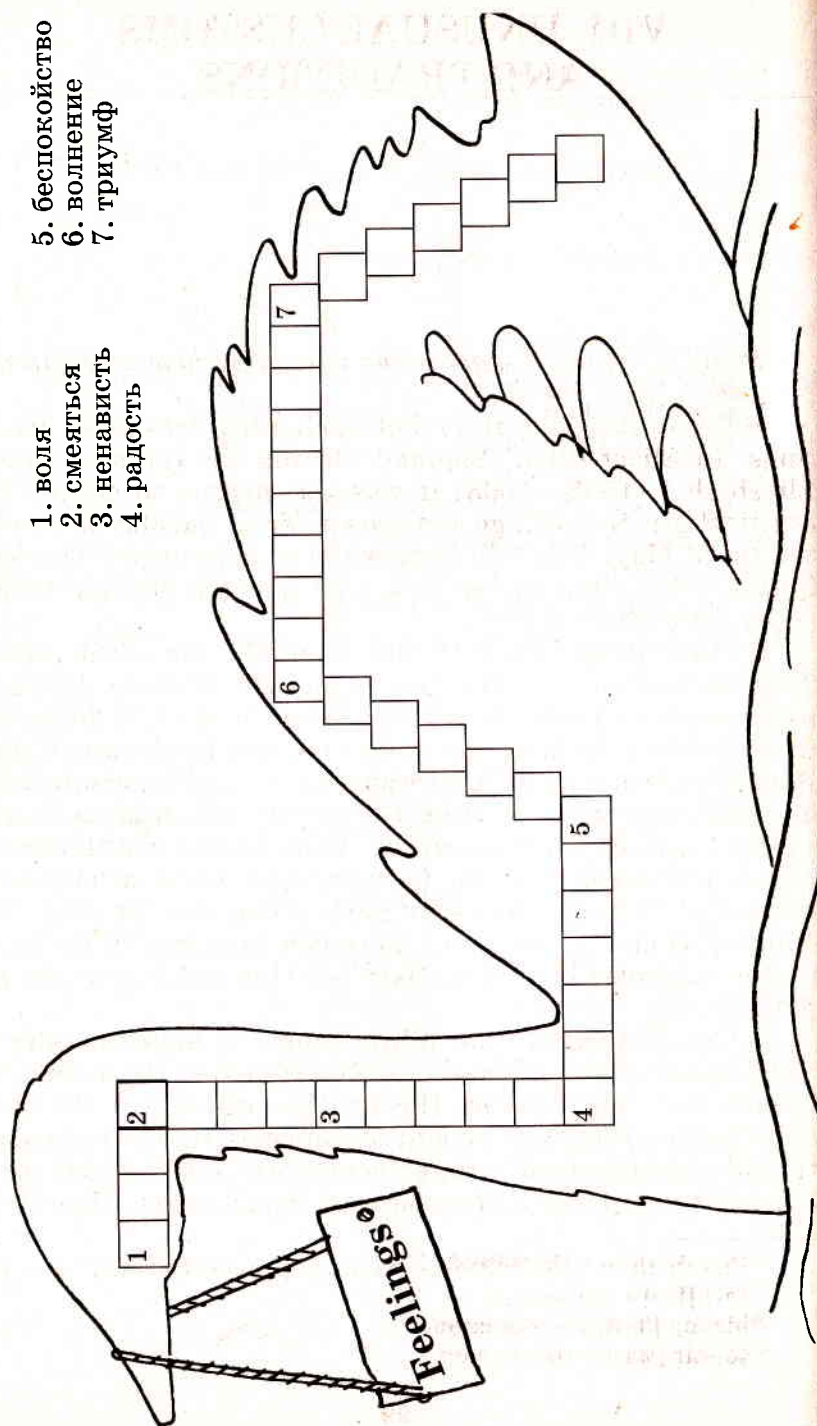


1. сочинять, производить
2. критиковать
3. исключать, уничтожать
4. очаровывать

VII. Swan

1. воля
2. смеяться
3. ненависть
4. радость

5. беспокойство
6. волнение
7. триумф



VIII. UNUSUAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Read the stories, suggest the titles for them and discuss them with your friend.

◆ Celebrating the arrival of Spring involves many traditions. In Elizabethan¹ England (during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558—1603) it was the custom to choose the prettiest girl in a village and crown her as the May Queen on the 1st of May. This still happens in some villages. The May Queen is the main figure in a fair² and the dancing which takes place afterwards.

◆ Many people know the names of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes and his good friend Dr. Watson. But perhaps you don't know these facts about Sherlock Holmes: the first Sherlock Holmes' story was written by Arthur Conan Doyle in 1886. Conan Doyle was a doctor and he could write his books only when he wasn't busy with his patients. In the stories Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson lived in 221B Baker Street. Hundreds of people from over the world still write to Holmes at that address every week asking for his help. The building is now a bank, and there is a secretary in the bank who is employed to read all Sherlock Holmes' letters and reply to them!

◆ The festival of "the White Dame" is held annually in the Estonian town of Haapsalu. Every August the moonlight shadow of a lady appears through the window of the bishop's³ castle. The legend about the appearance of the beautiful lady has survived through centuries. Now it often stirs⁴ the painters', poets' and musicians' imagination. They creat

¹ Elizabethan [i,lɪzə'bi:θən] — эпоха королевы Елизаветы

² fair [feə] — ярмарка

³ bishop ['bɪʃəp] — епископ

⁴ to stir [stɜ:] — волновать

lyrical pieces of art and refuse to believe that the shadow appears only due to the mastery¹ and ingenuity² of the medieval³ architect.

◆ The stories, poems or musicals about the tragic love of "the White Dame" who was imprisoned in the castle are carefully remembered and passed on from one generation to another.

◆ In Italy, during the New Year night the people throw away useless things. If you happen to welcome the New Year in that country, don't get surprised if an old boot strikes you on the head. Keep it as a souvenir.⁴

◆ In Japan, during the New Year night the bells of Buddhist⁵ temples strike one hundred and eight times. Nowadays their ringing is transmitted on TV and the radio. The number 108 hasn't been chosen by chance. The Japanese believe that a person has six vices⁶ and each vice has eighteen shades.⁷

With each stroke people get rid of the vices they have accumulated during the previous year: greediness, malice,⁸ foolishness, light-mindedness, indecision, avarice.⁹ After the last stroke a Japanese goes to sleep so that he could go out into the street at dawn and greet the New Year with a light heart.

◆ Choral singing is a popular pastime in Sweden, and one occasion when nearly every choral singer in the country sings is the evening of 30th April, known as Walpurgis-Night.¹⁰

Bonfires¹¹ are lit often on hilltops where they will be visible from a long way off, and when the crackling of the fire is at its height, a number of gentlemen (though increasing numbers of ladies are also appearing nowadays) step for-

¹ mastery ['mɑ:stəri] — мастерство

² ingenuity [ˌɪŋdʒi'nju:ti] — изобретательность

³ medieval [ˌmedi'ɪvəl] — средневековый

⁴ souvenir ['su:vəniə] — сувенир

⁵ Buddhist ['bʊdɪst] — буддийский

⁶ vice [vaɪs] — грех

⁷ shade [ʃeɪd] — оттенок

⁸ malice ['mælis] — злость

⁹ avarice ['ævərɪs] — алчность

¹⁰ Walpurgis-Night [væl'pɜ:ɡɪs 'naɪt] — вальпургиева ночь

¹¹ bonfire ['bɒnfɪə] — костер

ward, most of them wearing peaked caps with a white top and sing a number of songs, which maintain¹ that this evening marks the end of the winter. In Sweden and many other countries too, the lightings of bonfires one evening in spring was an ancient custom to scare off predators² before the cattle and sheep were put out to graze,³ and there was some supernatural, magical purpose involved, as for example when the Germans sought to protect themselves against the witches gathering on this very night, Walpurgis-Night.

There were a lot of German immigrants in Stockholm⁴ and its surroundings, this is why the custom first took root here. Other parts of Sweden had other bonfire evenings, but the capital city, of course, always sets an example of things, and so the bonfires and the singing have now fallen in line with the Stockholm way of doing things.

◆ Patron saint⁵ of Ireland, St. Patrick, was a real man who was born around 389 AD and died probably in 461. He studied in European monasteries and after several years was sent back to Ireland as a bishop. There he spent the rest of his life teaching the people of Ireland to read and write while converting them to Christianity⁶: Patrick tried to combine old customs with new meanings. Still, his life was in constant danger because there were always people who didn't want change. However, as time went on he was loved more and more. During his lifetime Patrick's fame as a teacher and missionary spread throughout the Western world. During the Dark Ages, when education and arts had almost disappeared in Europe, St. Patrick's teaching kept learning alive in Ireland. The country became known as the "Island of Saints and Scholars."

There are a lot of stories about amazing things St. Patrick is supposed to have done. It's said that once he escaped from his enemies by turning himself and his companions into deers.⁷ Another story tells how one of his friends was saved from fire because he was wearing Patrick's robe.

¹ to maintain [mən'teɪn] — утверждать

² predator ['predətə] — хищник

³ to graze [greɪz] — пастись

⁴ Stockholm ['stɒk'həʊm] — г. Стокгольм

⁵ patron saint ['peɪtrən 'seɪnt] — покровитель

⁶ Christianity [ˌkrɪstɪ'ænɪti] — христианство

⁷ deer [dɪə] — олень

The most famous legends are about how Patrick drove all the snakes out of Ireland because he had cast a magic spell¹ on them.

While the legends about St. Patrick feats are fun and interesting to hear, the truth about him is what made him a great and famous man. Almost single-handedly he saved the fundamentals of civilization for the Western world. And it is through him that Ireland has its centuries-old traditions of scholarship and literature.

Ireland is known as the Emerald Isle² because of the lush³ green colour of the landscape. Its mild, moist climate is ideal for vegetation and a type of clover called shamrock⁴ grows everywhere. This three-leafed plant has become a symbol of Irish heritage⁵ and many people wear green shamrocks on St. Patrick's day in March, 17.

In fact, green is the colour everyone associates with St. Patrick's Day; both in the United States and in Ireland, people wear something green on this holiday. At one time, a person who wasn't wearing green on St. Patrick's Day got a little pinch⁶ from anyone who caught him or her.

There is also a funny custom to make or buy "St. Patrick's snake" on this day. You might not want to have a real snake hissing⁷ in your room, but a cute stuffed toy will be lovely. It'll stay where you put it and guard you against draughts⁸ on cold, windy nights. The snake can fill the gaps under your door or a window and keep you from getting chilled. That's why it is called "the chill-chaser."⁹ You'll probably want your St. Patrick's snake to be green to keep the holiday going all the year round.

◆ The system of bringing up children in Japan is very peculiar. During the first two years the child is carried by his

¹ to cast a magic spell ['kɑ:st ə'mædʒɪk 'spel] — заколдовать

² the Emerald Isle ['emərəld 'aɪl] — Изумрудный остров

³ lush [lʌʃ] — сочный

⁴ shamrock ['ʃæmrɒk] — трилистник

⁵ heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] — наследие

⁶ pinch [pɪntʃ] — щипок

⁷ to hiss [hɪs] — шипеть

⁸ draught ['drɔ:t] — сквозняк

⁹ chill-chaser ['tʃɪl 'tʃeɪsə] — «отпугиватель простуды», это слово состоит из двух слов: chill — простуда, to chase — преследовать

mother everywhere. Then up to the school years he can do anything he likes, and nobody including his parents will stop him. Parents, of course, explain to the child the most important warnings, like "it's dangerous," "it's dirty," "it's bad," but they'll never punish him if he does something wrong. For example, a five-year-old boy waiting for his mother at a hairdresser's can open all the bottles with shampoo, spread it all over the mirror and his face, but neither the hairdresser nor the mother will scold him. The mother can only say with a sigh "Oh, he's so tired of waiting."

The first restrictions appear during the school years when parents teach their child to put up a good show and behave decently.

◆ Pancake¹ Day is the popular name for Shrove Tuesday, the day preceding the first day of Lent² in Great Britain. In medieval times the day was characterized by merry-making and feasting. One of the main events of modern feasting³ at Olney in Buckinghamshire is the Pancake Race.⁴ This race is said to have been first run there in 1445 and it still exists.

The competitors are housewives who must be inhabitants of Olney, or the nearby Warrington. The rules also require them to wear aprons⁵ and to cover their heads with a hat or scarf. The distance to be run is from the village square to the church, about four hundred and fifteen yards. A bell rings twice before the race, once to warn the women to make their pancakes and gather in the square, each one carrying a frying-pan pancake in it. Finally, the Pancake Bell is rung to start them running.

The pancakes have to be tossed⁶ three times during the race, and some, inevitably, land on the road, but this does not disqualify the runner, who is allowed to pick it up and toss it again. At the church door, the Vicar⁷ waits to greet the breathless women, and to award the winner a prayer-book⁸ as a prize.

¹ pancake ['pæŋkeɪk] — блин

² Lent [lent] — (церк.) Великий пост

³ feasting [fi:stɪŋ] — организация пиров, празднование

⁴ race [reɪs] — состязание в беге

⁵ apron [ˈeɪprən] — фартук

⁶ toss [tɒs] — подбрасывать

⁷ vicar [ˈvɪkə] — викарий, приходский священник

⁸ prayer-book [ˈpreɪə 'bʊk] — молитвенник

◆ Egg-rolling is a traditional Easter¹ pastime which still takes place in northern England, Scotland, Ulster, the Isle of Man, and Switzerland. This pastime consists of rolling coloured, hard-boiled eggs down a slope² until they are cracked and broken, after that they are eaten by their owners. In some districts, this is a competitive game, the winner being the player whose egg remains longest undamaged, but more usually, the fun consists simply of the rolling and eating.

The custom originates from an old game when the players marked his or her egg with an identifying sign, and then watched them rolling down the slope. If it reached the bottom safe, the owner could expect good luck in the future, but if it was broken, misfortune would follow before the year was over.

There was also the custom for young men to roll their eggs in one place, and for young women to roll theirs in another, the man or girl whose egg went farthest and most smoothly would be the first person to marry in that particular group.

◆ Julius Caesar was the first to introduce a "leap year"³ at the end of February. Why did he choose that particular month? The answer is simple: in ancient times, March was the first month of the Roman calendar. So, any time that had accumulated at the end of the year was just added on to the last month of the Roman year, which was February. (Several months are still called by their Roman "number" names — September means "seventh month," December means "tenth month.")

Because the extra day at the end of February was such a novelty⁴; unusual customs and traditions have sprung up⁵ around it. The most famous became the time-honoured tradition when women were allowed, for one day only, to propose marriage to men of their choice.

According to legend, this custom was started in Ireland in the fifth century by St. Patrick. Tradition became law in 1288, when the Scottish Parliament passed an act declaring that in leap years "a maiden lady shall have liberty to be-

¹ Easter [ˈi:stə] — Пасха

² slope [sləʊp] — склон

³ leap year [ˈli:p ˈjɜ:] — високосный год

⁴ novelty [ˈnɒvəlti] — новшество

⁵ to spring up [ˈsprɪŋ ˈʌp] — возникать

speaking to the man she likes." The penalty¹ on any Scotsman who refused a leap day proposal was one hundred pounds.

A similar law was soon passed in France. In England, the custom had become a part of the common law by 1600. An Englishman who chose not to honour a lady's request² had to pay a silk dress in forfeit.³

Today February 29 is the birthday of nearly 150,000 Americans, who can celebrate their "real" birthday only once every four years. But don't worry too much about missed birthday cakes and gifts — a proclamation made by King Henry III of England in the year 1236 declared that people born on February 29 are legally entitled to celebrate February 28 as their birthday in non-leap years, and this ruling still stands.

◆ In Norway there's a strange competition of staying power among women. Once a year all volunteers can take part in it and have a chance to win the house which cost is \$105,000. The winner is the one who'll stand longest on one foot leaving against the house of her dreams only with a hand. Sometimes the standing time can be a hundred hours or so.

◆ There is a festival in Korea which was prompted⁴ by an unusual natural wonder.

A path of sand appears between two islands in the sea: Modo Island and Chindo Island. This mysterious thing happens several times a year depending on the tides.⁵

Local people believe that it is the undersea god that makes the path. They celebrate the festival devoted to this event once a year. Local inhabitants and tourists gather beside the sea. Gradually, the sea parts. As it does, villagers from both islands rush into the path banging their gongs with great enthusiasm. Some shake hands when they meet in the middle, while other dig for crabs or pick up an unfortunate octopus that has been left out by the tide. Then the excitement increases and finishes with traditional singing and dancing. The festival is very much loved and keeps alive the old Korean customs. It's in fact a show of the people's artis-

¹ penalty [ˈpenlti] — наказание, штраф

² request [rɪˈkwest] — просьба

³ forfeit [ˈfɔ:fit] — расплата

⁴ to prompt [ˈprɒmt] — подсказывать

⁵ tide [taɪd] — морской прилив и отлив

tic talents and a key to understanding the characters of the islanders.

◆ The biggest show in Hollywood is awarding of the best film makers and actors (actresses) of the year. Traditionally, winners say a few words of thanks when they accept an award. In 1942 the Irish actress Greer Garson made the longest speech in Hollywood's history. It lasted over an hour and a half. Actress Joan Fontaine, who had presented her with the award, gradually backed away to find a seat. Since then the speeches have been limited to three minutes, after which a light begins to flash.

◆ Saint Valentine's Day is a much loved holiday in Great Britain and America. It is a time to celebrate love and friendship. The story of this day began more than 2,000 years ago in ancient Rome. February, 14 was day to honour Juno, the Roman goddess of women and marriage.

Roman girls and boys didn't go to school together. However, during the feast of Juno, boys had a right to choose the names of girls from a large vase. Those names had been written on pieces of parchment.¹ Then the girl whose name he picked became his partner in games and dances during the feast.

The Romans brought this holiday to the British Isles when they made Britain a province of their empire. Later, February, 14 became a Christian celebration connected with the name of Valentine, a priest who lived in Rome around the year 270 AD. According to a story, the Roman emperor Claudius didn't let young men marry because he wanted them as soldiers for the Roman army. The brave priest named Valentine defied² the prohibition. He performed secret marriage ceremonies for young couples until he was arrested and taken



¹ parchment ['pɑ:ʃmənt] — пергамент

² to defy [dɪ'faɪ] — игнорировать

into prison. Since then he has been respected and worshiped by young couples everywhere. After his death he was proclaimed a saint.

By about 1400 it became a custom for young men to send their sweethearts gifts on St. Valentine's Day. Those gifts might be flowers or birds in a cage. By the way, birds usually awake from their winter's sleep and start mating¹ in the middle of February. This is also one of the reasons why the holiday of love and friendship is celebrated on the 14th of February. In medieval times noblemen sent their ladies gold rings, bracelets or necklaces on this day.

When pocket watches became popular in the late 18th and 19th centuries, a new Valentine's custom developed. Women embroidered² small tokens³ of love which men kept in their watch cases.

Unfortunately, now in Europe and America the habit of exchanging presents is dying out. May be, it will be revived in Russia.

Perhaps one of the oldest Valentine's Day customs is sending cards called "valentines." The tradition goes back to the 14th century when the first valentines were made by hand. Sweethearts would spend hours writing verses, drawing pictures and decorating their cards with lace,⁴ ribbons, coloured paper, feathers or shells.

The results of those painstaking⁵ efforts are still preserved in museums. If young people had difficulty in thinking up a rhyme there was a special book at hand explaining how to write valentine messages and verses. At present there are all kinds of valentines: humorous, comic, poetic, sentimental, funny and so on. Just look at these ones:

"Here's the key to my heart... use it before I change the lock";

"I'm going to be a millionaire when I grow up... Darling, will you be my Valentine now?";

"You are charming, witty, intelligent, brave and punctual. If you believe all this — you must be ... a cuckoo clock";

¹ to mate [meɪt] — спариваться

² to embroider [ɪm'brɔɪdə] — вышивать

³ token ['təʊkən] — подарок на память, знак

⁴ lace [leɪs] — кружево

⁵ painstaking ['peɪnzteɪkɪŋ] — старательный, кропотливый

“Let’s get married so that we could do out homework together”;

“I sent a letter to my love
And on the way I dropped it.
Someone must have picked it up
And put it in his pocket”;

“My heart is yours,
Your heart is mine —
All of my life
You’ll be my sweet Valentine”;

“Do you love me
Or do you not?
You told me once
But I forgot”.

There is one rule in writing these cards — they must be anonymous,¹ and the receiver has the trouble to guess who has sent him a valentine.

We see a lot of interesting symbols on Valentine cards and decorations for the holiday. All of them have special meanings. The red heart is, of course, a symbol of love. Centuries ago people thought that the heart was the centre of our feelings. Flowers have also been symbols of love and happiness.

Even a special language of flowers has been created. For example, red roses and tulips are a declaration of love. Yellow tulips mean “My love seems hopeless.” Violets stand for faithfulness.²

Recollection of this wonderful holiday may warm your heart all year round.

It’s Valentine’s Day

It’s Valentine’s Day,
And in the street
There’s freezing rain
And slush³ and sleet,⁴

¹ anonymous [əˈnɒnɪməs] — анонимный

² faithfulness [ˈfeɪθfʊlnəs] — преданность

³ slush [slʌʃ] — слякоть

⁴ sleet [sli:t] — дождь со снегом

The wind is fierce,¹
The skies are grey,
I don’t think I’ll go out today.

But here inside
The weather’s warm,
There is no trace
Of wind or storm.
And you just made
The morning shine —
You said you’d be my
Valentine!

¹ fierce [fiəs] — свирепый

IX. PHRASEOLOGY¹

While translating you are certain to come across idiomatic expressions² both in Russian and English. They very often cause a problem. To overcome this — train yourself with these curious puzzles.

I. Try to guess the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions.

1. I'll call on you next week.
 - a) I'll ring you up.
 - b) I'll pay you a visit.
 - c) I'll call you by your name.
2. These children are well brought up.
 - a) The children are brought safely to the upper floor, by the lift.
 - b) The children are happy to be brought to the roof of the building.
 - c) The children have very good manners.
3. Tom has something up his sleeve.
 - a) He has a surprise in store³.
 - b) There is something in Tom's sleeve.
 - c) Tom's clothes are vere uncomfortable.
4. Bill let the cat out of the bag.
 - a) Bill made a mistake.
 - b) Bill liked cats very much.
 - c) Bill revealed⁴ a secret.

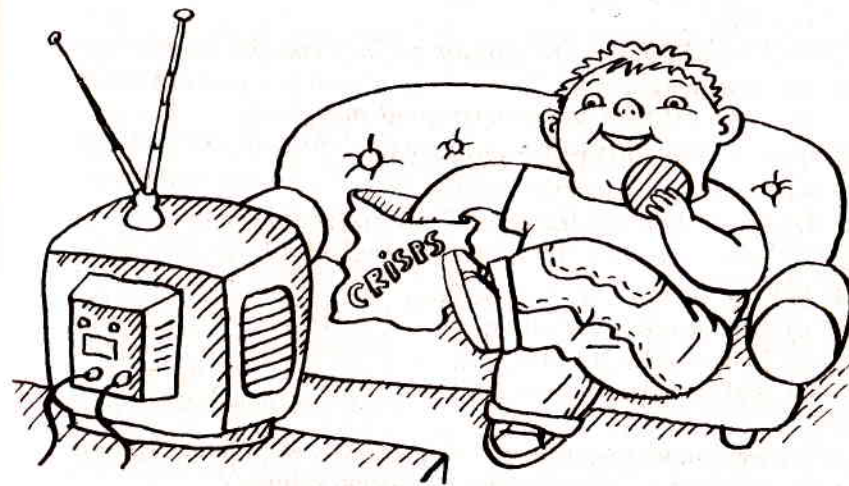
¹ phraseology [ˈfreɪzɪˈɒlədʒi] — фразеология, наука о фразеологизмах и идиомах (устойчивых словосочетаниях)

² idiomatic expressions [ɪdɪəˈmætɪk ɪksˈpreʃnz] — идиоматические выражения

³ He has a surprise in store. — У него есть секрет.

⁴ to reveal [rɪˈvi:l] — выдать (секрет)

5. Let's get down to business.
 - a) Let's sit down on the floor and start working.
 - b) Stop relaxing, start working.
 - c) Let's go downstairs to meet our business partners.
6. When you're in trouble — pull yourself together.¹
 - a) Lie down and don't move.
 - b) Preserve control over your feelings.
 - c) Pull something together with your friends.
7. Bob has got a sweet tooth.
 - a) He likes sweets and chocolates.
 - b) His teeth are beautiful.
 - c) He's got a sweet on his tooth.
8. Nick has clever hands.
 - a) Nick is clever.
 - b) He does his work well and quickly.
 - c) Nick likes to shake hands with his friends.
9. Fat Pat is a couch² potato.
 - a) He often goes by coach³.
 - b) He often eats potatoes on the couch.
 - c) He often sits or lies on the couch doing nothing.



¹ pull yourself together — возьми себя в руки

² couch — [kaʊtʃ] — кушетка

³ coach [kəʊtʃ] — рейсовый автобус

10. Jack was so excited that he lost his temper.
 a) *He lost control of himself.*
 b) *Jack lost his tempo while playing the piano, at a concert.*
 c) *Jack wasn't a very temperamental person.*

II. Match the Russian and English idioms.¹

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) полагаться на авось | a) to sit on one's hands |
| 2) сидеть как будто аршин проглотил | b) to make it hot for somebody |
| 3) бабушка надвое сказала | c) to give somebody a (big) song and dance about something |
| 4) бить баклуши | d) to leave things to chance |
| 5) лить бальзам на чью-то душу | e) to look right through somebody |
| 6) устроить баню | f) to sit as straight as a ruler |
| 7) голову морочить | g) to die of laughter |
| 8) иметь чемоданное настроение | h) that's music to my ears |
| 9) кого-то в упор не видеть | i) you never know |
| 10) смеяться до упаду | j) to have one foot out the door |

Would you like to do some more? Match the set expressions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 11) как на ладони видно | k) to pull somebody's leg |
| 12) быть под колпаком | l) he has no ear for music |
| 13) сделать конфетку из чего-то | m) to be on friendly terms with somebody |
| 14) голову повесить | n) to be an open book |
| 15) вешать лапшу на уши | o) to put one's heart into something |
| 16) работать с душой | p) to lose heart |

¹ idiom ['ɪdiəm] — идиома, устойчивое словосочетание

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 17) ему медведь на ухо наступил | q) it's Greek to me |
| 18) быть на дружеской ноге с кем-то | r) to be under a microscope |
| 19) это для меня китайская грамота | s) it's in the bag |
| 20) дело в шляпе | t) to make something out of thin air |

III. Complete the sentences, using English idioms.

- Mary is such a lazy girl. She is always ...
- Tomorrow we're leaving for Berlin and today we already have ...
- Pete came unprepared for the lesson, that's why he was sitting ...
- I tried to tell the director that it was high time to repair the school building but the man was ...
- The audience nearly ... when they saw a clown.
- Are you managing your life yourself or do you prefer to ...
- Stop kidding me! I wasn't born yesterday. Don't give me that ...
- Tom's mother will ... today because he has broken a vase.
- You ... what is going to happen in a few years time.
- My teachers highly appreciated my test results and told me I'm a genius. That's really ...
- If you think well, you always find a way out a difficult circumstance. ... heart is the last thing in the world to do.
- The life of Marilyn Munroe, one of the most beautiful actresses of world cinema, has been an ... book for spectators since the days of her youth.
- Glory to that teacher who ... into his work — his pupils will study with great pleasure.
- Don't try to teach Bob play the piano. He has ... at all.
- I'm not a mathematically-minded person. All these calculations are ...
- Stop ... my leg! You can have failed your exam.
- Jack is so inventive, he can easily make ...

18. The police have caught the criminal. He's now
 19. David says he is ... with a famous footballer but I don't believe him.
 20. I've done this exercise — it's in the ... !

IV. Choose the most proper word. If you don't know the exact word, try to guess it.

1. I'm so hungry, I could eat ... (a horse, a pig, an elephant)
2. I'm so happy, I'm over ... (myself, the cloud, the moon)
3. It's late at night. Listen, somebody's knocking at my door. I don't expect anybody. I smell ... (a thief, a rat, a flower).
4. It's raining heavily outside. And I've got wet to ... (the skin, the thread, the blouse).
5. What's got into you? What you're saying is nonsense. You are really talking through your ... (nose, hat, telephone).
6. — Johny, when are you going to visit a dentist?
 — Oh, I think when ... (cows, birds, pigs) fly. I hate dentists.
7. Each time when I take my exams I have ... (butterflies, cheese, jam) in my stomach.
8. Curiosity killed ... (Barbara, a cat, a ghost).
9. — Tom, why are you late for school again?
 — I've overslept.
 — Your excuse is as old as ... (the world, the stars, the hills).
10. I can't get used to your coming late every morning. This time it's the last ... (drop, patience, straw).

Comments

1. **to eat like a horse** — отличатся отменным аппетитом, есть много и с жадностью;
2. **to be (jump) over the moon** — прыгать от радости, быть на седьмом небе от счастья;
3. **to smell a rat** — чуют недоброе, неладное;
4. **to get wet to the skin** — промокнуть насквозь, до нитки;
5. **to talk through one's hat** — рассуждать о том, чего не знаешь, нести чушь;



6. **when pigs fly** — после дождичка в четверг, когда рак на горе свистнет;
7. **to have (get) butterflies in one's stomach** — нервничать, под ложечкой сосет;
8. **curiosity killed a cat** — любопытной Варваре на базаре нос оторвали;
9. **as old as the hills** — старо, как мир;
10. **the last straw** — последняя капля, предел терпения; часть пословицы: It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

X. ETYMOLOGY¹

Get acquainted with the origin of some English words. You are sure to find out something interesting and unexpected!

• The word “ticket” comes from the French word “*etiquet*” which means «этикет».

• The word “biscuit” comes from French but it originates from the Medieval Latin word “*bis coctus*” which means “twice baked”.

• The word “barber” comes from the Latin word “*barta*” which means “beard” because in early times a barber’s work was largely concerned with trimming and cutting beards.

• “Mediterranean” [*ˈmɛdɪtəˈreɪnjən*] — Средиземное море — comes from two Latin words: “*medius*” (середина) and “*terra*” (земля) — that is «море, расположенное посредине земли».

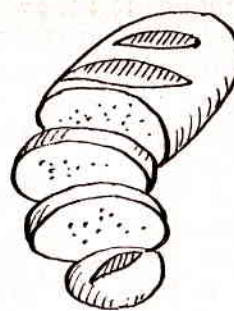
• “Marmalade” has a very interesting story. It comes from the French “*Marie est malade*” which means “Mary is ill.” When Mary Queen of Scots, the seventeenth-century Queen of Scotland, fell ill she used to ask for French orange jam which she liked very much.

• “Bad” has developed from the old English word “*beugan*” which meant “to force, to torment” (мучить).

• “Bag” was brought into Great Britain by the Northmen (норманны). It can be compared with the Norwegian dialect word “*bagg*” (теленок в возрасте одного года). It can be explained by the fact that originally bags were made out of animals’ skin, especially that of sheep’s.

• “Beetle” is associated with the old English verb “*bitan*” (кусать) which means «кусающий».

¹ etymology [*ˌɛtɪˈmɒlədʒi*] — наука о происхождении слов, этимология



• “Foreign” comes from the Latin word “*foris*” which means “outside.”

• “Library” comes from the Latin word “*libraria*” meaning “a book-seller’s shop.”

• “Money” comes from the temple of the goddess Juno in Rome which was called *Moneta*. The Roman mint (Монетный двор) was housed in a building next to the temple and the mint became known as the “*moneto*.” From this word came the English words “money” and “mint.”

• “Nightingale” means “singer of the night” and is taken from the Anglo-Saxon word “*nihtegale*.” “*Niht*” means “night” and “*gale*” is “a singer.”

• The word “companion” is from the French “*compagnon*”. This word consists of two parts: “*com*” which means “with” and “*panis*” which means “bread.” So taken together these two parts produce a word which means “one who eats bread with another.”

• “Academy” is originally a Greek word from the name of the Greek legendary hero *Academus*. A gymnasium (school) in the outskirts of Athens was named after him, and was later used to describe other places of learning.

• “Umbrella” originates from the early Italian word “*ombrella*” which meant “little shade” since umbrellas were originally used as sunshades. “*Ombrella*” comes from the Latin word “*umbra*” which means “shade.”

• “Sandwich” is a word taken from a name — John Montagu, the eleventh Earl of Sandwich (1718—1792) who was so fond of gambling (карточная игра) that he was reluctant to get up from the table even for a meal. Instead he asked for meal to be served between two slices of bread.

• “Calm” is derived from the Latin word “cauma” which meant “heat during the day.” Then it developed into “rest during the day heat” and finally changed into “silence, calmness” (тишина, покой).

• “Goodbye” is a short form of the phrase “God be with you” — «Господь с тобой».

• The name of the game “chess” is derived from the Persian word “shah” (a king of rules).

• The name of the river “The Mississippi” is a combination of two old Indian words: “Missi”=“great” and “ssippi”=“water.”

• “Jeans” may seem a modern form of dress, but as long as 1,500 years ago Englishmen were talking of “jean” or “jane”, referring to a strong cotton material known in earlier medieval.¹ English as “gene.” This was derived from an old French expression “drap de Gene” meaning “cloth of Genoa² or Genoese cloth.” Genoa in Italy was the town where the cloth was first made.

• The word “skirt” comes from the old Scandinavian word “skyrta” which meant «длинная рубаха».

• The word “brave” is associated with the Italian word “bravo” — «смелый».

• “Lilac”³ comes from the Persian⁴ word “lilaj” meaning “the same.”

• The word “alligator” is Spanish which meant “a lizard.”

• “Giraffe” is Arabic. It is derived from the word “xizafoh” meaning “a long neck.”

• “Leopard” is Latin. It used to mean “a spotted lion.”

• “Care” comes from the Greek word “Kardia” (сердце).

• “Coward” comes from the old French word “couard” which meant «короткохвостый».

• “Horse” is associated with the Latin word “cursus” (бег).

• “Ice” comes from the Greek word “ieros” (твердый, как железо).

• “Keen” (острый, пронизательный) originates from the Irish word “kaenn” which means “wise.”

• The word “husband” is created by connecting two Anglo-Saxon words: “hus” — «дом» and “bondi” — «хозяин».

¹ medieval [ˌmediˈviːvəl] — средневековый

² Genoa [ˈdʒenəʊə] — г. Генуя

³ lilac [ˈlaɪlək] — сирень

⁴ Persian [ˈpɜːʃən] — персидский

• “Eccentric” comes from the Latin phrase “ex centrum” — «отклоняться от центра, действовать не по правилам».

• “Daisy” (маргаритка) is a short form of the word combination “day’s eyes” — «дневные глазки». The flower is called so because it opens its petals every morning and closes them in the evening.

• “Poodle” (пудель) originates from the German word “pudel” — “a dog that splashes in the water.”

• “Hippopotamus” consists of two Greek words “hippos” — a horse and “potamus” — a river. Thus it means literally “a river horse.”

• “Salmon”¹ comes from the Latin word “salmo” — “a leaping fish.”

• “Trout”² comes from the Latin word “trocta” — “a greedy fish.”

• “Algebra” comes from the Arab expression “al-jabr” (вычисление).

The following words are of Greek origin:

• “atlas” from “Atlas” — имя мифического титана, на плечах которого якобы покоится Земля;

• “catastrophe” [kəˈtæstrəfi] from “katastrophē” (переворот);

• “emphasis” [ˈæmfəsis] from “emphasis” (показ);

• “lexicon” from “lexis” (слово), “legein” (говорить);

• “myth” from “mythos” (миф, сказание).

Here are some Spanish borrowings³:

• “barbecue” from “barbacoa” (решетка, носилки);

• “cockroach” from “cucaracha” (таракан);

• “potato” from “potata” (картофель);

• “siesta” from “siesta” (полуденный отдых, 6-й час после восхода солнца).

The following words are derived from the old French words:

• “courage” from “courage” (дух, мужество);

• “flower” from “flouve” (цветок);

¹ salmon [ˈsæmən] — лосось

² trout [traʊt] — форель

³ borrowing [ˈbɒrəʊɪŋ] — заимствование

- “table” from “table” (доска, стол);
- “pen” from “penne” (перо);
- “pleasure” from “plaisir” (удовольствие);
- “to dress” from “dresser” (поднимать).

• The word “want” comes from the old Scandinavian word “vant” (недостающее).

“All” is also of old Scandinavian origin — from “illr” (плохой).

The old Scandinavian word “krafla” (ползти) gave birth to the word “to crawl.”

The following words originate from the old English words:

- “friend” from “freond” is connected with the verb “freonde” (любить);
- “bread” from “brēowan” (заквашивать);
- “cloud” from “clūd” (округлая масса, гряда);
- “dream” from “drēam” (радость, гармония);
- “meat” from “mete” (еда);
- “spoon” from “spōn” (щепка);
- “to read” from “rædan” (советовать, решать, объяснять).

Here are some Latin borrowings:

- “to examine” from “examino” (испытывать, проверять);
- “scissors” from “cisorium” (резать);
- “master” from “magister” (учитель);
- “wall” from “vallum” (вал, насыпь);
- “to spend” from “expendo” (расходовать, тратить);
- “to turn” from “torno” (вращаться);
- “advice” from “ad visum” (по мнению).

The names of the days of the week

Do you know the origin of the names of the weekdays and weekends?

They are quite curious. They come from Anglo-Saxon words:

- “Sunday” Sunnandaeg (день солнца);
- “Monday” Monandaeg (день луны);
- “Tuesday” Tiwesdaeg (день Тива — древнего бога войны);

• “Wednesday” Wodnesdaeg (день Водена — бога штормов и бурь);

• “Thursday” Thundresdaeg (день бога грозы Тора);

• “Friday” Frigendaeg (день богини Фрейи, покровительницы брака и семейного очага);

• “Saturday” Saterdaeg (день бога времени Сатурна).

The names of the months

The names of the months have come down to us from ancient Romans.

In early Roman times, March was the first month of the year and February was the last. January became the first month of the year in 153 BC.

March was named after Mars, the god of war.

April comes from a word that meant “second,” since it was once the second month of the year. And, besides, “aprire” in Latin means “to begin”: April together with March started a new year.

May has two versions. The first one is the following: ancient Romans called spring buds “magius,” and May is exactly the time when the trees are in full bud. Then the word “magius” was shortened to “Maius.” The other version is that May was named after Maia, an earth goddess in Ancient Rome.

June was named after Juno, the goddess of marriage.

July was named after Julius Caesar. Earlier it had been called Quintilis — the fifth month.

August was named after Augustus, the Roman emperor. Before that it had been called Sextilis — the sixth month.

September means the seventh month.

October — the eighth, November — the ninth, December — the tenth (“dec” means “ten”).

January was named after Deity Janus.¹

February was named after Fabrua, Roman festival held in the middle of that month.

¹ Deity Janus — двуликий Янус. Согласно римской мифологии, этот бог присутствует в начале всех вещей, и неудивительно, что первый месяц года назван в его честь. Он считается покровителем всех новорожденных.

XI. SAYINGS AND STORIES ABOUT THE LANGUAGE

→ "Language is not an abstract constitution of the learned or of dictionary-makers, but is something arising out of work, needs, ties, joys, affections, tastes of long generations of humanity and has its bases broad and low, close to the ground."

*Walt Whitman (1819—1892),
an American poet*

→ "The best test of the language knowledge is understanding humour in the language studied. The knowledge of foreign languages is a means in the struggle for life."

*Karl Marx (1818—1883),
a German philosopher*

→ "Discretion¹ in speech is more than eloquence."²

*Francis Bacon (1561—1626),
an English philosopher*

→ "Take care of the sense and the sounds will take care of themselves."

*Lewis Carroll (1832—1898),
an English writer*

→ "Speech is of Time, Silence is of Eternity."

*Thomas Carlyle (1795—1881),
an English publicist, philosopher, historian*

→ "We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, language."

*Oscar Wilde (1854—1900),
an English writer*

¹ discretion [dis'kreʃn] — осторожность, благоразумие

² eloquence ['eləkwəns] — красноречие

→ "I don't want to talk grammar, I want to talk like a lady."

*Liza Doolittle in "Pigmalion"
by Bernard Shaw (1856—1950),
an English writer*

→ "Let your son learn at least English and Spanish. Those languages will open half of the world for him. Then teach him Latin which will open the sphere of spirit for him."

*Andre Morua (1885—1967),
a French writer*

→ "Language isn't an abstract thing; it's something arising out of work, needs, joys and tastes of long generations."

Anonymous

→ "I like talking, it helps me to think."

*Thomas Eliot (1888—1965),
an Anglo-American poet and critic*

→ "The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."

*Oliver Goldsmith (1728—1774),
an Irish poet and writer*

→ "Language is an objective mirror which reflects the entire world."

Anonymous

→ "Silence is a special art of conversation."

*William Hazlitt (1778—1830),
an English critic and publicist*

→ Once Samuel Johnson, the famous author of the first English dictionary went to the fish market with a friend of his. He told him that he could make a woman who had sold him bad fish, angry. "I won't even say a bad word to her," he added. Then he came up to the woman, raised her fish to her nose and silently showed that it had a bad smell. The woman attacked him with some rude words. Then Samuel Johnson answered, "You're an article." "You're an article yourself," she cried. "You're a noun," the linguist continued, "and a pro-



noun." The woman couldn't understand those Grammar terms, so she shook her fist at him and called him a lot of rude words. "You're a verb," he continued, "an adverb and an adjective!" And each part of his speech made her angrier and angrier.

KEYS

I. People's wisdom

English proverbs

1b; 2d; 3a; 4c; 5b; 6d; 7a; 8c; 9d; 10c 11a; 12b; 13b 14d; 15a; 16c; 17d; 18c; 19a; 20b.

Be a famous person!

1. life; 2. the silence; 3. mistakes; 4. lies; 5. fast; 6. forgotten; 7. write; 8. say; 4. a tragedy; 10. the torch; 11. luck; 12. to help; 13. divided; 14. translation; 15. the most important; 16. enthusiasm; 17. freedom; 18. keep silent; 19. leisure; 20. laughter; 21. forgotten; 22. an event; 23. reading; 24. good mood; 25. worry; 26. grandmother; 27. delay; 28. an hour; 29. fools; 30. praise; 31. the silence; 32. more intelligent; 33. slowly; 34. die; 35. are to give; 36. anger; 37. small things; 38. doing nothing; 39. happy; 40. to be a man.

II. Interesting facts

Guinness Book of Records

1c; 2b; 3a; 4c; 5b; 6b; 7b; 8c; 9a; 10c; 11b; 12b; 13c; 14a; 15b; 16c, c; 17c; 18b; 19c; 20c; 21b; 22a; 23c; 24b, b.

VI. Are you a poet?

1. *a sigh, a smile, above, a heart.*
2. care, time, to stand, cows, woods, nuts, dance.
3. die, bird, go
4. I: hop, pond; II back, land; III: luck, unpleasantly; IV: socks, bought; V: at the end, whole.

VIII. Riddles and games

Irregular verbs crosswords

I: 1. swam, 2. rode, 3. made, 4. were.

II: 1. wrote, 1. was, 2. slept, 3. woke, 4. felt.

III: 1. had, 2. went, 3. threw, 4. drank, 5. caught.

IV: 1. bought, 2. rode, 3. taught, 4. gave, 5. left, 6. sent.

V: 1. had, 2. bought, 3. rang, 4. began, 5. gave, 6. wrote, 7. sang, 7. spilt, 8. brought, 9. ate, 10. fell, 11. ran, 12. stole, 13. got, 14. hid, 15. were.

Word crosswords

I: 1. cup, 2. pan, 3. nut, 4. toe, 5. elm, 6. map, 7. pun, 8. net, 9. toy, 10. yes, 11. sun, 12. map, 13. paw, 14 way.

II: 1. neck, 2. knee, 3. exit, 4. term, 5. mock, 6. kiss, 7. soap, 8. plum, 9. mill, 10. lion, 11. nest, 12. tusk, 13. kite.

III: 1. maple, 2. lemon, 3. onset, 4. etude, 5. depth, 6. throw, 7. owner, 8. error, 9. orbit;

IV: 1. industrious, 2. stubborn, 3. neat, 4. tender, 5. reliable, 6. energetic, 7. critical.

V: He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

VI: 1. fabricate, 2. criticize, 3. eliminate, 4. fascinate.

VII: 1. will, 2. laugh, 3. hated, 4. delight, 5. trouble, 6. excitement, 7. triumph.

X. Phraseology

I. *Try to guess the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions.*

1b; 2c; 3a; 4c; 5b; 6b; 7a; 8c; 9b; 10a.

II. *Match the Russian and English idioms.*

1d; 2f; 3i; 4a; 5h, 6b; 7c; 8j; 9e; 10g; 11n; 12r; 13t; 14p; 15k; 16o; 17l; 18m; 19q; 20s.

III. *Complete the sentences logically.*

1) sitting on her hands; 2) one foot out the door; 3) as straight as a ruler; 4) looking right through me; 5) died of laughter; 6) leave things to chance; 7) big song and dance;

8) make it hot for him; 9) never know; 10) music to my ears; 11) losing; 12) open; 13) puts his heart; 14) no ear for music; 15) Greek to me; 16) pulling; 17) something out of thin air; 18) under a microscope; 19) on friendly terms; 20) bag.

IV. *Choose the most proper word.*

1) a horse; 2) the moon; 3) a rat; 4) the skin; 5) hat; 6) pigs; 7) butterflies; 8) a cat; 9) the hills; 10) straw.

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8—10 классы

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